

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

FORM

10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021
or
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 001-03492

HALLIBURTON COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 75-2677995
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
3000 North Sam Houston Parkway East, Houston, Texas 77032
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(281) 871-2699
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share	HAL	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging Growth Company	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of Halliburton Company Common Stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2021, determined using the per share closing price on the New York Stock Exchange Composite tape of \$23.12 on that date, was approximately \$18.2 billion.

As of January 28, 2022, there were 898,571,517 shares of Halliburton Company Common Stock, \$2.50 par value per share, outstanding.

Portions of the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
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PART I**Item 1. Business.*****Description of business and strategy***

Halliburton Company is one of the world's largest providers of products and services to the energy industry. Its predecessor was established in 1919 and incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1924. Inspired by the past and leading into the future, what started with a single product from a single location is now a global enterprise. Our value proposition is to collaborate and engineer solutions to maximize asset value for our customers. We strive to achieve strong cash flows and returns for our shareholders by delivering technology and services that improve efficiency, increase recovery, and maximize production for our customers. We are proud of our over 100 years of operation, innovation, collaboration, and execution. Halliburton has fostered a culture of unparalleled service to the world's major, national, and independent oil and gas producers. With over 40,000 employees, representing 130 nationalities in more than 70 countries, we help our customers maximize asset value throughout the lifecycle of the reservoir - from locating hydrocarbons and managing geological data, to drilling and formation evaluation, well construction and completion, and optimizing production throughout the life of the asset.

2021 Highlights

- *Financial:* Internationally we delivered profitable growth with revenue and operating income increasing every quarter in 2021. In North America, strong operating leverage allowed us to maximize the value of our business as U.S. land activity rebounded. Overall, our Completion and Production and Drilling and Evaluation operating segments finished the year with 15% and 12% operating margins, respectively, and generated strong cash flows from operations.
- *Digital:* Our accelerated deployment and integration of digitally enabled technologies created technical differentiation in the market and contributed to our higher margins.
- *Capital efficiency:* We advanced technologies and made strategic choices that kept our capital expenditures to 5.2% of revenue, which is in the range of our 5-6% of revenue target.
- *Sustainable energy:* We announced our science-based emission reduction targets, added eleven new participating companies to Halliburton Labs, our clean energy accelerator, and were named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index North America for Energy Equipment and Services, which highlights the top 10% most sustainable North America companies in identified industries as determined by S&P Global through their Corporate Sustainability Assessment.

2022 Focus

- *International:* Allocate our capital to the highest return opportunities, continue investing in digital technologies that maximize our asset value to drive profitable growth, and increase our international growth in our specialty chemicals and artificial lift businesses.
- *North America:* Continue to build on the operating leverage we have created, maximize cash flow by utilizing our premium low-emissions equipment, and continue developing differentiated technologies focused around the wellbore.
- *Digital:* Continue to accelerate the deployment and integration of digitalization and automation technologies that create differentiation, both internally and for our customers.
- *Capital efficiency:* Maintain our capital expenditures in the range of 5-6% of revenue while focusing on technological advancements and process changes that reduce our manufacturing and maintenance costs and improve how we move equipment and respond to market opportunities.
- *Sustainable energy:* Leverage the increasing number of participants in and scope of Halliburton Labs to gain insight into developing value chains in the clean energy space and continue to develop and deploy low-carbon solutions to help oil and gas operators lower their current emissions profiles while also using our existing technologies in renewable energy applications.

For further discussion on our business strategies, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Business Environment and Results of Operations-Business Outlook."

Operating segments

We operate under two divisions, which form the basis for the two operating segments we report, the Completion and Production segment and the Drilling and Evaluation segment.

Completion and Production delivers cementing, stimulation, intervention, pressure control, artificial lift, and completion products and services. The segment consists of the following product service lines:

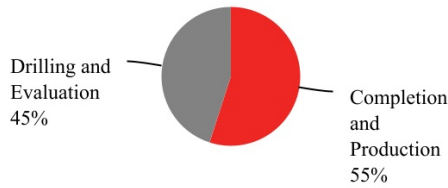
- **Production Enhancement:** includes stimulation services and sand control services. Stimulation services optimize oil and natural gas reservoir production through a variety of pressure pumping services, and chemical processes, commonly known as hydraulic fracturing and acidizing. Sand control services include fluid and chemical systems for the prevention of formation sand production.
- **Cementing:** involves bonding the well and well casing while isolating fluid zones and maximizing wellbore stability. Our cementing product service line also provides casing equipment.
- **Completion Tools:** provides downhole solutions and services to our customers to complete their wells, including well completion products and services, intelligent well completions, liner hanger systems, sand control systems, multilateral systems, and service tools.
- **Production Solutions:** provides customized well intervention solutions to increase well performance, which includes coiled tubing, hydraulic workover units, downhole tools, pumping services, and nitrogen services.
- **Artificial Lift:** provides services to maximize reservoir and wellbore recovery by applying lifting technology, intelligent field management solutions, and related services throughout the life of the well, including electrical submersible pumps.
- **Pipeline & Process Services:** provides a complete range of pre-commissioning, commissioning, maintenance, and decommissioning services to the onshore and offshore pipeline and process plant construction commissioning and maintenance industries.

Drilling and Evaluation provides field and reservoir modeling, drilling, fluids and specialty chemicals, evaluation and precise wellbore placement solutions that enable customers to model, measure, drill, and optimize their well construction activities. The segment consists of the following product service lines:

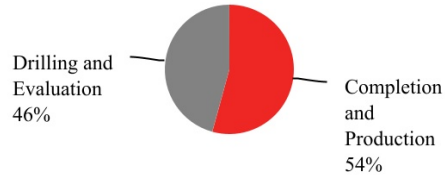
- **Baroid:** provides drilling fluid systems, performance additives, completion fluids, solids control, specialized testing equipment, and waste management services for oil and natural gas drilling, completion, and workover operations. It also provides customized specialty oilfield completion, production, and downstream water and process treatment chemicals and services.
- **Sperry Drilling:** provides drilling systems and services that offer directional control for precise wellbore placement while providing important measurements about the characteristics of the drill string and geological formations while drilling wells. These services include directional and horizontal drilling, measurement-while-drilling, logging-while-drilling, surface data logging, and rig site information systems.
- **Wireline and Perforating:** provides open-hole logging services that supply information on formation evaluation and reservoir fluid analysis, including formation lithology, rock properties, and reservoir fluid properties. Also offered are cased-hole and slickline services, including perforating, pipe recovery services, through-casing formation evaluation and reservoir monitoring, casing and cement integrity measurements, and well intervention services.
- **Drill Bits and Services:** provides roller cone rock bits, fixed cutter bits, hole enlargement and related downhole tools and services used in drilling oil and natural gas wells. In addition, coring equipment and services are provided to acquire cores of the formation drilled for evaluation.
- **Landmark Software and Services:** provides cloud based digital services and artificial intelligence solutions on an open architecture for subsurface insights, integrated well construction, and reservoir and production management for the upstream oil and natural gas industry.
- **Testing and Subsea:** provides acquisition and analysis of dynamic reservoir information and reservoir optimization solutions to the oil and natural gas industry through a broad portfolio of test tools, data acquisition services, fluid sampling, surface well testing, subsea safety systems, and underbalanced applications.
- **Halliburton Project Management:** provides integrated solutions to our customers by leveraging the full line of our oilfield services, products, and technologies to solve customer challenges throughout the oilfield lifecycle, including project management and integrated asset management.

The following charts depict our revenue split between our two operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

2021 Revenue by Division



2020 Revenue by Division



See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for further financial information related to each of our business segments.

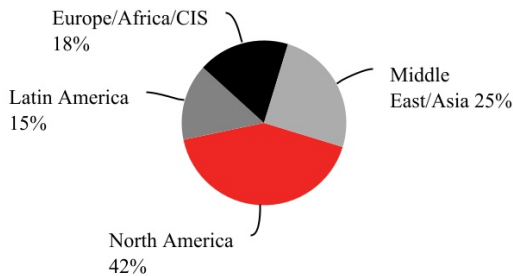
Markets and competition

We are one of the world’s largest diversified energy services companies. Our services and products are sold in highly competitive markets throughout the world. Competitive factors impacting sales of our services and products include: price; service delivery; health, safety, and environmental standards and practices; service quality; global talent retention; understanding the geological characteristics of the hydrocarbon reservoir; product quality; warranty; and technical proficiency.

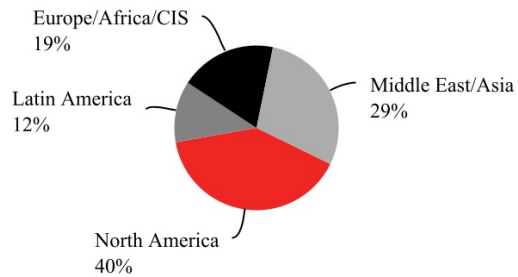
We conduct business worldwide in more than 70 countries. The business operations of our divisions are organized around four primary geographic regions: North America, Latin America, Europe/Africa/CIS, and Middle East/Asia. In 2021, 2020, and 2019, based on the location of services provided and products sold, 40%, 38%, and 51%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue was from the United States. No other country accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue during these periods. See "Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for additional information about our geographic operations. Because the markets for our services and products are vast and cross numerous geographic lines, it is not practicable to provide a meaningful estimate of the total number of our competitors. The industries we serve are highly competitive, and we have many substantial competitors. Most of our services and products are marketed through our service and sales organizations.

The following charts depict our revenue split between our four primary geographic regions for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

2021 Revenue by Region



2020 Revenue by Region



Our operations in some countries may be adversely affected by unsettled political conditions, acts of terrorism, civil unrest, force majeure, war or other armed conflict, health or similar issues, sanctions, expropriation or other governmental actions, inflation, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, foreign currency exchange restrictions and highly inflationary currencies, as well as other geopolitical factors. We believe the geographic diversification of our business activities reduces the risk that an interruption of operations in any one country, other than the United States, would be materially adverse to our business, consolidated results of operations, or consolidated financial condition.

Information regarding our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations, risk concentration, and financial instruments used to minimize risk is included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Financial Instrument Market Risk" and in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Customers

Our revenue during the past three years was derived from the sale of services and products to the energy industry. No single customer represented more than 10% of our consolidated revenue in any period presented.

Raw materials

Raw materials essential to our business are normally readily available. Market conditions can trigger constraints in the supply of certain raw materials, such as proppants (primarily sand), hydrochloric acid, and gels. We are always striving to ensure the availability of resources and manage raw material costs. Our procurement department uses our relationships and buying power to enhance our access to key materials at competitive prices.

Patents

We own a large number of patents and have pending a substantial number of patent applications covering various products and processes. We are also licensed to utilize technology covered by patents owned by others, and we license others to utilize technology covered by our patents. We do not consider any particular patent to be material to our business operations.

Seasonality

Weather and natural phenomena can temporarily affect the performance of our services, but the widespread geographical locations of our operations mitigate those effects. Examples of how weather can impact our business include:

- the severity and duration of the winter in North America can have a significant impact on drilling activity and on natural gas storage levels;
- the timing and duration of the spring thaw in Canada directly affects activity levels due to road restrictions;
- typhoons and hurricanes can disrupt coastal and offshore operations; and
- severe weather during the winter normally results in reduced activity levels in the North Sea and Russia.

Additionally, customer spending patterns for completion tools typically result in higher activity in the fourth quarter of the year. We recognize revenue on customer software contract sales predominantly in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

Our workforce

Our workforce is our top asset in enabling us to accomplish innovative, high-quality work for our customers and to address the world's energy challenges. To attract and retain talent, we strive to provide a safe and inclusive working environment along with competitive benefits. As of December 31, 2021, we employed over 40,000 people worldwide representing 130 nationalities, operated in more than 70 countries, and approximately 18% of our employees were subject to collective bargaining agreements. Based upon the geographic diversification of our employees, we do not believe any risk of loss from employee strikes or other collective actions are material to the conduct of our operations taken as a whole.

Recruiting and Turnover

Given the size and geographic scope of our workforce, we have a robust world-wide recruiting apparatus, which includes personnel devoted to recruiting and retention, online job postings, and recruiting programs we have established at academic institutions for internships and entry-level roles. In order to increase the number of diverse employees, we have developed relationships with diversity-focused student organizations, provide professional development sessions to students, engage our Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) to participate in select university events, and participate in outreach efforts through programs supported by our Educational Advisory Board.

Our attrition in 2021 was down significantly compared to 2020 and we were able to rehire more than 2,800 former employees in 2021, despite a tight labor market. We have found that hiring former employees allows us to add needed personnel who are able to apply their experience and contribute quickly.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

With our large employee base and global breadth, we are one of the world's most diverse companies. Our Code of Business Conduct describes our commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion, which is supported by our recruitment and employment practices. It is a priority to continue to increase the diversity of our workforce, both in general and in leadership positions. Furthermore, we strive to increase the percentage of local nationals that we employ in each region of operations to better communicate with local customers and other contractors, share knowledge of the culture and values of the local population, improve local economies, and make our workforce more representative of the populations where we provide our services. In 2021, 92% of our workforce and 86% of management was localized. In 2021, 13% of our workforce and 13% of our managers were female.

Leadership

We have more than 8,000 employees in management roles. The ongoing identification and development of leadership talent ensures business continuity and strengthens our competitive advantage, both of which are critical for our short and long-term success. In 2021, we identified approximately 18,000 potential successors for our managers during succession management planning. One of our most significant investments in the development of our future leaders is our executive education programs. In 2021, approximately 25% of the participants in these programs were female and 40 different nationalities were represented, despite travel restrictions impacting many countries.

As part of our commitment to employee engagement, we solicit feedback from employees on their workplace challenges, and empower them to share their perspectives and ideas to improve the overall employee experience, including performance, development, and work-life balance. Notably, according to a survey we conducted in 2021, 87% of our employees felt that Halliburton and their colleagues value their unique traits and ways of working.

Benefits and well-being

We provide our employees around the world with benefits that address the needs of our workforce and their families. We evaluate our benefits package to identify opportunities for improvement and to remain competitive. In 2021, we enhanced healthcare benefits for United States employees to help them better plan for medical expenditures and to obtain additional support in getting second medical opinions and navigating health plans. In response to ongoing mental health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, we expanded our Employee Assistance Program (EAP) from six countries to 43 countries worldwide. By the end of 2021, more than 32,000 employees had access to the EAP compared to approximately 14,500 in 2020.

Safety

Safety in the workplace is one of our highest priorities. We have many safety programs in place, including our Journey to ZERO initiative, to maintain our strong performance and improve proactive identification and management of safety risks. In 2021, we enhanced risk management processes, incident investigations, and training, including options for virtual training when feasible. As a result of our focus on safety, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, our recordable incident rates were 0.25% and 0.20%, non-productive times were 0.30% and 0.30%, lost-time incident rates were 0.09% and 0.06%, preventable recordable vehicle incident rates were 0.16% and 0.06%, respectively, and there were no job related fatalities in either year.

Government regulation

We are subject to numerous environmental, legal, and regulatory requirements related to our operations worldwide. For further information related to environmental matters and regulation, see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements and "Item 1(a). Risk Factors."

Hydraulic fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing is a process that creates fractures extending from the well bore into the rock formation to enable natural gas or oil to move more easily from the rock pores to a production conduit. A significant portion of our Completion and Production segment provides hydraulic fracturing services to customers developing shale natural gas and shale oil. From time to time, questions arise about the scope of our operations in the shale natural gas and shale oil sectors, and the extent to which these operations may affect human health and the environment.

At the direction of our customer, we design and generally implement a hydraulic fracturing operation to stimulate the well's production, once the well has been drilled, cased, and cemented. Our customer is generally responsible for providing the base fluid (usually water) used in the hydraulic fracturing of a well. We frequently supply the proppant (primarily sand) and at least a portion of the additives used in the overall fracturing fluid mixture. In addition, we mix the additives and proppant with the base fluid and pump the mixture down the wellbore to create the desired fractures in the target formation. The customer is responsible for disposing and/or recycling for further use any materials that are subsequently produced or pumped out of the well, including flowback fluids and produced water.

As part of the process of constructing the well, the customer will take a number of steps designed to protect drinking water resources. In particular, the casing and cementing of the well are designed to provide 'zonal isolation' so that the fluids pumped down the wellbore and the oil and natural gas and other materials that are subsequently pumped out of the well will not come into contact with shallow aquifers or other shallow formations through which those materials could potentially migrate to freshwater aquifers or the surface.

The potential environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing have been studied by numerous government entities and others. In 2004, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted an extensive study of hydraulic fracturing practices, focusing on coalbed methane wells, and their potential effect on underground sources of drinking water. The EPA's study concluded that hydraulic fracturing of coalbed methane wells poses little or no threat to underground sources of drinking water. In December 2016, the EPA released a final report, "*Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas: Impacts from the Hydraulic Fracturing Water Cycle on Drinking Water Resources in the United States*" representing the culmination of a six-year study requested by Congress. While the EPA report noted a potential for some impact to drinking water sources caused by hydraulic fracturing, the agency confirmed the overall incidence of impacts is low. Moreover, a number of the areas of potential impact identified in the report involve activities for which we are not generally responsible, such as potential impacts associated with withdrawals of surface water for use as a base fluid and management of wastewater.

We have proactively developed processes to provide our customers with the chemical constituents of our hydraulic fracturing fluids to enable our customers to comply with state laws as well as voluntary standards established by the Chemical Disclosure Registry, www.fracfocus.org. We have invested considerable resources in developing hydraulic fracturing technologies, in both the equipment and chemistry portions of our business, which offer our customers a variety of environment-friendly options related to the use of hydraulic fracturing fluid additives and other aspects of our hydraulic fracturing operations. We created a hydraulic fracturing fluid system comprised of materials sourced entirely from the food industry. In addition, we have engineered a process that uses ultraviolet light to control the growth of bacteria in hydraulic fracturing fluids, allowing customers to minimize the use of chemical biocides. We are committed to the continued development of innovative chemical and mechanical technologies that allow for more economical and environment-friendly development of the world's oil and natural gas reserves, and that reduce noise while complying with Tier 4 lower emission legislation.

In evaluating any environmental risks that may be associated with our hydraulic fracturing services, it is helpful to understand the role that we play in the development of shale natural gas and shale oil. Our principal task generally is to manage the process of injecting fracturing fluids into the borehole to stimulate the well. Thus, based on the provisions in our contracts and applicable law, the primary environmental risks we face are potential pre-injection spills or releases of stored fracturing fluids and potential spills or releases of fuel or other fluids associated with pumps, blenders, conveyors, or other above-ground equipment used in the hydraulic fracturing process.

Although possible concerns have been raised about hydraulic fracturing, the circumstances described above have helped to mitigate those concerns. To date, we have not been obligated to compensate any indemnified party for any environmental liability arising directly from hydraulic fracturing, although there can be no assurance that such obligations or liabilities will not arise in the future. For further information on risks related to hydraulic fracturing, see "Item 1(a). Risk Factors."

Working capital

We fund our business operations through a combination of available cash and equivalents, short-term investments, and cash flow generated from operations. In addition, our revolving credit facility is available for additional working capital needs.

Web site access - www.halliburton.com

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available at www.halliburton.com soon thereafter. The SEC website www.sec.gov contains our reports, proxy and information statements and our other SEC filings. Our Code of Business Conduct, which applies to all our employees and Directors and serves as a code of ethics for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, and other persons performing similar functions, can be found at www.halliburton.com. Any amendments to our Code of Business Conduct or any waivers from provisions of our Code of Business Conduct granted to the specified officers above are also disclosed on our web site within four business days after the date of any amendment or waiver pertaining to these officers. There have been no waivers from provisions of our Code of Business Conduct for the years 2021, 2020, or 2019. Except to the extent expressly stated otherwise, information contained on or accessible from our web site or any other web site is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this report.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table indicates the names and ages of the executive officers of Halliburton Company as of February 4, 2022, including all offices and positions held by each in the past five years:

<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Offices Held and Term of Office</u>
Van H. Beckwith (Age 56)	Executive Vice President, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer of Halliburton Company, since December 2020 Senior Vice President and General Counsel, January 2020 to December 2020 Partner, Baker Botts L.L.P., January 1999 to December 2019
Eric J. Carre (Age 55)	Executive Vice President, Global Business Lines of Halliburton Company, since May 2016
Charles E. Geer, Jr. (Age 51)	Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Halliburton Company, since December 2019 Vice President and Corporate Controller of Halliburton Company, January 2015 to December 2019
Myrtle L. Jones (Age 62)	Senior Vice President, Tax of Halliburton Company, since March 2013
Lance Loeffler (Age 44)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Halliburton Company, since November 2018 Vice President of Investor Relations of Halliburton Company, April 2016 to November 2018
Timothy M. McKeon (Age 49)	Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Halliburton Company, since January 2022 Vice President and Treasurer of Halliburton Company, January 2014 to December 2021
Jeffrey A. Miller (Age 58)	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Halliburton Company, since January 2019 Member of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer of Halliburton Company, June 2017 to December 2018 Member of the Board of Directors and President of Halliburton Company, August 2014 to May 2017
Lawrence J. Pope (Age 53)	Executive Vice President of Administration and Chief Human Resources Officer of Halliburton Company, since January 2008
Joe D. Rainey (Age 65)	President, Eastern Hemisphere of Halliburton Company, since January 2011
Mark J. Richard (Age 60)	President, Western Hemisphere of Halliburton Company, since February 2019 Senior Vice President, Northern U.S. Region of Halliburton Company, August 2018 to January 2019
Jill D. Sharp (Age 51)	Senior Vice President, Business Development and Marketing of Halliburton Company, November 2015 to July 2018 Senior Vice President, Internal Assurance Services of Halliburton Company, since January 2022 Vice President, Internal Assurance Services of Halliburton Company, September 2021 to December 2021 Vice President, Finance - Western Hemisphere of Halliburton Company, October 2016 to August 2021

There are no family relationships between the executive officers of the registrant or between any director and any executive officer of the registrant.

Item 1(a). Risk Factors.

When considering an investment in Halliburton Company, all of the risk factors described below and other information included and incorporated by reference in this annual report should be carefully considered. Any of these risk factors could have a significant or material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Industry Environment Related

Trends in oil and natural gas prices affect the level of exploration, development, and production activity of our customers and the demand for our services and products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Demand for our services and products is particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development, and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and natural gas companies. The level of exploration, development, and production activity is directly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices, which historically have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile. Prices for oil and natural gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty, and a variety of other economic factors that are beyond our control. Given the long-term nature of many large-scale development projects, even the perception of longer-term lower oil and natural gas prices by oil and natural gas companies can cause them to reduce or defer major expenditures. Any prolonged reductions of commodity prices or expectations of such reductions could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition, and could result in asset impairments and severance costs.

Factors affecting the prices of oil and natural gas include:

- the level of supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the ability or willingness of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the expanded alliance collectively known as OPEC+ to set and maintain oil production levels;
- the level of oil production in the U.S. and by other non-OPEC+ countries;
- oil refining capacity and shifts in end-customer preferences toward fuel efficiency and the use of natural gas;
- the cost of, and constraints associated with, producing and delivering oil and natural gas;
- governmental regulations, including the policies of governments regarding the exploration for and production and development of their oil and natural gas reserves;
- weather conditions, natural disasters, and health or similar issues, such as pandemics or epidemics;
- worldwide political, military, and economic conditions; and
- increased demand for alternative energy and electric vehicles and increased emphasis on decarbonization, including government initiatives to promote the use of renewable energy sources and public sentiment around alternatives to oil and gas.

Our business is dependent on capital spending by our customers, and reductions in capital spending could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Our business is directly affected by changes in capital expenditures by our customers, and reductions in their capital spending could reduce demand for our services and products and have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition. Some of the items that may impact our customer's capital spending include:

- oil and natural gas prices, including volatility of oil and natural gas prices and expectations regarding future prices;
- the inability of our customers to access capital on economically advantageous terms, which may be impacted by, among other things, a decrease of investors' interest in hydrocarbon producers because of environmental and sustainability initiatives;
- changes in customers' capital allocation, including an increased allocation to the production of renewable energy, leading to less focus on oil and natural gas production growth;
- restrictions on our customers' ability to get their produced oil and natural gas to market due to infrastructure limitations;
- the consolidation of our customers;
- customer personnel changes; and
- adverse developments in the business or operations of our customers, including write-downs of oil and natural gas reserves and borrowing base reductions under customers' credit facilities.

Liabilities arising out of our products and services could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Events can occur at sites where our products and equipment are produced or installed, or where we conduct our operations or provide our services, or at chemical blending or manufacturing facilities, including well blowouts and equipment or materials failures, which could result in explosions, fires, personal injuries, property damage (including surface and subsurface damage), pollution, and potential legal responsibility. Generally, we rely on liability insurance coverage and on contractual indemnities, releases, and limitations of liability with our customers to protect us from potential liability related to such occurrences. However, we do not have these contractual provisions in all contracts, and even where we do, it is possible that the respective customer or insurer could seek to avoid or be financially unable to meet its obligations, or a court may decline to enforce such provisions. Damages that are not indemnified or released could greatly exceed available insurance coverage and could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by severe or unseasonable weather where we have operations.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by severe weather, particularly in Canada, the Gulf of Mexico, Russia, and the North Sea. Many experts believe global climate change could increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather conditions. Repercussions of severe or unseasonable weather conditions may include:

- evacuation of personnel and curtailment of services;
- weather-related damage to offshore drilling rigs resulting in suspension of operations;
- weather-related damage to our facilities and project work sites;
- inability to deliver materials to jobsites in accordance with contract schedules;
- decreases in demand for oil and natural gas during unseasonably warm winters; and
- loss of productivity.

Our failure to protect our proprietary information and any successful intellectual property challenges or infringement proceedings against us could materially and adversely affect our competitive position.

We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights that we use in our services and products. We may not be able to successfully preserve these intellectual property rights in the future, and these rights could be invalidated, circumvented, or challenged. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which our services and products may be sold do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Courts could find that others infringe our patent rights or that our products and services may infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Our failure to protect our proprietary information and any successful intellectual property challenges or infringement proceedings against us could materially and adversely affect our competitive position.

If we are not able to design, develop and produce commercially competitive products and to implement commercially competitive services in a timely manner in response to changes in the market, customer requirements, competitive pressures, and technology trends, our business and consolidated results of operations could be materially and adversely affected, and the value of our intellectual property may be reduced.

The market for our services and products is characterized by continual technological developments to provide better and more reliable performance and services. If we are not able to design, develop, and produce commercially competitive products and to implement commercially competitive services in a timely manner in response to changes in the market, customer requirements, competitive pressures, and technology trends, our business and consolidated results of operations could be materially and adversely affected, and the value of our intellectual property may be reduced. Likewise, if our proprietary technologies, equipment, facilities, or work processes become obsolete, we may no longer be competitive, and our business and consolidated results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We sometimes provide integrated project management services in the form of long-term, fixed price contracts that may require us to assume additional risks associated with cost over-runs, operating cost inflation, labor availability and productivity, supplier and contractor pricing and performance, and potential claims for liquidated damages.

We sometimes provide integrated project management services outside our normal discrete business in the form of long-term, fixed price contracts. Some of these contracts are required by our customers, primarily national oil companies (NOCs). These services include acting as project managers as well as service providers and may require us to assume additional risks associated with cost over-runs. These customers may provide us with inaccurate information in relation to their reserves, which is a subjective process that involves location and volume estimation, that may result in cost over-runs, delays, and project losses. In addition, NOCs often operate in countries with unsettled political conditions, war, civil unrest, or other types of community issues. These issues may also result in cost over-runs, delays, and project losses.

Providing services on an integrated basis may also require us to assume additional risks associated with operating cost inflation, labor availability and productivity, supplier pricing and performance, and potential claims for liquidated damages. We rely on third-party subcontractors and equipment providers to assist us with the completion of these types of contracts. To the extent that we cannot engage subcontractors or acquire equipment or materials in a timely manner and on reasonable terms, our ability to complete a project in accordance with stated deadlines or at a profit may be impaired. If the amount we are required to pay for these goods and services exceeds the amount we have estimated in bidding for fixed-price work, we could experience losses in the performance of these contracts. These delays and additional costs may be substantial, and we may be required to compensate our customers for these delays. This may reduce the profit to be realized or result in a loss on a project.

Constraints in the supply of, prices for and availability of transportation of raw materials can have a material adverse effect on our business and consolidated results of operations.

Raw materials essential to our business, such as proppants (primarily sand), hydrochloric acid, and gels, including guar gum, are normally readily available. Shortage of raw materials as a result of high levels of demand or loss of suppliers during market challenges can trigger constraints in the supply chain of those raw materials, particularly where we have a relationship with a single supplier for a particular resource. Many of the raw materials essential to our business require the use of rail, storage, and trucking services to transport the materials to our jobsites. These services, particularly during times of high demand, may cause delays in the arrival of or otherwise constrain our supply of raw materials. These constraints could have a material adverse effect on our business and consolidated results of operations. In addition, price increases imposed by our vendors for raw materials and transportation providers used in our business, and the inability to pass these increases through to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business and consolidated results of operations.

Our ability to operate and our growth potential could be materially and adversely affected if we cannot attract, employ, and retain technical personnel at a competitive cost.

Many of the services that we provide and the products that we sell are complex and highly engineered and often must perform or be performed in harsh conditions. We believe that our success depends upon our ability to attract, employ, and retain technical personnel with the ability to design, utilize, and enhance these services and products. A significant increase in the wages paid by competing employers could result in a reduction of our skilled labor force, increases in the wage rates that we must pay, or both. If either of these events were to occur, our cost structure could increase, our margins could decrease, and any growth potential could be impaired.

Laws and Regulations Related

Our operations outside the United States require us to comply with a number of United States and international regulations, violations of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Our operations outside the United States require us to comply with a number of United States and international regulations. For example, our operations in countries outside the United States are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which prohibits United States companies and their agents and employees from providing anything of value to a foreign official for the purposes of influencing any act or decision of these individuals in their official capacity to help obtain or retain business, direct business to any person or corporate entity, or obtain any unfair advantage. Our activities create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by our employees, agents, or joint venture partners that could be in violation of anti-corruption laws, even though some of these parties are not subject to our control. We have internal control policies and procedures and have implemented training and compliance programs for our employees and agents with respect to the FCPA. However, we cannot assure that our policies, procedures, and programs will always protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. We are also subject to the risks that our employees, joint venture partners and agents outside of the United States may fail to comply with other applicable laws. Allegations of violations of applicable anti-corruption laws have resulted and may in the future result in internal, independent, or government investigations. Violations of anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition.

In addition, the shipment of goods, services, and technology across international borders subjects us to extensive trade laws and regulations. Our import activities are governed by the unique customs laws and regulations in each of the countries where we operate. Moreover, many countries, including the United States, control the export, re-export, and in-country transfer of certain goods, services, and technology and impose related export recordkeeping and reporting obligations. Governments may also impose economic sanctions against certain countries, persons, and entities that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving such countries, persons, and entities, which may limit or prevent our conduct of business in certain jurisdictions. During 2014, the United States and European Union imposed sectoral sanctions directed at Russia's oil and gas industry. Among other things, these sanctions restrict the provision of U.S. and EU goods, services, and technology in support of exploration or production for deep water, Arctic offshore, or shale projects that have the potential to produce oil in Russia. These sanctions resulted in our winding down and ending work on two projects in Russia in 2014 and have prevented us from pursuing certain other projects in Russia. In 2017 and 2018, the U.S. Government imposed additional sanctions against Russia, Russia's oil and gas industry, and certain Russian companies. In connection with increasing tensions between Russia and the United States regarding Russia's intentions with respect to Ukraine, the United States has threatened to impose aggressive additional sanctions against Russia if Russia invades Ukraine. Our ability to engage in certain future projects in Russia or involving certain Russian customers is dependent upon whether or not our involvement in such projects is restricted under U.S. or EU sanctions laws and the extent to which any of our current or prospective operations in Russia or with certain Russian customers may be subject to those laws. Those laws may change from time to time, and any expansion of sanctions against Russia's oil and gas industry could further hinder our ability to do business in Russia or with certain Russian customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations.

The U.S. Government imposed sanctions against Venezuela that have effectively required us to discontinue our operations there. Consequently, in connection with us winding down our operations in Venezuela, we wrote down all of our remaining investment in Venezuela in 2020. As of December 29, 2020, we no longer had any employees in Venezuela, although we continue to maintain our local entity, facilities, and equipment in-country, as permitted under applicable law. We are not currently conducting any other operational activities in Venezuela.

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 can cause delays in shipments and unscheduled operational downtime. Moreover, any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory trading obligations could result in criminal and civil penalties and sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, debarment from governmental contracts, seizure of shipments, and loss of import and export privileges. In addition, investigations by governmental authorities and legal, social, economic, and political issues in these countries could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition.

Changes in, compliance with, or our failure to comply with laws in the countries in which we conduct business may negatively impact our ability to provide services in, make sales of equipment to, and transfer personnel or equipment among some of those countries and could have a material adverse effect on our business and consolidated results of operations.

In the countries in which we conduct business, we are subject to multiple and, at times, inconsistent regulatory regimes, including those that govern our use of radioactive materials, explosives, and chemicals in the course of our operations. Various national and international regulatory regimes govern the shipment of these items. Many countries, but not all, impose special controls upon the export and import of radioactive materials, explosives, and chemicals. Our ability to do business is subject to maintaining required licenses and complying with these multiple regulatory requirements applicable to these special products. In addition, the various laws governing import and export of both products and technology apply to a wide range of services and products we offer. In turn, this can affect our employment practices of hiring people of different nationalities because these laws may prohibit or limit access to some products or technology by employees of various nationalities. Changes in, compliance with, or our failure to comply with these laws may negatively impact our ability to provide services in, make sales of equipment to, and transfer personnel or equipment among some of the countries in which we operate and could have a material adverse effect on our business and consolidated results of operations.

The adoption of any future federal, state, or local laws or implementing regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting or banning, the hydraulic fracturing process could make it more difficult to complete natural gas and oil wells and could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Various federal and state legislative and regulatory initiatives, as well as actions in other countries, have been or could be undertaken that could result in additional requirements or restrictions being imposed on hydraulic fracturing operations. For example, the United States may seek to adopt federal regulations or enact federal laws that would impose additional regulatory requirements on or even prohibit hydraulic fracturing in some areas. Legislation and/or regulations have been adopted in many U.S. states that require additional disclosure regarding chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process but that generally include protections for proprietary information. Legislation, regulations, and/or policies have also been adopted at the state level that impose other types of requirements on hydraulic fracturing operations (such as limits on operations in the event of certain levels of seismic activity). Additional legislation and/or regulations have been adopted or are being considered at the state and local level that could impose further chemical disclosure or other regulatory requirements (such as prohibitions on hydraulic fracturing operations in certain areas) that could affect our operations. Four states (New York, Maryland, Vermont, and Washington) have banned the use of high volume hydraulic fracturing, Oregon has adopted a five-year moratorium, and Colorado has enacted legislation providing local governments with regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing operations. Local jurisdictions in some states have adopted ordinances that restrict or in certain cases prohibit the use of hydraulic fracturing, although many of these ordinances have been challenged and some have been overturned. In addition, governmental authorities in various foreign countries where we have provided or may provide hydraulic fracturing services have imposed or are considering imposing various restrictions or conditions that may affect hydraulic fracturing operations. The adoption of any future federal, state, local, or foreign laws or regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting or banning, the hydraulic fracturing process could make it more difficult to complete natural gas and oil wells and could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Liability for cleanup costs, natural resource damages and other damages arising as a result of environmental laws and regulations could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations in the United States and the other countries where we do business. We evaluate and address the environmental impact of our operations by assessing and remediating contaminated properties to avoid future liabilities and comply with legal and regulatory requirements. From time to time, claims have been made against us under environmental laws and regulations. In the United States, environmental laws and regulations typically impose strict liability. Strict liability means that in some situations we could be exposed to liability for cleanup costs, natural resource damages, and other damages as a result of our conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or the conduct of prior operators or other third parties. We are periodically notified of potential liabilities at federal and state superfund sites. These potential liabilities may arise from both historical Halliburton operations and the historical operations of companies that we have acquired. Our exposure at these sites may be materially impacted by unforeseen adverse developments both in the final remediation costs and with respect to the final allocation among the various parties involved at the sites. The relevant regulatory agency may bring suit against us for amounts in excess of what we have accrued and what we believe is our proportionate share of remediation costs at any superfund site. We also could be subject to third-party claims, including punitive damages, with respect to environmental matters for which we have been named as a potentially responsible party. Liability for damages arising as a result of environmental laws or related third-party claims could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Failure on our part to comply with, and the costs of compliance with, applicable health, safety, and environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

In addition to the numerous environmental laws and regulations that apply to our operations, we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the United States and other countries relating to health and safety. Among those laws and regulations are those covering hazardous materials and requiring emission performance standards for facilities. For example, our well service operations routinely involve the handling of significant amounts of waste materials, some of which are classified as hazardous substances. We also store, transport, and use radioactive and explosive materials in certain of our operations. Applicable regulatory requirements include those concerning:

- the containment and disposal of hazardous substances, oilfield waste, and other waste materials;
- the production, storage, transportation and use of explosive materials;
- the importation and use of radioactive materials;
- the use of underground storage tanks;
- the use of underground injection wells; and
- the protection of worker safety both onshore and offshore.

These and other requirements generally are becoming increasingly strict. The failure to comply with the requirements, many of which may be applied retroactively, may result in:

- administrative, civil, and criminal penalties;
- revocation of permits to conduct business; and
- corrective action orders, including orders to investigate and/or clean up contamination.

Failure on our part to comply with applicable health, safety, and environmental laws and regulations or costs arising from regulatory compliance, including compliance with changes in or expansion of applicable regulatory requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Existing or future laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements related to greenhouse gases, climate change, and alternative energy sources could have a negative impact on our business and may result in additional compliance obligations that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Changes in or the adoption or enactment of laws, regulations, treaties or international agreements related to greenhouse gases, climate change, and alternative energy sources, including changes that may make it more expensive to explore for and produce oil and natural gas, may negatively impact demand for our services and products. For example, oil and natural gas exploration and production may decline as a result of environmental requirements, including land use policies responsive to environmental concerns. State, national, and international governments and agencies in areas in which we conduct business continue to evaluate, and in some instances adopt, climate-related legislation and other regulatory initiatives that would restrict emissions of greenhouse gases. The President of the United States has issued Executive Orders seeking to adopt new regulations and policies to address climate change and to suspend, revise, or rescind prior agency actions that the administration identified as conflicting with its climate policies. These include Executive Orders requiring a review of current U.S. federal lands leasing and permitting practices, as well as a temporary halt of new leasing of U.S. federal lands and offshore waters available for oil and gas exploration. The Executive Orders halting the leasing of U.S. federal lands were challenged in court and remain subject to litigation. As a result of the review of leasing and permitting practices, the U.S. Department of the Interior has recommended increasing the royalty rate payable to the U.S. government by operators, as well as bonding requirements and emissions requirements for operators. Some form of these recommendations may become applicable to operations on U.S. federal leases, which could have a negative effect on exploration and production of oil and natural gas given the increased costs associated with any such changes. In February 2021, the United States formally re-joined the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement requires countries to review and “represent a progression” in their intended nationally determined contributions, which set greenhouse gases emission reduction goals, every five years. Though we are closely following developments in this area and changes in the regulatory landscape in the United States, we cannot predict how or when those challenges may ultimately impact our business. Because our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industry, existing or future laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements related to greenhouse gases and climate change, including incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources, may reduce demand for oil and natural gas and could have a negative impact on our business. Likewise, such restrictions may result in additional compliance obligations with respect to the release, capture, sequestration, and use of carbon dioxide. The efforts we have taken, and may undertake in the future, to respond to these evolving or new regulations and to environmental initiatives of customers, investors, and others may increase our costs. These and other environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

The Company could be subject to changes in its tax rates, the adoption of new tax legislation, tax audits, or exposure to additional tax liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We are subject to taxes in the U.S. and numerous jurisdictions where we operate and our subsidiaries are organized. Due to economic and political conditions, tax rates in the U.S. and other jurisdictions may be subject to significant change. In addition, our tax returns are subject to examination by the U.S. and other tax authorities and governmental bodies. We regularly assess the likelihood of an adverse outcome resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for taxes. There can be no assurance as to the outcome of the examinations. An increase in tax rates, particularly in the U.S., changes in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets, or adverse outcomes resulting from examinations of our tax returns could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

Our operations are subject to political and economic instability and risk of government actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We are exposed to risks inherent in doing business in each of the countries in which we operate. Our operations are subject to various risks unique to each country that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition. With respect to any particular country, these risks may include:

- political and economic instability, including:
 - civil unrest, acts of terrorism, war, and other armed conflict;
 - inflation; and
 - currency fluctuations, devaluations, and conversion restrictions; and
- governmental actions that may:
 - result in expropriation and nationalization of our assets in that country;
 - result in confiscatory taxation or other adverse tax policies;
 - limit or disrupt markets or our customers and our operations, restrict payments, or limit the movement of funds;
 - impose sanctions on our ability to conduct business with certain customers or persons;
 - result in the deprivation of contract rights; and
 - result in the inability to obtain or retain licenses required for operation.

For example, due to the unsettled political conditions in many oil-producing countries, our operations, revenue, and profits are subject to the adverse consequences of war, terrorism, civil unrest, strikes, currency controls, and governmental actions. These, and other risks described above, could result in the loss of our personnel or assets, cause us to evacuate our personnel from certain countries, cause us to increase spending on security worldwide, cause us to cease operating in certain countries, disrupt financial and commercial markets, including the supply of and pricing for oil and natural gas, and generate greater political and economic instability in some of the geographic areas in which we operate. Areas where we operate that have significant risk include, but are not limited to: the Middle East, North Africa, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russia, and Ukraine. In addition, any possible reprisals as a consequence of military or other action, such as acts of terrorism in the United States or elsewhere, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

General Risk Factors

The COVID-19 pandemic and related economic repercussions could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic and related economic repercussions created significant volatility, uncertainty, and turmoil in the oil and gas industry during the last two years. Since the onset of the pandemic in early 2020, these events directly affected our business and exacerbated the negative impact from many of the risks our business is subject to, including those relating to the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas, our customers' capital spending and the impact on oil and natural gas prices. In addition, the pandemic and efforts to mitigate its spread have resulted in logistical challenges to our operations, including travel restrictions that prevent our personnel from commuting to certain facilities and job sites. These logistical challenges could increase if the pandemic worsens or persists.

Oil demand during 2020 and 2021 was substantially less than demand in 2019 as a result of the virus and corresponding measures taken around the world to mitigate its spread. Though demand began to increase during the latter part of 2021, a worsening of the virus could result in an increase in mitigation efforts and a reduction in demand for oil and gas and our services and products.

Given the nature and significance of the events described above, we are not able to enumerate all related potential risks to our business; however, we believe that in addition to the impacts described above, other current and potential impacts of these recent events include, but are not limited to:

- disruption to our supply chain for raw materials essential to our business, including restrictions on importing and exporting products and inflationary pressures;
- notices from customers, suppliers, and other third parties arguing that their non-performance under our contracts with them is permitted as a result of force majeure or other reasons;
- liquidity challenges, including impacts related to delayed customer payments and payment defaults associated with customer liquidity issues and bankruptcies;
- a credit rating downgrade of our corporate debt and potentially higher borrowing costs in the future;
- cybersecurity issues, as digital technologies may become more vulnerable and experience a higher rate of cyberattacks in the current environment of remote connectivity;

- litigation risk and possible loss contingencies related to COVID-19 and its impact, including with respect to commercial contracts, employee matters, and insurance arrangements;
- additional costs associated with rationalization of our portfolio of real estate facilities, including possible exit of leases and facility closures to align with expected activity and workforce capacity;
- additional asset impairments, including an impairment of the carrying value of our goodwill, along with other accounting charges;
- infections and quarantining of our employees and the personnel of our customers, suppliers, and other third parties in areas in which we operate;
- actions undertaken by national, regional, and local governments and health officials to contain COVID-19 or treat its effects; and
- a structural shift in the global economy and its demand for oil and natural gas as a result of changes in the way people work, travel, and interact, or in connection with a global recession or depression.

Given the dynamic nature of these events, we cannot reasonably estimate the period of time that the COVID-19 pandemic and related market conditions will persist or any changes in their severity, the full extent of the impact they will have on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows or the pace or extent of any recovery. For more information, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Executive Overview.”

Our operations are subject to cyberattacks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We are increasingly dependent on digital technologies and services to conduct our business. We use these technologies for internal purposes, including data storage, processing, and transmissions, as well as in our interactions with our business associates, such as customers and suppliers. Examples of these digital technologies include analytics, automation, and cloud services. Our digital technologies and services, and those of our business associates, are subject to the risk of cyberattacks and, given the nature of such attacks, some incidents can remain undetected for a period of time despite efforts to detect and respond to them in a timely manner. We routinely monitor our systems for cyber threats and have processes in place to detect and remediate vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, we have experienced occasional cyberattacks and attempted breaches over the past year, including attacks resulting from phishing emails and malware infections. We detected and remediated all of these incidents. Even if we successfully defend our own digital technologies and services, we also rely on our business associates, with whom we may share data and services, to defend their digital technologies and services against attack. No known leakage of material financial, technical or customer data occurred as a result of cyberattacks against us and none of the incidents mentioned above had a material adverse effect on our business, operations, reputation, or consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial condition.

If our systems, or our business associates’ systems, for protecting against cybersecurity risks prove not to be sufficient, we could be adversely affected by, among other things: loss of or damage to intellectual property, proprietary, or confidential information, or customer, supplier, or employee data; interruption of our business operations; and increased costs required to prevent, respond to, or mitigate cybersecurity attacks. These risks could harm our reputation and our relationships with our business associates, employees, and other third parties, and may result in claims against us. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition.

We are subject to foreign currency exchange risks and limitations on our ability to reinvest earnings from operations in one country to fund the capital needs of our operations in other countries or to repatriate assets from some countries.

A sizable portion of our consolidated revenue and consolidated operating expenses is in foreign currencies. As a result, we are subject to significant risks, including:

- foreign currency exchange risks resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and the implementation of exchange controls; and
- limitations on our ability to reinvest earnings from operations in one country to fund the capital needs of our operations in other countries.

As an example, we conduct business in countries that have restricted or limited trading markets for their local currencies and restrict or limit cash repatriation. We may accumulate cash in those geographies, but we may be limited in our ability to convert our profits into United States dollars or to repatriate the profits from those countries.

If we lose one or more of our significant customers or if our customers delay paying or fail to pay a significant amount of our outstanding receivables, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We depend on a limited number of significant customers. While no single customer represented more than 10% of consolidated revenue in any period presented, the loss of one or more significant customers could have a material adverse effect on our business and our consolidated results of operations.

In most cases, we bill our customers for our services in arrears and are, therefore, subject to our customers delaying or failing to pay our invoices. We may experience increased delays and failures due to, among other reasons, a reduction in our customers' cash flow from operations and their access to the credit markets, particularly in weak economic or commodity price environments. If our customers delay paying or fail to pay us a significant amount of our outstanding receivables, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition.

Our acquisitions, dispositions and investments may not result in anticipated benefits and may present risks not originally contemplated, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

We continually seek opportunities to maximize efficiency and value through various transactions, including purchases or sales of assets, businesses, investments, or joint venture interests. These transactions are intended to (but may not) result in the realization of savings, the creation of efficiencies, the offering of new products or services, the generation of cash or income, or the reduction of risk. Acquisition transactions may use cash on hand or be financed by additional borrowings or by the issuance of our common stock. These transactions may also affect our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

These transactions also involve risks, and we cannot ensure that:

- any acquisitions we attempt will be completed on the terms announced, or at all;
- any acquisitions would result in an increase in income or provide an adequate return of capital or other anticipated benefits;
- any acquisitions would be successfully integrated into our operations and internal controls;
- the due diligence conducted prior to an acquisition would uncover situations that could result in financial or legal exposure, including under the FCPA, or that we will appropriately quantify the exposure from known risks;
- any disposition would not result in decreased earnings, revenue, or cash flow;
- use of cash for acquisitions would not adversely affect our cash available for capital expenditures and other uses; or
- any dispositions, investments, or acquisitions, including integration efforts, would not divert management resources.

Actions of and disputes with our joint venture partners could have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations of our joint ventures and, in turn, our business and consolidated results of operations.

We conduct some operations through joint ventures in which unaffiliated third parties may control the operations of the joint venture or we may share control. As with any joint venture arrangement, differences in views among the joint venture participants may result in delayed decisions, the joint venture operating in a manner that is contrary to our preference or in failures to agree on major issues. We also cannot control the actions of our joint venture partners, including any nonperformance, default, or bankruptcy of our joint venture partners. These factors could have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations of our joint ventures and, in turn, our business and consolidated results of operations.

The loss or unavailability of any of our executive officers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We depend greatly on the efforts of our executive officers and other key employees to manage our operations. The loss or unavailability of any of our executive officers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Item 1(b). Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We own or lease numerous properties in domestic and foreign locations. Our principal properties include manufacturing facilities, research and development laboratories, technology centers, and corporate offices. We also have numerous small facilities that include sales, project and support offices, and bulk storage facilities throughout the world. Our owned properties have no material encumbrances. We believe all properties that we currently occupy are suitable for their intended use.

The following locations represent our major facilities by segment:

- *Completion and Production*: Arbroath, United Kingdom; Duncan, Oklahoma; Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Lafayette, Louisiana; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Singapore
- *Drilling and Evaluation*: Alvarado, Texas and The Woodlands, Texas
- *Shared/corporate facilities*: Bangalore, India; Carrollton, Texas; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Houston, Texas (corporate executive offices); Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; London, England; Moscow, Russia; Panama City, Panama; Pune, India; and Tananger, Norway

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Information related to Item 3. Legal Proceedings is included in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

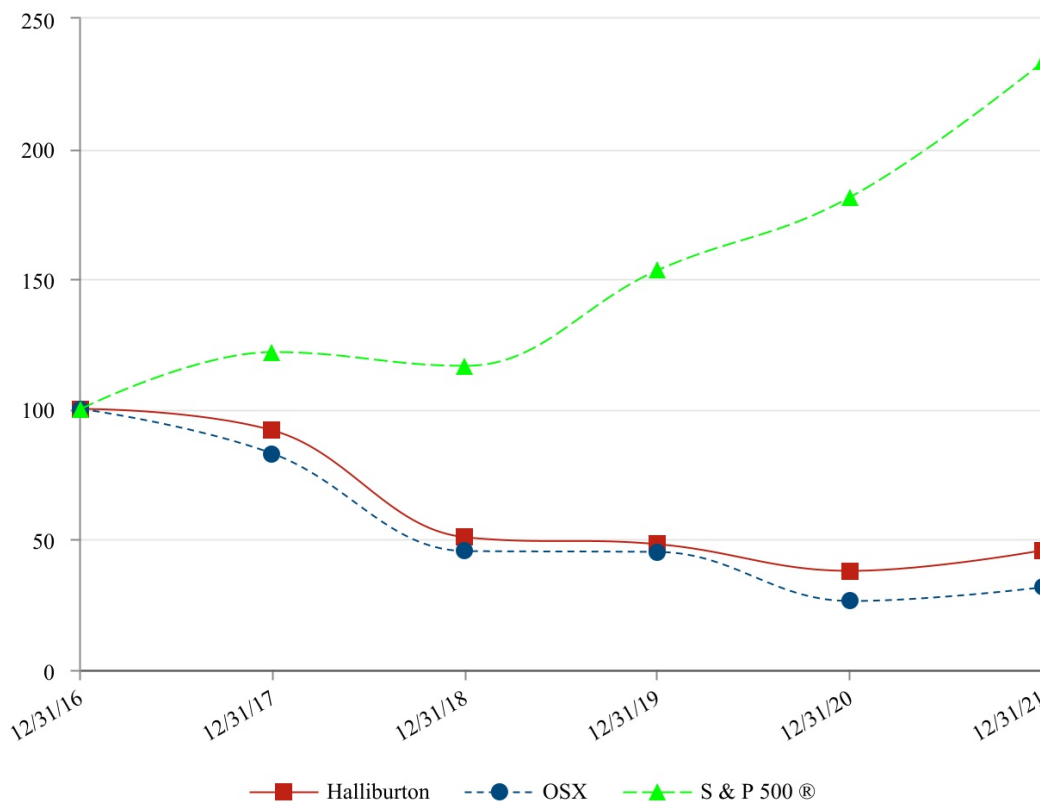
Our barite and bentonite mining operations, in support of our fluid services business, are subject to regulation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95 to this annual report.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Halliburton Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HAL." Information related to dividend payments is included in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data". The declaration and payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, future earnings, general financial condition and liquidity, success in business activities, capital requirements, and general business conditions.

The following graph and table compare total shareholder return on our common stock for the five-year period ended December 31, 2021, with the Philadelphia Oil Service Index (OSX) and the Standard & Poor's 500® Index over the same period. This comparison assumes the investment of \$100 on December 31, 2016 and the reinvestment of all dividends. The shareholder return set forth is not necessarily indicative of future performance. The following graph and related information shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that Halliburton specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.



	December 31					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Halliburton	\$ 100.00	\$ 91.76	\$ 80.87	\$ 47.96	\$ 37.94	\$ 45.64
Philadelphia Oil Service Index (OSX)	100.00	82.80	45.36	45.11	26.13	31.55
Standard & Poor's 500® Index	100.00	121.83	116.49	153.17	181.35	233.41

At January 28, 2022, we had 10,582 shareholders of record. In calculating the number of shareholders, we consider clearing agencies and security position listings as one shareholder for each agency or listing.

The following table is a summary of repurchases of our common stock during the three-month period ended December 31, 2021.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (b)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Program (b)
October 1 - 31	23,040	\$23.68	—	\$5,100,008,081
November 1 - 30	24,133	\$25.05	—	\$5,100,008,081
December 1 - 31	166,791	\$22.22	—	\$5,100,008,081
Total	213,964	\$22.69	—	

(a) All of the 213,964 shares purchased during the three-month period ended December 31, 2021 were acquired from employees in connection with the settlement of income tax and related benefit withholding obligations arising from vesting in restricted stock grants. These shares were not part of a publicly announced program to purchase common stock.

(b) Our Board of Directors has authorized a plan to repurchase a specified dollar amount of our common stock from time to time. Approximately \$5.1 billion remained authorized for repurchases as of December 31, 2021. From the inception of this program in February 2006 through December 31, 2021, we repurchased approximately 224 million shares of our common stock for a total cost of approximately \$9.0 billion.

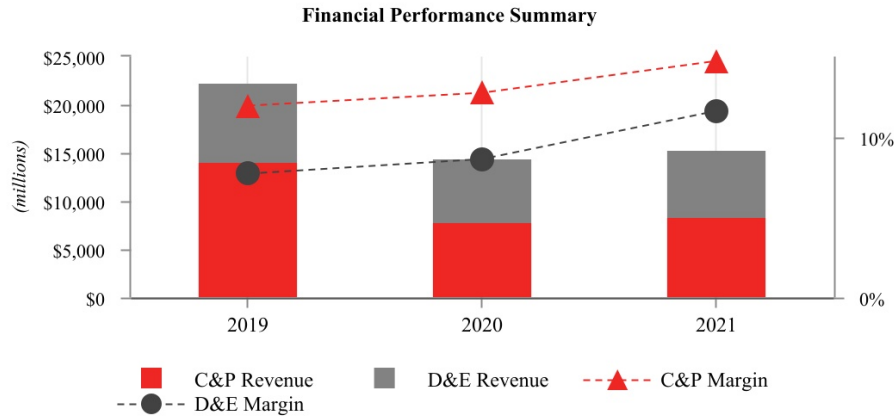
Item 6. (Reserved)

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the consolidated and combined financial statements included in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" contained herein.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW**Financial results**

The oil and gas industry continued to be impacted from shutdowns and mitigation efforts related to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2021, though there are signs that business activity around the world has adjusted and continues to improve. Despite these difficulties, in 2021 we demonstrated resilience and a strong commitment to our execution culture and delivered increased revenues, operating income, and cash flows from operations. The following graph illustrates our revenue and operating margins for each operating segment over the past three years.



During 2021, we generated total company revenue of \$15.3 billion, a 6% increase from the \$14.4 billion of revenue generated in 2020, with our Completion and Production (C&P) segment increasing by 7% and our Drilling and Evaluation (D&E) segment increasing by 4%. These increases were driven primarily by increased demand for our products and services in North America land tied to a substantial improvement in the North America land rig count during 2021. We reported total company operating income of approximately \$1.8 billion in 2021. This compares to operating loss of \$2.4 billion in 2020 that was driven by \$3.8 billion of impairments and other charges as a result of the unprecedented downturn in the oil and gas industry, including a significant decline in pressure pumping services in North America land, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Internationally, revenue improved 2% in 2021 compared to 2020, primarily driven by higher activity for drilling and completions related services in Latin America which were partly offset by lower activity in the Eastern Hemisphere. Despite an 8% reduction in the international rig count during 2021, we improved our overall international margin.

Our North America revenue increased 11% in 2021 compared to 2020, resulting from higher activity and pricing in North America land primarily associated with increased stimulation and well construction services. While the North America land rig count is increasing, it is still below pre-pandemic levels. Even without improved pricing, we took advantage of the recovery in completions and drilling activity in 2021 and delivered margin improvement, demonstrating the operating leverage from our cost reductions and service delivery improvements in North America.

Sustainability and Energy Advancement

In the first quarter of 2021, we announced our target to achieve 40% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035 from the 2018 baseline. This is consistent with our goal to reduce the carbon footprint and environmental impact of our operations and follows our commitment to set science-based targets. We continue to pursue our strategic initiatives around advancing cleaner, affordable energy, and using innovation and technology to reduce the environmental impact of producing oil and gas. We are continuing to develop and deploy low-carbon solutions to help oil and gas operators lower their current emissions profiles while also using our existing technologies in renewable energy applications. In addition, Halliburton Labs added eleven participating companies during 2021. Through Halliburton Labs, we gain insight into the energy transition value chain and foster the development of technologies that may help reduce the world's carbon footprint. Also, for 2021, we were named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index North America for Energy Equipment and Services, which highlights the top 10% most sustainable North America companies in identified industries, as determined by S&P Global through their Corporate Sustainability Assessment.

Our operating performance and liquidity are described in more detail in “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Business Environment and Results of Operations.”

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$3.0 billion of cash and equivalents, compared to \$2.6 billion of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2020.

Significant sources and uses of cash in 2021

Sources of cash:

- Cash flows from operating activities were \$1.9 billion. This included a positive impact from the primary components of our working capital (receivables, inventories, and accounts payable) of a net \$285 million, primarily associated with increased payables.

Uses of cash:

- In February of 2021, we repaid the \$185 million principal balance of our 8.75% senior debentures at maturity.
- In August of 2021, we redeemed the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 3.25% senior notes at par.
- Capital expenditures were \$799 million.
- We paid \$161 million of dividends to our shareholders.

Future sources and uses of cash

We manufacture most of our own equipment, which provides us with some flexibility to increase or decrease our capital expenditures based on market conditions. Capital spending for 2022 is currently expected to be \$1.0 billion, remaining within our target of approximately 5-6% of revenue. We believe this level of spend will allow us to invest in our key strategic areas. However, we will continue to maintain capital discipline and monitor the rapidly changing market dynamics, and we may adjust our capital spend accordingly.

In 2022, we expect to pay approximately \$443 million of interest on debt and approximately \$351 million under our leasing arrangements. Payments for interest on our debt arrangements are expected to remain relatively flat for the foreseeable future. See Note 6 and Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on expected future payments under our leasing arrangements and debt maturities.

We are not able to reasonably estimate the timing of cash outflows associated with our uncertain tax positions, in part because we are unable to predict the timing of potential tax settlements with applicable taxing authorities. As of December 31, 2021, we had \$352 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding penalties and interest, of which we estimate \$266 million may require us to make a cash payment. We estimate that approximately \$198 million of the cash payment will not be settled within the next 12 months.

In January of 2022, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.12 per share for the first quarter of 2022, or approximately \$107 million, which represents a \$0.075 increase from the quarterly dividend paid during 2021.

Our Board of Directors has authorized a program to repurchase our common stock from time to time. Approximately \$5.1 billion remained authorized for repurchases as of December 31, 2021 and may be used for open market and other share purchases.

In January of 2022, we announced that on February 23, 2022, we will redeem \$600 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.8% senior notes that mature in November 2025. The aggregate principal amount currently outstanding is approximately \$1.0 billion. We plan to use cash on hand to fund the redemption.

We do not intend to incur additional debt in 2022, as we believe our cash on hand and earnings from operations are sufficient to cover our obligations for the year.

Other factors affecting liquidity

Financial position in current market. As of December 31, 2021, we had \$3.0 billion of cash and equivalents and \$3.5 billion of available committed bank credit under our revolving credit facility. We believe we have a manageable debt maturity profile, with approximately \$1.6 billion coming due through 2026, which includes the \$600 million debt we will redeem on February 23, 2022 as described above. Furthermore, we have no financial covenants or material adverse change provisions in our bank agreements, and our debt maturities extend over a long period of time. We believe our cash on hand, cash flows generated from operations, and our available credit facility will provide sufficient liquidity to address the challenges and opportunities of the current market and our global cash needs, including capital expenditures, working capital investments, dividends, if any, debt repayment, and contingent liabilities.

Guarantee agreements. In the normal course of business, we have agreements with financial institutions under which approximately \$1.9 billion of letters of credit, bank guarantees, or surety bonds were outstanding as of December 31, 2021. Some of the outstanding letters of credit have triggering events that would entitle a bank to require cash collateralization, however, none of these triggering events have occurred. As of December 31, 2021, we had no material off-balance sheet liabilities and were not required to make any material cash distributions to our unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Credit ratings. Our credit ratings with Standard & Poor's (S&P) remain BBB+ for our long-term debt and A-2 for our short-term debt, with a stable outlook. Our credit ratings with Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) remain Baa1 for our long-term debt and P-2 for our short-term debt, with a stable outlook.

Customer receivables. In line with industry practice, we bill our customers for our services in arrears and are, therefore, subject to our customers delaying or failing to pay our invoices. We may experience increased delays and failures to pay our invoices due to, among other reasons, a reduction in our customers' cash flow from operations and their access to the credit markets, particularly in weak economic environments, as well as unsettled political conditions. Given the nature and significance of the pandemic and disruption in the oil and gas industry, we have experienced delayed customer payments and payment defaults associated with customer liquidity issues and bankruptcies.

Receivables from our primary customer in Mexico accounted for approximately 10% of our total receivables as of December 31, 2021. While we have experienced payment delays in Mexico, these amounts are not in dispute and we have not historically had, and we do not expect, any material write-offs due to collectability of receivables from this customer.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We operate in more than 70 countries throughout the world to provide a comprehensive range of services and products to the energy industry. Our revenue is generated from the sale of services and products to major, national, and independent oil and natural gas companies worldwide. The industry we serve is highly competitive with many substantial competitors in each segment of our business. In 2021, 2020, and 2019, based on the location of services provided and products sold, 40%, 38%, and 51%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue was from the United States. No other country accounted for more than 10% of our revenue.

Activity within our business segments is significantly impacted by spending on upstream exploration, development, and production programs by our customers. Also impacting our activity is the status of the global economy, which impacts oil and natural gas consumption. The COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to mitigate its effect had a substantial negative impact on the global economy and demand for oil in 2020 and 2021. As discussed earlier, although there are signs of improvement in many areas around the world, the potential for new lockdowns and other mitigation efforts to deal with an increase in infection rates or new variants remains a key risk for oil demand.

Some of the more significant determinants of current and future spending levels of our customers are oil and natural gas prices and our customers' expectations about future prices, global oil supply and demand, completions intensity, the world economy, the availability of capital, government regulation, and global stability, which together drive worldwide drilling and completions activity. Additionally, many of our customers in North America have shifted their strategy from production growth to operating within cash flow and generating returns, and we generally expect that to continue in 2022. Lower oil and natural gas prices usually translate into lower exploration and production budgets and lower rig count, while the opposite is usually true for higher oil and natural gas prices. Our financial performance is therefore significantly affected by oil and natural gas prices and worldwide rig activity, which are summarized in the tables below.

The table below shows the average oil and natural gas prices for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), United Kingdom Brent crude oil, and Henry Hub natural gas.

	2021	2020	2019
Oil price - WTI ⁽¹⁾	\$ 67.99	\$ 39.23	\$ 56.98
Oil price - Brent ⁽¹⁾	70.68	41.76	64.36
Natural gas price - Henry Hub ⁽²⁾	3.91	2.04	2.54

(1) Oil price measured in dollars per barrel.

(2) Natural gas price measured in dollars per million British thermal units (Btu), or MMBtu.

The historical average rig counts based on the weekly Baker Hughes rig count data were as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
U.S. Land	465	418	920
U.S. Offshore	15	15	23
Canada	132	89	134
North America	612	522	1,077
International	755	825	1,098
Worldwide total	1,367	1,347	2,175

Business outlook

We believe that commodity prices will remain supportive of our business through 2022. According to the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) January 2022 "Short Term Energy Outlook," the EIA expects Brent crude oil spot prices to average \$75 per barrel for the full year of 2022, an increase of approximately 6% over the full year of 2021 average price per barrel. The EIA expects the WTI spot prices to average \$71 per barrel for the full year of 2022, an increase of approximately 4% over full year of 2021 average price per barrel. On January 31, 2022, the Brent crude oil spot price was \$89 per barrel and the WTI spot price was \$88 per barrel.

The EIA's report projects Henry Hub natural gas prices to average \$3.79 per MMBtu for the full year of 2022, a slight decrease over full year of 2021 averages. On January 31, 2022, the Henry Hub natural gas price was \$4.87 per MMBtu.

The International Energy Agency's (IEA) January 2022 "Oil Market Report" (OMR) forecasts 2022 global oil demand to reach 100.8 million barrels per day, an increase of 4% from 2021. The IEA reported crude oil production in the United States averaged 11.2 million barrels per day in 2021, and the IEA expects production to average 11.8 million barrels per day in 2022, an approximate 5% increase. In addition, the IEA expects crude oil production in the United States to rise to 12.4 million barrels per day in 2023.

The recent surge of new COVID-19 cases related to the Omicron variant dampened the expectations of some economists regarding economic recovery and increasing demand for oil. For example, due to travel restrictions put in place as a result of Omicron, the global oil demand forecast for 2022 was originally revised down by forecasters, including the IEA and EIA, primarily to account for projected reduced jet fuel use. However, the wave of infections related to the Omicron variant appears to be less severe and potentially of shorter duration than prior waves. Consequently, we and the IEA, do not believe that this surge should overturn the recovery in oil demand that is underway. With widespread vaccination campaigns, and the apparent lower rates of serious illness, and hospitalization resulting from the recent wave, we expect that this wave is likely to have a more muted impact on the economy and demand for oil than previous COVID-19 waves.

Based on our expectations regarding the Omicron variant's impact on the demand for oil and assuming a more severe variant does not become widespread during 2022, we expect international activity growth to maintain momentum and customer spending to increase in the range of 14-16% in 2022, led by operators with shorter-cycle production opportunities committing additional capital to meet increasing oil demand. Internationally, we anticipate projects in the Middle East, Russia, and Latin America to attract the most investment, with lower levels of activity increases in Africa and Europe. While large tenders remain competitive, we see pricing traction on new work and contract renewals, including integrated contracts. We also expect to accelerate work on projects that were delayed or slowed due to pandemic-related travel restrictions.

In North America, consistent with historical trends, the recovery in activity was faster and more pronounced than in the international markets. North America drilling activity outpaced completions as operators prepared well inventory for 2022. Given the stronger commodity price environment, we anticipate customer spending to grow more than 25% in 2022, as compared to 2021, with the highest increase coming from private operators. We expect this will enable us to secure net pricing gains for our fracturing fleet as well as our drilling, cementing, drill bits, and artificial lift businesses. We expect most publicly traded exploration and production (E&Ps) companies to continue to prioritize returns, while delivering production into a supportive market.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN 2021 COMPARED TO 2020

Revenue:					
<i>Millions of dollars</i>	2021	2020	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percentage Change	
Completion and Production	\$ 8,410	\$ 7,839	\$ 571	7 %	
Drilling and Evaluation	6,885	6,606	279	4	
Total revenue	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	850	6 %	
By geographic region:					
North America	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,731	\$ 640	11 %	
Latin America	2,362	1,668	694	42	
Europe/Africa/CIS	2,719	2,813	(94)	(3)	
Middle East/Asia	3,843	4,233	(390)	(9)	
Total	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	850	6 %	
Operating income (loss):					
<i>Millions of dollars</i>	2021	2020	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percentage Change	
Completion and Production	\$ 1,238	\$ 995	\$ 243	24 %	
Drilling and Evaluation	801	569	232	41	
Total	2,039	1,564	475	30	
Corporate and other	(227)	(201)	(26)	(13)	
Impairments and other charges	(12)	(3,799)	3,787	100	
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 1,800	\$ (2,436)	4,236	n/m	
n/m = not meaningful					

Consolidated revenue in 2021 was \$15.3 billion, an increase of \$850 million, or 6%, compared to 2020, mainly due to higher activity and pricing in North America land and Latin America, primarily associated with stimulation services and well construction services. Also, artificial lift activity in North America land and wireline activity in Latin America showed improvements. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in completion tool sales and drilling-related services in the Eastern Hemisphere and lower stimulation activity in Middle East/Asia. Revenue from North America was 42% of consolidated revenue in 2021 and 40% of consolidated revenue in 2020.

We reported consolidated operating income of \$1.8 billion in 2021. This compares to an operating loss of \$2.4 billion in 2020, driven by \$3.8 billion of impairments and other charges taken in 2020. An increase in activity and pricing for stimulation and well construction services in North America land and Latin America during 2021 positively impacted operating results. Also, global wireline activity and project management activity in Latin America and Middle East/Asia improved. These increases were partially offset by lower software sales globally. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion on impairments and other charges.

OPERATING SEGMENTS*Completion and Production*

Completion and Production revenue was \$8.4 billion in 2021, an increase of \$571 million, or 7%, compared to 2020. Operating income was \$1.2 billion in 2021, a 24% increase from \$995 million in 2020. These results were primarily driven by increased activity and pricing for pressure pumping services in North America land, Latin America, and Europe Africa/CIS, higher artificial lift activity in North America land, increased well intervention services in Latin America, and increased pipeline services in China, Russia, and the United Kingdom. Partially offsetting these results were decreases in completion tool sales in the Eastern Hemisphere, Canada, and the Gulf of Mexico, along with lower pressure pumping services in Middle East/Asia, the Gulf of Mexico, and Canada.

Drilling and Evaluation

Drilling and Evaluation revenue was \$6.9 billion in 2021, an increase of \$279 million, or 4%, from 2020. Operating income was \$801 million in 2021, an increase of \$232 million, or 41%, compared to 2020. These results were primarily related to increased drilling-related services in the Western Hemisphere, improved project management activity in Ecuador, Mexico, Oman, Saudi Arabia, increased well control activity in Nigeria, and increased wireline activity and testing services in Latin America. These improvements were partially offset by reduced drilling-related services in the Eastern Hemisphere, lower wireline activity and testing services in Saudi Arabia, a decline in software sales globally, and lower project management activity in India and Iraq.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

North America

North America revenue was \$6.4 billion in 2021, an 11% increase compared to 2020, resulting from higher activity and pricing in North America land, primarily associated with pressure pumping services, drilling-related services, and artificial lift activity. These increases were partially offset by lower pressure pumping services in Canada and completion tool sales in Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. Also, software sales and wireline activity were lower across the region.

Latin America

Latin America revenue was \$2.4 billion in 2021, a 42% increase compared to 2020, resulting primarily from improvements in stimulation activity, well construction services, wireline activity, completion tool sales, and testing services in Argentina, coupled with increased fluid services in the Caribbean and Brazil. Also improving were pressure pumping services, project management activity, testing services, drilling services, and completion tool sales in Mexico, along with improved drilling services in Brazil and increased well intervention services across the region. In addition, project management activity was higher in Ecuador. Partly offsetting these increases were lower completion tool sales in Trinidad and reduced software sales across the region.

Europe/Africa/CIS

Europe/Africa/CIS revenue was \$2.7 billion in 2021, a 3% decrease compared to 2020. The decrease was driven by lower activity across multiple product service lines in Russia combined with lower fluid services and completion tool sales across the region, coupled with reduced cementing activity in Nigeria. These declines were partially offset by increases in completion tool sales and cementing activity in Norway, testing services in Algeria, project management activity in Nigeria, pressure pumping services in Angola, pipeline services in the United Kingdom, and wireline activity across the region.

Middle East/Asia

Middle East/Asia revenue was \$3.8 billion in 2021, a 9% decrease compared to 2020. The decrease was primarily from reduced activity across multiple product service lines in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and United Arab Emirates, lower completion tool sales and pressure pumping services across the region, and reduced project management activity in India and Iraq. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher project management activity and drilling services in Oman and increased pipeline services in China.

OTHER OPERATING ITEMS

Impairments and other charges. During 2021, we recognized \$12 million of net charges. This includes \$36 million of depreciation catch-up expense related to assets previously classified as held for sale related to our Pipeline and Process Services business, \$15 million of severance costs, and \$35 million of other items, partially offset by a \$74 million gain related to the closing of the structured transaction for our North America real estate assets. This compares to \$3.8 billion of impairments and other charges recorded in 2020, consisting of asset impairments primarily associated with pressure pumping and drilling equipment, as well as severance and other costs incurred as we adjusted our cost structure during the year. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion on these charges.

NONOPERATING ITEMS

Loss on early extinguishment of debt. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded a \$168 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt, which included a tender premium, unamortized discounts and costs on the retired notes, and tender fees. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Income tax (provision) benefit. Our tax (provisions) benefits are sensitive to the geographic mix of earnings and our ability to use our deferred tax assets. During 2021, we recorded a total income tax benefit of \$216 million on pre-tax income of \$1.3 billion, resulting in an effective tax rate of -17.2%. We recorded a tax benefit of approximately \$500 million during 2021, primarily due to the partial release of a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets. This release was based on improved market conditions and reflects our expectation to utilize these deferred tax assets. During 2020, we recorded a total income tax benefit of \$278 million on pre-tax loss of \$3.2 billion, resulting in an effective tax rate of 8.6%. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for significant drivers of these tax (provisions) benefits.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN 2020 COMPARED TO 2019

Information related to the comparison of our operating results between the years 2020 and 2019 is included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our [2020 Form 10-K](#) filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgments and estimates. Our critical accounting policies are described below to provide a better understanding of how we develop our assumptions and judgments about future events and related estimates and how they can impact our financial statements. A critical accounting estimate is one that requires our most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments and assessments and is fundamental to our results of operations. We identified our most critical accounting estimates to be:

- forecasting our income tax (provision) benefit, including our future ability to utilize foreign tax credits and the realizability of deferred tax assets (including net operating loss carryforwards), and providing for uncertain tax positions;
- legal and investigation matters;
- valuations of long-lived assets, including intangible assets and goodwill; and
- allowance for credit losses.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable according to the current facts and circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We believe the following are the critical accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, as well as the significant estimates and judgments affecting the application of these policies. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report.

Income tax accounting

We recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and use an asset and liability approach in recognizing the amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. We apply the following basic principles in accounting for our income taxes:

- a current tax liability or asset is recognized for the estimated taxes payable or refundable on tax returns for the current year;
- a deferred tax liability or asset is recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards;
- the measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets is based on provisions of the enacted tax law, and the effects of potential future changes in tax laws or rates are not considered; and
- the value of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

We determine deferred taxes separately for each tax-paying component (an entity or a group of entities that is consolidated for tax purposes) in each tax jurisdiction. That determination includes the following procedures:

- identifying the types and amounts of existing temporary differences;
- measuring the total deferred tax liability for taxable temporary differences using the applicable tax rate;
- measuring the total deferred tax asset for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards using the applicable tax rate;
- measuring the deferred tax assets for each type of tax credit carryforward; and
- reducing the deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Our methodology for recording income taxes requires a significant amount of judgment and the use of assumptions and estimates. Additionally, we use forecasts of certain tax elements, such as taxable income and foreign tax credit utilization, as well as evaluate the feasibility of implementing tax planning strategies. Given the inherent uncertainty involved with the use of such variables, there can be significant variation between anticipated and actual results that could have a material impact on our income tax accounts related to continuing operations.

We have operations in more than 70 countries. Consequently, we are subject to the jurisdiction of a significant number of taxing authorities. The income earned in these various jurisdictions is taxed on differing bases, including net income actually earned, net income deemed earned, and revenue-based tax withholding. Our tax filings are routinely examined in the normal course of business by tax authorities. The final determination of our income tax liabilities involves the interpretation of local tax laws, tax treaties and related authorities in each jurisdiction, as well as the significant use of estimates and assumptions regarding the scope of future operations and results achieved, the timing and nature of income earned and expenditures incurred. The final determination of tax audits or changes in the operating environment, including changes in tax law and currency/repatriation controls, could impact the determination of our income tax liabilities for a tax year and have an adverse effect on our financial statements.

Tax filings of our subsidiaries, unconsolidated affiliates and related entities are routinely examined in the normal course of business by tax authorities. These examinations may result in assessments of additional taxes, which we work to resolve with the tax authorities and through the judicial process. Predicting the outcome of disputed assessments involves some uncertainty. Factors such as the availability of settlement procedures, willingness of tax authorities to negotiate, and the operation and impartiality of judicial systems vary across the different tax jurisdictions and may significantly influence the ultimate outcome. We review the facts for each assessment, and then utilize assumptions and estimates to determine the most likely outcome and provide taxes, interest, and penalties, as needed based on this outcome. We provide for uncertain tax positions pursuant to current accounting standards, which prescribe a minimum recognition threshold and measurement methodology that a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The standards also provide guidance for derecognition classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

Legal and investigation matters

As discussed in Note 10 of our consolidated financial statements, we are subject to various legal and investigation matters arising in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2021, we have accrued an estimate of the probable and estimable costs for the resolution of some of our legal and investigation matters, which is not material to our consolidated financial statements. For other matters for which the liability is not probable and reasonably estimable, we have not accrued any amounts. Attorneys in our legal department monitor and manage all claims filed against us and review all pending investigations. Generally, the estimate of probable costs related to these matters is developed in consultation with internal and outside legal counsel representing us. Our estimates are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. The accuracy of these estimates is impacted by, among other things, the complexity of the issues and the amount of due diligence we have been able to perform. We attempt to resolve these matters through settlements, mediation, and arbitration proceedings when possible. If the actual settlement costs, final judgments, or fines, after appeals, differ from our estimates, there may be a material adverse effect on our future financial results. We have in the past recorded significant adjustments to our initial estimates of these types of contingencies.

Value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets and goodwill

We carry a variety of long-lived assets on our balance sheet including property, plant and equipment, goodwill, and other intangibles. Impairment is the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value, and any impairment charge that we record reduces our operating income. Goodwill is the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We conduct impairment tests on goodwill annually, during the third quarter, or more frequently whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment may exist. We conduct impairment tests on long-lived assets, other than goodwill, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

When conducting an impairment test on long-lived assets, other than goodwill, we first group individual assets based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets. This requires some judgment. We then compare estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset group to its carrying amount. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the asset group's carrying amount, we then determine the asset group's fair value by using a discounted cash flow analysis. This analysis is based on estimates such as management's short-term and long-term forecast of operating performance, including revenue growth rates and expected profitability margins, estimates of the remaining useful life and service potential of the assets within the asset group, and a discount rate based on our weighted average cost of capital. An impairment loss is measured and recorded as the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion of impairments and other charges.

We perform our goodwill impairment assessment for each reporting unit, which is the same as our reportable segments, the Completion and Production division and the Drilling and Evaluation division, comparing the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to the reporting unit's carrying value, including goodwill. We estimate the fair value for each reporting unit using a discounted cash flow analysis based on management's short-term and long-term forecast of operating performance. This analysis includes significant assumptions regarding discount rates, revenue growth rates, expected profitability margins, forecasted capital expenditures, and the timing of expected future cash flows based on market conditions. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment loss is measured and recorded.

The impairment assessments discussed above incorporate inherent uncertainties, including projected commodity pricing, supply and demand for our services, and future market conditions, which are difficult to predict in volatile economic environments and could result in impairment charges in future periods if actual results materially differ from the estimated assumptions utilized in our forecasts. If market conditions deteriorate, including crude oil prices significantly declining and remaining at low levels for a sustained period of time, we could be required to record additional impairments of the carrying value of our long-lived assets in the future which could have a material adverse impact on our operating results. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for our accounting policies related to long-lived assets.

Allowance for credit losses

We evaluate our global accounts receivable through a continuous process of assessing our portfolio on an individual customer and overall basis. This process consists of a thorough review of historical collection experience, current aging status of the customer accounts, financial condition of our customers, and whether the receivables involve retainages. We also consider the economic environment of our customers, both from a marketplace and geographic perspective, in evaluating the need for an allowance. Based on our review of these factors, we establish or adjust allowances for specific customers. This process involves judgment and estimation, and frequently involves significant dollar amounts. Accordingly, our results of operations can be affected by adjustments to the allowance due to actual write-offs that differ from estimated amounts.

At December 31, 2021, our allowance for credit losses totaled \$754 million, or 17.8% of notes and accounts receivable before the allowance. At December 31, 2020, our allowance for credit losses totaled \$824 million, or 22.5% of notes and accounts receivable before the allowance. The allowance for credit losses in both years is primarily comprised of accounts receivable from our primary customer in Venezuela. A hypothetical 100 basis point change in our estimate of the collectability of our notes and accounts receivable balance as of December 31, 2021 would have resulted in a \$42 million adjustment to 2021 total operating costs and expenses. See Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We selectively manage these exposures through the use of derivative instruments, including forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign exchange options, and interest rate swaps. The objective of our risk management strategy is to minimize the volatility from fluctuations in foreign currency and interest rates. We do not use derivative instruments for trading purposes. The counterparties to our forward contracts, options, and interest rate swaps are global commercial and investment banks.

We use a sensitivity analysis model to measure the impact of potential adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. With respect to foreign exchange sensitivity, after consideration of the impact from our foreign forward contracts and options, a hypothetical 10% adverse change in the value of all our foreign currency positions relative to the United States dollar as of December 31, 2021 would result in a \$83 million, pre-tax, loss for our net monetary assets denominated in currencies other than United States dollars. As of December 31, 2021, we did not have any interest rate swaps outstanding.

There are certain limitations inherent in the sensitivity analysis presented, primarily due to the assumption that exchange rates and interest rates change instantaneously in an equally adverse fashion. In addition, the analyses are unable to reflect the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled. While this is our best estimate of the impact of the various scenarios, these estimates should not be viewed as forecasts.

For further information regarding foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We are subject to numerous environmental, legal, and regulatory requirements related to our operations worldwide. For information related to environmental matters, see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements and "Part I, Item 1(a). "Risk Factors."

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor provisions for forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on projections and estimates, not historical information. Some statements in this Form 10-K are forward-looking and use words like "may," "may not," "believe," "do not believe," "plan," "estimate," "intend," "expect," "do not expect," "anticipate," "do not anticipate," "should," "likely," and other expressions. We may also provide oral or written forward-looking information in other materials we release to the public. Forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainties and reflects our best judgment based on current information. Our results of operations can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. In addition, other factors may affect the accuracy of our forward-looking information. As a result, no forward-looking information can be guaranteed. Actual events and the results of our operations may vary materially.

We do not assume any responsibility to publicly update any of our forward-looking statements regardless of whether factors change as a result of new information, future events or for any other reason. You should review any additional disclosures we make in our press releases and Forms 10-K, 10-Q, and 8-K filed with or furnished to the SEC. We also suggest that you listen to our quarterly earnings release conference calls with financial analysts.

Item 7(a). Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information related to market risk is included in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Financial Instrument Market Risk" and Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Halliburton Company:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Halliburton Company and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 4, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of the Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

As discussed in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will not be realized, which is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had gross deferred tax assets of \$3.8 billion and a related valuation allowance of \$0.9 billion.

We identified the evaluation of the realizability of domestic deferred tax assets as a critical audit matter. The evaluation of the realizability of domestic deferred tax assets, specifically related to domestic net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits, required subjective auditor judgment to assess the forecasts of future taxable income over the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Changes in assumptions regarding forecasted taxable income, specifically revenue growth rates, could have an impact on the Company's evaluation of the realizability of the domestic deferred tax assets.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the critical audit matter. This included controls related to the development of forecasts of future taxable income. We evaluated the assumptions used in the development of forecasts of future taxable income, specifically revenue growth rates, by comparing to historical actuals while considering current and anticipated future commodity prices or market events. We also evaluated the Company's history of realizing domestic deferred tax assets by evaluating the expiration of domestic net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2002.

Houston, Texas
February 4, 2022

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Halliburton Company:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Halliburton Company and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 4, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. 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 audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas
February 4, 2022

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Consolidated Statements of Operations

Year Ended December 31

<i>Millions of dollars and shares except per share data</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
Services	\$ 10,989	\$ 10,203	\$ 16,884
Product sales	4,306	4,242	5,524
Total revenue	15,295	14,445	22,408
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of services	9,745	9,458	15,684
Cost of sales	3,534	3,442	4,439
Impairments and other charges	12	3,799	2,506
General and administrative	204	182	227
Total operating costs and expenses	13,495	16,881	22,856
Operating income (loss)	1,800	(2,436)	(448)
Interest expense, net of interest income of \$60, \$38, and \$23	(469)	(505)	(569)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(168)	—
Other, net	(79)	(111)	(105)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,252	(3,220)	(1,122)
Income tax benefit (provision)	216	278	(7)
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,468	\$ (2,942)	\$ (1,129)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(11)	(3)	(2)
Net income (loss) attributable to company	\$ 1,457	\$ (2,945)	\$ (1,131)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share attributable to company shareholders:			
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.63	\$ (3.34)	\$ (1.29)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	892	881	875

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,468	\$ (2,942)	\$ (1,129)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:			
Defined benefit and other post retirement plans adjustment	179	(24)	(11)
Other	—	24	3
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	179	—	(8)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,647	\$ (2,942)	\$ (1,137)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(11)	(3)	(2)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to company shareholders	\$ 1,636	\$ (2,945)	\$ (1,139)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>Millions of dollars and shares except per share data</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,044	\$ 2,563
Receivables (net of allowances for credit losses of \$754 and \$824)	3,666	3,071
Inventories	2,361	2,349
Other current assets	872	1,492
Total current assets	9,943	9,475
Property, plant, and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$11,442 and \$11,039)	4,326	4,325
Goodwill	2,843	2,804
Deferred income taxes	2,695	2,166
Operating lease right-of-use assets	934	786
Other assets	1,580	1,124
Total assets	\$ 22,321	\$ 20,680
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,353	\$ 1,573
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	493	517
Taxes other than income	292	292
Income Taxes Payable	261	216
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	240	251
Current maturities of long-term debt	7	695
Other current liabilities	660	877
Total current liabilities	4,306	4,421
Long-term debt	9,127	9,132
Operating lease liabilities	845	758
Employee compensation and benefits	492	562
Other liabilities	823	824
Total liabilities	15,593	15,697
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$2.50 per share (authorized 2,000 shares, issued 1,066 and 1,066 shares)	2,665	2,666
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	32	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(183)	(362)
Retained earnings	9,710	8,691
Treasury stock, at cost (170 and 181 shares)	(5,511)	(6,021)
Company shareholders' equity	6,713	4,974
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	15	9
Total shareholders' equity	6,728	4,983
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 22,321	\$ 20,680

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,468	\$ (2,942)	\$ (1,129)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	904	1,058	1,625
Deferred income tax benefit	(486)	(444)	(396)
Impairments and other charges	12	3,799	2,506
Cash impact of impairments and other charges - severance payments	(47)	(350)	(144)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable	795	(934)	(595)
Receivables	(500)	1,394	636
Inventories	(10)	340	(202)
Other operating activities	(225)	(40)	144
Total cash flows provided by operating activities	1,911	1,881	2,445
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(799)	(728)	(1,530)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment	257	286	190
Proceeds from a structured real estate transaction	87	—	—
Other investing activities	(79)	(44)	(105)
Total cash flows used in investing activities	(534)	(486)	(1,445)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments on long-term borrowings	(700)	(1,654)	(13)
Dividends to shareholders	(161)	(278)	(630)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	79	87	118
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net	—	994	—
Stock repurchase program	—	(100)	(100)
Other financing activities	(56)	(56)	(70)
Total cash flows used in financing activities	(838)	(1,007)	(695)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(58)	(93)	(45)
Increase in cash and equivalents	481	295	260
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	2,563	2,268	2,008
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 3,044	\$ 2,563	\$ 2,268
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash payments during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 517	\$ 509	\$ 534
Income taxes	\$ 214	\$ 300	\$ 363

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Company Shareholders' Equity

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries	Total
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 2,671	\$ 211	\$ (6,744)	\$ 13,739	\$ (355)	\$ 22	\$ 9,544
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(1,131)	—	2	(1,129)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(8)	—	(8)
Cash dividends (\$0.72 per share)	—	—	—	(630)	—	—	(630)
Stock plans	(2)	(67)	417	—	—	—	348
Stock repurchase program	—	—	(100)	—	—	—	(100)
Other	—	(1)	—	11	1	(11)	—
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,669	\$ 143	\$ (6,427)	\$ 11,989	\$ (362)	\$ 13	\$ 8,025
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(2,945)	—	3	(2,942)
Cash dividends (\$0.315 per share)	—	—	—	(278)	—	—	(278)
Stock plans	(3)	(143)	506	(75)	—	—	285
Stock repurchase program	—	—	(100)	—	—	—	(100)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,666	\$ —	\$ (6,021)	\$ 8,691	\$ (362)	\$ 9	\$ 4,983
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income	—	—	—	1,457	—	11	1,468
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	179	—	179
Cash dividends (\$0.18 per share)	—	—	—	(161)	—	—	(161)
Stock plans	(1)	32	510	(277)	—	—	264
Other	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 2,665	\$ 32	\$ (5,511)	\$ 9,710	\$ (183)	\$ 15	\$ 6,728

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of Company and Significant Accounting Policies***Description of Company***

Halliburton Company is one of the world's largest providers of products and services to the energy industry. Its predecessor was established in 1919 and incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1924. We help our customers maximize asset value throughout the lifecycle of the reservoir - from locating hydrocarbons and managing geological data, to drilling and formation evaluation, well construction and completion, and optimizing production throughout the life of the asset. We serve major, national, and independent oil and natural gas companies throughout the world and operate under two divisions, which form the basis for the two operating segments we report, the Completion and Production segment and the Drilling and Evaluation segment.

Use of estimates

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles, requiring us 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

We believe the most significant estimates and assumptions are associated with the forecasting of our income tax (provision) benefit and the valuation of deferred taxes, legal reserves, long-lived asset valuations, and allowance for credit losses. Ultimate results could differ from our estimates.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our company and all of our subsidiaries that we control or variable interest entities for which we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary. All material intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. Investments in companies in which we do not have a controlling interest, but over which we do exercise significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, unless we elect the fair value option. If we do not have significant influence and the investment has no readily determinable fair value, we elect the measurement alternative. In addition, certain reclassifications of prior period balances have been made to conform to the current period presentation.

Revenue recognition

Our services and products are generally sold based upon purchase orders or contracts with our customers that include fixed or determinable prices but do not include right of return provisions or other significant post-delivery obligations. The vast majority of our service and product contracts are short-term in nature. We recognize revenue based on the transfer of control or our customers' ability to benefit from our services and products in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services and products. We also assess our customers' ability and intention to pay, which is based on a variety of factors, including our historical payment experience with, and the financial condition of our customers. Rates for services are typically priced on a per day, per meter, per man-hour, or similar basis. See Note 4 for further information on revenue recognition.

Research and development

We maintain an active research and development program. The program improves products, processes, and engineering standards and practices that serve the changing needs of our customers, such as those related to high pressure and high temperature environments, and also develops new products and processes. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and were \$321 million in 2021, \$309 million in 2020, and \$404 million in 2019.

Cash equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost represents invoice or production cost for new items and original cost. Production cost includes material, labor, and manufacturing overhead. Our inventory is recorded on the weighted average cost method. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and record provisions for excess or obsolete inventory based primarily on historical usage, estimated product demand, and technological developments.

Allowance for credit losses

We establish an allowance for credit losses through a review of several factors, including historical collection experience, current aging status of the customer accounts, and current financial condition of our customers. Losses are charged against the allowance when the customer accounts are determined to be uncollectible.

Property, plant, and equipment

Other than those assets that have been written down to their fair values due to impairment, property, plant, and equipment are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation, which is generally provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Accelerated depreciation methods are often used for tax purposes, when permitted. Upon sale or retirement of an asset, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized. Planned major maintenance costs are generally expensed as incurred. Expenditures for additions, modifications, and conversions are capitalized when they increase the value or extend the useful life of the asset.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

We record as goodwill the excess purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business acquisition. Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are detailed below by reportable segment.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Completion and Production	Drilling and Evaluation	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019:	\$ 2,039	\$ 773	\$ 2,812
Other	(66)	58	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2020:	\$ 1,973	\$ 831	\$ 2,804
Current year acquisitions	12	—	12
Other	27	—	27
Balance at December 31, 2021:	\$ 2,012	\$ 831	\$ 2,843

The reported amounts of goodwill for each reporting unit are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis, during the third quarter, and more frequently when circumstances indicate an impairment may exist. As a result of our goodwill impairment assessments performed in the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, we determined that the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its net book value and, therefore, no goodwill impairments were deemed necessary.

We amortize other identifiable intangible assets with a finite life on a straight-line basis over the period which the asset is expected to contribute to our future cash flows, ranging from one year to twenty-eight years. The components of these other intangible assets generally consist of patents, license agreements, non-compete agreements, trademarks, and customer lists and contracts.

Evaluating impairment of long-lived assets

When events or changes in circumstances indicate that long-lived assets other than goodwill may be impaired, an evaluation is performed. For assets classified as held for use, we first group individual assets based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets. We then compare estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset group to its carrying amount. If the asset group's undiscounted cash flows are less than its carrying amount, we then determine the asset group's fair value by using a discounted cash flow analysis and recognize any resulting impairment. When an asset is classified as held for sale, the asset's book value is evaluated and adjusted to the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. In addition, depreciation and amortization is ceased while it is classified as held for sale. See Note 2 for further information on impairments and other charges.

Income taxes

We recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the year. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will not be realized.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowances.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the provision for income taxes on continuing operations in our consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative instruments

At times, we enter into derivative financial transactions to hedge existing or projected exposures to changing foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We do not enter into derivative transactions for speculative or trading purposes. We recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges are adjusted to fair value and reflected through the results of operations. If the derivative is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are either offset against:

- the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings; or
- recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings.

The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is recognized in earnings. Recognized gains or losses on derivatives entered into to manage foreign currency exchange risk are included in "Other, net" on the consolidated statements of operations. Gains or losses on interest rate derivatives are included in "Interest expense, net."

Foreign currency translation

Foreign entities whose functional currency is the United States dollar translate monetary assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates, and nonmonetary items are translated at historical rates. Revenue and expense transactions are translated at the average rates in effect during the year, except for those expenses associated with nonmonetary balance sheet accounts, which are translated at historical rates. Gains or losses from remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities due to changes in exchange rates are recognized in our consolidated statements of operations in "Other, net" in the year of occurrence.

Stock-based compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the date of grant, based on the calculated fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the employee's service period, which is generally the vesting period of the equity grant. Additionally, compensation cost is recognized based on awards ultimately expected to vest, therefore, we have reduced the cost for estimated forfeitures based on historical forfeiture rates. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods to reflect actual forfeitures. See Note 13 for additional information related to stock-based compensation.

Note 2. Impairments and Other Charges

The following table presents various pre-tax charges we recorded during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 which are reflected within "Impairments and other charges" on our consolidated statements of operations.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Catch-up depreciation	\$ 36	\$ —	\$ —
Severance costs	15	384	172
Long-lived asset impairments	—	2,629	1,603
Inventory costs and write-downs	—	505	458
Joint venture costs	—	—	154
Gain on real estate transaction	(74)	—	—
Other	35	281	119
Total impairments and other charges	\$ 12	\$ 3,799	\$ 2,506

Of the \$12 million net charges recorded during the year ended December 31, 2021, a \$42 million charge was attributable to our Completion and Production segment, a \$9 million charge was attributable to our Drilling and Evaluation segment, and a \$39 million net gain was attributable to Corporate and other. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we decided to discontinue the proposed sale of our Pipeline and Process Services business and as a result recorded a \$36 million charge for accumulated unrecognized depreciation and amortization expense during the period the associated assets were classified as held for sale. We reclassified this business to assets held and used in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2021. Beginning October 1, 2021, all depreciation and amortization expense associated with this business was included in operating costs and expenses on our consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, we finalized a structured transaction relating to most of our owned United States real estate. As a result of the transaction, we derecognized \$358 million of assets previously held for sale included in Other current assets and recognized an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary of \$349 million included in Other Assets, which resulted in a gain of \$74 million, due to specific assets with a carrying amount less than the fair value. We elected to account for our investment under the fair value option using an income approach. We believe the election of the fair value option aligns the accounting treatment with our interest in the real estate held by the unconsolidated subsidiary. As part of the transaction, we completed the sale-leaseback of the same United States real estate, which resulted in an increase of our operating right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities of \$276 million and we received gross cash proceeds of \$87 million. Pursuant to a master lease agreement, the properties are subject to initial lease terms of either twelve or fifteen years, we have the option to extend the term on each property for two additional terms of five years each thereafter and the rent payments are subject to an annual rent escalator of 1.35%.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the \$2.6 billion of long-lived asset impairments consisted of the following: \$1.0 billion attributable to hydraulic fracturing equipment, the majority of which was located in North America; \$297 million related to drilling-related services equipment; \$191 million related to right-of-use assets, primarily operating leases; \$131 million related to intangible assets; and \$394 million associated with other fixed asset impairments. Also included in "Long-lived asset impairments" was \$616 million for a fair value adjustment on real estate properties held for sale, primarily related to a contemplated structured transaction for its North America real estate assets due to specific assets with a fair value less than the carrying amount.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the \$1.6 billion of long-lived asset impairments consisted of the following: \$759 million attributable to hydraulic fracturing equipment, the majority of which was located in North America; \$243 million related to legacy drilling equipment; \$215 million related to real estate owned and classified as held for sale; \$139 million related to right-of-use assets associated with operating leases; \$98 million related to intangible assets; and \$148 million of other fixed asset impairments. We also rationalized our portfolio of existing joint ventures and recorded resulting charges within "Joint venture costs" in the table above.

Inventory costs and write-downs in the table above primarily represent disposal of excess inventory, including drilling fluids and other chemicals, and write-downs in which some of our inventory cost exceeded its market value.

Note 3. Business Segment and Geographic Information

We operate under two divisions, which form the basis for the two operating segments we report: the Completion and Production segment and the Drilling and Evaluation segment. Our equity in earnings and losses of unconsolidated affiliates that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting are included within cost of services and cost of sales on our statements of operations, which is part of operating income of the applicable segment.

Operations by business segment

The following tables present financial information on our business segments.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
Completion and Production	\$ 8,410	\$ 7,839	\$ 14,031
Drilling and Evaluation	6,885	6,606	8,377
Total revenue	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	\$ 22,408
Operating income:			
Completion and Production	\$ 1,238	\$ 995	\$ 1,671
Drilling and Evaluation	801	569	642
Total operations	2,039	1,564	2,313
Corporate and other (a)	(227)	(201)	(255)
Impairments and other charges (b)	(12)	(3,799)	(2,506)
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 1,800	\$ (2,436)	\$ (448)
Interest expense, net of interest income	\$ (469)	\$ (505)	\$ (569)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(168)	—
Other, net	(79)	(111)	(105)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,252	\$ (3,220)	\$ (1,122)
Capital expenditures:			
Completion and Production	\$ 402	\$ 314	\$ 800
Drilling and Evaluation	392	410	728
Corporate and other	5	4	2
Total	\$ 799	\$ 728	\$ 1,530
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization:			
Completion and Production	\$ 502	\$ 615	\$ 1,049
Drilling and Evaluation	388	430	552
Corporate and other	14	13	24
Total	\$ 904	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,625

(a) Includes certain expenses not attributable to a business segment, such as costs related to support functions and corporate executives, operating lease assets, and also includes amortization expense associated with intangible assets recorded as a result of acquisitions.

(b) Impairments and other charges are as follows:

-For the year ended December 31, 2021, amount includes approximately \$42 million attributable to Completion and Production, \$9 million attributable to Drilling and Evaluation, and a \$39 million net gain attributable to Corporate and other.

-For the year ended December 31, 2020, amount includes approximately \$2.4 billion attributable to Completion and Production, \$1.4 billion attributable to Drilling and Evaluation, and \$62 million attributable to Corporate and other.

-For the year ended December 31, 2019, amount includes approximately \$1.6 billion attributable to Completion and Production, \$849 million attributable to Drilling and Evaluation, and \$56 million attributable to Corporate and other.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Total assets:		
Completion and Production (a)	\$ 8,186	\$ 7,924
Drilling and Evaluation (a)	6,606	6,371
Corporate and other (b)	7,529	6,385
Total	\$ 22,321	\$ 20,680

(a) Assets associated with specific segments primarily include receivables, inventories, property, plant, and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets, equity in and advances to related companies, and goodwill.

(b) Includes primarily cash and equivalents and deferred tax assets.

Operations by geographic region

The following tables present information by geographic area. In 2021, 2020, and 2019, based on the location of services provided and products sold, 40%, 38%, and 51%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue was from the United States. No other country accounted for more than 10% of our revenue or property, plant, and equipment during the periods presented. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 50% and 49% of our property, plant, and equipment was located in the United States.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
North America	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,731	\$ 11,884
Latin America	2,362	1,668	2,364
Europe/Africa/CIS	2,719	2,813	3,285
Middle East/Asia	3,843	4,233	4,875
Total	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	\$ 22,408

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Net property, plant, and equipment:		
North America	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,211
Latin America	510	544
Europe/Africa/CIS	584	602
Middle East/Asia	994	968
Total	\$ 4,326	\$ 4,325

Note 4. Revenue

Revenue is recognized based on the transfer of control or our customers' ability to benefit from our services and products in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services and products. Most of our service and product contracts are short-term in nature. In recognizing revenue for our services and products, we determine the transaction price of purchase orders or contracts with our customers, which may consist of fixed and variable consideration. We also assess our customers' ability and intention to pay, which is based on a variety of factors, including our historical payment experience with, and the financial condition of our customers. Payment terms and conditions vary by contract type, although terms generally include a requirement of payment within 20 to 60 days. Other judgments involved in recognizing revenue include an assessment of progress towards completion of performance obligations for certain long-term contracts, which involve estimating total costs to determine our progress towards contract completion, and calculating the corresponding amount of revenue to recognize.

Disaggregation of revenue

We disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into types of services or products, consistent with our two reportable segments, in addition to geographical area. Based on the location of services provided and products sold, 40%, 38%, and 51% of our consolidated revenue was from the United States for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. No other country accounted for more than 10% of our revenue.

The following table presents information on our disaggregated revenue.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue by segment:			
Completion and Production	\$ 8,410	\$ 7,839	\$ 14,031
Drilling and Evaluation	6,885	6,606	8,377
Total revenue	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	\$ 22,408
Revenue by geographic region:			
North America	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,731	\$ 11,884
Latin America	2,362	1,668	2,364
Europe/Africa/CIS	2,719	2,813	3,285
Middle East/Asia	3,843	4,233	4,875
Total revenue	\$ 15,295	\$ 14,445	\$ 22,408

Contract balances

We perform our obligations under contracts with our customers by transferring services and products in exchange for consideration. The timing of our performance often differs from the timing of our customer's payment, which results in the recognition of receivables and deferred revenue. Deferred revenue represents advance consideration received from customers for contracts where revenue is recognized on future performance of service. Deferred revenue, as well as revenue recognized during the period relating to amounts included as deferred revenue at the beginning of the period, was not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations represent firm contracts for which work has not been performed and future revenue recognition is expected. We have elected the practical expedient permitting the exclusion of disclosing remaining performance obligations for contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less. We have some long-term contracts related to software and integrated project management services such as lump sum turnkey contracts. For software contracts, revenue is generally recognized over time throughout the license period when the software is considered to be a right to access our intellectual property. For lump sum turnkey projects, we recognize revenue over time using an input method, which requires us to exercise judgment. Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations for these long-term contracts is not material.

Note 5. Receivables

As of December 31, 2021, 34% of our net trade receivables were from customers in the United States and 11% were from customers in Mexico. As of December 31, 2020, 32% of our net trade receivables were from customers in the United States. Receivables from our primary customer in Mexico accounted for approximately 10% of our total receivables as of December 31, 2021. While we have experienced payment delays in Mexico, these amounts are not in dispute and we have not historically had, and we do not expect, any material write-offs due to collectability from this customer. No other country or single customer accounted for more than 10% of our receivables at those dates.

We routinely monitor the financial stability of our customers and employ an extensive process to evaluate the collectability of outstanding receivables. This process, which involves judgment utilizing significant assumptions, includes analysis of our customers' historical time to pay, financial condition and various financial metrics, debt structure, credit agency ratings, and production profile, as well as political and economic factors in countries of operations and other customer-specific factors.

The table below presents a rollforward of our allowance for credit losses for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Balance at Beginning of Period	Provision (a)	Other (b)	Balance at End of Period (c)
Year ended December 31, 2019	\$ 738	\$ 50	\$ (12)	\$ 776
Year ended December 31, 2020	776	58	(10)	824
Year ended December 31, 2021	824	(19)	(51)	754

- (a) Represents increases to allowance for credit losses charged to costs and expenses, net of recoveries.
(b) Includes write-offs, balance sheet reclassifications, and other activity.
(c) The allowance for credit losses in all years is primarily comprised of a full reserve against accounts receivable with our primary customer in Venezuela.

Note 6. Leases

We adopted a comprehensive new lease accounting standard effective January 1, 2019. The details of the significant changes to our accounting policies resulting from the adoption of the new standard are set out below. We adopted the standard using the optional modified retrospective transition method. The adoption of this standard did not materially impact our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Beginning January 1, 2019, for operating leases, lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and accretion of the lease liability, while finance leases include both an operating expense and an interest expense component. For all leases with a term of 12 months or less, we recognize lease expense for these short-term leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

We are a lessee for numerous operating leases, primarily related to real estate, transportation, and equipment. The vast majority of our operating leases have remaining lease terms of 10 years or less, some of which include options to extend the leases, and some of which include options to terminate the leases. We generally do not include renewal or termination options in our assessment of the leases unless extension or termination for certain assets is deemed to be reasonably certain. The accounting for some of our leases may require judgment, which includes determining whether a contract contains a lease, determining the incremental borrowing rates to utilize in our net present value calculation of lease payments for lease agreements which do not provide an implicit rate, and assessing the likelihood of renewal or termination options. We also have some lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, which are generally accounted for as a single lease component. For certain equipment leases, such as offshore vessels and drilling rigs, we account for the lease and non-lease components separately.

The following tables illustrate the financial impact of our leases as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, along with other supplemental information about our existing leases:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Components of lease expense:			
Finance lease cost:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 19
Interest on lease liabilities	38	32	51
Operating lease cost	274	296	355
Short-term lease cost	27	31	110
Sublease income	(4)	(4)	(5)
Total lease cost	\$ 355	\$ 374	\$ 530

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	As of December 31	
	2021	2020
Components of balance sheet:		
Operating leases:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets (non-current)	\$ 934	\$ 786
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	240	251
Operating lease liabilities (non-current)	845	758
Finance leases:		
Other assets (non-current)	\$ 85	\$ 113
Other current liabilities	26	24
Other liabilities (non-current)	85	118

During the year ended December 31, 2021, we completed a sale-leaseback transaction, which resulted in an increase of our operating right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities of \$276 million. During the year ended December 31, 2020, impairment charges were recorded related to operating and finance lease right-of-use assets totaling \$191 million. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion on impairments and other charges and the sale-leaseback transaction.

<i>Millions of dollars except years and percentages</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Other supplemental information:			
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 307	\$ 299	\$ 316
Operating cash flows from finance leases	38	32	51
Financing cash flows from finance leases	24	21	24
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:			
Operating leases	\$ 433	\$ 447	\$ 1,362
Finance leases	6	39	74
Weighted-average remaining lease term:			
Operating leases	9.8 years	8.6 years	9.5 years
Finance leases	6.3 years	6.4 years	5.4 years
Weighted-average discount rate for operating leases			
	4.9 %	4.1 %	4.4 %

The following table summarizes the maturity of our operating and finance leases as of December 31, 2021:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2022	\$ 288	\$ 63
2023	198	61
2024	136	47
2025	105	36
2026	91	34
Thereafter	624	15
Total lease payments	1,442	256
Less imputed interest	(357)	(145)
Total	\$ 1,085	\$ 111

Note 7. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Finished products and parts	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,330
Raw materials and supplies	890	952
Work in process	91	67
Total	\$ 2,361	\$ 2,349

All amounts in the table above are reported net of obsolescence reserves of \$114 million at December 31, 2021 and \$150 million at December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$505 million of impairment charges related to inventory. These charges primarily consisted of the disposal of excess inventory, including drilling fluids and other chemicals, and write-downs in which some of our inventory cost exceeded its market value.

Note 8. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment were composed of the following:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Land	\$ 120	\$ 120
Buildings and property improvements	1,608	1,652
Machinery, equipment, and other	14,040	13,592
Total	15,768	15,364
Less accumulated depreciation	11,442	11,039
Net property, plant, and equipment	\$ 4,326	\$ 4,325

During the year ended December 31, 2020, a \$2.3 billion impairment charge was recorded related to property, plant, and equipment. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion on impairments and other charges.

Classes of assets are depreciated over the following useful lives:

	Buildings and Property Improvements	
	2021	2020
1 - 10 years	17%	13%
11 - 20 years	39%	41%
21 - 30 years	24%	21%
31 - 40 years	20%	25%

	Machinery, Equipment, and Other	
	2021	2020
1 - 5 years	49%	49%
6 - 10 years	41%	41%
11 - 20 years	10%	10%

Note 9. Debt

Our total debt, including short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt, consisted of the following:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
5.0% senior notes due November 2045	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
3.8% senior notes due November 2025	1,000	1,000
4.85% senior notes due November 2035	1,000	1,000
7.45% senior notes due September 2039	1,000	1,000
2.92% senior notes due March 2030	1,000	1,000
4.75% senior notes due August 2043	900	900
6.7% senior notes due September 2038	800	800
3.5% senior notes due August 2023	600	600
4.5% senior notes due November 2041	500	500
3.25% senior notes due November 2021	—	500
7.6% senior debentures due August 2096	300	300
8.75% senior debentures due February 2021	—	185
6.75% notes due February 2027	104	104
Other	11	20
Unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts	(77)	(82)
Total	9,138	9,827
Short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt	(11)	(695)
Total long-term debt	\$ 9,127	\$ 9,132

\$1.0 billion issuance

On March 3, 2020, we issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 2.92% senior notes due March 2030. Subsequently, on March 5, 2020, we completed a tender offer to purchase \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes using proceeds from the debt issuance and cash on hand. In the tender offer, we purchased \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.50% senior notes due August 2023 and \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of our 3.80% senior notes due November 2025. This early debt repurchase resulted in a \$168 million loss on extinguishment, which included a tender premium, unamortized discounts and costs on the retired notes, and other tender fees. These costs are included in "Loss on early extinguishment of debt" on our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Senior debt

The \$1.0 billion of senior notes issued in March 2020 rank equally with our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, have semiannual interest payments and have no sinking fund requirements. We may redeem all of our senior notes from time to time or all of the notes of each series at any time at the applicable redemption prices, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Our 6.75% notes due February 2027 and 7.6% senior debentures due August 2096 may not be redeemed prior to maturity.

We repaid the \$185 million principal balance of our 8.75% senior debentures when they matured in February of 2021. In August of 2021, we redeemed the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of our 3.25% senior notes at par. The redemption price for the notes consisted of 100% of the principal amount of the notes outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the notes. We used cash on hand to fund the redemption of the notes.

3.8% senior notes due November 2025 redemption

In January of 2022, we announced that on February 23, 2022, we will redeem \$600 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.8% senior notes that mature in November 2025. The aggregate principal amount currently outstanding is approximately \$1.0 billion. The redemption price for the notes will consist of the sum of (1) the greater of (a) 100% of the principal amount of the notes outstanding or (b) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the outstanding notes discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the treasury rate plus 25 basis points, as determined by an independent investment banker, and (2) accrued and unpaid interest on the notes, if any, up to, but excluding, the redemption date. We plan to use cash on hand to fund the redemption of the notes.

Revolving credit facilities

We have a revolving credit facility with a capacity of \$3.5 billion, which expires in March 2024. The facility is for working capital or general corporate purposes. The full amount of the revolving credit facility was available as of December 31, 2021.

Debt maturities

Our long-term debt matures as follows: \$7 million in 2022, \$600 million in 2023, no amounts in 2024, \$1.0 billion in 2025, which includes the \$600 million debt we will redeem on February 23, 2022 as described above, no amounts in 2026, and the remainder thereafter.

Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal or governmental proceedings, claims or investigations, including personal injury, property damage, environmental, intellectual property, commercial, tax-related matters, and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business, the resolution of which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial position. There is inherent risk in any legal or governmental proceeding, claim or investigation, and no assurance can be given as to the outcome of these proceedings.

Guarantee arrangements

In the normal course of business, we have agreements with financial institutions under which approximately \$1.9 billion of letters of credit, bank guarantees, or surety bonds were outstanding as of December 31, 2021. Some of the outstanding letters of credit have triggering events that would entitle a bank to require cash collateralization. None of these off balance sheet arrangements either has, or is likely to have, a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 11. Income Taxes

The components of the (provision) benefit for income taxes on continuing operations were:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Current income taxes:			
Federal	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 32
Foreign	(270)	(167)	(426)
State	(6)	—	(9)
Total current	(270)	(166)	(403)
Deferred income taxes:			
Federal	533	372	383
Foreign	(47)	2	(36)
State	—	70	49
Total deferred	486	444	396
Income tax (provision) benefit	\$ 216	\$ 278	\$ (7)

The United States and foreign components of income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes were as follows:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
United States	\$ 283	\$ (3,031)	\$ (1,517)
Foreign	969	(189)	395
Total	\$ 1,252	\$ (3,220)	\$ (1,122)

Reconciliations between the actual (provision) benefit for income taxes on continuing operations and that computed by applying the United States statutory rate to income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31					
	2021		2020		2019	
United States statutory rate	21.0	%	21.0	%	21.0	%
assets						
Valuation allowance against tax	(44.5)		0.9		(10.7)	
Impact of foreign income taxed at different rates	2.5		(1.1)		0.8	
Adjustments of prior year taxes	1.3		0.7		13.0	
State income taxes	0.1		—		(1.3)	
charges						
Impact of impairments and other	—		(12.3)		(20.9)	
Other items, net	2.4		(0.6)		(2.5)	
Total effective tax rate on continuing operations	(17.2)	%	8.6	%	(0.6)	%

During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a total income tax benefit of \$216 million on pre-tax income of \$1.3 billion, resulting in an effective tax rate of -17.2%. The effective tax rate for 2021 was primarily impacted by our geographic mix of earnings, tax adjustments related to the reassessment of prior year tax accruals, and valuation allowances on some of our deferred tax assets. The decrease in our valuation allowances results from increased future years' forecasted taxable income before the expiration of foreign tax credits and net operating losses as a direct result of improved energy market conditions that led to the release of approximately \$519 million valuation allowance on foreign tax credits.

The primary components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Foreign tax credit carryforwards	\$ 1,041	\$ 9
Intangible assets	924	
Net operating loss carryforwards	736	1.6
Accrued liabilities	292	2
Research and development tax credit carryforwards	203	1
Employee compensation and benefits	166	2
Other	457	4
Total gross deferred tax assets	3,819	3.8
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	160	
Depreciation and amortization	131	
Other	9	1
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	300	2
Valuation allowances	885	1.3
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 2,634	\$ 2.1

At December 31, 2021, we had \$795 million of domestic and foreign tax-effected net operating loss carryforwards, with approximately \$59 million estimated to be utilized against our unrecognized tax benefits. In addition, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of foreign tax credits carryforwards, the majority of which will begin expiring in tax years after 2024. The ultimate realization of these deferred tax assets depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income in the appropriate taxing jurisdiction. Our deferred tax assets from net operating losses, foreign tax credits, and research and development credits will expire as follows:

<i>dollars</i>	<i>Millions of</i>	U.S. Net	Foreign Net	Foreign Tax Credits	Research and	Tota
		Operating Loss	Operating Loss		Development Credit	
	2022-2026	\$ 2	\$ 133	\$ 668	\$ —	\$
	2027-2031	8	73	510	—	
	2032-2041	52	108	—	203	
	Non-Expiring	9	410	—	—	
		\$ 71	\$ 724	\$ 1,178	\$ 203	\$

During the year ended December 31, 2021, our valuation allowance on deferred tax assets decreased by \$509 million, primarily attributable to the release of \$519 million associated with foreign tax credits as discussed above.

We have not provided incremental United States income taxes or foreign withholding taxes on undistributed foreign subsidiaries' earnings after December 31, 2017. We generally do not provide for taxes related to its undistributed earnings because such earnings either would not be taxable when remitted or they are considered to be indefinitely reinvested.

The following table presents a rollforward of our unrecognized tax benefits and associated interest and penalties.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Unrecognized Tax Benefits	Interest and Penalties
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 417	\$ 67
Change in prior year tax positions	25	11
Change in current year tax positions	29	—
Cash settlements with taxing authorities	(4)	—
Lapse of statute of limitations	(42)	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 425	\$ 70
Change in prior year tax positions	(66)	6
Change in current year tax positions	16	—
Cash settlements with taxing authorities	(3)	—
Lapse of statute of limitations	(17)	(5)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 355	(a) \$ 71
Change in prior year tax positions	14	4
Change in current year tax positions	14	2
Cash settlements with taxing authorities	(10)	—
Lapse of statute of limitations	(21)	(5)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 352 (b)	(a) \$ 72

(a) Includes \$20 million as of December 31, 2021 and \$18 million as of December 31, 2020 in foreign unrecognized tax benefits that would give rise to a United States tax credit. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, a net \$272 million and \$224 million without a net operating loss carryforward offset, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits would positively impact the effective tax rate and be recognized as additional tax benefits in our statement of operations if resolved in our favor.

(b) Includes \$69 million that could be resolved within the next 12 months.

Our tax returns are subject to review by the taxing authorities in the jurisdictions where we file tax returns. In most cases we are no longer subject to examination by tax authorities for years before 2010. The only significant operating jurisdiction that has tax filings under review or subject to examination by the tax authorities is the United States. The United States federal income tax filings for tax years 2016 through 2020 are currently under review or remain open for review by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Note 12. Shareholders' Equity**Shares of common stock**

The following table summarizes total shares of common stock outstanding:

<i>Millions of shares</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Issued	1,066	1,066
In treasury	(170)	(181)
Total shares of common stock outstanding	896	885

Our Board of Directors has authorized a program to repurchase a specified dollar amount of our common stock from time to time. The program does not require a specific number of shares to be purchased and the program may be effected through solicited or unsolicited transactions in the market or in privately negotiated transactions. The program may be terminated or suspended at any time. There were no repurchases made under the program during the year ended December 31, 2021. There were 7.4 million repurchases made under the program during the year ended December 31, 2020. Approximately \$5.1 billion remained authorized for repurchases as of December 31, 2021. From the inception of this program in February 2006 through December 31, 2021, we repurchased approximately 224 million shares of our common stock for a total cost of approximately \$9.0 billion.

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value

During 2021 and 2020, we issued common stock from treasury shares under our employee stock purchase plan awards and for restricted stock grants. As a result, additional paid in capital was reduced below zero, which resulted in a reduction of retained earnings by \$277 million and \$75 million, respectively. Additional issuances from treasury shares could similarly impact additional paid in capital and retained earnings.

Preferred stock

Our preferred stock consists of five million total authorized shares at December 31, 2021, of which none are issued.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Cumulative translation adjustment	\$ (85)	\$ (83)
Defined benefit and other postretirement liability adjustments (a)	(47)	(226)
Other	(51)	(53)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (183)	\$ (362)

(a) Included net actuarial losses for our international pension plans of \$49 million at December 31, 2021 and \$212 million at December 31, 2020.

Note 13. Stock-based Compensation

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation costs for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Stock-based compensation cost	\$ 214	\$ 218	\$ 257
Tax benefit	(32)	(35)	(48)
Stock-based compensation cost, net of tax	\$ 182	\$ 183	\$ 209

Our Stock and Incentive Plan, as amended (Stock Plan), provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of stock-based awards:

- stock options, including incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options;
- restricted stock awards;
- restricted stock unit awards;
- stock appreciation rights; and
- stock value equivalent awards.

There are currently no stock appreciation rights, stock value equivalent awards, or incentive stock options outstanding. Under the terms of the Stock Plan, approximately 264 million shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance to employees and non-employee directors. At December 31, 2021, approximately 29 million shares were available for future grants under the Stock Plan. The stock to be offered pursuant to the grant of an award under the Stock Plan may be authorized but unissued common shares or treasury shares.

In addition to the provisions of the Stock Plan, we also have stock-based compensation provisions under the Restricted Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP).

Each of the active stock-based compensation arrangements is discussed below.

Stock options

There were no stock options granted during 2021 and there are no plans to grant stock options in 2022. The majority of our options have generally been issued during the second quarter of the year. All stock options under the Stock Plan were granted at the fair market value of our common stock at the grant date. Employee stock options generally vest ratably over a period of three years and expire 10 years from the grant date. Compensation expense for stock options is generally recognized on a straight line basis over the entire vesting period.

The following table represents our stock options activity during 2021.

	Number of Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	25.9	\$ 40.36		
Exercised	(0.1)	23.88		
Forfeited/expired	(1.6)	41.54		
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	24.2	\$ 40.42	4.6	\$ 0.5
Exercisable at December 31, 2021	21.3	\$ 42.53	4.2	\$ 0.3

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$315,000 in 2021, \$7,000 in 2020, and \$2 million in 2019. As of December 31, 2021, there was \$5 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately one year.

Cash received from issuance of common stock was \$79 million of which \$4 million related to proceeds from exercises of stock options during 2021. Cash received from issuance of common stock was \$87 million during 2020 and \$118 million during 2019, of which \$6 million related to proceeds from exercises of stock options in 2019. The remainder relates to cash proceeds from the issuance of shares related to our employee stock purchase plan.

The fair value of options at the date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected volatility of options granted was a blended rate based upon implied volatility calculated on actively traded options on our common stock and upon the historical volatility of our common stock. The expected term of options granted was based upon historical observation of actual time elapsed between date of grant and exercise of options for all employees. The assumptions and resulting fair values of options granted were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Expected term (in years)	0.00	5.39	5.31
Expected volatility	—	33%	31%
Expected dividend yield	—	2.92 - 3.23%	2.25 - 3.88%
Risk-free interest rate	—	1.43 - 1.69%	1.35 - 2.51%
Weighted average grant-date fair value of option	—	\$5.41	\$5.91

There were no stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Restricted stock

Restricted shares issued under the Stock Plan are restricted as to sale or disposition. These restrictions lapse periodically generally over a period of five years. Restrictions may also lapse for early retirement and other conditions in accordance with our established policies. Upon termination of employment, shares on which restrictions have not lapsed must be returned to us, resulting in restricted stock forfeitures. The fair market value of the stock on the date of grant is amortized and charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

In 2021, we also granted performance based restricted stock units, with the actual number of shares earned to be determined at the end of a three year performance period based on our achievement of certain predefined targets. These targets are based upon our average return on capital employed as compared to certain competitors and a modifier based upon stock performance compared to the Oilfield Services Index (OSX). A Monte Carlo simulation that uses a probabilistic approach was performed by an actuary to measure grant date fair value. The fair value of these performance based restricted stock units is recognized on a straight-line basis over the three year performance cycle.

The following table represents our restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted, vested, and forfeited during 2021.

	Number of Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share
Nonvested shares at January 1, 2021	19.0	\$ 26.32
Granted	9.6	20.94
Vested	(5.4)	30.29
Forfeited	(0.5)	28.32
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2021	22.7	\$ 23.16

The weighted average grant-date fair value of shares granted was \$20.94 during 2021, \$16.53 during 2020, and \$24.75 during 2019. The total fair value of shares vested was \$117 million during 2021, \$79 million during 2020, and \$107 million during 2019. As of December 31, 2021, there was \$330 million of unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested restricted stock, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of three years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the ESPP, eligible employees may have up to 10% of their earnings withheld, subject to some limitations, to be used to purchase shares of our common stock. The ESPP contains four three-month offering periods commencing on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year. The price at which common stock may be purchased under the ESPP in 2021 is equal to 90% (90% in 2020 and 85% in 2019) of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock on the commencement date or last trading day of each offering period. Under the ESPP, 104 million shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance, of which 69 million shares have been sold through the ESPP since the inception of the plan through December 31, 2021 and 35 million shares are available for future issuance. The stock to be offered may be authorized but unissued common shares or treasury shares.

The fair value of ESPP shares was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected volatility was a one-year historical volatility of our common stock. The assumptions and resulting fair values were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31					
	2021		2020		2019	
Expected volatility	69	%	68	%	34	%
Expected dividend yield	0.84	%	4.89	%	3.06	%
Risk-free interest rate	0.05	%	0.65	%	2.20	%
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share	\$ 5.01		\$ 3.18		\$ 5.22	

Note 14. Income per Share

Basic income or loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share includes additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potential common shares with a dilutive effect had been issued. Antidilutive securities represent potentially dilutive securities which are excluded from the computation of diluted income or loss per share as their impact was antidilutive.

A reconciliation of the number of shares used for the basic and diluted income per share computations is as follows:

<i>Millions of shares</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	892	881	875
Dilutive effect of awards granted under our stock incentive plans	—	—	—
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	892	881	875
Antidilutive shares:			
Options with exercise price greater than the average market price	22	27	24
Options which are antidilutive due to net loss position	—	1	1
Total antidilutive shares	22	28	25

Note 15. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable, as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets, approximates fair value due to the short maturities of these instruments.

The carrying amount and fair value of our total debt, including short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt, is as follows:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair value	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair value	Carrying value
Total debt	\$ 10,518	\$ 527	\$ 11,045	\$ 9,138	\$ 10,856	\$ 700	\$ 11,556	\$ 9,827

The total fair value of our debt decreased during 2021 primarily due to the repayment of senior debentures and notes, the effect of which was partially offset by lower debt yields. The carrying value of our debt decreased as a result of the repayment of senior debentures and notes. See Note 9 for further information.

Our debt categorized within level 1 on the fair value hierarchy is calculated using quoted prices in active markets for identical liabilities with transactions occurring on the last two days of period-end. Our debt categorized within level 2 on the fair value hierarchy is calculated using significant observable inputs for similar liabilities where estimated values are determined from observable data points on our other bonds and on other similarly rated corporate debt or from observable data points of transactions occurring prior to two days from period-end and adjusting for changes in market conditions. Differences between the periods presented in our level 1 and level 2 classification of our long-term debt relate to the timing of when transactions are executed. We have no debt categorized within level 3 on the fair value hierarchy based on unobservable inputs.

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We selectively manage these exposures through the use of derivative instruments, including forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign exchange options and interest rate swaps. The objective of our risk management strategy is to minimize the volatility from fluctuations in foreign currency and interest rates. We do not use derivative instruments for trading purposes. The fair value of our forward contracts, options, and interest rate swaps was not material as of December 31, 2021 or December 31, 2020. The counterparties to our derivatives are primarily global commercial and investment banks.

Foreign currency exchange risk

We have operations in many international locations and are involved in transactions denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar, our functional currency, which exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Techniques in managing foreign currency exchange risk include, but are not limited to, foreign currency borrowing and investing, and the use of currency exchange instruments. We attempt to selectively manage significant exposures to potential foreign currency exchange losses based on current market conditions, future operating activities, and the associated cost in relation to the perceived risk of loss. The purpose of our foreign currency risk management activities is to minimize the risk that our cash flows from the purchase and sale of products and services in foreign currencies will be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates.

We use forward contracts and options to manage our exposure to fluctuations in the currencies of certain countries in which we do business internationally. These instruments are not treated as hedges for accounting purposes, generally have an expiration date of one year or less, and are not exchange traded. While these instruments are subject to fluctuations in value, the fluctuations are generally offset by the value of the underlying exposures being managed. The use of some of these instruments may limit our ability to benefit from favorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Derivatives are not utilized to manage exposures in some currencies due primarily to the lack of available markets, cost considerations, or immaterial exposures (non-hedged currencies). We attempt to minimize foreign currency exposure in non-hedged currencies and recognize that pricing for the services and products offered in these countries should account for the cost of exchange rate devaluations. We have historically incurred transaction losses in non-hedged currencies.

The notional amounts of open foreign exchange derivatives were \$637 million at December 31, 2021 and \$817 million at December 31, 2020. The notional amounts of these instruments do not generally represent amounts exchanged by the parties, and thus are not a measure of our exposure or of the cash requirements related to these contracts. The fair value of our foreign exchange derivatives as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is included in "Other current assets" in our consolidated balance sheets and was immaterial. The fair value of these instruments is categorized within level 2 on the fair value hierarchy and was determined using a market approach with certain inputs, such as notional amounts hedged, exchange rates, and other terms of the contracts that are observable in the market or can be derived from or corroborated by observable data.

Interest rate risk

We are subject to interest rate risk on our existing long-term debt. Our short-term borrowings do not give rise to significant interest rate risk due to their short-term nature. We had fixed rate long-term debt totaling \$9.1 billion at December 31, 2021 and \$9.8 billion at December 31, 2020. We maintain an interest rate management strategy that is intended to mitigate the exposure to changes in interest rates in the aggregate for our debt portfolio.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash equivalents and trade receivables. It is our practice to place our cash equivalents in high quality investments with various institutions. Our trade receivables are from a broad and diverse group of customers and are generally not collateralized. As of December 31, 2021, 34% of net trade receivables were from customers in the United States and 11% were from customers in Mexico. As of December 31, 2020, 32% of net trade receivables were from customers in the United States. We maintain an allowance for credit losses based upon several factors, including historical collection experience, current aging status of the customer accounts and financial condition of our customers. See Note 5 for further information.

We do not have any significant concentrations of credit risk with any individual counterparty to our derivative contracts. We select counterparties to those contracts based on our belief that each counterparty's profitability, balance sheet, and capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is unlikely to be materially adversely affected by foreseeable events.

Note 16. Retirement Plans

Our company and subsidiaries have various plans that cover a significant number of our employees. These plans include defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, and other postretirement plans:

- our defined contribution plans provide retirement benefits in return for services rendered. These plans provide an individual account for each participant and have terms that specify how contributions to the participant's account are to be determined rather than the amount of pension benefits the participant is to receive. Contributions to these plans are based on a percentage of pre-tax income, after-tax income, or discretionary amounts determined on an annual basis. Our expense for the defined contribution plans totaled \$136 million in 2021, \$100 million in 2020, and \$206 million in 2019. The increase in expense from 2020 to 2021 was due to a headcount increase and the payment of a discretionary contribution for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- our defined benefit plans, which include both overfunded and underfunded pension plans, define an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of age, years of service and/or compensation. The underfunded obligations and net periodic benefit cost of our United States defined benefit plans were not material for the periods presented; and
- our postretirement plans other than pensions are offered to specific eligible employees. The accumulated benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost for these plans were not material for the periods presented.

Funded status

For our international pension plans, at December 31, 2021, the projected benefit obligation was \$1.1 billion and the fair value of plan assets was \$1.2 billion, which resulted in an overfunded obligation of \$80 million. At December 31, 2020, the projected benefit obligation was \$1.2 billion and the fair value of plan assets was \$1.1 billion, which resulted in an underfunded obligation of \$152 million. The accumulated benefit obligation for our international plans was \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2021 and \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2020.

The following table presents additional information about our international pension plans.

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	December 31	
	2021	2020
Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Other Assets	\$ 265	\$ 45
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	7	8
Employee compensation and benefits	178	189
Pension plans in which projected benefit obligation exceeded plan assets		
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 199	\$ 228
Fair value of plan assets	14	31
Pension plans in which accumulated benefit obligation exceeded plan assets		
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 114	\$ 126
Fair value of plan assets	9	25

Fair value measurements of plan assets

The fair value of our plan assets categorized within level 1 on the fair value hierarchy is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The fair value of our plan assets categorized within level 2 on the fair value hierarchy is based on significant observable inputs for similar assets. The fair value of our plan assets categorized within level 3 on the fair value hierarchy is based on significant unobservable inputs.

The following table sets forth the fair values of assets held by our international pension plans by level within the fair value hierarchy.

Millions of dollars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Net Asset Value (a)	Total
Cash and equivalents	\$ —	\$ 251	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 251
Equity funds (b)	—	120	—	—	120
Bond funds (c)	—	405	—	143	548
Alternatives funds (d)	—	—	—	176	176
Real estate funds (e)	—	23	—	23	46
Other investments (f)	3	21	3	—	27
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2021	\$ 3	\$ 820	\$ 3	\$ 342	\$ 1,168
Cash and equivalents	\$ —	\$ 136	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 136
Equity funds (b)	—	170	—	—	170
Bond funds (c)	—	319	—	149	468
Alternatives funds (d)	—	4	—	163	167
Real estate funds (e)	—	68	—	28	96
Other investments (f)	5	21	14	—	40
Fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2020	\$ 5	\$ 718	\$ 14	\$ 340	\$ 1,077

(a) Represents investments measured at fair value using the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share practical expedient and thus has not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the total value of our international pension plans assets.

(b) Strategy of equity funds is to invest in diversified funds of global common stocks.

(c) Strategy of bond funds is to invest in diversified funds of fixed income securities of varying geographies and credit quality.

(d) Strategy of alternative funds is to invest in a fund of diversifying investments, including but not limited to reinsurance, commodities, and currencies.

(e) Strategy of real estate funds is to invest in diversified funds of real estate investment trusts and private real estate.

(f) Other investments primarily include investments in insurance contracts, balanced funds, and government bonds.

Risk management practices for these plans include diversification by issuer, industry, and geography, as well as the use of multiple asset classes and investment managers within each asset class. Our investment strategy for our United Kingdom pension plan, which constituted 81% of our international pension plans' projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2021 and is no longer accruing service benefits, aims to achieve full funding of the benefit obligation, with the plan's assets increasingly composed of investments whose cash flows match the projected liabilities of the plan.

Net periodic benefit cost

Net periodic benefit cost for our international pension plans was \$25 million in 2021, \$30 million in 2020, and \$23 million in 2019.

Actuarial assumptions

Certain weighted-average actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations of our international pension plans at December 31 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	2.3%	1.8%
Rate of compensation increase	5.3%	5.9%

Certain weighted-average actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost of our international pension plans for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Discount rate	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	2.7%	3.5%	4.4%
Rate of compensation increase	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%

Assumed long-term rates of return on plan assets, discount rates for estimating benefit obligations, and rates of compensation increases vary by plan according to local economic conditions. Where possible, discount rates were determined based on the prevailing market rates of a portfolio of high-quality debt instruments with maturities matching the expected timing of the payment of the benefit obligations. Expected long-term rates of return on plan assets were determined based upon an evaluation of our plan assets and historical trends and experience, taking into account current and expected market conditions.

Other information

Contributions. Funding requirements for each plan are determined based on the local laws of the country where such plan resides. In certain countries the funding requirements are mandatory, while in other countries they are discretionary. We currently expect to contribute \$18 million to our international pension plans in 2022.

Benefit payments. Expected benefit payments over the next 10 years for our international pension plans are as follows: \$43 million in 2022, \$41 million in 2023, \$42 million in 2024, \$44 million in 2025, \$46 million in 2026, and an aggregate \$256 million in years 2027 through 2031.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9(a). Controls and Procedures.

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2021 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Our disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2021 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

See page 37 for Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and page 38 for Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9(b). Other Information.

None.

Item 9(c). Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.**

The information required for the directors of the Registrant is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the captions “Election of Directors” and “Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.” The information required for the executive officers of the Registrant is included under Part I on page 8 of this annual report. The information required for a delinquent form required under Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports,” to the extent any disclosure is required. The information for our code of ethics is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Corporate Governance.” The information regarding our Audit Committee and the independence of its members, along with information about the audit committee financial expert(s) serving on the Audit Committee, is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “The Board of Directors and Standing Committees of Directors.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the captions “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report,” “Summary Compensation Table,” “Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal 2021,” “Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End 2021,” “2021 Option Exercises and Stock Vested,” “2021 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation,” “Employment Contracts and Change-in-Control Arrangements,” “Post-Termination or Change-in-Control Payments,” “Equity Compensation Plan Information,” and “Directors’ Compensation.”

Item 12(a). Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.”

Item 12(b). Security Ownership of Management.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.”

Item 12(c). Changes in Control.

Not applicable.

Item 12(d). Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Equity Compensation Plan Information.”

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Corporate Governance” to the extent any disclosure is required, and under the caption “The Board of Directors and Standing Committees of Directors.”

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

This information is incorporated by reference to the Halliburton Company Proxy Statement for our 2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 001-03492) under the caption “Fees Paid to KPMG LLP.” Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, Houston, TX PCAOB ID:185.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits.**

1. Financial Statements:
The reports of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and the financial statements of Halliburton Company are included within Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
2. Financial Statement Schedules:
The schedules listed in Rule 5-04 of Regulation S-X (17 CFR 210.5-04) have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits:

Exhibit

NumberExhibits

- 3.1 [Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Halliburton Company filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on May 30, 2006 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed June 5, 2006, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 3.2 [By-laws of Halliburton Company revised effective December 7, 2017 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed December 12, 2017, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.1 Form of debt security of 8.75% Debentures due February 12, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Form 8-K of Halliburton Company, now known as Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. (the Predecessor), dated as of February 20, 1991, File No. 001-03492).
- 4.2 [Senior Indenture dated as of January 2, 1991 between the Predecessor and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), as Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4\(b\) to the Predecessor's Registration Statement on Form S-3 \(Registration No. 33-38394\) originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 1990\), as supplemented and amended by the First Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 12, 1996 among the Predecessor, Halliburton and the Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Halliburton's Registration Statement on Form 8-B dated December 12, 1996, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.3 Resolutions of the Predecessor's Board of Directors adopted at a meeting held on February 11, 1991 and of the special pricing committee of the Board of Directors of the Predecessor adopted at a meeting held on February 11, 1991 and the special pricing committee's consent in lieu of meeting dated February 12, 1991 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(c) to the Predecessor's Form 8-K dated as of February 20, 1991, File No. 001-03492).
- 4.4 [Second Senior Indenture dated as of December 1, 1996 between the Predecessor and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), as Trustee, as supplemented and amended by the First Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 5, 1996 between the Predecessor and the Trustee and the Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 12, 1996 among the Predecessor, Halliburton and the Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Halliburton's Registration Statement on Form 8-B dated December 12, 1996, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.5 [Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 1, 1997 between Halliburton and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), as Trustee, to the Second Senior Indenture dated as of December 1, 1996 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.6 [Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 29, 1998 between Halliburton and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), as Trustee, to the Second Senior Indenture dated as of December 1, 1996 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, File No. 001-03492\).](#)

- 4.7 [Resolutions of Halliburton's Board of Directors adopted by unanimous consent dated December 5, 1996 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4\(g\) of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.8 [Form of debt security of 6.75% Notes due February 1, 2027 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K dated as of February 11, 1997, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.9 Copies of instruments that define the rights of holders of miscellaneous long-term notes of Halliburton Company and its subsidiaries have not been filed with the Commission. Halliburton Company agrees to furnish copies of these instruments upon request.
- 4.10 [Form of Indenture dated as of April 18, 1996 between Dresser and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), as Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Dresser's Registration Statement on Form S-3/A filed on April 19, 1996, Registration No. 333-01303\), as supplemented and amended by Form of First Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 6, 1996 between Dresser and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association\), Trustee, for 7.60% Debentures due 2096 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Dresser's Form 8-K filed on August 9, 1996, File No. 1-4003\).](#)
- 4.11 [Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 27, 2003 between DII Industries, LLC and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank\), as Trustee, to the Indenture dated as of April 18, 1996 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.12 [Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 12, 2003 among DII Industries, LLC, Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank\), as Trustee, to the Indenture dated as of April 18, 1996, \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.13 [Indenture dated as of October 17, 2003 between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank\), as Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.14 [Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 15, 2003 between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. \(as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank\), as Trustee, to the Senior Indenture dated as of October 17, 2003 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.27 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.15 [Form of note of 7.6% debentures due 2096 \(included as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.14 above\).](#)
- 4.16 [Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 12, 2008, between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, to the Senior Indenture dated as of October 17, 2003 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed September 12, 2008, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.17 [Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 6.70% Senior Notes due 2038 \(included as part of Exhibit 4.16\).](#)
- 4.18 [Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 13, 2009, between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, to the Senior Indenture dated as of October 17, 2003 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed March 13, 2009, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 4.19 [Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 7.45% Senior Notes due 2039 \(included as part of Exhibit 4.18\).](#)

4.20	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2011, between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, to the Senior Indenture dated as of October 17, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed November 14, 2011, File No. 001-03492).
4.21	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 3.25% Senior Notes due 2021 (included as part of Exhibit 4.20).
4.22	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 4.50% Senior Notes due 2041 (included as part of Exhibit 4.20).
4.23	Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 5, 2013, between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Halliburton's Form 8-K filed August 5, 2013, File No. 001-03492).
4.24	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 3.50% Senior Notes due 2023 (included as part of Exhibit 4.23).
4.25	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 4.75% Senior Notes due 2043 (included as part of Exhibit 4.23).
4.26	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 13, 2015, between Halliburton Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed November 13, 2015, File No. 001-03492).
4.27	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 3.800% Senior Notes due 2025 (included as part of Exhibit 4.26).
4.28	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 4.850% Senior Notes due 2035 (included as part of Exhibit 4.26).
4.29	Form of Global Note for Halliburton's 5.000% Senior Notes due 2045 (included as part of Exhibit 4.26).
4.30	Description of Registrant's Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.30 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, File No. 001-03492).
4.31	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 3, 2020, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed March 3, 2020, File No. 001-03492).
4.32	Form of Global Note for the Company's 2.920% Senior Notes due 2030 (included as part of Exhibit 4.31).
† 10.1	Halliburton Company Restricted Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Appendix B of the Predecessor's proxy statement dated March 23, 1993, File No. 001-03492).
† 10.2	Dresser Industries, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 001-03492).
† 10.3	ERISA Excess Benefit Plan for Dresser Industries, Inc., as amended and restated effective June 1, 1995 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Dresser's Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-4003).
10.4	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed August 3, 2007, File No. 001-03492).

- 10.5 [Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed August 3, 2007, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 10.6 [Form of Indemnification Agreement for Officers \(first elected after January 1, 2013\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- 10.7 [Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors \(first elected after January 1, 2013\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Halliburton's Form 8-K filed March 22, 2013, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.8 [Halliburton Company Pension Equalizer Plan, as amended and restated effective March 1, 2007 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.9 [Halliburton Company Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective May 16, 2012 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.10 [Halliburton Company Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated effective February 17, 2021 \(incorporated by reference to Appendix B of Halliburton's proxy statement filed April 6, 2021, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.11 [First Amendment to Restricted Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Halliburton Company, effective December 7, 2011 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.12 [Second Amendment to Restricted Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Halliburton Company, effective May 16, 2012 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.13 [Third Amendment to Restricted Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Halliburton Company, effective December 1, 2012 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.14 [First Amendment dated December 1, 2012 to Halliburton Company Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective May 16, 2012 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.15 [Executive Agreement \(Myrtle L. Jones\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.16 [Executive Agreement \(Timothy McKeon\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.17 [Executive Agreement \(Charles E. Geer, Jr.\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed December 9, 2014, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.18 [Halliburton Annual Performance Pay Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2019\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, File No. 001-03492\).](#)
- † 10.19 [Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Agreement \(Directors Plan\) \(incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.5 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed May 21, 2009, Registration No. 333-159394\).](#)

†	10.20	Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Agreement (Stock and Incentive Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.21	Executive Agreement (Joe D. Rainey) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed December 12, 2017, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.22	Executive Agreement (Jeffrey A. Miller) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed June 5, 2017, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.23	Halliburton Company Stock and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 17, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of Halliburton's proxy statement filed April 6, 2021, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.24	Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (U.S.) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.2 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed May 17, 2019, Registration No. 333-231571).
†	10.25	Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (International) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.3 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed May 17, 2019, Registration No. 333-231571).
†	10.26	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.3 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed July 23, 2021, Registration No. 333-258123).
†	10.27	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (International) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.4 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed July 23, 2021, Registration No. 333-258123).
†	10.28	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (U.S. Expat) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.5 of Halliburton's Form S-8 filed July 23, 2021, Registration No. 333-258123).
†	10.29	Executive Agreement (Eric J. Carre) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.46 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.30	Executive Agreement (Lawrence J. Pope) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.47 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.31	Executive Agreement (Lance Loeffler) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.1 of Halliburton's Form 8-K filed December 11, 2018, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.32	Second Amendment dated January 1, 2019, to Halliburton Company Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective May 16, 2012 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.47 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.33	Executive Agreement (Mark J. Richard) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.48 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.34	Halliburton Company Performance Unit Program, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2019 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.8 of Halliburton's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, File No. 001-03492).
	10.35	U.S. \$3,500,000,000 Five Year Revolving Credit Agreement among Halliburton, as Borrower, the Banks party thereto, and Citibank, N.A., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Halliburton's Form 8-K filed March 7, 2019, File No. 001-03492).

†	10.36	Halliburton Company Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended and restated effective December 5, 2019 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.41 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.37	Halliburton Company Benefit Restoration Plan, as amended and restated effective December 5, 2019 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.42 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.38	Halliburton Elective Deferral Plan, as amended and restated effective December 5, 2019 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.43 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, File No. 001-03492).
†	10.39	Executive Agreement (Van H. Beckwith) (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.42 of Halliburton's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, File No. 001-03492).
*†	10.40	Executive Agreement (Jill D. Sharp).
*†	10.41	Form of Non-Management Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Stock and Incentive Plan).
*	21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
*	23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP.
*	24.1	Powers of attorney for the following directors signed in January 2022: Abdulaziz F. Al Khayyal William E. Albrecht M. Katherine Banks Alan M. Bennett Milton Carroll Murry S. Gerber Patricia Hemingway Hall Robert A. Malone Bhavesh V. Patel
*	31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*	31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
**	32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
**	32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*	95	Mine Safety Disclosures.
*	101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
*	101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

- * 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- * 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- * 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
- * 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- * 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document

* Filed with this Form 10-K.

** Furnished with this Form 10-K.

† Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

SIGNATURES

As required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has authorized this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned authorized individuals on this 4th day of February, 2022.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY

By /s/ Jeffrey A. Miller
Jeffrey A. Miller
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

As required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities indicated on this 4th day of February, 2022.

Signature

Title

/s/ Jeffrey A. Miller
Jeffrey A. Miller

Chairman of the Board, Director, President and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Lance Loeffler
Lance Loeffler

Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Charles E. Geer, Jr.
Charles E. Geer, Jr.

Senior Vice President and
Chief Accounting Officer

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
* <u>Abdulaziz F. Al Khayyal</u> Abdulaziz F. Al Khayyal	Director
* <u>William E. Albrecht</u> William E. Albrecht	Director
* <u>M. Katherine Banks</u> M. Katherine Banks	Director
* <u>Alan M. Bennett</u> Alan M. Bennett	Director
* <u>Milton Carroll</u> Milton Carroll	Director
* <u>Murry S. Gerber</u> Murry S. Gerber	Director
* <u>Patricia Hemingway Hall</u> Patricia Hemingway Hall	Director
* <u>Robert A. Malone</u> Robert A. Malone	Director
* <u>Bhavesh V. Patel</u> Bhavesh V. Patel	Director

/s/ Van H. Beckwith

*By Van H. Beckwith, Attorney-in-fact

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT

This Executive Agreement (“**Agreement**”) is entered into by and between Jill D. Sharp (“**Employee**”) and Halliburton Company, for and on behalf of itself, its subsidiaries, and its affiliated companies (collectively, “**Employer**” or “**Company**”), as of January 1, 2022 (the “**Effective Date**”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Employee and Halliburton Energy Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Employer, previously entered into an Executive Agreement dated February 15, 2019, and Employer and Employee intend this Agreement to replace such Executive Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Employer desires to employ Employee pursuant to the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth in this Agreement, and Employee desires to be employed by Employer pursuant to such terms and conditions and for such consideration;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises, covenants, and obligations contained herein, Employer and Employee agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1: EMPLOYMENT AND DUTIES:

1.1 Employer agrees to employ Employee, and Employee agrees to be employed by Employer, as of the Effective Date and continuing until the date of termination of Employee’s employment pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

1.2 As of the Effective Date, Employee will be employed as Senior Vice President, Internal Assurance. Employee agrees to serve in the assigned position or in such other executive capacities as may be requested from time to time by Employer and to perform diligently and to the best of Employee’s abilities the duties and services relating to such position as reasonably determined by Employer, as well as such additional or different duties and services appropriate to such positions which Employee from time to time may be reasonably directed to perform by Employer.

1.3 Employee shall at all times comply with and be subject to such policies and procedures as Employer may establish from time to time, including, without limitation, the Halliburton Company Code of Business Conduct (the “**Code of Business Conduct**”), Company Policy 3-90020, “Director and Executive Compensation Administration” (with respect to the prohibition of discretionary payments in certain situations), Company Policy 3-90040, “Recoupment of Incentive Compensation”, and Company Policy 3-90050, “Termination of Officers Who Participate in Violations or Disregard Supervisory Responsibilities”, all of which have been made available to Employee and are available under “COBC” or “Policies” as posted on Halworld located at <http://halworld.corp.halliburton.com>, as well as Section 36(a) of the Halliburton Company By-Laws (with respect to the limitations on the advancement of legal expenses), a copy of which has been made available to Employee. By signing this Agreement,

Employee hereby represents and warrants that Employee has read, understood and agrees to the terms and conditions contained in such Code of Business Conduct, policies, and By-Laws.

1.4 Employee shall, during the period of Employee's employment by Employer, devote Employee's full business time, energy, and best efforts to the business and affairs of Employer. Employee may not engage, directly or indirectly, in any other business, investment, or activity that interferes with Employee's performance of Employee's duties hereunder, is contrary to the interest of Employer or any of its affiliated companies (collectively, the "**Halliburton Entities**" or, individually, a "**Halliburton Entity**"), or requires any significant portion of Employee's business time. The foregoing notwithstanding, the parties recognize and agree that Employee may engage in passive personal investments and other business activities which do not conflict with the business and affairs of the Halliburton Entities or interfere with Employee's performance of Employee's duties hereunder. Employee may not serve on the board of directors of any entity other than a Halliburton Entity while employed by Employer without the approval thereof in accordance with Employer's policies and procedures regarding such service. Employee shall be permitted to retain any compensation received for approved service on any unaffiliated corporation's board of directors to the extent permitted under a Halliburton Entity's policies and procedures.

1.5 Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee owes a fiduciary duty of loyalty, fidelity and allegiance to act at all times in the best interests of Employer and the other Halliburton Entities and to do no act which would, directly or indirectly, injure any such entity's business, interests, or reputation. It is agreed that any direct or indirect interest in, connection with, or benefit from any outside activities, particularly commercial activities, which interest might in any way adversely affect Employer, or any Halliburton Entity, involves a possible conflict of interest. In keeping with Employee's fiduciary duties to Employer, Employee agrees that Employee shall not knowingly become involved in a conflict of interest with Employer or the Halliburton Entities, or upon discovery thereof, allow such a conflict to continue. Moreover, Employee shall not engage in any activity that might involve a possible conflict of interest without first obtaining approval in accordance with the applicable Halliburton Entity's policies and procedures.

1.6 Nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude the transfer of Employee's employment to another Halliburton Entity ("**Subsequent Employer**") as of, or at any time after, the Effective Date and no such transfer shall be deemed to be a termination of employment for purposes of Article 3 hereof; provided, however, that, effective with such transfer, all of Employer's obligations hereunder shall be assumed by and be binding upon, and all of Employer's rights hereunder shall be assigned to, such Subsequent Employer and the defined term "Employer" as used herein shall thereafter be deemed amended to mean such Subsequent Employer. Except as otherwise provided above, all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including without limitation, Employee's rights and obligations, shall remain in full force and effect following such transfer of employment.

ARTICLE 2: COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS:

2.1 Employee's base salary as of January 1, 2022 will be \$375,000 and shall be paid in accordance with Employer's standard payroll practice for its executives. Employee's base salary may be increased from time to time at the discretion of the Board of Directors, its

Compensation Committee (the “**Compensation Committee**”), or its delegate, as applicable. Such increased base salary shall become the minimum base salary under this Agreement and may not be decreased thereafter without the written consent of Employee, unless comparable reductions in salary are effective for all similarly situated executives of Employer.

2.2 Employee shall be eligible to participate in the Annual Performance Pay Plan and the Performance Unit Program, or any successor incentive plans approved by the Compensation Committee; provided, however, that all determinations relating to Employee’s participation, including, without limitation, those relating to the performance goals applicable to Employee and Employee’s level of participation and payout opportunity, shall be made in the sole discretion of the person or committee to whom such authority has been granted pursuant to such plan’s terms.

2.3 Employer shall pay or reimburse Employee for all actual, reasonable and customary expenses incurred by Employee in the course of Employee’s employment; including, but not limited to, travel, entertainment, subscriptions and dues associated with Employee’s membership in professional, business and civic organizations; provided that such expenses are incurred and accounted for in accordance with Employer’s applicable policies and procedures. Any reimbursement provided hereunder during one calendar year shall not affect the amount or availability of reimbursements in another calendar year. Any reimbursement provided hereunder shall be paid no later than the earlier of (i) the time prescribed under Employer’s applicable policies and procedures, or (ii) the last day of the calendar year following the calendar year in which Employee incurred the reimbursable expense.

2.4 Employee shall be allowed to participate, on the same basis generally as other executive employees of Employer, in all general employee benefit plans and programs, including improvements or modifications of the same, which on the Effective Date or thereafter are made available by Employer to all or substantially all of Employer’s similarly situated executive employees. Such benefits, plans, and programs may include, without limitation, medical, health, and dental care, life insurance, disability protection, and qualified and non-qualified retirement plans. Except as specifically provided herein, nothing in this Agreement is to be construed or interpreted to increase or alter in any way the rights, participation, coverage, or benefits under such benefit plans or programs. While employed by Employer, Employee shall be eligible to receive awards under the Halliburton Company Stock and Incentive Plan (“**SIP**”) or any successor stock-related plan adopted by the Board of Directors. Employee’s participation in and benefits under such plans or programs may not be decreased without the approval of the Board of Directors, its Compensation Committee or its delegate, as applicable.

2.5 Employer shall not, by reason of this Article 2, be obligated to institute, maintain, or refrain from changing, amending or discontinuing, any incentive compensation, employee benefit or stock or stock option program or plan, so long as such actions are similarly applicable to covered employees generally.

2.6 Employer may withhold from any compensation, benefits, or amounts payable under this Agreement all federal, state, city, or other taxes as may be required pursuant to any law or governmental regulation or ruling.

ARTICLE 3: TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EFFECTS OF SUCH TERMINATION:

3.1 Employee's employment with Employer shall be considered an "at-will" relationship and shall be terminated (i) upon the Death (as defined below) of Employee, (ii) upon Employee's Retirement (as defined below), (iii) upon Employee's Early Retirement (as defined below), (iv) upon Employee's Permanent Disability (as defined below), (v) for Cause (as defined below), (vi) upon Participation in a Significant Violation or Failure to Supervise (as defined below), (vii) upon Employee's termination of employment for Good Reason (as defined below), or (viii) at any time by Employer upon written notice to Employee, or by Employee upon thirty (30) calendar days' written notice to Employer, for any or no reason.

3.2 Employee's entitlement to receive the benefits set forth in Section 3.4 is contingent on the reason or cause of the termination of Employee's employment. Types of termination events and the definitions of those events used in this Agreement are as follows:

(i) Death. "**Death**" shall mean Employee's death.

(ii) Retirement. "**Retirement**" shall mean Employee's retirement at or after normal retirement age (either voluntarily or pursuant to the applicable Halliburton Entity's retirement policy).

(iii) Early Retirement. "**Early Retirement**" shall mean the voluntary termination of Employee's employment by Employee in accordance with Employer's early retirement policy for other than Good Reason (as defined below).

(iv) Permanent Disability. "**Permanent Disability**" shall mean Employee's physical or mental incapacity to perform Employee's usual duties with such condition likely to remain continuously and permanently as reasonably determined by a qualified physician selected by Employer.

(v) Good Reason. "**Good Reason**" shall mean a termination of employment by Employee because of a material breach by Employer of any material provision of this Agreement, provided that (i) Employee provides written notice to Employer, as provided in Section 6.2 hereof, of the circumstances Employee claims constitute "Good Reason" within ninety (90) calendar days of the first to occur of such circumstances, (ii) such breach remains uncorrected for thirty (30) calendar days following written notice, and (iii) Employee's termination occurs within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the date that the circumstances Employee claims constitute "Good Reason" first occurred.

(vi) Cause. "**Cause**" shall mean any of the following: (a) Employee's gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of the duties and services required of Employee pursuant to this Agreement; (b) Employee's final conviction of a felony; (c) a material violation of the Code of Business Conduct; or (d) Employee's material breach of any material provision of this Agreement which remains uncorrected for thirty (30) calendar days following written notice of such breach to Employee by Employer. Determination as to whether or not Cause exists for termination of Employee's employment will be made by the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, acting in good faith.

(vii) Participation in a Significant Violation or Failure to Supervise. “**Participation in a Significant Violation or Failure to Supervise**” shall mean termination of Employee’s employment by Employer following a determination, in accordance with the procedures set out in Company Policy 3-90050, that (a) in connection with the performance of Employee’s duties as an officer, Employee Participated in a Significant Violation or both (A) had direct supervisory responsibility over an employee who Participated in such a violation and (B) Recklessly disregarded Employee’s own supervisory responsibilities, and (b) Employee’s conduct warrants termination.

3.3 In the event Employee’s employment is terminated under any of the circumstances described in Section 3.2, all future compensation to which Employee is otherwise entitled and all future benefits for which Employee is eligible shall cease and terminate as of the date of termination. Employee, or Employee’s estate in the case of Employee’s death, shall be entitled to pro rata base salary through the date of such termination, payment for any properly documented but unreimbursed business expenses, and, except as may be prohibited by Company policy, shall be entitled to any individual annual incentive compensation not yet paid but earned and payable under Employer’s plans for the year prior to the year of Employee’s termination of employment, but shall not be entitled to any annual incentive compensation for the year in which Employee terminates employment or any other payments or benefits by or on behalf of Employer, except for those which may be payable pursuant to the terms of Employer’s or Halliburton Entity’s employee benefit plans (as defined in Section 3.5(b)), stock, stock option or incentive plans, or the applicable agreements underlying such plans.

3.4 If Employee's employment is terminated by Employee for Good Reason or by Employer for any reason other than as set forth in Section 3.2 above, Employee shall be entitled to (A) the payment provided for in (i) below, subject to the provisions of Section 3.5, and (B) the payment provided for in (ii) below, as additional consideration for Employee’s post-employment covenants under Article 5, subject to the provisions of (iii) below:

(i) A single lump sum cash payment equal to one year of Employee's base salary as in effect at the date of Employee's termination of employment. Such benefit shall be paid as soon as administratively practicable, but no later than the sixtieth (60th) calendar day following Employee's termination of employment.

(ii) A single lump sum cash payment equal to the value of Employee’s unvested shares of Halliburton Company restricted stock in accordance with the table below and based on the closing price quoted for Halliburton Company common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the date of Employee’s termination of employment or the last business day immediately preceding the date of Employee’s termination of employment, with such payment, if due Employee, to be paid on the sixtieth (60th) calendar day following the first anniversary of Employee’s termination of employment. (For example, if Employee holds 50,000 shares of unvested restricted stock on the date of termination of employment, has at least five (5) years of service, but less than seven (7) years of service, and the closing price of Halliburton Company common stock on that date is \$40 per share, the value for purposes of calculating the amount of the payment in this (ii) would be equal to [(50,000 shares X 0.50) X \$40 per share] or [25,000 shares X \$40 per share] or \$1,000,000.) *All remaining shares will be forfeited.*

Consecutive Years of Service	Vested Percentage
Less than two years	0%
At least two, but less than five years	25%
At least five, but less than seven years	50%
At least seven, but less than ten years	75%
Ten or more years	100%

(iii) Employee understands and agrees that Employee's right to all or any portion of the payment provided for in Section 3.4(ii), and Employer's obligation to make payment of the entire amount or any portion thereof, are dependent and conditioned on Employee's compliance in full with all provisions contained in Article 5. Any failure on the part of Employee to comply with each provision, including any attempt by or on behalf of Employee to have any such provision declared unenforceable in whole or in part by an arbitrator or court, shall excuse Employer forever from the obligation to make the payment, in whole or in part, provided for in Section 3.4(ii).

3.5 (a) The benefits paid to Employee pursuant to Section 3.4(i) shall be in consideration of Employee's continuing obligations hereunder after such termination, including, without limitation, Employee's obligations under Articles 4 and 5. Further, as a condition to the receipt of such benefits, Employee shall first execute a release, in the form established by Employer, releasing Employer and all other Halliburton Entities, and their officers, directors, employees, and agents, from any and all claims and from any and all causes of action of any kind or character, including, but not limited to, all claims and causes of action arising out of Employee's employment with Employer and any other Halliburton Entities or the termination of such employment. The release must be executed by Employee within twenty-one (21) days from Employee's termination of employment. The performance of Employer's obligations under Section 3.4 and the receipt of the benefits provided thereunder by Employee shall constitute full settlement of all such claims and causes of action. Such release shall also include the restrictions contained in Sections 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8, and in Article 5. Employee shall not be under any duty or obligation to seek or accept other employment following a termination of employment pursuant to which a benefit payment under Section 3.4 is owing and the amounts due Employee pursuant to Section 3.4 shall not be reduced or suspended if Employee accepts subsequent employment or earns any amounts as a self-employed individual. Employee's rights under Section 3.4(i) are Employee's sole and exclusive rights against Employer or its affiliates and Employer's sole and exclusive liability to Employee under this Agreement, in contract, tort, under statute or otherwise, for the termination of Employee's employment relationship with Employer.

(b) Employee agrees that all disputes relating to Employee's termination of employment, including, without limitation, any dispute as to the occurrence of the events listed in Section 3.2, and any claims or demands against Employer based upon Employee's employment for any monies other than those specified in Section 3.4(i), shall be resolved through the Halliburton Company Dispute Resolution Plan ("**Dispute Resolution Plan**") as provided in Section 6.6 hereof; provided, however, that decisions as to whether any of the events listed in Section 3.2 have occurred, will be made by the Board of Directors, the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, as required under the applicable Company policy, and in any dispute by Employee with any such determination, the arbitrator's decision shall be limited to whether the Board of Directors, the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, reached such decision in

good faith. Nothing contained in this Article 3 shall be construed to be a waiver by Employee of any benefits accrued for or due Employee under any employee benefit plan (as such term is defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended) maintained by Employer, except that Employee shall not be entitled to any severance benefits pursuant to any severance plan or program of Employer.

3.6 In consideration of the access to “**Confidential Information**” as defined in Article 4 and the other consideration provided herein, Employee agrees that, for a period of one (1) year following termination of employment, Employee shall not, anywhere in the world, directly or indirectly, either (a) solicit, encourage, or induce to terminate or reduce its business with Employer, or (b) provide any products and/or services that compete directly with products and/or services provided, marketed, and/or under development by Employer at any time during the three (3) years preceding the termination of Employee’s employment, in both cases, to any person or entity who paid or engaged Employer for products and/or services, or who received the benefit of Employer’s products and/or services, or with whom Employee had any substantial dealings while Employee was employed by Employer, during the three (3) years preceding Employee’s termination of employment with Employer, provided, however, that the foregoing restrictions in Section 3.6(b) apply only to those products and/or services with respect to which Employee was directly involved or knowledgeable.

3.7 In consideration of the access to Confidential Information and the other consideration provided herein, Employee further agrees that Employee will not, during the one (1) year period following termination of employment, solicit, directly or indirectly, or cause or permit others to solicit, directly or indirectly, any person (i) formerly employed by Employer during the six (6) month period immediately preceding or following Employee’s termination of employment (“**Former Employee**”) or (ii) employed by Employer (“**Current Employee**”). The term “**solicit**” includes, but is not limited to, the following (regardless of whether done directly or indirectly): (a) requesting that a Former or Current Employee change employment; (b) informing a Former or Current Employee that an opening exists elsewhere; (c) assisting a Former or Current Employee in finding employment elsewhere; (d) inquiring if a Former or Current Employee “knows of anyone who might be interested” in a position elsewhere; (e) inquiring if a Former or Current Employee might have an interest in employment elsewhere; (f) informing others of the name or status of, or other information about, a Former or Current Employee; or (g) any other similar conduct, the intended or actual effect of which is that a Former Employee affiliates with another employer or a Current Employee leaves the employment of Employer.

3.8 (a) In consideration of the access to Confidential Information and the other consideration provided herein, and so as to enforce the confidentiality obligations contained in Article 4, Employee specifically agrees that, for a period of one (1) year following termination of employment, except as permitted by Section 3.8(b) below, Employee will not engage, directly or indirectly, either as proprietor, stockholder, partner, director, officer, member, employee, consultant, or otherwise, (i) in any existing or future business or in any existing or future division or unit of a commercially diverse business enterprise, anywhere in the world that is owned in whole or in part or effectively controlled by any of the following companies: Baker Hughes Company, BJ Services, Black Mountain Oil and Gas, C&J Energy Services, Calfrac Well Services Ltd., Expro International Group, Plc., Exterran Holding Inc, FTS International, General Electric, Keane Group, Liberty, Nabors Industries Ltd, National Oilwell Varco, Inc., Noble Corporation, Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc., ProPetro Services, Inc., RockPile Energy Services,

RPC, Inc (Cudd Energy Services), Schlumberger Ltd, Superior Energy Services, Inc., Tidewater Inc, Trican, Transocean Ltd., U.S. Well Services, Weatherford International Ltd. or any of their respective successors; or (ii) in any existing or future business operating in North America or in any of the ten countries outside of North America that produced the highest revenues for Employer in the year preceding Employee's termination of employment that offers, sells, or provides equipment, products or services that compete with Employer's equipment, products or services.

(b) The above Section 3.8(a) notwithstanding, nothing in this Section 3.8 shall prohibit Employee and Employee's affiliates from owning, as passive investors, in the aggregate not more than five percent of equity securities of any of the companies listed in such Section 3.8(a).

3.9 Termination of the employment relationship, regardless of reason or circumstances, does not terminate those obligations imposed by this Agreement which are continuing obligations, including, without limitation, Employee's obligations under Sections 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 and Articles 4 and 5.

ARTICLE 4: OWNERSHIP AND PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION:

4.1 All information, ideas, concepts, improvements, discoveries, works of authorship, and inventions, whether patentable or copyrightable or not, which are conceived, reduced to practice, authored, made, developed or acquired by Employee, individually or in conjunction with others, in the scope of Employee's employment by Employer or any of its affiliates, and/or during the term of Employee's employment (whether during business hours or otherwise and whether on Employer's premises or otherwise) which relate to the business, products or services of Employer or its affiliates (including, without limitation, all such information relating to any corporate opportunities, research, financial and sales data, pricing and trading terms, evaluations, opinions, interpretations, acquisition prospects, the identity of customers or their requirements, the identity of key contacts within the customer's organizations or within the organization of acquisition prospects, or marketing and merchandising techniques, prospective names, and marks), and all documents, things, writings and items of any type or in any media embodying any of the foregoing (collectively, "**Developments**"), and any and all proprietary rights of any kind thereto, including without limitation all rights relating to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademarks, shall be the sole and exclusive property of Employer or its affiliates, as the case may be. Employee hereby assigns to Employer any and all rights Employee might otherwise have in and to any such Developments, and any and all proprietary rights of any kind thereto, including without limitation all rights relating to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademarks. Employee acknowledges that the assignment of Employee's entire right, title and interest in and to any and all such Developments to Employer is deemed effective upon the earliest of the conception, development, first reduction to practice, or creation of the Development by Employee. Employee agrees, without further consideration and upon request by Employer, to assist and cooperate with Employer by executing any and all documents, and by performing any and all lawful acts, necessary to document the assignment to Employer (or Employer's designee) of Employee's right, title and interest in and to any and all such Developments and to assist Employer (or Employer's designee) in perfecting such rights.

4.2 In connection with its employment of Employee, Employer shall provide to Employee such Confidential Information of Employer as is reasonably necessary for Employee to perform Employee's obligations hereunder. Employee agrees that "**Confidential Information**" as used herein shall include, without limitation, Employer's trade secrets, confidential and/or proprietary information, and all other information and data that is not generally known to third persons who could derive economic value from its use or disclosure, including, but not limited to, Employer's strategies, methods, products, software, books, records, data and technical information concerning its products, equipment, services, and processes, procurement procedures and pricing techniques, and the names of and other information (such as credit and financial data) concerning its vendors, customers and business affiliates. Employee agrees that such Confidential Information constitutes valuable, special, and unique assets which Employer or its affiliates use in their business to obtain a competitive advantage over their competitors. Employee further agrees that protection of such Confidential Information against unauthorized disclosure and use is of critical importance to Employer and its affiliates in maintaining their competitive position. Employee shall not, at any time during or after the term of employment, use, publish, disclose, claim ownership of, communicate, divulge or send to others, access, or take, any Confidential Information of Employer or its affiliates, including Employer's vendors, consultants, joint ventures, or customers, except to the extent needed to carry out Employee's obligations hereunder, or as otherwise authorized in writing by Employer. Employee also agrees that Employee will not upload or cause to be uploaded to any online electronic data storage site (e.g., "cloud" storage sites) any Confidential Information. Employee acknowledges and agrees that any unauthorized use or disclosure of such Confidential Information would cause irreparable harm to Employer. Confidential Information shall not include information in the public domain (but only if the same becomes part of the public domain through a means other than a use or disclosure prohibited hereunder). The above notwithstanding, a disclosure shall not be unauthorized to the extent (i) it is required by law or by a court of competent jurisdiction or (ii) it is required in connection with any judicial, arbitration, dispute resolution or other legal proceeding in which Employee's legal rights and obligations as an employee or under this Agreement are at issue; provided, however, that Employee shall, to the extent practicable and lawful in any such event, give prior notice to Employer of Employee's intent to disclose any such confidential business information in such context so as to allow Employer or its affiliates an opportunity (which Employee will not oppose) to obtain such protective orders or similar relief with respect thereto as may be deemed appropriate, and that Employee shall limit any such disclosure to that required by the foregoing circumstances.

4.3 All written and electronic materials, records, and other documents and information made by, or coming into the possession of, Employee during the term of Employee's employment that contain or disclose any Confidential Information of Employer or its affiliates, and any and all proprietary rights of any kind thereto, including without limitation all rights relating to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and trademarks, shall be and remain the sole and exclusive property of Employer, or its affiliates, as the case may be. Upon termination of Employee's employment, Employee promptly shall deliver the same, and all copies thereof, to Employer.

4.4 If, in the performance of Employee's duties for Employer, it is necessary to temporarily remove documents or information from Employer's premises, Employee will remove only such documents or information as necessary to perform such duties and will immediately return such documents or information to Employer's premises upon completion of

such duties and at any time upon request. Employee further agrees not to commingle such documents or information with Employee's personal records and documents. Employee agrees to maintain any back-up copies of documents or information at Employer's premises and not to maintain any back-up copies away from Employer's premises. All documents or information (including computer records, facsimile and e-mail) and materials created, received or transmitted in connection with Employee's work or using Employer facilities are presumptively Employer's property and subject to inspection by Employer at any time. Any computer media (e.g., disks, tapes, external thumb drives, flash drives, external hard drives, DVDs or CDs), personally owned computers of Employee (including the contents of such computer's hard drive) and data storage accounts on which any Employer documents or information has been stored may also be reviewed by Employer to determine if they contain any Confidential Information.

4.5 Pursuant to the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016, Employee acknowledges that an individual shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that (a) is made (i) in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney; and (ii) solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or (b) is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal.

4.6 For purposes of this Article 4, "**affiliates**" shall mean entities in which Employer has a 20% or more direct or indirect equity interest.

ARTICLE 5: POST-EMPLOYMENT COVENANTS

5.1 In consideration of the access to the Confidential Information provided by Employer, the payment made under Section 3.4(i) and the other consideration provided herein, and to protect Employer's Confidential Information, and the goodwill, customer and employee base, and contractual relationships of Employer, Employee agrees to the provisions of Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

5.2 Employee agrees that, for a period of one (1) year following termination of employment, Employee shall not, anywhere in the world, directly or indirectly, either (a) solicit, encourage, or induce to terminate or reduce its business with Employer, or (b) provide any products and/or services that compete directly with products and/or services provided, marketed, and/or under development by Employer at any time during the three (3) years preceding the termination of Employee's employment, in both cases, to any person or entity who paid or engaged Employer for products and/or services, or who received the benefit of Employer's products and/or services, or with whom Employee had any substantial dealings while Employee was employed by Employer, during the three (3) years preceding Employee's termination of employment with Employer, provided, however, that the foregoing restrictions in Section 5.2 apply only to those products and/or services with respect to which Employee was directly involved or knowledgeable.

5.3 Employee further agrees that, for a period one (1) year following termination of employment, Employee shall not, anywhere in the world, solicit, directly or indirectly, or cause or permit others to solicit, directly or indirectly, any Former or Current Employee. The term "**solicit**" as used in this Section 5.3 shall have the same meaning provided for such term in Section 3.7 above.

5.4 Employee further agrees that, for a period of one (1) year following termination of employment, Employee shall not engage, directly or indirectly, either as proprietor, stockholder, partner, director, officer, member, employee, consultant, or otherwise, (i) in any existing or future business, or in any existing or future division or unit of a commercially diverse business enterprise, anywhere in the world, that is owned in whole or in part or effectively controlled by any of the companies listed or described in Section 3.8(a) above; or (ii) in any existing or future business operating in North America or in any of the ten countries outside of North America that produced the highest revenues for Employer in the year proceeding Employee's termination of employment that offers, sells, or provides equipment, products or services that compete with Employer's equipment, products or services, except as permitted by Section 3.8(b) above.

5.5 Employee agrees that (a) the covenants contained in this Agreement are necessary for the protection of Employer's business, goodwill, customer and employee relationships and Confidential Information, and (b) the compensation and other consideration received by Employee, including access to Confidential Information, are based on the parties' agreement to such covenants. Employee represents and warrants that the time, scope of activity and geographic area restricted by Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 are reasonable, especially in view of the worldwide scope of the business operations of Employer, Employee's position and responsibilities with Employer, and the nature of the Confidential Information, that the enforcement of those restrictions contained in Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 would not be unduly burdensome to or impose any undue hardship on Employee, and that Employee will be able to earn a reasonable living while abiding by such covenants. Employee agrees that the restraints and provisions of Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 are no greater than necessary, and are as narrowly drafted as reasonably possible, to protect the legitimate interests of Employer, including the Confidential Information and trade secrets of Employer. Employee irrevocably waives all defenses to the strict enforcement of the covenants contained in Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4, and agrees that the breach or violation, or threat thereof, of the obligations and covenants set forth in any of such Sections shall entitle Employer, as a matter of right, to an injunction without the requirement of a bond, restraining any further or continued breach or violation of said obligations and covenants. The parties agree and acknowledge that the nature of Employer's business, including the locations of its projects, vendors, customers, and potential customers, is global in nature. Accordingly, the parties expressly agree that the foregoing restrictions on Employee need to be global in territorial scope to adequately protect Employer's business, goodwill, customer and employee relationships and Confidential Information, and that such global territorial restriction is reasonable in view of Employer's business, Employee's position and responsibilities with Employer, and Employee's access to the Confidential Information of Employer. If the scope of any restriction contained in Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 is deemed by a court or arbitrator to be broader than reasonable, which the parties agree should not be the case, then such restriction shall be enforced to the maximum extent permitted by law, and Employee and Employer hereby agree that such scope may be modified accordingly in any proceeding brought to enforce such restriction.

5.6 The provisions of Sections 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 are, and shall be construed as, independent covenants, and no claimed or actual breach of any contractual or legal duty by Employer shall excuse or terminate Employee's obligations under this Agreement or preclude Employer from obtaining injunctive relief for Employee's violation, or threatened violation, of

any of those provisions. The restrictive periods set forth in this Agreement shall not expire, and shall be tolled, during any period in which Employee is in violation of this Agreement.

5.7 Employee agrees that Employee shall not make, directly or indirectly, whether in writing, orally or electronically, any negative, derogatory or other comment that could reasonably be expected to be detrimental to the Halliburton Entities, their business or operations or any of their current or former employees, officers or directors. Employee consents to Employer showing this Agreement to any third party believed by Employer to be a prospective or actual employer of Employee, and to insisting on Employee's compliance with the terms of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this Agreement, including the non-disclosure provisions above, limits Employee's ability to communicate with the Securities and Exchange Commission (or any other governmental agency) regarding any possible violations of law, to otherwise participate in any investigation or proceeding that may be conducted by a governmental agency (including providing documents or other information without notice to Employer), or to receive any award for information provided to a governmental agency.

ARTICLE 6: MISCELLANEOUS:

6.1 Except as otherwise provided in Section 4.5 hereof, for purposes of this Agreement, the terms "**affiliate**" or "**affiliated**" means an entity who directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a Halliburton Entity or in which a Halliburton Entity has a 50% or more equity interest.

6.2 This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute a single instrument. Execution and delivery of this Agreement electronically signed by Employee via DocuSign or such other commercially available electronic software which results in confirmed signatures delivered electronically shall constitute a valid and binding execution and delivery of this Agreement by Employee. Such electronic copies shall constitute enforceable original documents and shall be considered to have the same binding legal effect as if it were the original signed version thereof delivered in person. Employee shall not raise the use of electronic mail attachment in "pdf" or similar format to deliver a signature, or the fact that any signature was transmitted or communicated as an attachment to an electronic mail message, as a defense to the formation of a contract and waives any such defense. An electronically scanned copy of a signature shall constitute and shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of Employee's execution of this Agreement, without necessity of further proof. It shall not be necessary in making proof of this Agreement to produce or account for more than one such counterpart.

6.3 For purposes of this Agreement, notices and all other communications provided for herein shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when received by or tendered to Employee or Employer, as applicable, by pre-paid courier or by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

If to Employer, to Halliburton Company via electronic delivery to the designated E-Sign application; via Email: FHOUEXEC@Halliburton.com or via mail to Halliburton Company at 3000 North Sam Houston Parkway East, Houston, Texas 77032, to the attention of the General Counsel of Halliburton Company, or to such other address as Employee shall receive notice thereof.

If to Employee, to Employee's last known personal residence or email address.

6.4 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed and enforced in all respects in accordance with the law of the State of Texas, without regard to principles of conflicts of law, unless preempted by federal law, in which case federal law shall govern; provided, however, that the Dispute Resolution Plan and the Federal Arbitration Act shall govern in all respects with regard to the resolution of disputes hereunder. Employee and Employer further agree that any lawsuit, arbitration, or other proceeding arising out of or related in any way to this Agreement or their relationship shall be commenced and maintained only in the federal or state courts or before an arbitrator in Harris County, Texas, and each party waives any current or future objection to such venue and hereby further agrees to submit to the jurisdiction of any duly authorized court or arbitrator in Harris County, Texas with respect to any such proceeding.

6.5 No failure by either party hereto at any time to give notice of any breach by the other party of, or to require compliance with, any condition or provision of this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of similar or dissimilar provisions or conditions at the same or at any prior or subsequent time.

6.6 It is a desire and intent of the parties that the terms, provisions, covenants, and remedies contained in this Agreement shall be enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law. If any such term, provision, covenant, or remedy of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person, association, or entity or circumstances shall, to any extent, be construed to be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, then such term, provision, covenant, or remedy shall be construed in a manner so as to permit its enforceability under the applicable law to the fullest extent permitted by law. In any case, the remaining provisions of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person, association, or entity or circumstances other than those to which they have been held invalid or unenforceable, shall remain in full force and effect.

6.7 It is the mutual intention of the parties to have any dispute concerning this Agreement resolved out of court. Accordingly, the parties agree that any such dispute shall, as the sole and exclusive forum, be submitted for resolution through the Dispute Resolution Plan; provided, however, that Employer, on its own behalf and on behalf of any of the Halliburton Entities, shall be entitled to seek a restraining order or injunction in any court of competent jurisdiction to prevent any breach or the continuation of any breach of the provisions of Sections 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8, and Articles 4 and 5 pending initiation or completion of proceedings under the Dispute Resolution Plan. Employee hereby consents that such restraining order or injunction may be granted without the necessity of Employer posting any bond. The parties agree that the resolution of any such dispute through such plan shall be final and binding. A copy of the Dispute Resolution Plan, as currently in effect, has been made available to Employee and is available on Halworld under "DRP" located at <http://halworld.corp.halliburton.com>. Halliburton Company reserves the right to amend, or discontinue such plan, in accordance with, and subject to, the plan's provisions regarding same. By signing this Agreement, Employee hereby represents and warrants that Employee has read, understood and agrees to the terms and conditions contained in such Dispute Resolution Plan. **THE PARTIES ACKNOWLEDGE THAT, BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, THEY ARE KNOWINGLY AND VOLUNTARILY WAIVING ANY RIGHT THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO A JURY TRIAL.**

6.8 This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of Employer, to the extent herein provided, Halliburton Entity and any other person, association, or entity which may hereafter acquire or succeed to all or substantially all of the business or assets of Employer by any means whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise. Employee's rights and obligations under this Agreement are personal and such rights, benefits, and obligations of Employee shall not be voluntarily or involuntarily assigned, alienated, or transferred, whether by operation of law or otherwise, without the prior written consent of Employer, other than in the case of Death or incompetence of Employee.

6.9 This Agreement replaces and merges any previous agreements, understandings and discussions pertaining to the subject matter covered herein and therein. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with regard to the terms of Employee's employment, termination of employment and severance benefits, and contains all of the covenants, promises, representations, warranties, and agreements between the parties with respect to such matters. Each party to this Agreement acknowledges that no representation, inducement, promise, or agreement, oral or written, has been made by either party with respect to the foregoing matters which is not embodied herein, and that no agreement, statement, or promise relating to the employment of Employee by Employer that is not contained in this Agreement shall be valid or binding. Any modification of this Agreement will be effective only if it is in writing and signed by each party whose rights hereunder are affected thereby, provided that any such modification must be authorized or approved by the Compensation Committee or its delegate, as appropriate.

6.10 DEFEND TRADE SECRETS ACT NOTICE. Employee is hereby notified in accordance with the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 that Employee will not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law, or is made in a complaint or other document that is filed under seal in a lawsuit or other proceeding. If Employee files a lawsuit for retaliation against Employer for reporting a suspected violation of law, Employee may disclose Employer's trade secrets to Employee's attorney and use the trade secret information in the court proceeding if Employee files any document containing the trade secret under seal, and does not disclose the trade secret, except pursuant to court order.

6.11 Notwithstanding any provision of the Agreement to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply for purposes of complying with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable Treasury authorities ("**Section 409A**"):

(i) If Employee is a "**specified employee**," as such term is defined in Section 409A, any payments or benefits that are deferred compensation under Section 409A and are payable or provided as a result of the termination of Employee's employment shall be payable on the date that is the earlier of (a) the date that is six months and one day after Employee's termination, (b) the date of Employee's Death, or (c) the date that otherwise complies with the requirements of Section 409A.

(ii) It is intended that the provisions of this Agreement satisfy the requirements of Section 409A and that the Agreement be operated in a manner consistent with such requirements to the extent applicable. Therefore, Employer and Employee agree to construe the provisions of the Agreement in accordance with the requirements of Section 409A.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

***Signature Page to Executive Agreement
By and Between Halliburton Company and
Jill D. Sharp***

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Employer and Employee have duly executed this Agreement in multiple originals to be effective on the Effective Date.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY

By: /s/ Lawrence Pope

Name: Lawrence Pope

Title: Executive Vice President Administration

and Chief Human Resources Officer

EMPLOYEE

/s/ Jill D. Sharp

Name: Jill D. Sharp

DIRECTOR RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AGREEMENT

Grant Date: <<Grant Date>>

Grantee: <<Participant Name>>

Aggregate Number of Units Subject to Award: <<Number_Restricted_Units>>

This **RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AGREEMENT** ("Agreement") is made as of <<Grant Date>>, between **HALLIBURTON COMPANY**, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), and <<Participant Name>> ("Director").

1. **Award of Units.** Pursuant to the Halliburton Company Stock and Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), Director is hereby awarded the aggregate number of units subject to award set forth above evidencing the right to receive an equivalent number of shares of Company common stock, par value USD 2.50 per share ("Stock"), subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Plan. The units granted pursuant to this Agreement are referred to as the "Restricted Stock Units".
2. **Plan Incorporated.** Director acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and agrees that this award of Restricted Stock Units shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions set forth in the Plan, including future amendments thereto. The Plan is incorporated herein by reference as a part of this Agreement. Except as otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms shall have the same meanings ascribed to them under the Plan.
3. **Vesting of Restricted Stock Units; Forfeiture of Restricted Stock Units.**
 - a. **Vesting Schedule.** The Restricted Stock Units shall vest on the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement provided that Director has served continuously on the Board from the date of this Agreement through the vesting date.
 - b. **Accelerated Vesting.** The Restricted Stock Units shall become fully vested upon the earliest to occur of a "separation from service" (within the meaning of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and related guidance) due to the following:
 - i. Director's death or disability while serving as a member of the Board;
 - ii. failure of the Director to be re-elected to the Board after being duly nominated;
 - iii. retirement from the Board pursuant to the then existing Company policy for mandatory director retirements (mandatory retirement as of the date of this Agreement is age 72);
 - iv. early retirement from the Board after four (4) years of service; or
 - v. removal from the Board or failure to be duly nominated for re-election to the Board, in either event, following a Corporate Change.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may, at its sole discretion, accelerate the vesting of the Restricted Stock Units.

- i. **Forfeiture of Restricted Stock Units.** Upon termination of Director's Board service ("Termination of Service"), Director shall, for no consideration, forfeit all Restricted Stock Units that have not previously vested or become vested pursuant to Paragraph 3(b). For avoidance of doubt, "Termination of Service" for purpose of this award will be deemed to occur when Director no longer remains an active director of the Company, or any successor company. Any question as to whether and when a Termination of Service has occurred, and the cause of such termination, shall be determined by the Committee administering the Plan, or its delegate, as appropriate, and its determination shall be final.

4. **Settlement of Restricted Stock Units.**

- a. **Deferred Restricted Stock Units.** If Director elected to defer the Restricted Stock Units pursuant to the terms of the Halliburton Company Director's Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Deferred Compensation Plan"), settlement of the Restricted Stock Units shall occur pursuant to the terms of the Deferred Compensation Plan.
- b. **Non-Deferred Restricted Stock Units.** If Director did not elect to defer the Restricted Stock Units, upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units, payment shall be made as soon as administratively practicable but in no event later than 60 days after the vesting date. The Company, in its sole discretion, may provide for settlement in the form of:
 - i. shares of Stock; or
 - ii. a cash payment in an amount equal to the Fair Market Value of the shares of Stock that correspond to the vested Restricted Stock Units, to the extent that settlement in shares of Stock (A) is prohibited under local law, (B) would require Director, the Company or any Subsidiary or affiliated company to obtain the approval of any governmental or regulatory body in Director's country of residence, (C) would result in adverse tax consequences to Director, the Company, or any Subsidiary or affiliated company, or (D) is administratively burdensome.

If the Company settles the Restricted Stock Units in shares of Stock, it may require Director to sell such shares of Stock immediately or within a specified period following Director's Termination of Service (in which case Director hereby agrees that the Company shall have the authority to issue sale instructions in relation to such shares of Stock on Director's behalf pursuant to this authorization).

5. **Shareholder Rights.** Director shall have no rights to dividends or any other rights of a shareholder with respect to shares of Stock subject to this award of Restricted Stock Units unless and until such time as the award has been settled by the transfer of shares of Stock to Director.

6. **Dividend Equivalents.** During the period beginning on the Grant Date and ending on the date that the Restricted Stock Units are settled, Director will accrue dividend equivalents on the Restricted Stock Units equal to the cash dividend or distribution that would have been paid on the Restricted Stock Units had the Restricted Stock Units been issued and outstanding shares of Stock on the record date for the dividend or distribution.

- a. **Deferred Restricted Stock Units.** If Director elected to defer the Restricted Stock Units pursuant to the terms of the Deferred Compensation Plan, accrued dividend equivalents shall be applied towards additional restricted stock units that will vest and become payable (or forfeitable) on the same terms, in the same form and at the same time as the deferred Restricted Stock Units.
 - b. **Non-Deferred Restricted Stock Units.** If Director did not elect to defer the Restricted Stock Units, accrued dividend equivalents will be paid in cash as soon as practicable (but no later than 60 days) after the dividend payment date.
7. **Non-Transferability.** The Restricted Stock Units may not be sold, assigned, pledged, exchanged, hypothecated, encumbered, disposed of, or otherwise transferred, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution or pursuant to a "qualified domestic relations order" as defined by the Code or Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or similar order. Upon any attempt to transfer, assign, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of the Restricted Stock Units or of such rights contrary to the provisions hereof or in the Plan, the Restricted Stock Units and such rights shall immediately become null and void.
8. **Withholding of Tax.** Director acknowledges that, regardless of any action taken by the Company, the ultimate liability for all income tax, social contributions, payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, payment on account, or other tax-related items related to Director's participation in the Plan and legally applicable to Director or deemed by the Company in its discretion to be an appropriate charge to Director even if legally applicable to the Company ("Tax-Related Items"), is and remains Director's responsibility and may exceed the amount actually withheld by the Company, if any. Director further acknowledges that the Company (a) makes no representations or undertakings regarding the treatment of any Tax-Related Items in connection with any aspect of the Restricted Stock Units, including, but not limited to, the grant, vesting, the subsequent sale of shares of Stock acquired pursuant to such vesting and the receipt of any dividends or dividend equivalents; and (b) does not commit to and is under no obligation to structure the terms of the grant or any aspect of the Restricted Stock Units to reduce or eliminate Director's liability for Tax-Related Items or achieve any particular tax result. Further, if Director is subject to Tax-Related Items in more than one jurisdiction between the Grant Date and the date of any relevant taxable or tax withholding event, as applicable, Director acknowledges that the Company may be required to withhold or account for Tax-Related Items in more than one jurisdiction.

The obligation to withhold Tax-Related Items shall be satisfied by withholding from the shares of Stock to be delivered upon settlement of the Restricted Stock Units or other awards granted to Director having a Fair Market Value equal to the amount required to be withheld. For tax purposes, Director is deemed to have been issued the full number of shares of Stock subject to the Restricted Stock Units or other awards, notwithstanding that a number of shares of Stock are held back solely for the purpose of paying the Tax-Related Items. Director will have no further rights with respect to any shares of Stock that are retained by the Company pursuant to this provision.

The Company may withhold or account for Tax-Related Items by considering applicable statutory withholding rates (as determined by the Company in good faith and in its sole discretion) or other applicable withholding rates, including maximum applicable rates. In the event of over-withholding, Director may receive a refund of any over-withheld amount in cash (with no entitlement to the equivalent in shares of Stock), or if not refunded, Director may seek a refund from the local tax authorities. In the event of under-withholding, Director may be required to pay any additional Tax-Related Items directly to the applicable tax authority or to the Company.

Director agrees to pay to the Company any amount of Tax-Related Items that the Company may be required to withhold or account for as a result of Director's participation in the Plan that cannot be satisfied by the means previously described. The Company may refuse to issue or deliver shares of Stock or proceeds from the sale of shares of Stock until arrangements satisfactory to the Company have been made in connection with the Tax-Related Items.

9. **Status of Shares of Stock.** The Company shall not be obligated to issue any shares of Stock pursuant to any Restricted Stock Units at any time, when the offering of the shares of Stock covered by such Restricted Stock Unit has not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act") or such other country, U.S. federal or state laws, rules or regulations as the Company deems applicable and, in the opinion of legal counsel for the Company, there is no exemption from the registration. The Company intends to use reasonable efforts to ensure that no such delay will occur. In the event exemption from registration under the Act is available upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units, Director, if requested by the Company to do so, will execute and deliver to the Company in writing an agreement containing such provisions as the Company may require to assure compliance with applicable securities laws.

Director agrees that the shares of Stock which Director may acquire upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units will not be sold or otherwise disposed of in any manner which would constitute a violation of any applicable U.S. federal, state or non-U.S. securities laws. Director also agrees (i) that the Company may refuse to register the transfer of the shares of Stock acquired under the Restricted Stock Units on the stock transfer records of the Company if such proposed transfer would in the opinion of counsel to the Company constitute a violation of any applicable securities law, and (ii) that the Company may give related instructions to its transfer agent, if any, to stop registration of the transfer of the shares of Stock acquired under the Plan.

10. **Nature of Grant.** In accepting the Restricted Stock Units, Director acknowledges and agrees that:

- a. the Plan is established voluntarily by the Company, it is discretionary in nature and it may be modified, amended, suspended or terminated by the Company, in its sole discretion, at any time (subject to any limitations set forth in the Plan);
- b. the grant of the Restricted Stock Units is voluntary and occasional and does not create any contractual or other right to receive future grants of restricted stock units, or benefits in lieu of restricted stock units, even if restricted stock units or other awards have been granted in the past;
- c. all decisions with respect to future awards, if any, will be at the sole discretion of the Company;
- d. Director's participation in the Plan is voluntary;
- e. the Restricted Stock Units and Director's participation in the Plan shall not create a right to continued service as a director of the Company or be interpreted as forming a contract with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or affiliated companies and shall not be construed to limit the rights of the Company or its shareholders pursuant to organizational documents of the Company and applicable law;
- f. the future value of the shares of Stock underlying the Restricted Stock Units is unknown, indeterminable, and cannot be predicted with certainty;
- g. upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units, the value of such shares of Stock may increase or decrease in value;
- h. the Restricted Stock Units and the benefits evidenced by this Agreement do not create any entitlement not otherwise specifically provided for in the Plan or provided by the Company in its discretion, to have the Restricted Stock Units or any such benefits transferred to, or assumed by,

another company, nor to be exchanged, cashed out or substituted for, in connection with any corporate transaction affecting the shares of Stock; and

- i. if Director is resident or performs services outside the United States, neither the Company nor any of its Subsidiaries or affiliated companies shall be liable for any foreign exchange rate fluctuation between Director's local currency and the U.S. dollar that may affect the value of the Restricted Stock Units or any amounts due to Director pursuant to the vesting of the Restricted Stock Units or the subsequent sale of any shares of Stock acquired upon vesting of the Restricted Stock Units.

11. **Data Privacy.** *Director understands that the Company, its Subsidiaries and affiliated companies may hold certain personal information about Director, including, but not limited to, Director's name, home address, email address and telephone number, date of birth, social security or insurance number, passport number or other identification number, salary, nationality, and any shares of Stock or directorships held in the Company, and details of the Restricted Stock Units or any other entitlement to shares of Stock, canceled, exercised, vested, unvested or outstanding in Director's favor ("Data"), for the purpose of implementing, administering and managing the Plan.*

Director hereby explicitly and unambiguously consents to the collection, use and transfer, in electronic or other form, of Director's Data as described in this Agreement and any other grant materials by and among, as necessary and applicable, the Company and any of its Subsidiaries or affiliated companies, for the exclusive purpose of implementing, administering and managing Director's participation in the Plan.

Director understands that Data will be transferred to the stock brokerage or other financial or administrative services firm designated by the Company (the "Stock Plan Administrator") which is assisting the Company with the implementation, administration and management of the Plan. Director understands that the recipients of Data may be located in the United States or elsewhere, and that the recipients' country (e.g., the United States) may have different data privacy laws and protections than Director's country. If Director resides outside the United States, Director understands that Director may have the right to request a list of any recipients of Data by contacting dataprivacy@halliburton.com. Director authorizes the Company, the Company's Stock Plan Administrator and any other possible recipients that may assist the Company (presently or in the future) with implementing, administering and managing the Plan to receive, possess, use, retain and transfer Data, in electronic or other form, for the sole purpose of implementing, administering and managing Director's participation in the Plan. Director understands that Data will be held only as long as is necessary to implement, administer and manage Director's participation in the Plan. If Director resides outside the United States, Director understands that he or she may have the right to access Data, request additional information about the storage and processing of Data, correct inaccurate Data, or refuse or withdraw the consents herein by contacting dataprivacy@halliburton.com. Further, Director understands that Director is providing the consents herein on a purely voluntary basis. If Director does not consent, or if Director later seeks to revoke his or her consent, Director's service status and career will not be affected; the only consequence of refusing or withdrawing Director's consent is that the Company would not be able to grant Director the Restricted Stock Units or other equity awards or administer or maintain such awards. Therefore, Director understands that refusing or withdrawing his or her consent may affect Director's ability to participate in the Plan. For more information on the consequences of Director's refusal to

consent or withdrawal of consent, Director understands that Director may contact dataprivacy@halliburton.com.

Finally, Director understands that the Company may rely on a different legal basis for the processing and/or transfer of Data in the future and/or request Director to provide another data privacy consent. If applicable and upon request of the Company, Director agrees to provide an executed acknowledgment or data privacy consent form (or any other acknowledgments, agreements or consents) to the Company that the Company may deem necessary to obtain under the data privacy laws in Director's country, either now or in the future. Director understands that he or she will not be able to participate in the Plan if he or she fails to execute any such acknowledgment, agreement or consent requested by the Company.

12. **Insider Trading; Market Abuse Laws.** By participating in the Plan, Director agrees to comply with the Company's policy on insider trading. Director further acknowledges that, depending on Director's or his or her broker's country of residence or where the shares of Stock are listed, Director may be subject to insider trading restrictions and/or market abuse laws that may affect Director's ability to accept, acquire, sell or otherwise dispose of shares of Stock, rights to shares of Stock (e.g., restricted stock units) or rights linked to the value of shares of Stock, during such times Director is considered to have "inside information" regarding the Company as defined by the laws or regulations in Director's country. Local insider trading laws and regulations may prohibit the cancellation or amendment of orders Director places before he or she possessed inside information. Furthermore, Director could be prohibited from (i) disclosing the inside information to any third party (other than on a "need to know" basis) and (ii) "tipping" third parties or causing them otherwise to buy or sell securities. Director understands that third parties include fellow Directors. Any restrictions under these laws or regulations are separate from and in addition to any restrictions that may be imposed under any applicable Company insider trading policy. Director acknowledges that it is Director's responsibility to comply with any applicable restrictions, and that Director should therefore consult Director's personal advisor on this matter.

13. **Electronic Delivery and Participation.** Director agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in lieu of receiving documents in paper format, to accept electronic delivery of any documents that the Company and its Subsidiaries or affiliated companies may deliver in connection with this grant and any other grants offered by the Company, including prospectuses, grant notifications, account statements, annual or quarterly reports, and other communications. Electronic delivery of a document may be made via the Company's email system or by reference to a location on the Company's intranet or website or a website of the Company's agent administering the Plan. By accepting this grant, whether electronically or otherwise, Director also hereby consents to participate in the Plan through such system, intranet, or website, including but not limited to the use of electronic signatures or click-through electronic acceptance of terms and conditions.

14. **English Language.** Director acknowledges and agrees that it is Director's express intent that this Agreement and the Plan and all other documents, notices and legal proceedings entered into, given or instituted pursuant to the Restricted Stock Units be drawn up in English. To the extent Director has been provided with a copy of this Agreement, the Plan, or any other documents relating to this Award in a language other than English, the English language documents will prevail in case of any ambiguities or divergences as a result of translation.

15. **Not a Public Offering.** The award of the Restricted Stock Units is not intended to be a public offering of securities in the country in which Director resides or performs services. The Company has not submitted any registration statement, prospectus or other filings with the local securities authorities (unless otherwise required under local law), and the award of the Restricted Stock Units is not subject to

the supervision of the local securities authorities. *No employee of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or affiliated companies is permitted to advise Director on whether he/she should participate in the Plan. Acquiring shares of Stock involves a degree of risk. Before deciding to participate in the Plan, Director should carefully consider all risk factors relevant to the acquisition of shares of Stock under the Plan and carefully review all of the materials related to the Restricted Stock Units and the Plan. In addition, Director should consult with his/her personal advisor for professional investment advice.*

16. **Repatriation; Compliance with Law.** Director agrees to repatriate all payments attributable to the shares of Stock and/or cash acquired under the Plan in accordance with applicable foreign exchange rules and regulations in Director's country of residence. In addition, Director agrees to take any and all actions, and consent to any and all actions taken by the Company and any of its Subsidiaries and affiliated companies, as may be required to allow the Company and any of its Subsidiaries and affiliated companies to comply with local laws, rules and/or regulations in Director's country of residence. Finally, Director agrees to take any and all actions as may be required to comply with Director's personal obligations under local laws, rules and/or regulations in Director's country of residence.

17. **Imposition of Other Requirements.** The Company reserves the right to impose other requirements on Director's participation in the Plan, on the Restricted Stock Units, and on any shares of Stock acquired under the Plan, to the extent the Company determines it is necessary or advisable for legal or administrative reasons, and to require Director to sign any additional agreements or undertakings that may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing.

18. **Committee's Powers.** No provision contained in this Agreement shall in any way terminate, modify or alter, or be construed or interpreted as terminating, modifying or altering any of the powers, rights or authority vested in the Committee or, to the extent delegated, in its delegate, pursuant to the terms of the Plan or resolutions adopted in furtherance of the Plan, including, without limitation, the right to make certain determinations and elections with respect to the Restricted Stock Units.

19. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of any successors to the Company and all persons lawfully claiming under Director.

20. **Governing Law and Forum.** This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Texas without regard to principles of conflict of laws, except to the extent that it implicates matters which are the subject of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which matters shall be governed by the latter law.

21. **U.S. Federal Defend Trade Secrets Act Notice.** Director is hereby notified in accordance with the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 that Director will not be held criminally or civilly liable under any U.S. federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in confidence to a U.S. federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law, or is made in a complaint or other document that is filed under seal in a lawsuit or other proceeding. If Director files a lawsuit for retaliation against the Company for reporting a suspected violation of law, Director may disclose the Company's trade secrets to Director's attorney and use the trade secret information in the court proceeding if Director files any document containing the trade secret under seal, and does not disclose the trade secret, except pursuant to court order.

22. **Severability.** The provisions of this Agreement are severable and if any one or more of the provisions are determined to be illegal or otherwise unenforceable, in whole or in part, the Agreement shall be reformed and construed so that it would be enforceable to the maximum extent legally possible, and if it cannot be so reformed and construed, as if such unenforceable provision, or part thereof, had never been contained herein. In the event such provisions of an agreement is determined by an adjudicator as not to be enforceable, any other concurrently enforceable provisions may still be enforced.

23. **Waiver.** The waiver by the Company with respect to Director's (or any other participant's) compliance with any provision of this Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any other provision of this Agreement, or of any subsequent breach by such party of a provision of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be duly executed by an officer thereunto duly authorized as of the date first above written.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY

By

Jeffrey A. Miller
Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief Executive Officer

I HEREBY AGREE TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AGREEMENT DATED <<Grant Date>>.

<<Electronic Signature>>

<<Acceptance Date>>

Exhibit 21.1
HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Subsidiaries of the Registrant
December 31, 2021

<u>NAME OF COMPANY</u>	<u>STATE OR COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION</u>
Dunlavy Financial Services B.V.	Netherlands
Halliburton B.V.	Netherlands
Halliburton Curacao Holdings BV	Curacao
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	United States, Delaware
Halliburton Global Affiliates Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Halliburton Global Holdings B.V.	Curacao
Halliburton Global Holdings, LLC	United States, Delaware
Halliburton Global Netherlands Cooperatief U.A.	Netherlands
Halliburton Group Technologies, Inc.	United States, Delaware
Halliburton Holdings, LLC	United States, Delaware
Halliburton Netherlands Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Halliburton Offshore Technologies, Inc.	United States, Delaware
Halliburton Swiss Holdings GmbH	Switzerland
Halliburton Technology Partners LLC	United States, Delaware
Halliburton U.S. International Holdings, Inc.	United States, Delaware
Halliburton U.S. Technologies, Inc	United States, Delaware

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Halliburton Company:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement (No. 333-236378) on Form S-3ASR, (No. 333-166656) on Form S-4 and (Nos. 333-182284, 333-188674, 333-205842, 333-218568, 333-225549, 333-231571, 333-240075 and 333-258123) on Form S-8 of Halliburton Company of our reports dated February 4, 2022, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Halliburton Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas
February 4, 2022

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Abdulaziz F. Al Khayyal
Abdulaziz F. Al Khayyal

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ William E. Albrecht
William E. Albrecht

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ M. Katherine Banks
M. Katherine Banks

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Alan M. Bennett
Alan M. Bennett

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Milton Carroll
Milton Carroll

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Bhavesh V. Patel
BhaveshV. Patel

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Murry S. Gerber
Murry S. Gerber

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Patricia Hemingway Hall
Patricia Hemingway Hall

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the undersigned, a Director of Halliburton Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Jeffrey A. Miller and Van H. Beckwith, or any of them acting alone, my true and lawful attorneys or attorney, to do any and all acts and things and execute any and all instruments which said attorneys or attorney may deem necessary or advisable to enable Halliburton Company to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect thereof, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limitation thereof, power and authority to sign my name as Director of Halliburton Company to the Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and to any instruments or documents filed as a part of or in connection therewith; and I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys or attorney shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand this 10th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Robert A. Malone
Robert A. Malone

Exhibit 31.1

Section 302 Certification

I, Jeffrey A. Miller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, of Halliburton Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 4, 2022

/s/ Jeffrey A. Miller
Jeffrey A. Miller
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Halliburton Company

Exhibit 31.2

Section 302 Certification

I, Lance Loeffler, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, of Halliburton Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 4, 2022

/s/ Lance Loeffler

Lance Loeffler

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Halliburton Company

Exhibit 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

This certification is provided pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and accompanies the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2021 of Halliburton Company (the “Company”) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”).

I, Jeffrey A. Miller, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Jeffrey A. Miller

Jeffrey A. Miller

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 4, 2022

Exhibit 32.2

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

This certification is provided pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and accompanies the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2021 of Halliburton Company (the “Company”) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”).

I, Lance Loeffler, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Lance Loeffler

Lance Loeffler

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 4, 2022

Exhibit 95

Mine Safety Disclosures

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, each operator of a mine is required to include certain mine safety results in its periodic reports filed with the SEC. The operation of our mines is subject to regulation by the federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act). Below, we present the following items regarding certain mining safety and health matters for the year ended December 31, 2021:

- total number of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to the cause and effect of a mine safety or health hazard under section 104 of the Mine Act for which we have received a citation from MSHA;
- total number of orders issued under section 104(b) of the Mine Act, which covers violations that had previously been cited under section 104(a) that, upon follow-up inspection by MSHA, are found not to have been totally abated within the prescribed time period, which results in the issuance of an order requiring the mine operator to immediately withdraw all persons (except certain authorized persons) from the mine;
- total number of citations and orders for unwarrantable failure of the mine operator to comply with mandatory health or safety standards under Section 104(d) of the Mine Act;
- total number of flagrant violations (i.e., reckless or repeated failure to make reasonable efforts to eliminate a known violation of a mandatory health or safety standard that substantially and proximately caused, or reasonably could have been expected to cause, death or serious bodily injury) under section 110(b)(2) of the Mine Act;
- total number of imminent danger orders (i.e., the existence of any condition or practice in a mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated) issued under section 107(a) of the Mine Act;
- total dollar value of proposed assessments from MSHA under the Mine Act;
- total number of mining-related fatalities; and
- total number of pending legal actions before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission involving such mine.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
Mine Safety Disclosures
Year Ended December 31, 2021
(Unaudited)
(Whole dollars)

Operation/ MSHA Identification Number ⁽¹⁾	Section 104 Citations	Section 104(b) Orders	104(d) Citations and Orders	Section 110(b)(2) Violations	Section 107(a) Orders	Proposed MSHA Assessments ⁽²⁾	Fatalities	Pending Legal Actions
BPM Colony Mill/4800070	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —	—	—
BPM Colony Mine/4800889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BPM Lovell Mill/4801405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BPM Lovell Mine/4801016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BPM 76 Creek Mine/4801845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corpus Christi Grinding Plant/4104010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunphy Mill/2600412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Charles Grinding Plant/1601032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larose Grinding Plant/1601504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rossi Jig Plant/2602239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —	—	—

- (1) The definition of a mine under section 3 of the Mine Act includes the mine, as well as other items used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting minerals, such as land, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools and preparation facilities. Unless otherwise indicated, any of these other items associated with a single mine have been aggregated in the totals for that mine.
- (2) Amounts included are the total dollar value of proposed or outstanding assessments received from MSHA on or before January 5, 2022 regardless of whether the assessment has been challenged or appealed, for citations and orders occurring during the year ended December 31, 2021.

In addition, as required by the reporting requirements regarding mine safety included in §1503(a)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the following is a list for the year ended December 31, 2021, of each mine of which we or a subsidiary of ours is an operator, that has received written notice from MSHA of:

- (a) a pattern of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that are of such nature as could have significantly and substantially contributed to the cause and effect of mine health or safety hazards under §104(e) of the Mine Act:
None; or
- (b) the potential to have such a pattern:
None.

Citations and orders can be contested and appealed, and as part of that process, are sometimes reduced in severity and amount, and are sometimes dismissed. The number of citations, orders and proposed assessments vary by inspector and also vary depending on the size and type of the operation.