

Weatherford International Ltd./Switzerland

Form 10-K

March 08, 2011

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 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, 2010**

OR

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

Commission file number 1-34258

WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Switzerland

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

**4-6 Rue Jean-Francois Bartholoni,
1204 Geneva, Switzerland**

(Address of principal executive offices)

98-0606750

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Not Applicable

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

41.22.816.1500

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Registered Shares, par value 1.16 Swiss francs per share

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 ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2010 was approximately \$9 billion based upon the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange as of such date.

As of March 2, 2011, there were 742,121,086 shares of Weatherford registered shares, 1.16 Swiss francs par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information called for by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K will be included in an amendment to this Form 10-K or incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the annual shareholder meeting to be held on May 25, 2011.

Weatherford International Ltd.

Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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Explanatory Note

This Form 10-K includes restated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and the quarterly periods ended March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2010, and all four quarters of 2009 due to errors in the Company's accounting for income taxes. The Company's management identified a related material weakness with respect to its internal control over financial reporting for income taxes. Disclosures related to these matters are included in Part I, Item 9A, under "Controls and Procedures," which describes the material weakness and management's conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2010.

Corresponding changes were also made in Part I, Item 1A, under "Risk Factors"; Part II, Item 6, under "Selected Financial Data"; Part II, Item 7, under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition"; and Part II, Item 8, under "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" (see Notes 2, 17, 20, 21 and 23).

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Weatherford International Ltd. (the *Company*) is one of the world's leading providers of equipment and services used in the drilling, evaluation, completion, production and intervention of oil and natural gas wells. Many of our businesses, including those of our predecessor companies, have been operating for more than 50 years.

We were originally incorporated in Delaware in 1972 and moved our incorporation to Bermuda in 2002. In February 2009, we completed a share exchange transaction in which Weatherford International Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company (*Weatherford Bermuda*), became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock corporation (*Weatherford Switzerland*), for purposes of changing the *Company*'s place of incorporation from Bermuda to Switzerland (collectively, the *Transaction*). Pursuant to the *Transaction*, each common share, par value U.S. \$1.00 per share, of *Weatherford Bermuda* was exchanged for one registered share, par value 1.16 Swiss francs (*CHF*) per share, of *Weatherford Switzerland*.

When referring to Weatherford and using phrases such as *we* and *us*, our intent is to refer to Weatherford International Ltd. and its subsidiaries as a whole or on a regional basis, depending on the context in which the statements are made.

We operate in over 100 countries, which are located in nearly all of the oil and natural gas producing regions in the world. Our operational performance is reviewed and managed on a geographic basis, and we report the following regions as reporting segments: (1) North America, (2) Latin America, (3) Europe/West Africa/the former Soviet Union (*FSU*) and (4) Middle East/North Africa/Asia.

Our headquarters are located at 4-6 Rue Jean-Francois Bartholoni, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland and our telephone number at that location is 41.22.816.1500. Our internet address is www.weatherford.com. General information about us, including our corporate governance policies and charters for the committees of our board of directors, can be found on our web site. On our web site we make available, free of charge, 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 pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish them to the Securities and Exchange Commission (*SEC*). The public may read and copy any materials we have filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains our reports, proxy and information statements, and our other SEC filings. The address of that site is www.sec.gov.

The following is a summary of our business strategies and the markets we serve. We have also included a description of our products and services offered and our competitors. Segment financial information appears in *Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements* *Note 20*.

Strategy

Our primary objective is to provide our shareholders with above-average returns on their investment through income growth. Principal components of our strategy include:

Continuously improving the efficiency, productivity and quality of our products and services and their respective delivery in order to grow revenues and operating margins in all of our geographic markets at a rate

exceeding underlying market activity;

Through a commitment to innovation and invention, developing and commercializing new products and services capable of meeting evolving needs of our customers; and

Further extending our global infrastructure in scope and scale at a level consistent with meeting customer demand for our products and services in an efficient manner.

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Markets

We are a leading provider of equipment and services to the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry. Demand for our industry's services and products depends upon the number of oil and natural gas wells being drilled, the depth and drilling conditions of wells, the number of well completions and the level of workover activity worldwide.

As a result of the maturity of the world's oil and natural gas reservoirs, accelerating production decline rates and the focus on complex deepwater prospects, technology has become increasingly critical to the marketplace. Clients continue to seek, test and prove production-enabling technologies at an increasing rate. Technology is an important aspect of our products and services as it helps us provide our clients with more efficient tools to find and produce oil and natural gas. We have invested a substantial amount of our time and resources in building our technology offerings. We believe our products and services enable our clients to reduce their costs of drilling and production and/or increase production rates. Furthermore, these offerings afford us additional opportunities to sell our traditional core products and services to our clients.

Product Offerings

Within each of our geographic reporting segments, we group our product offerings into ten service lines: 1) artificial lift systems; 2) drilling services; 3) well construction; 4) drilling tools; 5) completion systems; 6) wireline and evaluation services; 7) re-entry and fishing; 8) stimulation and chemicals; 9) integrated drilling; and 10) pipeline and specialty services. The following discussion provides an overview of our various product offerings. With the exception of integrated drilling, our service line offerings are provided in all of our geographic segments. Our integrated drilling service line is offered only outside of North America.

Artificial Lift Systems

Artificial lift systems are installed in oil wells and, to a lesser extent, natural gas wells that do not have sufficient reservoir pressure to raise the produced hydrocarbon to the surface. These systems supplement the natural reservoir pressures to produce oil or natural gas from the well. There are six principal types of artificial lift technologies used in the industry. We are able to provide all forms of lift, including progressing cavity pumps, reciprocating rod lift systems, gas lift systems, hydraulic lift systems, plunger lift systems, hybrid lift systems, and electric submersible systems, which are sold through our equity investment partner. We also offer wellhead systems and production optimization.

Progressing Cavity Pumps A progressing cavity pump (PCP) is a downhole pump driven by an above-ground electric motor system connected to it by a coupled rod or continuous rod string. PCPs are particularly useful in heavy-oil-producing basins around the world.

Reciprocating Rod Lift Systems A reciprocating rod lift system is an artificial lift pumping system that uses an above-ground mechanical unit connected to a sucker rod and a downhole pump. It uses an up-and-down suction pump to lift the oil from the reservoir.

Gas Lift Systems Gas lift is a form of artificial lift that uses natural gas to lift oil in a producing reservoir to the surface. The process of gas lift involves the injection of natural gas into the well through an above-ground injection system and a series of downhole mandrels and gas lift valves in the production tubing string. The injected gas lightens the pressure of the fluid in the well bore, allowing the reservoir's natural pressure to push the fluid to the surface in wells that have stopped producing and allowing greater volume in already producing wells. Gas lift systems are used

primarily for offshore wells (including deepwater and ultra-deepwater) and for wells that have a high component of gas in the produced fluid or have a gas supply near the well.

Hydraulic Lift Systems A hydraulic lift oil pumping system uses an above-ground surface power unit to operate a downhole hydraulic pump (jet or piston) to lift oil from the reservoir. Hydraulic pumps are well suited for wells with high volumes and low solids.

Plunger Lift Systems Plunger lift is the only artificial lift method that requires no assistance from outside energy sources. The typical system consists of a plunger (or piston), top and bottom bumper springs, a lubricator and

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a surface controller. By using the energy from the compressed gas in the well, the plunger travels to the surface, creating a solid interface between the lifted gas below and produced fluid above to maximize lift energy. Plunger lift is a low-cost, easily maintained method of lift. It is particularly useful for dewatering gas wells and increasing production from wells with emulsion problems.

Hybrid Lift Systems We offer a variety of hybrid artificial lift systems which are engineered for special applications and may incorporate two or more of the artificial lift methods described above.

Wellhead Systems We offer a line of conventional wellhead equipment and valves manufactured to the latest API industry specifications and client requirements, including conventional surface wellheads through 20,000 psi; gate valves from 2,000 to 20,000 psi; complete wellhead systems (drill-through, multi-bowl, unitized and mud-line); and all the accessories and aftermarket services to go with them. Wellhead tools are used by drilling and workover crews to reduce time in changing wellhead sizes while fundamentally increasing safety procedures.

Production Optimization Production optimization is the process of monitoring oil and natural gas fields, and interpreting the resulting data to inform production and reservoir management decisions. The ultimate goal is to assist operators in making better decisions that maximize profits through improved optimized well production and maximized reservoir recovery. The major benefits of production optimization are increased production with lower operating costs resulting in improved bottom-line profits for producers.

Weatherford offers products for optimizing at the well, reservoir and field level. Downhole and surface electronics, communication systems, analysis software and consulting services are combined into solutions that fit the customer's specific needs for optimizing production.

Well Optimization For wellsite intelligence, we offer specific controllers for each type of artificial lift. These controllers contain computers with specific logic to control the well in response to changes in the reservoir, artificial-lift equipment or well characteristics. The desktop software provides advanced analytical tools that allow the operator to make changes by controlling the well directly or by changing the parameters that the controller is using to operate the well. Our clients have the option of hosting the software system at their location or using an on-line version that provides status reports and/or analysis reports from our consultants.

Flow Measurement We provide multiphase metering systems that measure how much fluid is flowing in a well. These systems also measure the percentages of oil and water in the fluid. Expanded development of our water-cut meter technology helps us provide clients with accurate measurement for wells that span wide levels of gas, salt and solids that normally would interfere with the water cut measurement.

Field Optimization - We provide tools for optimizing workflow. These software tools assist the operator in tracking the operations needed for optimal field management. Tasks such as chemical injection, well workovers and allocation of injection gas can easily generate unnecessary expenses by inefficient prioritization of tasks, poor recordkeeping and lack of analysis of the effectiveness of the total field operations. The combination of our experienced consultants and advanced software tools help the operator optimize operations for entire fields.

Deepwater Our subsea production control system simplifies subsea operations by providing open systems for control, communications, and data management that can work with all existing and new subsea wells. Traditionally, wells are single sourced with a proprietary communication system. This method can slow down production and increase costs if technologies other than the single-sourced providers are added or merged. By making our systems open, operators can benefit by a reduction in downtime, an increase in production and explanation of subsea fields, and an ability to retrofit designs into existing operations. Our open-system approach also creates pull through opportunities for our control systems, reservoir monitoring, flow measurement, and software systems.

Drilling Services

These capabilities include directional drilling, Secure Drillingsmservices, Well Testing, drilling-with-casing (DwCtm) and drilling-with-liner (DwLtm) systems and surface logging systems.

Directional drilling involves the personnel, equipment and engineering required to actively control the direction of a wellbore and its eventual optimal position in the target reservoir. Directional drilling allows drilling of

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multiple wells from a single offshore platform or a land-based pad site. It also allows drilling of horizontal wells and penetration of multiple reservoir pay zones from a single wellbore. We supply a range of specialized, patented equipment for directional drilling, and real-time wellbore logging, including:

Measurement while drilling (MWD) and logging while drilling (LWD) MWD and LWD measure, respectively, wellbore trajectory and formation properties, in real time, while the well is being drilled, to enable it to be steered into its optimum position.

Rotary steerable systems (RSS) These systems allow control of wellbore trajectory while maintaining continuous rotation of the drillstring at the surface. RSS technology is crucial for enabling long, step-out, directional wells and for reducing completion-running complications resulting from abrupt small-scale hole-angle changes caused by conventional drilling methods.

Directional drilling services These services include surveying, design and operational support for directional and horizontal drilling and performance drilling in vertical wells; products include drilling motors and other associated equipment, software and expertise required to deliver the well on target as efficiently as possible.

Our directional drilling capabilities are supported by our engineering facilities in Houston and other locations globally, which house and support qualified engineers, scientists and technicians, all focused on developing technologies for the MWD/LWD and directional drilling markets, both land based and offshore.

Secure DrillingSMservices Our *Secure Drilling* services minimize the risk of drilling hazards related to a wellbore's pressure profile, and optimize life-of-well performance. Weatherford's *Secure Drilling* offerings are provided through three techniques: 1) Managed Pressure Drilling, 2) Underbalanced Drilling and 3) Air Drilling.

Managed Pressure Drilling (MPD) This technique provides an advanced method of controlling the well using a closed, pressurized fluid system that more precisely controls the wellbore pressure profile than mud weight adjustments alone. The main objective of MPD is to optimize drilling processes by decreasing non-productive time and mitigating drilling hazards.

Underbalanced Drilling (UBD) This technique is used in development, exploration and mature field applications to minimize formation damage and maximize productivity. UBD is drilling with bottomhole pressure that is maintained below reservoir pressure to intentionally invite fluid influx. This technique permits the reservoir to flow while drilling takes place, thereby improving well productivity by protecting the formation from damage by the drilling fluids.

Air Drilling This technique applies reduced density fluid systems to drill sub-hydrostatically. Air drilling is used primarily in hard rock applications to reduce drilling costs by increasing the rate of penetration.

A full range of downhole equipment, such as high temperature motors, wireline steering tools, drillpipe, air rotary hammer drills, casing exit systems, downhole deployment valves and downhole data acquisition equipment, make our product offerings unique.

Well Testing Well testing uses specialized equipment and procedures to obtain essential information about oil and gas wells after the drilling process has been completed. Typical information derived may include reservoir boundaries, reservoir pressure, formation permeability, formation porosity and formation fluid composition.

A related application is our separation business, which supplies personnel and equipment on a wellsite to recover a mixture of solids, liquids and gases from oil and gas wells. These services are used during drilling, after stimulation or

after re-completion to clean up wells. The operator requires that a well be properly cleaned before undertaking a well test to ensure that the true deliverability of the well is attained and that debris and spent stimulation chemicals do not ultimately flow to the process plant.

Drilling-with-casing and drilling-with-liner systems These systems allow operators to simultaneously drill and case oil and natural gas wells. Our *DwC* and *DwL* techniques eliminate downhole complexity, reducing expensive rig modifications and the number of trips downhole. Consequently, drilling hazards are mitigated, well construction is simplified, and productivity can be improved when drilling through the reservoir.

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Surface Logging Systems Often referred to as mud logging, this is a well-site service that uses fluid and gas samples along with drilling cuttings to evaluate the geology and geo chemistry of the formation as it is being drilled. The derived data and interpretation is used to help geologists and drillers ensure that the well is placed in the most productive formation to maximize ultimate well productivity.

Well Construction

This grouping includes the primary services and products required to construct a well and spans tubular running services, cementation tools, liner systems, solid tubular expandable technologies and aluminum alloy tubular products.

Tubular Running Services These services consist of a wide variety of tubular connection and installation services for the drilling, completion and workover of an oil or natural gas well. We provide tubular handling, preparation, inspection and wellsite installation services from a single source. We offer a suite of products and services for improving rig floor operations by reducing personnel exposure, increasing operational efficiency and improving safety. We also specialize in critical-service installations where operating conditions, such as downhole environments and/or metallurgical characteristics, call for specific handling technology.

Cementing Products Cementing operations comprise one of the most expensive phases of well completion. We produce specialized equipment that allows operators to centralize the casing throughout the wellbore and control the displacement of cement and other fluids. Our cementing engineers also analyze complex wells and provide recommendations to help optimize cementing results.

Liner Systems Liner hangers allow suspension of strings of casing within a wellbore without the need to extend the casing to the surface. Most directional wells include one or more liners to optimize casing programs. We offer both drilling and production liner hangers. Drilling liners are used to isolate areas within the well during drilling operations. Production liners are used in the producing area of the well to support the wellbore and to isolate various sections of the well.

Swellable Products Weatherford has combined swellable elastomer technologies with our packers and centralization technology to address well construction challenges. Our Micro-Seal™ isolation system combines swellable technology with mechanical cementing products to isolate microannular voids or discrete reservoir intervals in oil, gas and injection wells. We have introduced four main swellable packers offering Genisis®, Nemisis®, Morphisis®, and Genisis FT for zonal isolation. All of these products incorporate oil swell, water swell or the industry's only customizable, dual-fluid activated swellable hybrid elastomers.

Solid Tubular Expandable Technologies Proprietary expandable tools are being developed for downhole solid tubular applications in well remediation, well completion and well construction. Our solid tubular expandable products include the MetalSkin® line and the HydraSkin™ System. *MetalSkin* systems are used for well cladding to shut off zones, retro-fit corroded sections of casing and strengthen existing casing. *MetalSkin* open-hole clad systems are used for controlling drilling hazards such as unwanted fluid loss or influx and as slim-bore drilling liners. Slim-bore and, ultimately, monobore liner systems are designed to allow significant cost reductions by reducing consumables for drilling and completion of wells, allowing use of smaller rigs and reducing cuttings removal needs. The benefits are derived because of the potential of expandable technologies to significantly reduce or eliminate the reverse-telescoping architecture inherent in traditional well construction. The *HydraSkin* system is a hydraulic bottom-up expansion system that can be used for increased diameter efficiency in either planned or contingency operations.

Aluminum Alloy Tubular Products We design and manufacture aluminum alloy tubular goods for drilling, production and completion. Unique physical and mechanical properties of aluminum alloys provide a number of benefits,

especially superior corrosion resistance in various aggressive environments and enhanced strength-to-weight ratio, resulting in better drilling performance. Products range from *Aluminum Alloy Drill Pipe*, which is used in most drilling applications, but especially recommended for ultra deep and extended reach wells and rigs with limited load capacity, to drillpipe risers designed for drilling, production and completion operations. These large diameter products possess high strength and significant corrosion resistance properties essential in aggressive environments, such as deepwater wells.

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Drilling Tools

We design and manufacture patented tools, including our drilling jars, rotating control devices and other pressure-control equipment used in drilling oil and natural gas wells. We also offer a broad selection of in-house or third-party manufactured equipment for the drilling, completion and workover of oil and natural gas wells. We offer these proprietary and nonproprietary drilling tools to our clients primarily operators and drilling contractors on a rental basis, allowing the clients to use unique equipment to improve drilling efficiency without the cost of holding that equipment in inventory.

Our drilling tools include the following:

Drillpipe and related drillstem tools, drill collars, heavyweight pipe and drilling jars;

Downhole tools;

Pressure-control equipment such as blowout preventers, high-pressure valves, accumulators, adapters and choke-and-kill manifolds; and

Tubular handling equipment such as elevators, spiders, slips, tongs and kelly spinners.

Completion Systems

We offer our clients a comprehensive line of completion tools and sand screens. These products and services include the following:

Completion Tools These tools are incorporated into the tubing string used to transport hydrocarbons from the reservoir to the surface. We offer a wide range of devices for enhancing the safety and functionality of the production string, including permanent and retrievable packer systems, subsurface safety systems, flow control systems and tool strings, specialized downhole isolation valves and associated servicing equipment. Over the past decade, we have evolved our portfolio from one of basic cased-hole commodity products to one that focuses more heavily on premium offerings for deepwater and high-pressure/high-temperature environments.

Sand Screens Sand production often results in premature failure of artificial-lift and other downhole and surface equipment and can obstruct the flow of oil and natural gas. To remedy this issue, we provide two different sand screen approaches: conventional and expandable.

Conventional Sand Screens These products are used in the fluid-solid separation processes and have a variety of product applications. Our primary application of well screens is for the control of sand in unconsolidated formations. We offer premium, pre-pack and wire-wrap sand screens. We also offer a FloReg™ line of inflow control devices that balance horizontal wellbore production, ultimately maximizing reservoir drainage. We also operate the water well and industrial screen business of Johnson Screens. Served markets include water well, petrochemical, wastewater treatment and surface water intake, mining and general industrial applications.

Expandable Sand Screens (ESS) Our ESS systems are proprietary step-change sand-control devices that reduce cost and improve production. An ESS system consists of three layers, including slotted base pipe, filtration screens and an outer protective shroud. The system can be expanded using a fixed cone and/or compliantly using our proprietary axial and rotary expansion system. This system aids productivity because it stabilizes the wellbore, prevents sand migration and has a larger inner diameter. ESS technology can replace complex gravel-packing techniques in many sand-control situations.

Reservoir Optimization Our intelligent completion technology (ICT) uses downhole optical and electronic sensing to allow operators to remotely monitor the downhole pressure, temperature, flow rate, phase fraction and seismic activity of each well and the surrounding reservoir. This advanced monitoring capability allows the operator to monitor the reaction of the reservoir to the production of the well. Combining this monitoring with multiple-zone downhole flow control allows field pressure management and shutoff of unwanted flows of water or gas.

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Wireline and Evaluation Services

Wireline and evaluation services, in concert with surface logging systems and LWD, form a data acquisition and interpretation capability that enables clients with an integrated approach to formation evaluation and reservoir characterization. Open-hole wireline services and logging while drilling compliment laboratory-derived analysis of core and reservoir fluid samples. When combined with geosciences consulting, this integrated capability provides the data and interpretation to reduce reservoir uncertainty and ultimately optimize production and maximize recovery.

Wireline Services Wireline services measure the physical properties of underground formations to help determine the location and potential deliverability of oil and gas from a reservoir. Wireline services are provided from surface logging units, which lower tools and sensors into the wellbore mainly on a single or multiple conductor wireline.

The provision of wireline and associated interpretation services is divided into four categories: open hole wireline, geoscience services, cased hole wireline and slickline services:

Open Hole Wireline This service helps locate oil and gas by measuring certain characteristics of geological formations and providing permanent records called logs. Open hole logging can be performed at different intervals during the well drilling process or immediately after a well is drilled. The logging data provides a valuable benchmark to which future well management decisions may be referenced. The open hole sensors are used to determine well lithology and the presence of hydrocarbons. Formation characteristics such as resistivity, density and porosity are measured using electrical, nuclear, acoustic, magnetic and mechanical technologies.

The formation characteristics are then used to characterize the reservoir and describe it in terms of porosity, permeability, oil, gas or water content and an estimation of productivity. Wireline services can relay this information from the wellsite on a real-time basis via a secure satellite transmission network and secure internet connection to the client's office for faster evaluation and decision making.

Geoscience Services This capability, consisting of geologists, geophysicists, and drilling, completion, production and reservoir engineers, serves as the interpretive bridge across diverse data sources to support client efforts to maximize their oil and gas assets for the life of the well from well planning through drilling, evaluation, completion, production, intervention and, finally, abandonment.

Major computing centers in Calgary and Houston, along with branches in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific, use the latest technology to deliver data to our clients from real-time (LWD) geosteering for critical well placement decisions to ongoing reservoir monitoring with permanent intelligent completion sensors. We provide advanced reservoir solutions by incorporating open hole, cased hole and production data.

Cased Hole Wireline This service is performed at various times throughout the life of the well and includes perforating, completion logging, production logging and casing integrity services. Perforating creates the flow path between the reservoir and the wellbore. Production logging can be performed throughout the life of the well to measure temperature, fluid type, flow rate, pressure and other reservoir characteristics. In addition, cased hole services may involve wellbore diagnostics and remediation, which could include the positioning and installation of various plugs and packers to maintain production or repair well problems, and casing inspection for internal or external abnormalities in the casing string.

Slickline Services This service uses a solid steel or braided nonconductor line, in place of a single or multiple conductor braided line used in electric logging, to run downhole memory tools, manipulate downhole production devices and provide fishing services primarily in producing wells.

Integrated Evaluation Services These services help clients plan the development of new and existing oil and gas production fields. Specifically, a global network of laboratories provide support in terms of fluid and reservoir characterization, specialized core and fluid testing, enhanced oil recovery, rock strength and characterization, sour richness and maturity, sorption properties assessment and reservoir flow studies.

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Production and Produced Water Systems These systems help clients manage water handling during fracturing, production, disposal and enhanced oil recovery operations. Weatherford provides complete production solutions for field development and/or production optimization projects. Our engineering consultancy services and project management extend through construction to commissioning and operations for: early production facilities (the rapid design, construction and operation of complex, often remote installations), engineered resources, extended well testing, field development studies, FPSO topsides, permanent production facilities, project management, and supply chain management.

Re-entry and Fishing

Our re-entry, fishing and thru-tubing services help clients repair wells that have mechanical problems or that need work to prolong production of oil and natural gas reserves.

Re-entry Services Our re-entry services include casing exit services and advanced multilateral systems. Conventional and advanced casing exit systems allow sidetrack and lateral drilling solutions for clients who either cannot proceed down the original well track or want to drill lateral wells from the main or parent wellbore.

Fishing Services Fishing services are provided through teams of experienced fishing tool supervisors and a comprehensive line of fishing and milling tools. Our teams provide conventional fishing services, such as removing wellbore obstructions, including stuck or dropped equipment, tools, drillstring components and other debris, that have been lost downhole unintentionally during the drilling, completion or workover of new and old wells. Specialty fishing tools required in these activities include fishing jars, milling tools, casing cutters, overshots and spears. Our Fishing Services business unit also provides well patches and extensive plug-and-abandonment products.

Thru-tubing Services Thru-tubing services are used in well re-entry activity to allow operators to perform complex drilling, completion and cementing activities from existing wellbores without removing existing production systems. We provide a full range of thru-tubing services and products, including drilling motors, casing exits, fishing and milling, zonal isolation packers and other well remediation services.

Well Abandonment Services Oil or gas wells ultimately reach their economic limit or can be irreparably damaged. In these situations, the well must be abandoned according to federal requirements that ensure it will pose no safety or environmental hazards. Weatherford combines proprietary well abandonment technology, complementary intervention equipment, and a global team of dedicated specialists to ensure that this critical phase in the well's life cycle goes smoothly and safely.

Wellbore Cleaning Remnants of drilling fluid and other debris can damage equipment, jeopardize well completion or even shorten a well's lifespan. A cost-effective alternative to workovers, Weatherford's CLEARMAX wellbore cleaning services incorporate specialized chemical, hydraulic and mechanical technologies to remove lingering debris, safely and efficiently.

Stimulation and Chemicals

We offer our clients advanced chemical technology and services for safer and more effective production enhancement. These products and services include the following:

Fracturing Technologies Hydraulic reservoir fracturing is a stimulation method routinely performed on oil and natural gas wells in low-permeability reservoirs to increase productivity and oil and gas recovery. Our offerings include the latest in equipment design and technology.

Coiled Tubing Technologies Our services include a line of equipment designed with the latest technology to ensure effective results during operations that require coiled tubing intervention. Offerings include coiled tubing units, appropriate crane trucks and nitrogen tanks and pumpers (trailer or skid formats).

Cement Services Includes CHEMVIEW and CHEMPRO software to analyze each job to ensure the best application for each situation. Our new fleet of cement pumping equipment includes high-horsepower pump trailers, batch mixers, two-pod blended cement trailers and a four-pod sand storage trailer, all with the latest in technology and design features for improved operation and performance.

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Chemical Systems Our Engineered Chemistry® business combines proprietary chemical solutions with internally developed oilfield equipment technologies. Our high-performance chemistry solutions include: customized chemical solutions for drilling, completion, production, intervention, refining, water treatment as well as many industrial processes; a total service package (product selection, application and optimization); and precise formulations and multi-functional chemical formulations that include the only formulas certified for capillary injection.

Drilling Fluids Our drilling fluids service line is engaged in the provision of drilling fluids, completion fluids and other related services. The main functions of drilling fluids include providing hydrostatic pressure to prevent formation fluids from entering into the well bore, keeping the drill bit cool and clean during drilling, carrying out drill cuttings and suspending the drill cuttings while drilling is paused and the drilling assembly is brought in and out of the hole. We also provide waste management services which separate and manage drill cuttings produced by the drilling process. Drill cuttings are usually contaminated with petroleum or drilling fluids, and must be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

Integrated Drilling

We have the ability to offer project management services to our clients, in which we provide a number of products and services needed to drill and complete a well, including the rig. All of our land drilling rigs are located outside of North America.

Pipeline and Specialty Services

We provide a range of services used throughout the life cycle of pipelines and process facilities, onshore and offshore. Our pipeline group can meet all the requirements of the pipeline, process, industrial and energy markets worldwide. We also can provide any service (or package of services) carried out on permanently installed client equipment that involves inspecting, cleaning, drying, testing, improving production, running or establishing integrity from the wellhead out, including integrated management services.

Other Business Data

Competition

We provide our products and services worldwide, and compete in a variety of distinct segments with a number of competitors. Our principal competitors include Baker Hughes, Halliburton, and Schlumberger. We also compete with various other regional suppliers that provide a limited range of equipment and services tailored for local markets. Competition is based on a number of factors, including performance, safety, quality, reliability, service, price, response time and, in some cases, breadth of products.

Raw Materials

We purchase a wide variety of raw materials as well as parts and components made by other manufacturers and suppliers for use in our manufacturing. Many of the products sold by us are manufactured by other parties. We are not dependent on any single source of supply for any of our raw materials or purchased components.

Customers

Our principal customers consist of major and independent oil and natural gas producing companies. During 2010 and 2008, there was no individual customer who accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues. Revenue from Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) accounted for approximately 13% of our revenues during 2009. No other

individual customer accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues during 2009.

Research and Development and Patents

We maintain world-class technology and training centers throughout the world. Our 34 research, development and engineering facilities are focused on improving existing products and services and developing new technologies

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to meet customer demands for improved drilling performance and enhanced reservoir productivity. Our expenditures for research and development totaled \$214 million in 2010, \$195 million in 2009 and \$193 million in 2008.

As many areas of our business rely on patents and proprietary technology, we seek patent protection both inside and outside the U.S. for products and methods that appear to have commercial significance. In the U.S., we currently have 1,362 patents issued and over 420 pending. We have 2,662 patents issued in international jurisdictions and over 1,270 pending. We amortize patents over the years expected to be benefited, ranging from three to 20 years.

Although in the aggregate our patents are important to the manufacturing and marketing of many of our products and services, we do not believe that the loss of any one of our patents would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Seasonality

Weather and natural phenomena can temporarily affect the level of demand for our products and services. Spring months in Canada and winter months in the North Sea and Russia tend to affect operations negatively. In 2010, heavy rains in parts of Australia and an exceedingly cold winter in the U.S. had an impact on our reported results. Furthermore, in the summers of 2005 and 2008, the Gulf of Mexico suffered an unusually high number of hurricanes that adversely impacted our operations. The widespread geographical locations of our operations serve to mitigate the impact of the seasonal nature of our business.

Federal Regulation and Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the energy industry in general and the environment in particular.

Our 2010 expenditures to comply with environmental laws and regulations were not material, and we currently do not expect the cost of compliance with environmental laws and regulations for 2011 to be material.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 55,000 employees. Certain of our operations are subject to union contracts. These contracts cover approximately two percent of our employees. We believe that our relationship with our employees is generally satisfactory.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report, as well as other filings made by us with the SEC and our releases issued to the public contain various statements relating to future results, including certain projections and business trends. We believe these statements constitute Forward-Looking Statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words believe, project, expect, anticipate, estimate, strategy, plan, may, should, will, would, will be, will continue, will likely result, and similar expressions. All forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

From time to time, we update the various factors we consider in making our forward-looking statements and the assumptions we use in those statements. However, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking events or circumstances that may arise after the date of this report. The following sets forth the various assumptions we use in our forward-looking statements, as well as risks and uncertainties relating to those statements. Certain of the risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to be materially different from projected

results contained in forward-looking statements in this report and in our other disclosures. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

Global political, economic and market conditions could affect projected results. Our operating results and the forward-looking information we provide are based on our current assumptions about oil and natural gas supply and demand, oil and natural gas prices, rig count and other market trends. Our assumptions on these

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matters are in turn based on currently available information, which is subject to change. The oil and natural gas industry is extremely volatile and subject to change based on political and economic factors outside our control. Worldwide drilling activity, as measured by average worldwide rig counts, increased in each year from 2002 to 2008. However, activity began declining in the fourth quarter of 2008, particularly in North America. The weakened global economic climate resulted in lower demand and lower prices for oil and natural gas, which reduced drilling and production activity, which in turn resulted in lower than expected revenues and income in 2009 and 2010 and may affect our future revenues and income. Worldwide drilling activity and global demand for oil and natural gas may also be affected by changes in governmental policies and debt loads, laws and regulations related to environmental or energy security matters, including those addressing alternative energy sources and the risks of global climate change. For 2011, worldwide demand may be significantly weaker than we have assumed.

We may be unable to recognize our expected revenues from current and future contracts. Our customers, many of whom are national oil companies, often have significant bargaining leverage over us and may elect to cancel or revoke contracts, not renew contracts, modify the scope of contracts or delay contracts, in some cases preventing us from realizing expected revenues and/or profits. Our projections assume that our customers will honor the contracts we have been awarded and that those contracts and the business that we believe is otherwise substantially firm will result in anticipated revenues in the periods for which they are scheduled.

Currency fluctuations could have a material adverse financial impact on our business. A material change in currency rates in our markets, such as the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar experienced during the first quarter of 2010, could affect our future results as well as affect the carrying values of our assets. World currencies have been subject to much volatility. In addition, due to the volatility we may be unable to enter into foreign currency contracts at a reasonable cost. As we are not able to predict changes in currency valuations, our forward-looking statements assume no material impact from future changes in currency exchange rates.

Our ability to manage our workforce could affect our projected results. In a climate of decreasing demand, we are faced with managing our workforce levels to control costs without impairing our ability to provide service to our customers. Conversely, in a climate of increasing demand, we are faced with the challenge of hiring and maintaining a skilled workforce at a reasonable cost. Our forward-looking statements assume we will be able to do so.

Increases in the prices and availability of our raw materials could affect our results of operations. We use large amounts of raw materials for manufacturing our products and some of our fixed assets. The price of these raw materials has a significant impact on our cost of producing products for sale or producing fixed assets used in our business. We have assumed that the prices of our raw materials will remain within a manageable range and will be readily available. If we are unable to obtain necessary raw materials or if we are unable to minimize the impact of increased raw material costs or to realize the benefit of cost decreases in a timely fashion through our supply chain initiatives or pricing, our margins and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our ability to manage our supply chain and business processes could affect our projected results. We have undertaken efforts to improve our supply chain, invoicing and collection processes and procedures. These undertakings include costs, which we expect will result in long-term benefits of our business processes. Our forward-looking statements assume we will realize the benefits of these efforts.

Our long-term growth depends upon technological innovation and commercialization. Our ability to deliver our long-term growth strategy depends in part on the commercialization of new technology. A central aspect of our growth strategy is to improve our products and services through innovation, to obtain technologically advanced products through internal research and development and/or acquisitions, to protect proprietary

technology from unauthorized use and to expand the markets for new technology by leveraging our worldwide infrastructure. The key to our success will be our ability to commercialize the technology that we have acquired and demonstrate the enhanced value our technology brings to our customers' operations. Our major technological advances include, but are not limited to, those related to controlled pressure drilling

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and testing systems, expandable solid tubulars, expandable sand screens and intelligent well completion. Our forward-looking statements have assumed successful commercialization of, and above-average growth from, these new products and services, as well as legal protection of our intellectual property rights.

Nonrealization of expected benefits from our redomestication could affect our projected results. We operate through our various subsidiaries in numerous countries throughout the world including the United States. During the first quarter of 2009, we completed a transaction in which our former parent Bermuda company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock corporation, and holders of common shares of the Bermuda company received one registered share of the Swiss company in exchange for each common share that they held. Consequently, we are or may become subject to changes in tax laws, treaties or regulations or the interpretation or enforcement thereof in the U.S., Bermuda, Switzerland or any other jurisdictions in which we or any of our subsidiaries operates or is resident. Our income tax expense is based upon our interpretation of the tax laws in effect in various countries at the time that the expense was incurred. If the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authorities do not agree with our assessment of the effects of such laws, treaties and regulations, this could have a material adverse effect on us including the imposition of a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings or a reclassification of the tax impact of our significant corporate restructuring transactions. In addition, our realization of expected tax benefits is based upon the assumption that we take successful planning steps and that we maintain and execute adequate processes to support our planning activities. If we fail to do so, we may not achieve the expected benefits.

Nonrealization of expected benefits from our acquisitions or business dispositions could affect our projected results. We expect to gain certain business, financial and strategic advantages as a result of business acquisitions we undertake, including synergies and operating efficiencies. Our forward-looking statements assume that we will successfully integrate our business acquisitions and realize the benefits of those acquisitions. Further, we may from time to time undertake to dispose of businesses or capital assets that are no longer core to our long-term growth strategy and the disposition of which may improve our capital structure. Our forward-looking statements assume that if we decide to dispose of a business or asset we will find a buyer willing to pay a price we deem favorable to Weatherford and that we will successfully dispose of the business or asset. Our inability to complete dispositions timely and at attractive prices may impair our ability to improve our capital structure as rapidly as our forward-looking statements may indicate.

The downturn in our industry could affect the carrying value of our goodwill. As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$4.2 billion of goodwill. Our estimates of the value of our goodwill could be reduced in the future as a result of various factors, including market factors, some of which are beyond our control. Our forward-looking statements do not assume any future goodwill impairment. Any reduction in the fair value of our businesses may result in an impairment charge and therefore adversely affect our results.

Adverse weather conditions in certain regions could adversely affect our operations. In the summers of 2005 and 2008, the Gulf of Mexico suffered several significant hurricanes. These hurricanes and associated hurricane threats reduced the number of days on which we and our customers could operate, which resulted in lower revenues than we otherwise would have achieved. In parts of 2006, and particularly in the second quarters of 2007 and 2008, climatic conditions in Canada were not as favorable to drilling as we anticipated, which limited our potential results in that region. Similarly, unfavorable weather in Russia, China, Mexico, Australia and in the North Sea, as well as exceedingly cold winters in other areas of the world, could reduce our operations and revenues from this area during the relevant period. Our forward-looking statements assume weather patterns in our primary areas of operations will be conducive to our operations.

U.S. Government and internal investigations could affect our results of operations. We are currently involved in government and internal investigations involving various of our operations. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of these investigations, financial or otherwise. The governmental agencies involved in these investigations have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals for violations of trade sanction laws, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other federal statutes including, but not limited to, injunctive relief,

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disgorgement, fines, penalties and modifications to business practices and compliance programs. In recent years, these agencies and authorities have entered into agreements with, and obtained a range of penalties against, several public corporations and individuals in similar investigations, under which civil and criminal penalties were imposed, including in some cases fines and other penalties and sanctions in the tens and hundreds of millions of dollars. These agencies likely will seek to impose penalties of some amount against us for past conduct, but the ultimate amount of any penalties we may pay currently cannot be reasonably estimated. Under trade sanction laws, the U.S. Department of Justice may also seek to impose modifications to business practices, including immediate cessation of all business activities in specific countries or other limitations that decrease our business, and modifications to compliance programs, which may increase compliance costs. Any injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties, sanctions or imposed modifications to business practices resulting from these investigations could adversely affect our results of operations. To date, we have incurred \$49 million for costs in connection with our exit from certain sanctioned countries and incurred \$113 million for legal and professional fees in connection with complying with and conducting these on-going investigations. This amount excludes the costs we have incurred to augment and improve our compliance function. We may have additional charges related to these matters in future periods, which costs may include labor claims, contractual claims, penalties assessed by customers, and costs, fines, taxes and penalties assessed by the local governments, but we cannot quantify those charges or be certain of the timing of them.

Failure in the future to ensure ongoing compliance with certain laws could affect our results of operations. In 2009, we substantially augmented our compliance infrastructure with increased staff and more rigorous policies, procedures and training of our employees regarding compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws, trade sanctions laws and import/export laws. As part of this effort, we now undertake audits of our compliance performance in various countries. Our forward-looking statements assume that our compliance efforts will be successful and that we will comply with our internal policies and applicable laws regarding these issues. Our failure to do so could result in additional enforcement action in the future, the results of which could be material and adverse to us.

Political disturbances, war, or terrorist attacks and changes in global trade policies could adversely impact our operations. We operate in over 100 countries, and as such are at risk of various types of political activities, including acts of insurrections, war, terrorism, nationalization of assets and changes in trade policies. We have assumed there will be no material political disturbances or terrorist attacks and there will be no material changes in global trade policies that affect our business. In early 2011, our operations in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya were disrupted by political revolutions and uprisings in these countries. Political disturbances in these countries and elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa regions, including to a lesser extent Yemen and Bahrain, are ongoing as of the end of February, 2011, and our operations in Libya have not resumed. During 2010, these five countries accounted for approximately 3% of our global revenue. We have taken steps to secure our personnel and assets in affected areas and to resume or continue operations where it is safe for us to do so, and our forward-looking statements assume we will do so successfully. In Libya, we have evacuated all of our non-Libyan employees and their families. At December 31, 2010, we had in Libya inventory, property, plant and equipment (net) with a carrying value of approximately \$141 million, as well as cash, accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of approximately \$76 million. In cases where we must evacuate personnel, it may be difficult, if not impossible, for us to safeguard and recover our operating assets, and our ability to do so will depend on the local turn of events. In these areas we also may not be able to perform the work we are contracted to perform, which could lead to forfeiture of performance bonds. We currently have outstanding approximately \$19 million of performance bonds related to contracts in Libya. Our forward-looking statements assume that we will not incur a substantial loss with respect to our assets or under performance bonds located in or related to affected areas. We have assumed that cessation of business activities in parts of the Middle East and North Africa regions due to political turmoil will be short-lived, that the negative impact on our business

will not be material, and that the region will not experience further disruptive political revolution in the near term. However, if political violence were to curtail our activities in other countries in the region from which we derive greater business, such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria, and particularly if political activities were to result in prolonged violence or civil war, we may fail to achieve the results reflected in our forward-looking statements.

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The material weakness in accounting for income taxes could have a further adverse effect on our share price. If we are unable to effectively remediate this material weakness in a timely manner, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have a further adverse effect on our share price and could subject us to additional potentially costly shareholder litigation or government inquiries. Our forward-looking statements assume we will be able to remediate the material weakness in a timely manner and will maintain an effective internal control environment in the future.

Recent turmoil in the credit markets may reduce our access to capital or reduce the availability of financial risk-mitigation tools. The worldwide credit markets experienced turmoil and uncertainty from mid-2008 through most of 2009, and certain markets remained challenging in parts of 2010. Our forward-looking statements assume that the financial institutions that have committed to extend us credit will honor their commitments under our credit facilities. If one or more of those institutions becomes unwilling or unable to honor its commitments, our access to liquidity could be impaired and our cost of capital to fund growth could increase. We use interest-rate and foreign-exchange swap transactions with financial institutions to mitigate certain interest-rate and foreign-exchange risks associated with our capital structure and our business. Our forward-looking statements assume that those tools will continue to be available to us at prices we deem reasonable. However, the failure of any counter party to honor a swap agreement could reduce the availability of these financial risk-mitigation tools or could result in the loss of expected financial benefits.

Finally, our future results will depend upon various other risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those detailed in our other filings with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. For additional information regarding risks and uncertainties, see our other filings with the SEC. 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 pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 are made available free of charge on our internet web site www.weatherford.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed the material with, or furnished it to, the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common shares involves various risks. When considering an investment in our company, you should consider carefully all of the risk factors described below, the matters discussed on the foregoing pages under Business-Forward-Looking Statements, as well as other information included and incorporated by reference in this report.

Physical dangers are inherent in our operations and may expose us to significant potential losses. Personnel and property may be harmed during the process of drilling for oil and natural gas.

Drilling for and producing hydrocarbons, and the associated products and services that we provide, include inherent dangers that may lead to property damage, personal injury, death or the discharge of hazardous materials into the environment. Many of these events are outside our control. Typically, we provide products and services at a well site where our personnel and equipment are located together with personnel and equipment of our customer and third parties, such as other service providers. At many sites, we depend on other companies and personnel to conduct drilling operations in accordance with appropriate safety standards. From time to time, personnel are injured or equipment or property is damaged or destroyed as a result of industrial accidents, failed equipment, faulty products or services, failure of safety measures, uncontained formation pressures, or other dangers inherent in drilling for oil and natural gas. Any of these events can be the result of human error. With increasing frequency, our products and services are deployed on more challenging prospects both onshore and offshore, where the occurrence of the types of events mentioned above can have an even more catastrophic impact on people, equipment and the environment. Such events may expose us to significant potential losses.

We may not be fully indemnified against financial losses in all circumstances where damage to or loss of property, personal injury, death or environmental harm occur.

As is customary in our industry, our contracts typically provide that our customers indemnify us for claims arising from the injury or death of their employees, the loss or damage of their equipment, damage to the reservoir and pollution emanating from the customer's equipment or from the reservoir (including uncontained oil flow from

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a reservoir). Conversely, we typically indemnify our customers for claims arising from the injury or death of our employees, the loss or damage of our equipment, or pollution emanating from our equipment. Our contracts typically provide that our customer will indemnify us for claims arising from catastrophic events, such as a well blowout, fire or explosion.

Our indemnification arrangements may not protect us in every case. For example, from time to time we may enter into contracts with less favorable indemnities or perform work without a contract that protects us; our indemnity arrangements may be held unenforceable in some courts and jurisdictions; or we may be subject to other claims brought by third parties or government agencies. Furthermore, the parties from which we seek indemnity may not be solvent, may become bankrupt, may lack resources or insurance to honor their indemnities, or may not otherwise be able to satisfy their indemnity obligations to us. The lack of enforceable indemnification could expose us to significant potential losses.

Further, our assets are not insured against loss from political violence such as war, terrorism or civil commotion. If any of our assets are damaged or destroyed as a result of an uninsured cause, we would recognize a loss of those assets.

Our business may be exposed to uninsured claims, and litigation might result in significant potential losses.

In the ordinary course of business, we become the subject of various claims and litigation. For example, we have been named in a number of lawsuits because, along with other oilfield service companies, we provided products and services on the Deepwater Horizon in the Gulf of Mexico. We maintain liability insurance, which includes insurance against damage to people, equipment and the environment, up to maximum limits of \$600 million, and subject to self-insured retentions and deductibles of \$2 million, per occurrence.

Our insurance policies are subject to exclusions, limitations, and other conditions and may not apply in all cases, for example where willful wrongdoing on our part is alleged. It is possible an unexpected judgment could be rendered against us in cases in which we could be uninsured and beyond the amounts we currently have reserved or anticipate incurring, and in some cases those potential losses could be material.

Our insurance may not be sufficient to cover any particular loss, or our insurance may not cover all losses. For example, although we maintain product liability insurance, this type of insurance is limited in coverage and it is possible an adverse claim could arise in excess of our coverage. Finally, insurance rates have in the past been subject to wide fluctuation. In response to the recent catastrophic accident in the Gulf of Mexico, insurance rates are volatile and increasing, and some forms of insurance may become entirely unavailable in the future or unavailable on terms that we or our customers believe are economically acceptable. Reductions in coverage, changes in the insurance markets and accidents affecting our industry may result in further increases in our cost and higher deductibles and retentions in future years and may also result in reduced activity levels in certain markets. Any of these events would have an adverse impact on our financial performance.

Our operations are subject to environmental and other laws and regulations that may expose us to significant liabilities and could reduce our business opportunities and revenues.

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the energy industry in general and the environment in particular. An environmental claim could arise with respect to one or more of our current businesses, products or services, or a business or property that one of our predecessors owned or used, and such claims could involve material expenditures. Generally, environmental laws have in recent years become more stringent and have sought to impose greater liability on a larger number of potentially responsible parties. The scope of regulation of our industry and our products and services may increase further following recent events in the Gulf of

Mexico, including possible increases in liabilities or funding requirements imposed by governmental agencies. In early 2010, a moratorium was issued on new deepwater projects in the Gulf of Mexico. Although that moratorium was recently lifted, we cannot anticipate when and to what extent drilling activity in the deepwater Gulf will resume. We also cannot ensure that our future business in the deepwater Gulf, if any, will be profitable in light of new regulations that may be promulgated and in light of the current risk environment and insurance markets. Further, additional regulations on deepwater drilling elsewhere in the world could be imposed as a result of the Deepwater

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Horizon incident, and those regulations could limit our business where they are imposed. In addition, members of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are reviewing more stringent regulation of hydraulic fracturing, a technology which is used in one of our business segments, and regulators are investigating whether any chemicals used in the fracturing process might adversely affect groundwater. A significant portion of North American service activity today is directed at prospects that require hydraulic fracturing in order to produce hydrocarbons. Additional regulation could increase the costs of conducting our business and could materially reduce our business opportunities and revenues if our customers decrease their levels of activity in response to such regulation.

We have significant operations that would be adversely impacted in the event of war, political disruption, civil disturbance, economic and legal sanctions or changes in global trade policies.

Like most multinational oilfield service companies, we have operations in certain international areas, including parts of the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, the Asia Pacific region and the FSU, that are subject to risks of war, political disruption, civil disturbance, economic and legal sanctions (such as restrictions against countries that the U.S. government may deem to sponsor terrorism) and changes in global trade policies. Our operations may be restricted or prohibited in any country in which the foregoing risks occur.

In particular, the occurrence of any of these risks could result in the following events, which in turn, could materially and adversely impact our results of operations:

- disruption of oil and natural gas exploration and production activities;
- restriction of the movement and exchange of funds;
- our inability to collect receivables;
- loss of assets in affected jurisdictions
- enactment of additional or stricter U.S. government or international sanctions; and
- limitation of our access to markets for periods of time.

In early 2011, our operations in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya have been disrupted by the political revolutions and uprisings in these countries. Political disturbances in these countries and elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa regions, including to a lesser extent Yemen and Bahrain, are ongoing as of the end of February, 2011, and our operations in Libya have not resumed. During 2010, these five countries accounted for approximately 3% of our global revenue. In Libya, we have evacuated all of our non-Libyan employees and their families.

At December 31, 2010, we had in Libya inventory, property, plant and equipment (net) with a carrying value of approximately \$141 million, as well as cash, accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of approximately \$76 million. In cases where we must evacuate personnel, it may be difficult, if not impossible, for us to safeguard and recover our operating assets, and our ability to do so will depend on the local turn of events. In these areas we also may not be able to perform the work we are contracted to perform, which could lead to forfeiture of performance bonds. We currently have outstanding approximately \$19 million of performance bonds related to contracts in Libya. We could suffer material losses with respect to these assets.

If political violence were to curtail our activities in other countries in the region from which we derive greater business, such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria, and particularly if political activities were to result in prolonged violence or civil war, these political activities could have a material adverse effect on our business in the region.

We are involved in several governmental and internal investigations, which are costly to conduct, have resulted in a loss of revenue and may result in substantial financial penalties.

We are currently involved in government and internal investigations involving various areas of our operations.

Until 2003, we participated in the United Nations oil-for-food program governing sales of goods and services into Iraq. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the SEC have undertaken investigations of our participation in the oil-for-food program and have subpoenaed certain documents in connection with these investigations. We

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have cooperated fully with these investigations. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to investigate this matter. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigations, financial or otherwise.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry & Security, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), DOJ and SEC have undertaken investigations of allegations of improper sales of products and services by the Company and its subsidiaries in certain sanctioned countries. We have cooperated fully with this investigation. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to investigate these matters and to cooperate fully with these agencies. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigation, financial or otherwise.

In light of this investigation and of U.S. and foreign policy environment and the inherent uncertainties surrounding these countries, we decided in September 2007 to direct our foreign subsidiaries to discontinue doing business in countries that are subject to comprehensive U.S. economic and trade sanctions, specifically Cuba, Iran, and Sudan, as well as Syria. Effective September 2007, we ceased entering into any new contracts in these countries and began an orderly discontinuation and winding down of our existing business in these sanctioned countries. Effective March 31, 2008, we substantially completed our winding down of business in these countries. We can complete the withdrawal process only pursuant to licenses issued by OFAC. Our remaining activities in Iran, Sudan and Syria include ongoing withdrawal activities such as attempts to collect accounts receivable, attempts to settle tax liabilities or legal claims and attempts to recover or liquidate assets, including equipment and funds. Certain of our subsidiaries continue to conduct business in countries such as Myanmar that are subject to more limited U.S. trading sanctions.

The DOJ and SEC are investigating our compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other laws worldwide. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to investigate these matters and to cooperate fully with the DOJ and SEC. As part of our investigations, we have uncovered potential violations of U.S. law in connection with activities in West Africa. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigations, financial or otherwise.

The DOJ, SEC and other agencies and authorities have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals for violations of trade sanctions laws, the FCPA and other federal statutes including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties and modifications to business practices and compliance programs. In recent years, these agencies and authorities have entered into agreements with, and obtained a range of penalties against, several public corporations and individuals in similar investigations, under which civil and criminal penalties were imposed, including in some cases fines and other penalties and sanctions in the tens and hundreds of millions of dollars. These agencies are seeking to impose penalties against us for past conduct, but the ultimate amount of any penalties we may pay currently cannot be reasonably estimated. Under trade sanctions laws, the DOJ may also seek to impose modifications to business practices, including immediate cessation of all business activities in specific countries or other limitations that decrease our business, and modifications to compliance programs, which may increase compliance costs. Any injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties, sanctions or imposed modifications to business practices resulting from these investigations could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, our historical activities in sanctioned countries, such as Sudan and Iran, could result in certain investors, such as government sponsored pension funds, divesting or not investing in our registered shares. Based on available information, we cannot predict what, if any, actions the DOJ, SEC or other authorities will take in our situation or the effect any such actions will have on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. To the extent we violated trade sanctions laws, the FCPA, or other laws or regulations, fines and other penalties may be imposed. Because these matters are now pending before the indicated agencies, there can be no assurance that actual fines or penalties, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity or

results of operations.

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To date, we have incurred \$49 million for costs in connection with our exit from sanctioned countries and incurred \$113 million for legal and professional fees in connection with complying with and conducting these on-going investigations.

Our significant operations in foreign countries expose us to currency fluctuation risks or devaluation.

A portion of our net assets are located outside the U.S. and are carried on our books in local currencies. Changes in those currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar result in translation adjustments, which are reflected as accumulated other comprehensive income in the shareholders' equity section in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We recognize remeasurement and transactional gains and losses on currencies in our Consolidated Statements of Income, which may adversely impact our results of operations. We enter into foreign currency forward contracts and other derivative instruments as an effort to reduce our exposure to currency fluctuations; however, there can be no assurance that these hedging activities will be effective in reducing or eliminating foreign currency risks.

In certain foreign countries, a component of our cost structure is denominated in a different currency than our revenues. In those cases, currency fluctuations could adversely impact our operating margins.

In January 2010, the Venezuelan government announced its intention to devalue its currency and move to a two tier exchange structure. The official exchange moved from 2.15 to 2.60 for essential goods and 4.30 for non-essential goods and services. In connection with this devaluation, we incurred a charge of \$64 million for the remeasurement of our net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan bolivars at the date of the devaluation, which was not tax deductible. We also recorded a \$24 million tax benefit for local Venezuelan income tax purposes related to our net U.S. dollar-denominated monetary liability position in the country. We currently utilize the 4.30 Venezuelan bolivar to U.S. dollar exchange rate. At December 31, 2010, we had a net monetary asset position denominated in Venezuelan bolivars of approximately \$56 million comprised primarily of cash and accounts receivable. We are continuing to explore opportunities to reduce this exposure but should another devaluation occur in the future, we may be required to take further charges related to the remeasurement of our net monetary asset position. For example, if the Venezuela bolivar devalued by an additional 10% in the future, we would record a devaluation charge of approximately \$6 million. Effective January 1, 2011, the Venezuelan government again modified the fixed rate of exchange, eliminating the two tier structure and establishing 4.30 as the official exchange rate for all goods and services. This modification will not have a material impact to our financial position or results of operations.

As a result of discussions with a customer and the economic environment in Venezuela, we reviewed how the dual exchange rate might affect amounts we receive for our U.S. dollar-denominated receivables in Venezuela. We believe our contracts are legally enforceable and our customers continue to accept our invoices. However, based on the current political and economic environment in Venezuela, we believe a loss is probable. Accordingly, we recorded a reserve of \$32 million against this exposure in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Customer credit risks could result in losses.

The concentration of our customers in the energy industry may impact our overall exposure to credit risk as customers may be similarly affected by prolonged changes in economic and industry conditions. Those countries that rely heavily upon income from hydrocarbon exports will be hit particularly hard given the drop in oil prices. Further, laws in some jurisdictions in which we operate could make collection difficult or time consuming. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and do not generally require collateral in support of our trade receivables. While we maintain reserves for potential credit losses, we cannot assure such reserves will be sufficient to meet write-offs of uncollectible receivables or that our losses from such receivables will be consistent with our expectations.

Any capital financing that may be necessary to fund growth may not be available to us at economic rates.

Turmoil in the credit markets and the potential impact on liquidity of major financial institutions may have an adverse effect on our ability to fund growth opportunities through borrowings, under either existing or newly created instruments in the public or private markets on terms we believe to be reasonable.

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A terrorist attack could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We operate in many dangerous countries, such as Iraq, in which acts of terrorism or political violence are a substantial and frequent risk. Such acts could result in kidnappings or the loss of life of our employees or contractors, a loss of equipment, which may or may not be insurable in all cases, or a cessation of business in an affected area. We cannot be certain that our security efforts will in all cases be sufficient to deter or prevent acts of political violence or terrorist strikes against us or our customers' operations.

We have identified a material weakness in accounting for income taxes in our internal control over financial reporting, which, if not remedied effectively, could have a further adverse effect on our share price.

Management, through documentation, testing and assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the rules promulgated by the SEC under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Item 308 of Regulation S-K, has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting had a material weakness in accounting for income taxes as of December 31, 2010. See Item 9A – Controls and Procedures. If we are unable to effectively remediate this material weakness in a timely manner, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have a further adverse effect on our share price.

In future periods, if the process required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act reveals further material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, the correction of any such material weakness or significant deficiency could require additional remedial measures including additional personnel which could be costly and time-consuming. If a material weakness exists as of a future period year-end (including a material weakness identified prior to year-end for which there is an insufficient period of time to evaluate and confirm the effectiveness of the corrections or related new procedures), our management will be unable to report favorably as of such future period year-end to the effectiveness of our control over financial reporting. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective in any future period, or if we continue to experience material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting for accounting for income taxes, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have a further adverse effect on our share price and potentially subject us to additional and potentially costly litigation and governmental inquiries/investigations. In March 2011, shareholders filed suit relating to the matters described above.

With respect to the restatement of our historical financial statements as a result of errors in our tax accounts, the SEC has sent us questions regarding our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 1, 2011.

Changes in tax laws could adversely impact our results.

On June 26, 2002, the shareholders and Board of Directors of Weatherford International, Inc. (Weatherford Delaware) approved our corporate reorganization, and Weatherford International Ltd. (Weatherford Bermuda), a newly formed Bermuda company, became the parent holding company of Weatherford International, Inc. During the first quarter of 2009, we completed a transaction in which Weatherford Bermuda became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock company (Weatherford Switzerland), and holders of our common shares received one registered share of Weatherford Switzerland for each common share of Weatherford Bermuda that they held. We refer to this transaction as the redomestication. The realization of the tax benefit of this reorganization could be impacted by changes in tax laws, tax treaties or tax regulations or the interpretation or enforcement thereof or differing interpretation or enforcement of applicable law by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or other taxing jurisdictions. The inability to realize this benefit could have a material impact on our financial statements.

The anticipated benefits of moving our principal executive offices to Switzerland may not be realized, and difficulties in connection with moving our principal executive offices could have an adverse effect on us.

In connection with the redomestication, we relocated our principal executive offices from Houston, Texas to Geneva, Switzerland. Most of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer, and other key decision makers have relocated or will relocate to Switzerland. We may face significant challenges in relocating our

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executive offices to a different country, including difficulties in retaining and attracting officers, key personnel and other employees and challenges in maintaining our executive offices in a country different from the country where other employees, including corporate support staff, are located. Employees may be uncertain about their future roles within our organization as a result of the redomestication. Management may also be required to devote substantial time to the redomestication and related matters, which could otherwise be devoted to focusing on ongoing business operations and other initiatives and opportunities. In addition, we may not realize the benefits we anticipate from the redomestication, including the benefit of moving to a location that is more centrally located within our area of worldwide operations. Any such difficulties could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The rights of our shareholders are governed by Swiss law and documents following the redomestication.

Following the redomestication, the rights of our shareholders are governed by Swiss law and Weatherford Switzerland's articles of association and organizational regulations. The rights of shareholders under Swiss law differ from the rights of shareholders of companies incorporated in other jurisdictions. For example, directors of Weatherford Switzerland may be removed by shareholders with or without cause, but such removal requires the vote of shareholders holding at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the voting rights and the absolute majority of the par value of the registered shares represented at the meeting as well as a quorum of at least two-thirds of the registered shares recorded in the share register.

We hold shareholder meetings in Switzerland, and our required quorum for those meetings is lower.

We hold shareholders meetings in Switzerland, which may make attendance in person more difficult for some investors. For shareholders meetings for Weatherford-Switzerland for the transaction of any business other than removal of a director or certain other specified resolutions, a quorum comprises at least one-third of the registered shares recorded in the share register and entitled to vote (and at least two-thirds of the registered shares recorded in the share register and entitled to vote for the removal of directors and certain other specified resolutions).

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Properties**

Our operations are conducted in approximately 100 countries and we have manufacturing facilities and sales, service and distribution locations throughout the world. The following table describes our material facilities as of December 31, 2010:

Location	Owned/ Leased	Principal Services and Products Offered or Manufactured
North America:		
Houma, Louisiana	Owned	Cementing products
Houston, Texas	Owned	Sand screens
Huntsville, Texas	Owned	Liner systems and solid expandables
New Brighton, Minnesota	Owned	Water well and industrial screens
Nisku, Alberta, Canada	Owned	Reciprocating rod lift
Nisku, Alberta, Canada	Owned	Drilling equipment, fishing, wireline, controlled pressure drilling and testing services
Schriever, Louisiana	Owned	Cementation manufacturing, plant and well construction services
Latin America:		
Ciudad Del Carmen, Campeche, Mexico	Leased	Wireline
Europe/West Africa/FSU:		
Aberdeen, Scotland	Leased	Expandable slotted tubulars
Langenhagen, Germany	Leased	Manufacturing
Lukhovitsy, Russia	Owned	Pipeline and specialty services
Nizhnevartovsk, Russia	Owned	Drilling, sidetracking, wireline, fishing, well workover and tool rental
Stavanger, Norway	Leased	Casing exit, cementation equipment & systems, directional drilling and fishing
Middle East/North Africa/Asia:		
Abu Dhabi, UAE	Leased	Manufacturing
Awjila, Libya	Leased	Warehouse and service
Dongyin, China	Leased	Progressing cavity pumping
Hassi Messaoud, Algeria	Leased	Fishing, liner hangers, controlled pressure drilling and testing services
Shifang, China	Owned	Pump jacks and wellhead
Corporate:		
Geneva, Switzerland	Leased	Headquarters
Houston, Texas	Leased	Corporate offices

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, we become the subject of various claims and litigation. We maintain insurance to cover many of our potential losses, and we are subject to various self-retention limits and deductibles with respect to our insurance.

Please see the following:

Item 1. Business Other Business Data Federal Regulation and Environmental Matters, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

Item 1A. Risk Factors We are involved in several governmental and internal investigations, which are costly to conduct, have resulted in a loss of revenue and may result in substantial financial penalties, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 18. Disputes, Litigation and Contingencies .

Although we are subject to various ongoing items of litigation, we do not believe it is probable that any of the items of litigation to which we are currently subject will result in any material uninsured losses to us. It is possible, however, an unexpected judgment could be rendered against us in the cases in which we are involved that could be uninsured and beyond the amounts we currently have reserved and in some cases those losses could be material.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our shares are traded under the symbol WFT on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the Euronext-Paris exchange and as of November 17, 2010, the SIX Swiss Stock Exchange. As of March 2, 2011, there were 2,803 shareholders of record. Additionally, there were 55 stockholders of Weatherford International, Inc. as of the same date who had not yet exchanged their shares. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sales prices per share for our stock as reported on the NYSE.

	Price	
	High	Low
Year ending December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	\$ 20.88	\$ 14.63
Second Quarter	18.80	12.34
Third Quarter	17.60	12.68
Fourth Quarter	22.98	16.70
Year ending December 31, 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 14.47	\$ 9.08
Second Quarter	23.75	10.50
Third Quarter	23.00	17.22
Fourth Quarter	20.92	15.43

On March 2, 2011, the closing sales price of our shares as reported by the New York Stock Exchange was \$21.14 per share. We have not declared or paid cash dividends on our shares since 1984.

Under our restricted share plan, employees may elect to have us withhold shares to satisfy minimum statutory federal, state and local tax withholding obligations arising on the vesting of restricted stock awards and exercise of options. When we withhold these shares, we are required to remit to the appropriate taxing authorities the market price of the shares withheld, which could be deemed a purchase of shares by us on the date of withholding. During the quarter ended December 31, 2010, we withheld shares to satisfy these tax withholding obligations as follows:

Period	No. of Shares	Average Price
---------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

October 1-October 31, 2010	39,763	\$ 17.38
November 1-November 30, 2010	8,951	19.01
December 1-December 31, 2010	170,573	20.94

Information concerning securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is set forth in Part III of this report under Item 12(d). Security Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans, which is incorporated by reference into this Item.

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Performance Graph

This graph compares the yearly cumulative return on our shares with the cumulative return on the Dow Jones U.S. Oil Equipment & Services Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Index for the last five years. The graph assumes the value of the investment in our shares and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2005. The stockholder return set forth below 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 Weatherford specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following table sets forth certain selected historical consolidated financial data and should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, both contained in this report. The following information may not be indicative of our future operating results. Results for 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been restated in the following table. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2. Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
		(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	
	(In thousands, except per share amount)				
Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 10,220,797	\$ 8,833,005	\$ 9,600,564	\$ 7,832,062	\$ 6,578,928
Operating Income	781,453	687,864	1,955,168	1,643,912	1,354,687
Income (Loss) From Continuing Operations Attributable to Weatherford	(107,925)	170,141	1,259,424	961,926	906,106
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share From Continuing Operations Attributable To Weatherford	(0.15)	0.24	1.84	1.42	1.31
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share From Continuing Operations Attributable To Weatherford	(0.15)	0.24	1.80	1.38	1.28
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Assets	\$ 19,131,654	\$ 18,696,690	\$ 16,470,187	\$ 13,208,909	\$ 10,139,248
Long-term Debt	6,529,998	5,847,258	4,564,255	3,066,335	1,564,600
Shareholders' Equity	9,464,847	9,438,373	8,128,593	7,309,997	6,197,837
Cash Dividends Per Share					

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

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) begins with an executive overview which provides a general description of our company today, a synopsis of industry market trends, insight into management's perspective of the opportunities and challenges we face and our outlook for 2011. Next, we analyze the results of our operations for the last three years, including the trends in our business. Then we review our cash flows and liquidity, capital resources and contractual commitments. We conclude with an overview of our critical accounting judgments and estimates and a summary of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

The Company, we, us and our refer to Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock corporation, or, prior to February 26, 2009, to Weatherford International Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company, which, as of that date, became a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock corporation, in either case on a consolidated basis.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Our discussion includes various forward-looking statements about our markets, the demand for our products and services and our future results. These statements are based on certain assumptions we consider reasonable. For information about these assumptions, you should refer to the section entitled Item 1. Business Forward-Looking Statements.

Overview

General

We provide equipment and services used for drilling, completion and production of oil and natural gas wells throughout the world. We conduct operations in approximately 100 countries and have service and sales locations in nearly all of the oil and natural gas producing regions in the world. Our product offerings can be grouped into ten service lines: 1) drilling services; 2) artificial lift systems; 3) well construction; 4) completion systems; 5) integrated drilling; 6) drilling tools; 7) re-entry and fishing; 8) stimulation and chemicals services; 9) wireline and evaluation services; and 10) pipeline and specialty services.

Our operational performance is segmented and reviewed on a geographic basis and we report the following regions as separate, distinct reporting segments (1) North America, (2) Latin America, (3) Europe/West Africa/FSU and (4) Middle East/North Africa/Asia.

In July 2009, we acquired the Oilfield Services Division (OFS) of TNK-BP for 24.3 million shares valued at approximately \$450 million plus contingent and other consideration. During 2010, we settled the working capital and contingent consideration payment provisions for \$44 million and \$47 million, respectively. Through this transaction, we acquired drilling, well workover and cementing services operations in West Siberia, East Siberia and the Volga-Urals region.

Table of Contents***Industry Trends***

Changes in the current price and expected future prices of oil and natural gas influence the level of energy industry spending. Changes in expenditures result in an increased or decreased demand for our products and services. Rig count is an indicator of the level of spending for the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas reserves. The following chart sets forth certain statistics that reflect historical market conditions:

	WTI Oil(1)	Henry Hub Gas(2)	North American Rig Count(3)	International Rig Count(3)
2010	\$ 91.38	\$ 4.41	2,108	1,118
2009	79.36	5.57	1,485	1,113
2008	44.60	5.62	2,143	1,175

(1) Price per barrel as of December 31 *Source:* Thomson Reuters

(2) Price per MM/BTU as of December 31 *Source:* Thomson Reuters

(3) Average rig count for December *Source:* Baker Hughes Rig Count and other third-party data

Oil prices increased during 2010, ranging from a low of \$68.01 per barrel in May to a high of \$91.51 per barrel late in December. Natural gas prices decreased during 2010, ranging from a high of \$6.01 MM/BTU in early January to a low of \$3.65 MM/BTU late in August. Factors influencing oil and natural gas prices during the period include hydrocarbon inventory levels, realized and expected economic growth, realized and expected levels of hydrocarbon demand, levels of spare production capacity within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), weather and geopolitical uncertainty.

Opportunities and Challenges

The nature of our industry offers many opportunities and challenges. The cyclicity of the energy industry impacts the demand for our products and services. Certain of our products and services, such as our drilling and evaluation services, well installation services and well completion services, depend on the level of exploration and development activity and the completion phase of the well life cycle. Other products and services, such as our production optimization and artificial lift systems, are dependent on production activity. We have created a long-term strategy aimed at growing our businesses, servicing our customers, and most importantly, creating value for our shareholders. The success of our long-term strategy will be determined by our ability to manage effectively any industry cyclicity, respond to industry demands and successfully maximize the benefits from our acquisitions.

Outlook

We believe the long-term outlook for our businesses is favorable. As decline rates accelerate and reservoir productivity complexities increase, our clients will face growing challenges securing desired rates of production growth. These challenges increase our customers requirements for technologies that improve productivity and efficiency and increase demand for our products and services. These phenomena provide us with a positive outlook over the longer term.

We noted a substantial increase in activity in North America during 2010 as compared to 2009. For 2011, we expect land activity in the U.S. will flatten out and we do not expect the market to provide significant volume gains. We anticipate that further strengthening in oil and shale activity in North America will offset a reduction in conventional gas segments.

Our assessment of the international market for 2011 is positive. The Eastern Hemisphere is beginning its recovery process which has been led by Russia, both in volume and price. We also have contractual commitments in hand and have initiated start-ups in Algeria, Bangladesh, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman and Turkmenistan. Our expectation is that the current political upheaval in the Middle East and North Africa will be resolved quickly, that the interruption of our business will be brief and that we will not incur a substantial loss with respect to our assets located in, or related to, these countries. However, we expect operating results will be negatively impacted in the near-term. Overall our prognosis for Latin America for 2011 is positive. Brazil, Colombia, Argentina and Peru should have robust growth in 2011, with Brazil and Colombia experiencing the strongest growth. In Mexico, we expect activity to gradually improve from the trough levels witnessed during 2010.

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The level of improvement in our businesses in 2011 will continue to depend heavily on volume increases and our ability to further penetrate existing markets with our younger technologies as well as to successfully introduce these technologies to new markets. In addition, our ability to grow our business aggressively will rely on our continued demonstration of a high level of operational efficacy for our clients including the efficiency of mobilization related to planned startups. The recruitment, training and retention of personnel will also be a critical factor in growing our businesses. The continued strength of the industry will be highly dependent on many external factors, such as world economic and political conditions, member country quota compliance within OPEC and weather conditions, including the factors described under Forward-Looking Statements.

Results of Operations

The following charts contain selected financial data comparing our consolidated and segment results from operations for 2010, 2009 and 2008. Results for 2009 and 2008 have been restated in the following table. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2. Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
		(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands, except percentages and per share data)		
Revenues:			
North America	\$ 4,166,881	\$ 2,762,264	\$ 4,460,147
Middle East/North Africa/Asia	2,450,503	2,372,798	2,391,520
Europe/West Africa/FSU	1,984,429	1,618,664	1,539,190
Latin America	1,618,984	2,079,279	1,209,707
	10,220,797	8,833,005	9,600,564
Operating Income (Expense):			
North America	695,607	190,877	1,105,924
Middle East/North Africa/Asia	264,647	440,371	563,438
Europe/West Africa/FSU	241,298	224,666	374,888
Latin America	53,843	279,888	279,646
Research and Development	(214,481)	(194,650)	(192,659)
Corporate	(172,918)	(176,995)	(136,212)
Revaluation of Contingent Consideration	12,597	24,273	
Exit and Restructuring	(99,140)	(100,566)	(39,857)
	781,453	687,864	1,955,168
Interest Expense, Net	(405,785)	(366,748)	(243,679)
Bond Tender Premium	(53,973)		
Devaluation of Venezuelan Bolivar	(63,859)		
Other, Net	(53,247)	(37,633)	(44,956)
Effective Tax Rate	145.5%	30.8%	22.4%
Net Income per Diluted Share	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.80
Depreciation and Amortization	1,047,334	908,897	731,808

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The following chart contains consolidated revenues by product line for 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Drilling Services	17%	16%	16%
Artificial Lift Systems	15	14	17
Well Construction	14	15	15
Integrated Drilling	12	14	6
Stimulation & Chemicals	12	8	7
Completion Systems	8	11	10
Drilling Tools	8	8	11
Wireline	6	6	8
Re-entry & Fishing	6	6	7
Pipeline & Specialty Services	2	2	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

Consolidated revenues increased \$1,388 million, or 16%, in 2010 as compared to 2009. North American revenue increased \$1,405 million, or 51%, in 2010 when compared to the prior year, on a 45% increase in rig count. International revenues were essentially flat compared to 2009. An 11% increase in Eastern Hemisphere revenues was offset by a decline in Latin America. Our stimulation and chemicals, artificial lift and drilling services product lines were strong contributors to the year-over-year increase.

Consolidated revenues decreased \$768 million, or 8%, in 2009 as compared to 2008 against a 31% decrease in rig count activity. This decrease in revenue was mainly attributable to the significant declines experienced in North America. International revenues increased \$930 million, or 18%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. Our Latin American region was the largest contributor to our year-over-year international revenue growth. This international growth occurred despite an 8% decline in international rig count. From a service line perspective, our integrated drilling service line experienced the strongest growth in 2009.

Operating Income

Consolidated operating income increased \$94 million, or 14%, in 2010 as compared to 2009. Our operating segments contributed \$120 million of incremental operating income during 2010 as compared to the prior year. This incremental income was partially offset by an increase in research and development expenditures of \$20 million over 2009. Research and development expenditures represented a consistent 2% of revenues in both years. The revaluation of contingent consideration associated with the OFS acquisition offset \$11 million of the incremental operating income contributed by our operating segments, as we recognized a gain of \$13 million in 2010 compared to a gain of \$24 million in 2009.

Consolidated operating income decreased \$1,267 million, or 65%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. Our operating segments accounted for \$1,188 million of this decrease. In addition, exit and restructuring charges during 2009 increased \$61 million and corporate expenditures increased \$41 million compared to 2008. The increase in corporate expenses was primarily attributable to higher employee compensation costs, professional fees and costs related to

acquisitions (which were capitalized in 2008 and expensed in 2009 due to the adoption of new accounting guidance related to business combinations) and settlement of certain legal disputes. In addition, 2009 includes costs associated with business process optimization initiatives. We also augmented our compliance infrastructure with increased staff and more rigorous policies and training of our employees regarding compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws, trade sanction laws and import/export laws. Also, 2009 results include \$24 million related to a gain recorded in connection with the revaluation of contingent consideration included as part of the acquisition of OFS.

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The \$99 million of exit and restructuring costs incurred during 2010 include (i) a \$38 million charge related to our Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) which was frozen on March 31, 2010, (ii) \$61 million for severance and facility closure costs and (iii) \$7 million for legal and professional fees incurred in connection with our on-going investigations. These charges were offset by a \$7 million benefit related to the reversal of prior cost accruals for our exit from sanctioned countries.

We incurred exit and restructuring charges during 2009 of \$101 million, which was comprised of (i) \$45 million for legal and professional fees incurred in connection with our on-going investigations, (ii) \$52 million for severance and facility closure costs and (iii) \$4 million for unusable assets and cost accruals in certain sanctioned countries.

Exit and restructuring charges during 2008 included (i) \$47 million for legal and professional fees incurred in connection with our on-going investigations, (ii) \$18 million for severance costs incurred associated with restructuring activities and (iii) \$56 million for costs incurred in connection with our withdrawal from sanctioned countries. These charges were partially offset by an \$81 million gain recognized in the second quarter of 2008 as a result of selling our 50% interest in a subsidiary we control to Qatar Petroleum for cash consideration of \$113 million.

Devaluation of Venezuelan Bolivar

In January 2010, the Venezuelan government announced its intention to devalue its currency and move to a two tier exchange structure. The official exchange moved from 2.15 to 2.60 for essential goods and to 4.30 for non-essential goods and services. In connection with this devaluation, we incurred a charge of \$64 million in the first quarter of 2010 for the remeasurement of our net monetary assets denominated in the Venezuelan bolivar at the date of the devaluation. Effective January 1, 2011, the Venezuelan government again modified the fixed rate of exchange, eliminating the two tier structure and establishing 4.30 as the official exchange rate for all goods and services. This modification will not have a material impact to our financial position or results of operations.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net increased \$39 million, or 11% in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to an overall increase in our long-term debt balance when compared to 2009, as we refinanced lower-rate short-term debt with higher interest bearing long-term debt. In addition, in September 2010 we completed a \$1.4 billion long-term debt offering, and in October 2010, we completed a tender offer, repurchasing \$700 million of our senior notes due 2012 and 2013. This activity temporarily increased the balance of our borrowings and contributed to the increase in interest expense.

Interest expense, net increased \$123 million, or 51% in 2009 compared to 2008. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to an overall increase in our long-term debt balance during the period. We issued \$1.5 billion in senior notes in March 2008 and an additional \$1.25 billion of senior notes in January 2009. This increase was partially offset by lower short-term borrowing rates and balances during the comparable period. The incremental borrowings added were primarily used to fund capital expenditures and to fund acquisitions.

Bond Tender Premium

In September 2010, we commenced a cash tender offer for up to \$700 million aggregate principal amount of specified series of our outstanding debt. Pursuant to the tender-offer terms, in September 2010 we repurchased \$167 million of our 6.625% senior notes due 2011 and incurred an expense of \$11 million for the premium we paid on the repurchase. In October 2010 we completed the tender offer by repurchasing \$327 million and \$206 million of our 5.95% senior notes due 2012 and 5.15% senior notes due 2013, respectively. We paid a \$44 million premium on these bonds tendered and incurred a charge of \$43 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net increased \$16 million, or 42% in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase was mostly due to an increase in foreign currency exchange losses incurred as the result of the weakening of foreign currencies against

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the U.S. dollar. Other expense, net decreased \$7 million, or 16% in 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in foreign currency exchange losses.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rates were 145.5% in 2010, 30.8% in 2009 and 22.4% in 2008. The increase in our effective tax rate during 2010 was primarily due to tax expense related to the reorganization of our operations in Latin America, minimum tax in Mexico, curtailment expense on our SERP for which no related tax benefit was recorded and changes in our geographic earnings mix, all of which are partially offset by a tax benefit related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar. The increase in our effective tax rate during 2009 was primarily due to minimum tax in Mexico and changes in our geographic earnings mix.

Segment Results

North America

North American revenues increased \$1,405 million, or 51%, in the current year as compared to the prior year and outpaced a 45% increase in average North American rig count over the comparable period. The strong performance in the U.S. land market, an overall increase in North American drilling activity, and price improvements more than offset a weak Gulf of Mexico environment. Revenues from our stimulation and chemicals, artificial lift and drilling services product lines were the strongest contributors to our year-over-year increase in revenue.

Revenues in our North American segment decreased \$1,698 million, or 38%, in 2009 as compared to 2008 on a 42% decline in the average rig count in North America over the comparable period. The decrease in revenues was the result of the steep decline in drilling activity both in Canada and the United States and the significant declines in pricing experienced in the first half of 2009.

Operating income increased \$505 million, or 264% in 2010 as compared to the prior year. Operating margins were 17% in 2010 compared to 7% in 2009. The increase in operating income and margins is attributable to increased onshore activity in the U.S., the realization of prior cost reduction efforts, a more favorable sales mix and improved pricing.

Operating income decreased \$915 million, or 83%, in 2009 compared to 2008. Operating margins were 7% and 25% in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The significant reduction in drilling activity in the region and pricing declines were the primary reasons for the deterioration in margins and operating income.

Middle East/North Africa/Asia

Middle East/North Africa/Asia revenues increased \$78 million, or 3%, in 2010 as compared to 2009 with a 7% increase in rig count over the comparable period. Within the region our integrated drilling product line continued as the strongest performer from a service line perspective.

Middle East/North Africa/Asia revenues decreased \$19 million, or 1%, in 2009 as compared to 2008 on a 7% decline in rig count over the comparable period. Integrated drilling and drilling services product lines were the strongest performers from a service line perspective.

Operating income decreased \$176 million, or 40%, during 2010 compared to the prior year. Operating margins decreased from 19% in 2009 to 11% in 2010. The decline in operating income and margins was primarily the result of higher mobilization costs and operating delays related to operations in certain countries, a full year's impact of lower

pricing and a less favorable sales mix.

Operating income decreased \$123 million, or 22%, during 2009 compared to the prior year. Operating margins were 19% and 24% in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The deterioration in operating income and margins during 2009 was primarily the result of delays in startups and deliveries as well as pricing declines experienced in the region.

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Europe/West Africa/FSU

Revenues in our Europe/West Africa/FSU segment increased \$366 million, or 23%, in 2010 compared to the prior year with a 34% rig count increase over the comparable period. The increase in revenue was largely attributable to our acquisition of OFS in July 2009.

Revenues in our Europe/West Africa/FSU segment increased \$79 million, or 5%, in 2009 compared to 2008 against a 16% rig count decrease over the comparable period. Our acquisition of OFS in July 2009 was the primary driver of the increase.

Operating income increased \$17 million, or 7%, during the current year compared to the prior year. Operating margins were 12% in 2010 and 14% in 2009. The decline in operating margins was primarily due to a \$6 million one-time depreciation charge as a result of finalizing third-party asset valuations in connection with the OFS acquisition, higher than usual year-end inventory write-offs, pricing declines and changes in sales mix over the comparable period.

Operating income decreased \$150 million, or 40%, during 2009 compared to 2008. Operating margins were 14% in 2009 and 24% in 2008. The decline in operating income and operating margins was primarily due to activity and pricing declines experienced in the region in 2009.

Latin America

Revenues in our Latin American segment decreased \$460 million, or 22%, in 2010 as compared to 2009 against an average rig count increase of 8% over the comparable period. The decline in revenue was due to reduced project activity in Mexico, while Brazil and Colombia posted strong operational results partially offsetting the decline in Mexico.

Revenues in our Latin American segment increased \$870 million, or 72%, in 2009 as compared to the prior year against an average rig count decrease of 7% over the comparable period. Mexico was the strongest contributor to revenue growth. From a service line perspective, our integrated drilling and stimulation and chemicals service lines experienced the strongest growth in 2009.

Operating income decreased \$226 million, or 81% in 2010 over 2009. Operating margins decreased from 14% in the prior year to 3% in the current year. The decline in operating income and operating margins is attributable to the reduced scale of project work in Mexico and the revisions to our profitability estimates on project management contracts in the country. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we incurred a \$76 million charge for revisions to our profitability estimates on our project management contracts in Mexico, as the client requested a slowdown in drilling activity to near zero while they re-evaluated the pace of drilling and capital expenditures in the current year. As a result, the contracts will take longer to complete than originally estimated. In addition, a \$32 million reserve was taken against accounts receivable balances in Venezuela in light of the country's economic prognosis.

Operating income was relatively flat in 2009 as compared to 2008 and operating margins decreased from 23% in 2008 to 14% in 2009. A significant change in product mix, together with unforeseen delays, shifts in customer focus and market declines in Venezuela, Argentina and Colombia negatively impacted margins. In addition, weather issues and a reduction in gas activity in Mexico contributed to the decline in margins.

Discontinued Operation

We finalized the divestiture of our discontinued operation consisting of our oil and gas development and production company during the second quarter of 2008. We recorded a gain of \$11 million, net of taxes, in connection with the

finalization of the divestiture. For the full year of 2008, we had a loss from our discontinued operation, net of taxes, of \$13 million, which included approximately \$21 million incurred in connection with the settlement of a legal dispute regarding the business. This loss was partially offset by the gain recognized in the second quarter of 2008.

Table of Contents**Equity Investment Acquisition**

We acquired a 33% ownership interest in Premier Business Solutions (PBS) in June 2007 for approximately \$330 million. PBS conducts business in Russia and is an electric submersible pump manufacturer. In January 2008, we sold our electrical submersible pumps product line to PBS and received a combination of cash and an additional equity investment in PBS in consideration of the sale. This transaction increased our ownership percentage to 38.5%. In September 2009, we converted a \$38 million note plus accrued interest due from PBS for an additional equity investment. Our ownership percentage was unchanged as the other joint venture partner also converted its notes receivable for an additional equity investment.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Sources of Liquidity*

Our sources of available liquidity include cash and cash equivalent balances, cash generated from operations, and committed availabilities under bank lines of credit. We also historically have accessed banks for short-term loans from uncommitted borrowing arrangements and the capital markets with debt, equity and convertible bond offerings and may from time to time dispose of businesses or capital assets that are no longer core to our long-term growth strategy.

Committed Borrowing Facility

Effective October 15, 2010, we entered into a new, unsecured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) which replaced our previous agreements scheduled to mature in May 2011. The Credit Agreement can be used for a combination of borrowings, support for our commercial paper program and issuances of letters of credit. At December 31, 2010, the Credit Agreement allowed for aggregate availability of \$1.75 billion with an October 2013 maturity date, subject to extension. There were no outstanding borrowings on this facility at December 31, 2010.

Consistent with our prior facilities, the Credit Agreement requires us to maintain a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than 60% and contains other covenants and representations customary for an investment-grade commercial credit. Our debt-to-capitalization ratio was approximately 42% at December 31, 2010, which is in compliance with these covenants.

The following is a recap of our availability under the Credit Agreement at December 31, 2010 (in millions):

Facility	\$ 1,750
Less uses of facility:	
Amount drawn	
Commercial paper	
Letters of credit	64
Availability	\$ 1,686

Commercial Paper

We have a \$1.5 billion commercial paper program under which we may from time to time issue short-term, unsecured notes. Our commercial paper issuances are supported by the Credit Agreement.

Accounts Receivable Factoring

We have entered into an accounts receivable factoring program to sell accounts receivable related to Latin America to third party financial institutions. We sold approximately \$395 million under this program during 2010. We received cash totaling \$363 million and recognized a loss of \$10 million on these sales. These transactions qualified for sale accounting under the accounting standards. The remaining amounts due to us will be paid as the third party financial institution collects on the receivables. These deferred amounts are recorded as Other Current Assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The proceeds received on the initial sale and \$16 million for

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the collection of deferred amounts through December 31, 2010, are included in operating cash flows in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Secured Loan Agreement

In June 2010, we entered into a secured loan agreement with a third-party financial institution and received proceeds of \$180 million. The note bears interest at a rate of 4.8% and will be repaid in monthly installments over seven years. The loan is secured by assets located in the United States, and is included in long-term debt on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Cash Requirements

During 2011, we anticipate our cash requirements will include interest payments on our outstanding debt, the payment of \$183 million of senior notes due in the fourth quarter of 2011, working capital needs and capital expenditures and may include opportunistic business acquisitions. We anticipate funding these requirements with cash generated from operations and, if necessary, with availability under the Credit Agreement or with an issuance of commercial paper.

Capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$977 million. We estimate our capital expenditures for 2011 will be approximately \$1.4 billion. We are projecting higher capital expenditures during 2011 to support anticipated near-term growth.

From time to time we acquire businesses or technologies or enter into joint ventures to increase our range of products and services, expand our geographic scope or otherwise enhance our businesses. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we used \$146 million in cash for business and technology acquisitions, which includes our payment of \$47 million to settle contingent consideration terms and \$44 million paid in accordance with the working capital adjustment provisions associated with our 2009 OFS acquisition. Consideration for the 2010 acquisitions also included the issuance of approximately two million shares valued at approximately \$28 million. From time to time we also divest of businesses or capital assets when we believe they are no longer core to our long-term growth strategy or when combining those businesses with a joint venture partner presents us with a strategic opportunity. In 2010, we received \$197 million in cash from sales of assets and businesses.

Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations and contingent commitments by period. The obligations we pay in future periods may vary due to certain assumptions including the duration of our obligations and anticipated actions by third parties.

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	2011	2012 and 2013	2014 and 2015	Thereafter	
	(In millions)				
Short-term debt	\$ 18	\$	\$	\$	\$ 18
Long-term debt(a)	207	862	45	5,578	6,692
Interest on long-term debt	448	837	777	4,326	6,388
Noncancellable operating leases	116	149	79	188	532
Purchase obligations	260				260

\$ 1,049 \$ 1,848 \$ 901 \$ 10,092 \$ 13,890

- (a) Amounts represent the expected cash payments for our total debt and do not include any unamortized discounts or deferred gains on terminated interest rate swap agreements.

Due to the uncertainty with respect to the timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2010, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities. Therefore, \$84 million in unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above.

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We have defined benefit pension plans covering certain of our U.S. and international employees that provide various pension benefits. During 2010, we contributed approximately \$8 million towards those plans and paid out benefits directly of approximately \$33 million. For 2011, we anticipate funding \$8 million through cash flows from operating activities.

Senior Notes and Bond Tender

In September 2010, we completed a \$1.4 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$800 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due in 2020 (5.125% Senior Notes) and (ii) \$600 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due in 2040 (6.75% Senior Notes). Net proceeds of \$1.386 billion were used to fund our bond tender offer that commenced in September 2010 and repay short-term borrowings on our revolving credit facilities.

In September 2010, we commenced a cash tender offer for up to \$700 million aggregate principal amount of specified series of our outstanding debt. Pursuant to the tender-offer terms, in September 2010 we repurchased \$167 million of our 6.625% senior notes due 2011 and incurred an expense of \$11 million for the premium we paid on the repurchase.

In October 2010, we completed the tender offer by repurchasing \$327 million and \$206 million of our 5.95% senior notes due 2012 and 5.15% senior notes due 2013, respectively. We paid a \$44 million premium on these bonds tendered and incurred a charge of \$43 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.

In January 2009, we completed a \$1.25 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$1 billion of 9.625% Senior Notes due in 2019 (9.625% Senior Notes) and (ii) \$250 million of 9.875% Senior Notes due in 2039 (9.875% Senior Notes). Net proceeds of \$1.23 billion were used to repay short-term borrowings and for general corporate purposes.

In March 2008, we completed a \$1.5 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$500 million of 5.15% Senior Notes due in 2013 (5.15% Senior Notes), (ii) \$500 million of 6.00% Senior Notes due 2018 (6.00% Senior Notes) and (iii) \$500 million of 7.00% Senior Notes due 2038 (7.00% Senior Notes). Net proceeds of \$1.47 billion were used to repay short-term borrowings and for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures and business acquisitions.

Interest Rate Swaps

We use interest rate swaps to help mitigate exposures related to interest rate movements. Amounts paid or received upon termination of the interest rate swaps accounted for as fair value hedges represent the fair value of the agreements at the time of termination and are recorded as an adjustment to the carrying value of the related debt. These amounts are being amortized as a reduction (in the case of gains) or as an increase (in the case of losses) to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 we had net unamortized gains of \$55 million and \$68 million, respectively, associated with interest rate swap terminations.

Cash Flow Hedges

In 2008, we entered into interest rate derivative instruments to hedge projected exposures to interest rates in anticipation of a debt offering. Those hedges were terminated at the time of the issuance of the debt and the loss on these hedges is being amortized from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had net unamortized losses of \$13 million associated with our cash flow hedge terminations.

Other Derivative Instruments

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had foreign currency forward and option contracts with notional amounts aggregating \$925 million and \$1,062 million, respectively, which were entered into to hedge exposure to currency fluctuations in various foreign currencies, including, but not limited to, the British pound sterling, the Canadian dollar, the euro and the Norwegian krone. The total estimated fair value of these contracts and amounts owed associated with closed contracts resulted in a net liability of approximately \$14 million and \$9 million at

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December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in current earnings.

We have cross-currency swaps between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar to hedge certain exposures to the Canadian dollar. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had notional amounts outstanding of \$215 million and \$263 million, respectively. The total estimated fair value of these contracts at December 31, 2010 and 2009 resulted in a liability of \$35 million and \$26 million, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in current earnings.

Warrants

At December 31, 2010, we had outstanding warrants to purchase up to 12.9 million of our shares at a price of \$15.00 per share. The warrants remain exercisable until February 28, 2012 and are subject to adjustment for changes in our capital structure or the issuance of dividends in cash, securities or property. Upon exercise by the holders, settlement may occur through physical delivery, net share settlement, net cash settlement or a combination of those methods. The net cash settlement option upon exercise is at our sole discretion.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Guarantees

During the first quarter of 2009, we completed a transaction that changed our place of incorporation from Bermuda to Switzerland. A new Swiss corporation named Weatherford International Ltd. was formed and is now the ultimate parent (Weatherford Switzerland) of the Weatherford group and guarantees the obligations of Weatherford International Ltd. incorporated in Bermuda (Weatherford Bermuda) and Weatherford International, Inc. incorporated in Delaware (Weatherford Delaware) noted below.

The following obligations of Weatherford Delaware were guaranteed by Weatherford Bermuda at December 31, 2010 and 2009: (i) the 6.625% Senior Notes, (ii) the 5.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 6.35% Senior Notes and (iv) the 6.80% Senior Notes.

The following obligations of Weatherford Bermuda were guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware at December 31, 2009: (i) the revolving credit facilities, (ii) the 4.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 5.50% Senior Notes, (iv) the 6.50% Senior Notes, (v) the 5.15% Senior Notes, (vi) the 6.00% Senior Notes, (vii) the 7.00% Senior Notes, (viii) the 9.625% Senior Notes, (ix) the 9.875% Senior Notes and (x) issuances of notes under the commercial paper program.

In September 2010, Weatherford Bermuda issued \$800 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due 2020 and \$600 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2040, both of which are guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware. As a result of these transactions, the following obligations of Weatherford Bermuda were guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware at December 31, 2010: (i) the revolving credit facility, (ii) the 4.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 5.50% Senior Notes, (iv) the 6.50% Senior Notes, (v) the 5.15% Senior Notes, (vi) the 6.00% Senior Notes, (vii) the 7.00% Senior Notes, (viii) the 9.625% Senior Notes, (ix) the 9.875% Senior Notes, (x) the 5.125% Senior Notes, (xi) the 6.75% Senior Notes and (xii) issuances of notes under the commercial paper program.

Letters of Credit

We execute letters of credit in the normal course of business. While these obligations are not normally called, these obligations could be called by the beneficiaries at any time before the expiration date should we breach certain contractual or payment obligations. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$425 million of letters of credit and bid and

performance bonds outstanding, consisting of \$361 million outstanding under various uncommitted credit facilities and \$64 million letters of credit outstanding under our committed facility. If the beneficiaries called these letters of credit, the called amount would become an on-balance sheet liability, and our available liquidity would be reduced by the amount called. To the extent we are successful in being awarded large contracts in the future, our requirements for posting letters of credit and bid and performance bonds could increase.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operation is based upon our consolidated financial statements. We prepare these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. As such, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. We base our estimates on historical experience, available information and various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The accounting policies we believe require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments and are the most critical to our reporting of results of operations and financial position are as follows:

Business Combinations and Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in connection with business combinations represent the excess of consideration over the fair value of tangible net assets acquired. Certain assumptions and estimates are employed in determining the fair value of assets acquired, the fair value of liabilities assumed, as well as in determining the allocation of goodwill to the appropriate reporting unit.

We perform an impairment test for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets annually as of October 1, or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist.

We have indefinite-lived intangible assets totaling \$19 million and \$20 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets involves the comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset and its carrying value. We have determined that no impairment exists related to these assets.

We have goodwill totaling \$4.2 billion at both December 31, 2010 and 2009. Goodwill impairment is evaluated using a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of each of our reporting units with their carrying values. Our reporting units are based on our regional structure and consist of the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe, West Africa, FSU, Middle East/North Africa and Asia Pacific. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test shall be performed. The second step compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying amount of its goodwill to measure the amount of impairment loss.

The fair value of our reporting units are determined using discounted cash flows using a discount rate adjusted for the credit risk of the regional reporting unit tested. Certain estimates and judgments are required in the application of these fair value models. The discounted cash flow analysis consists of estimating the future revenue, operating margins, capital expenditures, working capital and cash flows that are directly associated with each of our reporting units.

Many of the assumptions used in our discounted cash flow analysis are based upon our annual financial forecast. This annual planning process takes into consideration many factors including historical results and operating performance, related industry trends, pricing strategies, customer analysis, operational issues, competitor analysis, and marketplace data, among others. Assumptions are also made for growth rates for periods beyond the financial forecast period. Our estimates of fair value are sensitive to changes in all of these variables, certain of which relate to conditions outside our control. If any one of the above assumptions changes or fails to materialize, the resulting decline in our estimated fair value could result in an impairment charge to goodwill associated with the applicable reporting unit.

None of our reporting units failed the first step of our impairment test during 2010. In addition, all reporting unit's fair values were substantially in excess of their carrying value with the exception of the FSU and West Africa reporting units. These reporting units had an excess of fair value over carrying value of approximately 20%. Our FSU and West Africa reporting units have approximately \$300 million and \$75 million of goodwill, respectively.

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Long-lived assets, which includes property, plant and equipment and definite-lived intangibles, comprise a significant amount of our assets. In accounting for long-lived assets, we must make estimates about the expected useful lives of the assets and the potential for impairment based on the fair value of the assets and the cash flows they are expected to generate. The value of the long-lived assets is then amortized over its expected useful life. A change in the estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets would have an impact on our results of operations. We estimate the useful lives of our long-lived asset groups as follows:

	Useful Lives
Buildings and leasehold improvements	10-40 years or lease term
Rental and service equipment	2-20 years
Machinery and other	2-12 years
Intangible assets	2-20 years

In estimating the useful lives of our property, plant and equipment, we rely primarily on our actual experience with the same or similar assets. The useful lives of our intangible assets are determined by the years over which we expect the assets to generate a benefit based on legal, contractual or regulatory terms.

Long-lived assets to be held and used by us are reviewed to determine whether any events or changes in circumstances indicate that we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of the asset. Factors that might indicate a potential impairment may include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived asset, a significant change in the long-lived asset's physical condition, the introduction of competing technologies, legal challenges, a change in industry conditions or a reduction in cash flows associated with the use of the long-lived asset. If these or other factors exist that indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, we determine whether an impairment has occurred through the use of an undiscounted cash flow analysis. The undiscounted cash flow analysis consists of estimating the future cash flows that are directly associated with and expected to arise from the use and eventual disposition of the asset over its remaining useful life. These cash flows are inherently subjective and require significant estimates based upon historical experience and future expectations such as budgets and internal projections. If the undiscounted cash flows do not exceed the carrying value of the long-lived asset, an impairment has occurred, and we recognize a loss for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the asset. The fair value of the asset is measured using market prices, or in the absence of market prices, is based on an estimate of discounted cash flows. Cash flows are generally discounted at an interest rate commensurate with our weighted average cost of capital for a similar asset.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

We recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement benefit plan as an asset or liability in the financial statements, measure plan assets and obligations as of the end of our fiscal year, and recognize gains/losses, prior service credits/costs, and transition assets/obligations in accumulated other comprehensive income until they are recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost.

Amounts recognized in the financial statements are determined on an actuarial basis. Two of the more critical assumptions in the actuarial calculations are the discount rate for determining the current value of plan benefits and the expected rate of return on plan assets. Discount rates are based on the yields of government bonds or high quality corporate bonds in the respective country or economic market. The expected long-term rates of return on plan assets are based on a combination of historical experience and anticipated future returns in each of the asset categories. As

we have both domestic and international plans, the assumptions, though the same in nature, are based on varying factors specific to each particular country or economic environment. Changes in any of the assumptions used could impact our projected benefit obligations and benefit costs as well as other pension and postretirement benefit calculations.

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Due to the significance of the discount rates and expected long-term rates of return, the following sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect that a 50 basis point change in those assumptions will have on annual pension expense:

	Increase (Decrease) of Annual Pension Expense	
	50 Basis Point Increase	50 Basis Point Decrease
	(In millions)	
Discount rate	\$ (1.1)	\$ 1.5
Expected long-term rate of return	(0.5)	0.5

Percentage of Completion

Revenue from long-term contracts, primarily for our integrated project management services, is reported on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. This method of accounting requires us to calculate contract profit to be recognized in each reporting period for each contract based upon our projections of future outcomes, which include:

- estimates of the total cost to complete the project;
- estimates of project schedule and completion date;
- estimates of the extent of progress toward completion; and
- amounts of any change orders or claims included in revenue.

Measurements of progress are generally output based related to physical progress. At the outset of each contract, we prepare a detailed analysis of our estimated cost to complete the project. Risks related to service delivery, usage, productivity, and other factors are considered in the estimation process. Our personnel periodically evaluate the estimated costs, claims, change orders, and percentage of completion at the contract level. The recording of profits and losses on long-term contracts requires an estimate of the total profit or loss over the life of each contract. This estimate requires consideration of total contract value, change orders, and claims, less costs incurred and estimated costs to complete. There are many factors that impact future costs, including but not limited to weather, inflation, labor and community disruptions, timely availability of materials, productivity, and other factors as outlined in our Risk Factors. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we incurred a \$76 million charge for revisions to our profitability estimates on our project management contracts in Mexico, as the client requested a slowdown in drilling activity to near zero while they re-evaluated the pace of drilling and capital expenditures in the current year. As a result, the contracts will take longer to complete than originally estimated. For example, during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, we incurred a \$76 million charge for revisions to our profitability estimates on our project management contracts in Mexico, where the client's budget constraints triggered an activity decline to near zero and an expected modification to future drilling plans. The change in our profitability estimates was due to what we view as a change in public policy in Mexico with respect to expenditures. Anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in full in the period in which they become evident. Profits are recorded based upon the total estimated contract profit times the current percentage complete for the contract.

Income Taxes

We take into account the differences between the financial statement treatment and tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment date. Our effective tax rates for 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 145.5%, 30.8% and 22.4%, respectively.

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We recognize the impact of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return in the financial statements at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority.

We operate in approximately 100 countries through various legal entities. As a result, we are subject to numerous domestic and foreign tax jurisdictions and tax agreements and treaties among the various taxing authorities. Our operations in these jurisdictions are taxed on various bases: income before taxes, deemed profits (which is generally determined using a percentage of revenues rather than profits), withholding taxes based on revenue, and other alternative minimum taxes. The calculation of our tax liabilities involves consideration of uncertainties in the application and interpretation of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. The tax liabilities are reflected net of realized tax loss carryforwards. We adjust these reserves upon specific events; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. If our estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when the contingency has been resolved and the liabilities are no longer necessary. Changes in tax laws, regulations, agreements and treaties, foreign currency exchange restrictions or our level of operations or profitability in each taxing jurisdiction could have an impact upon the amount of income taxes that we provide during any given year.

Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Assets

We record a valuation allowance to reduce the carrying value of our deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of the deferred tax assets will expire before realization of the benefit or that future deductibility is not probable. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character and in the related jurisdiction in the future. In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets, we consider reasonably available positive and negative evidence, including our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in the most recent years and our forecast of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, we develop assumptions, including the amount of future state, federal and international pretax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment.

We have identified various domestic and international tax planning strategies that we would implement, if necessary, to enable the realization of our deferred tax assets; however, when the likelihood of the realization of existing deferred tax assets changes, adjustments to the valuation allowance are charged to our income tax provision in the period in which the determination is made.

As of December 31, 2010, our net deferred tax assets were \$266 million before a related valuation allowance of \$103 million. As of December 31, 2009, our net deferred tax assets were \$314 million before a related valuation allowance of \$70 million.

For a more comprehensive list of our accounting policies, see Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 1.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an update to existing guidance on revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables. This update will allow companies to allocate consideration

received for qualified separate deliverables using estimated selling price for both delivered and undelivered items when vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence is unavailable. Additional disclosures discussing the nature of multiple element arrangements, the types of deliverables under the arrangements, the general timing of their delivery, and significant factors and estimates used to determine estimated selling prices are required. We will adopt this update for new revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified beginning January 1, 2011. We

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do not expect the provisions of this update to have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

We are currently exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency and changes in interest rates. From time to time, we may enter into derivative financial instrument transactions to manage or reduce our market risk. A discussion of our market risk exposure in these financial instruments follows.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We operate in virtually every oil and natural gas exploration and production region in the world. In some parts of the world, such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia, the currency of our primary economic environment is the U.S. dollar. We use this as our functional currency. In other parts of the world, we conduct our business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and the functional currency is the applicable local currency. In those countries in which we operate in the local currency, the effects of foreign currency fluctuations are largely mitigated because local expenses of such foreign operations are also generally denominated in the same currency.

In January 2010, the Venezuelan government announced its intention to devalue its currency and move to a two tier exchange structure. The official exchange rate moved from 2.15 to 2.60 for essential goods and from 2.15 to 4.30 for non-essential goods and services. Our Venezuelan entities maintain the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. In connection with this devaluation, we incurred a charge of \$64 million for the remeasurement of our net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan bolivars at the date of the devaluation, which was not tax deductible in Venezuela. We also recorded a \$24 million tax benefit for local Venezuelan income tax purposes related to our net U.S. dollar-denominated monetary liability position in the country. As of December 31, 2010, we had a net monetary asset position denominated in Venezuelan bolivars of approximately \$56 million comprised primarily of cash and accounts receivable. We are continuing to explore opportunities to reduce this exposure but should another devaluation occur in the future, we may be required to take further charges related to the remeasurement of our net monetary asset position. For example, if the Venezuela bolivar devalued by an additional 10% in the future, we would record a devaluation charge of approximately \$6 million.

Assets and liabilities of entities for which the functional currency is the local currency are translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, resulting in translation adjustments that are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in the shareholders' equity section on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. A portion of our net assets are impacted by changes in foreign currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. We recorded a \$5 million adjustment to increase our equity account for 2010 to reflect the net impact of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against various foreign currencies. Effective January 1, 2011, the Venezuelan government again modified the fixed rate of exchange, eliminating the two tier structure and establishing 4.30 as the official exchange rate for all goods and services. This modification will not have a material impact to our financial position or results of operations.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had foreign currency forward and option contracts with notional amounts aggregating \$925 million and \$1,062 million, respectively, which were entered into to hedge exposure to currency fluctuations in various foreign currencies, including, but not limited to, the British pound sterling, the Canadian dollar, the euro and the Norwegian krone. The total estimated fair value of these contracts and amounts owed associated with closed contracts resulted in a net liability of approximately \$14 million and \$9 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in current earnings.

We have cross-currency swaps between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar to hedge certain exposures to the Canadian dollar. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had notional amounts outstanding of \$215 million and \$263 million, respectively. The estimated fair value of these contracts at December 31, 2010 and 2009 resulted in a liability of \$35 million and \$26 million, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in current earnings.

Table of Contents**Interest Rates**

We are subject to interest rate risk on our long-term fixed-interest rate debt and variable-interest rate borrowings. Variable rate debt, where the interest rate fluctuates periodically, exposes us to short-term changes in market interest rates. Fixed rate debt, where the interest rate is fixed over the life of the instrument, exposes us to changes in market interest rates reflected in the fair value of the debt and to the risk that we may need to refinance maturing debt with new debt at a higher rate. All other things being equal, the fair value of our fixed rate debt will increase or decrease as interest rates change.

Our long-term borrowings that were outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009 subject to interest rate risk consist of the following:

	December 31,			
	2010			2009
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(In millions)			
6.625% Senior Notes due 2011	\$ 184	\$ 191	\$ 353	\$ 380
5.95% Senior Notes due 2012	273	290	599	648
5.15% Senior Notes due 2013	299	310	511	526
4.95% Senior Notes due 2013	252	266	253	263
5.50% Senior Notes due 2016	358	374	360	351
6.35% Senior Notes due 2017	600	651	600	647
6.00% Senior Notes due 2018	498	551	498	514
9.625% Senior Notes due 2019	1,033	1,287	1,034	1,236
5.125% Senior Notes due 2020	799	794		
6.50% Senior Notes due 2036	596	595	596	574
6.80% Senior Notes due 2037	298	312	298	303
7.00% Senior Notes due 2038	498	535	498	517
9.875% Senior Notes due 2039	247	335	247	326
6.75% Senior Notes due 2040	598	624		

We have various other long-term debt instruments of \$215 million at December 31, 2010, but believe the impact of changes in interest rates in the near term will not be material to these instruments. The carrying value of our short-term borrowings of \$18 million at December 31, 2010 approximates fair value.

As it relates to our variable rate debt, if market interest rates average 1% more in 2011 than the rates as of December 31, 2010, interest expense for 2011 would increase by less than \$1 million. This amount was determined by calculating the effect of the hypothetical interest rate on our variable rate debt. This sensitivity analysis assumes there are no changes in our financial structure.

Interest Rate Swaps and Derivatives

We manage our debt portfolio to limit our exposure to interest rate volatility and may employ interest rate swaps as a tool to achieve that goal. The major risks from interest rate derivatives include changes in the interest rates affecting the fair value of such instruments, potential increases in interest expense due to market increases in floating interest rates and the creditworthiness of the counterparties in such transactions. The counterparties to our interest rate swaps

are multinational commercial banks. In light of events in the global credit markets and the potential impact of these events on the liquidity of the banking industry, we continue to monitor the creditworthiness of our counterparties.

Amounts paid or received upon termination of the interest rate swaps represent the fair value of the agreements at the time of termination and are recorded as an adjustment to the carrying value of the related debt. These amounts are amortized as a reduction (in the case of gains) or an increase (in the case of losses) to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt.

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In August 2009, we entered into interest rate swap agreements to pay a variable interest rate and receive a fixed interest rate with an aggregate notional amount of \$1.2 billion against our 5.15%, 5.50% and 9.625% Senior Notes. These swaps were designed as fair value hedges and were terminated in December 2009. As a result of these terminations, we received a cash settlement of \$53 million. In addition, we received \$11 million in interest payments while the interest rate swaps were open. The gains associated with these interest rate swap terminations have been deferred and will be amortized over the remaining term of our 5.15%, 5.50% and 9.625% Senior Notes.

In December 2008, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on an aggregate notional amount of \$150 million against one of our revolving credit facilities. This agreement matured in June 2009.

Upon completion of the long-term debt offering in March 2008, we entered into interest rate swap agreements on an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million against our 5.15% Senior Notes. These swaps were designed as fair value hedges and were terminated in December 2008. As a result of these terminations, we received cash proceeds, net of accrued interest, of \$12 million. The gain associated with this interest rate swap termination has been deferred and is being amortized over the remaining term of the 5.15% Senior Notes.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had net unamortized gains of \$55 million and \$68 million, respectively, associated with interest rate swap terminations. We have no interest rate swaps outstanding at December 31, 2010.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries

We have audited Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries' 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 conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weakness has been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified a material weakness in controls related to the company's accounting for income taxes at December 31, 2010. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2010 financial statements and this report does not affect our report dated March 8, 2011, which expressed

an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
March 8, 2011

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Weatherford International Ltd. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Weatherford International Ltd.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 8, 2011 expressed an adverse opinion thereon.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the December 31, 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements have been restated to correct certain errors in the income tax accounts.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Houston, Texas
March 8, 2011

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Restated)	
	(In thousands, except par value)	
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 415,772	\$ 252,519
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts of \$58,756 in 2010 and \$20,466 in 2009	2,629,403	2,510,948
Inventories	2,590,008	2,238,294
Current Deferred Tax Assets	255,476	259,077
Other Current Assets	601,408	721,115
Total Current Assets	6,492,067	5,981,953
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land, Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	1,159,442	976,274
Rental and Service Equipment	7,977,336	7,534,467
Machinery and Other	2,024,856	1,919,086
	11,161,634	10,429,827
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,221,880	3,440,448
	6,939,754	6,989,379
Goodwill	4,185,477	4,156,105
Other Intangible Assets	730,429	772,786
Equity Investments	539,580	533,138
Other Assets	244,347	263,329
Total Assets	\$ 19,131,654	\$ 18,696,690

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Current Liabilities:		
Short-term Borrowings and Current Portion of Long-term Debt	\$ 235,392	\$ 869,581
Accounts Payable	1,335,020	1,002,359
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	328,967	274,199
Income Taxes Payable	43,167	201,647
Other Current Liabilities	640,433	652,914
Total Current Liabilities	2,582,979	3,000,700
Long-term Debt	6,529,998	5,847,258

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Other Liabilities	553,830	410,359
Total Liabilities	9,666,807	9,258,317
Shareholders' Equity:		
Shares, CHF 1.16 Par Value: Authorized 1,137,670 Shares Conditionally Authorized 379,223 Shares, Issued 758,447 Shares at December 31, 2010; Authorized 1,093,303 Shares, Conditionally Authorized 364,434 Shares, Issued 758,447 Shares at December 31, 2009		
	761,077	761,077
Capital in Excess of Par Value	4,701,797	4,642,800
Treasury Shares, at Cost	(562,906)	(616,048)
Retained Earnings	4,348,845	4,456,770
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	152,118	114,742
Weatherford Shareholders' Equity	9,400,931	9,359,341
Noncontrolling Interests	63,916	79,032
Total Shareholders' Equity	9,464,847	9,438,373
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 19,131,654	\$ 18,696,690

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
		(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
Products	\$ 3,579,681	\$ 2,921,174	\$ 3,564,636
Services	6,641,116	5,911,831	6,035,928
	10,220,797	8,833,005	9,600,564
Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of Products	2,634,666	2,307,731	2,577,254
Cost of Services	4,948,615	4,154,911	3,687,520
Research and Development	214,481	194,650	192,659
Selling, General and Administrative Attributable to Segments	1,404,421	1,261,377	1,081,032
Corporate General and Administrative	237,161	226,472	188,275
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary			(81,344)
	9,439,344	8,145,141	7,645,396
Operating Income	781,453	687,864	1,955,168
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest Expense, Net	(405,785)	(366,748)	(243,679)
Bond Tender Premium	(53,973)		
Devaluation of Venezuelan Bolivar	(63,859)		
Other, Net	(53,247)	(37,633)	(44,956)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	204,589	283,483	1,666,533
Provision for Income Taxes	(297,721)	(87,183)	(372,837)
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Taxes	(93,132)	196,300	1,293,696
Loss from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes			(12,928)
Net Income (Loss)	(93,132)	196,300	1,280,768
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(14,793)	(26,159)	(34,272)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Weatherford	\$ (107,925)	\$ 170,141	\$ 1,246,496
Basic Earnings Per Share Attributable to Weatherford:			
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.84
Loss from Discontinued Operation			(0.02)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.82

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Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Weatherford:			
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.80
Loss from Discontinued Operation			(0.02)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.78
Amounts Attributable to Weatherford:			
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Taxes	\$ (107,925)	\$ 170,141	\$ 1,259,424
Loss from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes			(12,928)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (107,925)	\$ 170,141	\$ 1,246,496
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	743,125	714,981	682,704
Diluted	743,125	723,449	698,178

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Issued	Capital In Excess of Par	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury	Noncontrolling	Total
	Shares	Value	Earnings (Restated)		Shares	Interests	Shareholders Equity (Restated)
	(In thousands)						
As Reported							
December 31, 2007	\$ 727,204	\$ 3,995,747	\$ 3,170,182	\$ 437,788	\$ (924,202)	\$ 33,327	\$ 7,440,046
Restatement Adjustment			(130,049)				(130,049)
Balance at December 31, 2007	727,204	3,995,747	3,040,133	437,788	(924,202)	33,327	7,309,997
Comprehensive Income:							
Net Income			1,246,496			34,272	1,280,768
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment				(682,669)			(682,669)
Deferred Loss on Derivative Instruments				(12,576)			(12,576)
Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Net of Tax				(9,788)			(9,788)
Other, Net of Tax				484			484
Comprehensive Income			1,246,496	(704,549)		34,272	576,219
Sale of Subsidiary Shares to Noncontrolling Interests						27,156	27,156
Dividends Paid to Noncontrolling Interests						(18,903)	(18,903)
Shares Issued for Acquisitions		(38,683)			168,817		130,134
Equity Awards Granted, Vested and Exercised	1,433	102,019			(2,331)		101,121
Excess Tax Benefit of Share-Based Compensation Plans		10,032					10,032
Other	52	(10,003)			(1,761)	4,549	(7,163)
Balance at December 31, 2008	728,689	4,059,112	4,286,629	(266,761)	(759,477)	80,401	8,128,593
Comprehensive Income:							
Net Income			170,141			26,159	196,300

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Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment				377,313			377,313
Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Net of Tax				3,580			3,580
Other, Net of Tax				610			610
Comprehensive Income			170,141	381,503		26,159	577,803
Dividends Paid to Noncontrolling Interests						(30,464)	(30,464)
Shares Issued for Acquisitions	32,208	522,657			118,181		673,046
Equity Awards Granted, Vested and Exercised		66,786			24,817		91,603
Excess Tax Benefit of Share-Based Compensation Plans		4,197					4,197
Other	180	(9,952)			431	2,936	(6,405)
Balance at December 31, 2009	761,077	4,642,800	4,456,770	114,742	(616,048)	79,032	9,438,373
Comprehensive Income: Net Income (Loss)			(107,925)			14,793	(93,132)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment				4,572			4,572
Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Net of Tax				32,178			32,178
Other, Net of Tax				626			626
Comprehensive Income			(107,925)	37,376		14,793	(55,756)
Dividends Paid to Noncontrolling Interests						(28,683)	(28,683)
Shares Issued for Acquisitions		(10,649)			38,979		28,330
Equity Awards Granted, Vested and Exercised		70,127			15,509		85,636
Excess Tax Benefit of Share-Based Compensation Plans		(318)					(318)
Other		(163)			(1,346)	(1,226)	(2,735)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 761,077	\$ 4,701,797	\$ 4,348,845	\$ 152,118	\$ (562,906)	\$ 63,916	\$ 9,464,847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
		(Restated)	(Restated)
		(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (93,132)	\$ 196,300	\$ 1,280,768
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	1,047,334	908,897	731,808
Employee Share-Based Compensation Expense	98,725	110,359	101,416
Bad Debt Expense	56,803	11,328	5,970
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	30,410	(13,841)	(110,326)
Deferred Income Tax Provision (Benefit)	55,033	(130,770)	(84,310)
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	(318)	(4,197)	(10,032)
Devaluation of Venezuelan Bolivar	63,859		
Bond Tender Premium	53,973		
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	38,021		
Revaluation of Contingent Consideration	(12,597)	(24,273)	
Loss from Discontinued Operation			12,928
Other, Net	(13,328)	(25,550)	(12,312)
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities, Net of Effect of Businesses Acquired:			
Accounts Receivable	(190,304)	94,133	(461,239)
Inventories	(360,062)	(48,744)	(559,847)
Other Current Assets	80,895	(150,393)	(167,440)
Accounts Payable	298,493	41,277	230,596
Other Current Liabilities	(7,227)	(236,736)	183,911
Other, Net	(18,565)	(119,468)	(31,104)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities-Continuing Operations	1,128,013	608,322	1,110,787
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities-Discontinued Operation			(6,219)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,128,013	608,322	1,104,568
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital Expenditures for Property, Plant and Equipment for Continuing Operations	(976,544)	(1,569,477)	(2,484,163)
Acquisitions of Businesses, Net of Cash Acquired	(143,556)	(9,695)	(798,530)
Acquisition of Intellectual Property	(23,977)	(28,210)	(24,079)
Acquisition of Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	(2,405)	(26,999)	(11,568)
Proceeds from Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	196,927	123,445	297,285
Other Investing Activities	41,840		

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Net Cash Used by Investing Activities-Continuing Operations	(907,715)	(1,510,936)	(3,021,055)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities-Discontinued Operation			11,000
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(907,715)	(1,510,936)	(3,010,055)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Borrowings of Long-term Debt	1,580,548	1,240,300	1,498,874
Borrowings (Repayments) of Short-term Debt, Net	(834,310)	(392,920)	477,821
Repayments of Long-term Debt	(721,005)	(13,714)	(20,541)
Bond Tender Premium	(53,973)		
Proceeds from Interest Rate Derivatives		63,544	(638)
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	318	4,197	10,032
Other Financing Activities, Net	(9,426)	4,748	11,983
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities-Continuing Operations	(37,848)	906,155	1,977,531
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities-Discontinued Operations			
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities	(37,848)	906,155	1,977,531
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(19,197)	10,580	(4,360)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	163,253	14,121	67,684
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	252,519	238,398	170,714
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 415,772	\$ 252,519	\$ 238,398

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

In February 2009, Weatherford International Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company (Weatherford Bermuda) became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Weatherford International Ltd., a Swiss joint-stock corporation (Weatherford Switzerland) for purposes of changing the Company's place of incorporation from Bermuda to Switzerland (collectively, the Transaction). Pursuant to the Transaction, each common share, par value U.S. \$1.00 per share, of Weatherford Bermuda was exchanged for one registered share, par value 1.16 Swiss francs (CHF) per share, of Weatherford Switzerland.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Weatherford International Ltd., all majority-owned subsidiaries, all controlled joint ventures and variable interest entities where the Company has determined it is the primary beneficiary (collectively, the Company). When referring to Weatherford and using phrases such as we, us and our, the intent is to refer to Weatherford International Ltd. and its subsidiaries as a whole or on a regional basis, depending on the context in which the statements are made.

Investments in affiliates in which we exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies are accounted for using the equity method. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Nature of Operations

We are one of the largest global providers of innovative mechanical solutions, technology and services for the drilling and production sectors of the oil and natural gas industry.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform prior year financial information to the current period presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and disclosure of contingent liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to uncollectible accounts receivable, lower of cost or market value of inventories, equity investments, intangible assets and goodwill, property, plant and equipment, income taxes, percentage-of-completion accounting for long-term contracts, self-insurance, pension and postretirement benefit plans and contingent liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities not readily apparent

from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Accounts receivable are stated at the historical carrying amount net of allowances for uncollectible accounts. We establish an allowance for uncollectible accounts based on specific customer collection issues we have identified. Uncollectible accounts receivable are written off when a settlement is reached for an amount less than the outstanding historical balance or when we determine that it is probable the balance will not be collected.

Major Customers and Credit Risk

Substantially all of our customers are engaged in the energy industry. This concentration of customers may impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic and industry conditions. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and do not generally require collateral in support of our trade receivables. We maintain reserves for potential credit losses, and actual losses have historically been within our expectations. International sales also present various risks, including risks of war, civil disturbances and governmental activities that may limit or disrupt markets, restrict the movement of funds, result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property without fair consideration. Most of our international sales, however, are to large international or national companies. During 2010 and 2008, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues. Revenue from Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) accounted for approximately 13% of our consolidated revenues during 2009 and is included in our Latin America segment (see Note 20).

Inventories

We value our inventories at lower of cost or market using either the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost methods. Cost represents third-party invoice or production cost. Production cost includes material, labor and manufacturing overhead.

Property, Plant and Equipment

We carry our property, plant and equipment, both owned and under capital lease, at cost less accumulated depreciation. The carrying values are based on our estimates and judgments relative to capitalized costs, useful lives and salvage value, where applicable. We expense maintenance and repairs as incurred. We capitalize expenditures for renewals, replacements and improvements. We depreciate our fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, allowing for salvage value where applicable. Our depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$955 million, \$828 million and \$669 million, respectively. We classify our rig assets as Rental and Service Equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The estimated useful lives of our major classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings and leasehold improvements	10-40 years or lease term
Rental and service equipment	2-20 years
Machinery and other	2-12 years

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

We test for the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives on at least an annual basis. Our goodwill impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of each of our reporting units with its carrying amount. Our indefinite-lived asset impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset and its carrying value. Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows using a discount rate adjusted for the credit risk of the regional reporting unit tested. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, the asset is considered

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

impaired. The amount of the impairment, if any, is then determined based on an allocation of the reporting unit fair values to individual assets and liabilities.

Intangible Assets

Our intangible assets, excluding goodwill, are acquired technology, licenses, patents, customer relationships and other identifiable intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives generally ranging from two to 20 years, except for intangible assets with indefinite lives, which are not amortized. As many areas of our business rely on patents and proprietary technology, we seek patent protection both inside and outside the U.S. for products and methods that appear to have commercial significance. We capitalize patent defense costs when we determine that a successful defense is probable.

Long-Lived Assets

We review our long-lived assets to determine whether any events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Factors that might indicate a potential impairment may include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived asset, a significant change in the long-lived asset's physical condition, a change in industry conditions or a reduction in cash flows associated with the use of the long-lived asset. If these or other factors indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, we determine whether an impairment has occurred through analysis of undiscounted cash flow of the asset at the lowest level that has an identifiable cash flow. If an impairment has occurred, we recognize a loss for the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the asset. We measure the fair value of the asset using market prices or, in the absence of market prices, based on an estimate of discounted cash flows. Cash flows are generally discounted using an interest rate commensurate with a weighted average cost of capital for a similar asset.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

We have defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering certain of our employees. Costs of the plan are charged to income and consist of several components, known collectively as net periodic pension cost, which are based on various actuarial assumptions regarding future experience of the plans. Amounts recorded for these defined benefit plans reflect estimates related to future interest rates, investment rates of return, employee turnover and wage increases. We review all assumptions and estimates on an ongoing basis. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we have recognized the overfunded or underfunded status of our plans as an asset or liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Research and Development Expenditures

Research and development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Environmental Expenditures

Environmental expenditures that relate to the remediation of an existing condition caused by past operations and that do not contribute to future revenues are expensed. Liabilities for these expenditures are recorded when it is probable that obligations have been incurred and costs can be reasonably estimated. Estimates are based on available facts and technology, enacted laws and regulations and our prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites.

Insurance

We are self-insured up to certain retention limits for general liability, vehicle liability, group medical and for workers compensation claims for certain of our employees. The amounts in excess of the self-insured levels are

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

fully insured, up to a limit. Self-insurance accruals are based on claims filed and an estimate for significant claims incurred but not reported.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We record derivative instruments at fair value in the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether the derivative is designated as part of a hedge relationship, and if so, the type of hedge transaction. Any gain or loss associated with the termination of an interest rate swap that was accounted for as a hedge instrument is deferred and amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the remaining debt term.

Foreign Currency

Results of operations for our foreign subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated using average exchange rates during the period. Assets and liabilities of these foreign subsidiaries are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet dates, and the resulting translation adjustments are included as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, a component of shareholders' equity.

For our non-U.S. subsidiaries where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar, inventories, property, plant and equipment and other non-monetary assets and liabilities, together with their related elements of expense or income, are remeasured using historical exchange rates. All other assets and liabilities are remeasured at current exchange rates. All other revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. Translation gains and losses for these subsidiaries are recognized in our results of operations during the period incurred. We had net currency losses of \$34 million, \$29 million and \$39 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The gain or loss related to individual foreign currency transactions are included in results of operations when incurred. Currency gains and losses are included in Other, Net in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Share-Based Compensation

We account for all share-based payment awards, including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans, stock options, restricted stock and performance units by measuring these awards at the date of grant and recognizing the grant date fair value as an expense over the service period, which is usually the vesting period.

Income Taxes

Income taxes have been provided based upon the tax laws and rates in the countries in which our operations are conducted and income is earned. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that some or all of the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The impact of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return are recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met: a) evidence of an arrangement exists, b) delivery to and acceptance by the customer has occurred, c) the price to the customer is fixed or determinable and d) collectability is reasonably assured.

Both contract drilling and pipeline service revenue is contractual by nature and both are day-rate based contracts. We recognize revenue for these contracts based on the criteria outlined above, which is consistent with our other product offerings.

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

From time to time, we may receive revenues for preparation and mobilization of equipment and personnel. In connection with new drilling contracts, revenues earned and incremental costs incurred directly related to preparation and mobilization are deferred and recognized over the primary contract term of the project using the straight-line method. Costs of relocating equipment without contracts to more promising market areas are expensed as incurred. Demobilization fees received are recognized, along with any related expenses, upon completion of contracts.

We incur rebillable expenses including shipping and handling, third-party inspection and repairs, and custom and duties. We recognize the revenue associated with these rebillable expenses as Products Revenues and all related costs as Cost of Products in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Percentage-of-Completion

Revenue from certain long-term contracts, primarily for our integrated project management services, is reported on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. This method of accounting requires us to calculate contract profit to be recognized in each reporting period for each contract based upon our projections of future outcomes, which include:

- estimates of the total cost to complete the project;
- estimates of project schedule and completion date;
- estimates of the extent of progress toward completion; and
- amounts of any change orders or claims included in revenue.

Measurements of progress are generally output based related to physical progress. At the outset of each contract, we prepare a detailed analysis of our estimated cost to complete the project. Risks related to service delivery, usage, productivity, and other factors are considered in the estimation process. We periodically evaluate the estimated costs, claims, change orders, and percentage-of-completion at the contract level. The recording of profits and losses on long-term contracts requires an estimate of the total profit or loss over the life of each contract. This estimate requires consideration of total contract value, change orders, and claims, less costs incurred and estimated costs to complete. Anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in full in the period in which they become evident. Profits are recorded based upon the total estimated contract profit times the current percentage complete for the contract.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share for all periods presented equals net income divided by the weighted average number of our shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of our shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of our stock options, restricted shares, performance units and our outstanding warrants. The diluted earnings per share calculation excludes three million potential shares for the year ended December 31, 2010, seven million potential shares for the year ended December 31, 2009 and six million potential shares for the year ended December 31, 2008, due to their antidilutive effect. Our diluted earnings per share calculation for the year ended December 31, 2010 also excludes seven million potential shares that would have been included if we had net income for that year, but are excluded as we had a net loss and their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, whether paid or unpaid, are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share following the two-class method. Accordingly, we now include our restricted share awards, which contain the right to vote and receive dividends, in the computation of both basic and diluted earnings per share.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In 2008, our Board of Directors approved a two-for-one split of our shares effected through a share dividend. The share and option amounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes reflect the effect of the share split.

The following reconciles basic and diluted weighted average of shares outstanding:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	743,125	714,981	682,704
Dilutive effect of:			
Warrants		1,858	5,720
Stock options and restricted shares		6,610	9,754
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	743,125	723,449	698,178

New Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an update to existing guidance on revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables. This update will allow companies to allocate consideration received for qualified separate deliverables using estimated selling price for both delivered and undelivered items when vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence is unavailable. Additional disclosures discussing the nature of multiple element arrangements, the types of deliverables under the arrangements, the general timing of their delivery, and significant factors and estimates used to determine estimated selling prices are required. We will adopt this update for new revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified beginning January 1, 2011. We do not expect the provisions of this update to have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Restatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements

We identified a material weakness in our internal controls over the accounting for income taxes in 2010 that resulted in the identification of certain errors in our income tax accounts. The correction of these errors resulted in restatements of our previously reported financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, including beginning retained earnings in 2008, and our condensed consolidated financial statements for each of the quarters within 2009 and 2010.

The most significant adjustment for the errors identified relates to the correction of our accounting for the income tax consequences of certain intercompany transactions that were inappropriately tax-effected over multiple years. This error resulted in the understatement of income tax expense by \$100 million and \$106 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. A similar error was identified in 2007 that understated income tax expense by \$154 million. The impact of the 2007 error is included as an adjustment to the 2008 beginning retained earnings. We also recorded other adjustments to our tax provision to correct for certain errors and items recorded in the improper period. These adjustments were not recorded previously as we concluded that they were not material to the respective periods. These

other adjustments resulted in a decrease to our total tax provision in 2009 of \$32 million, which is primarily comprised of an adjustment to the cumulative difference between book and tax basis of fixed assets and intangibles and an adjustment related to differences between accrued tax expense and tax expense per the filed tax returns. Our total 2008 tax provision was increased by \$17 million, which is primarily comprised of an adjustment related to differences between accrued tax expense and tax expense per the filed tax returns.

In addition, we recorded other adjustments to correct for previously identified immaterial errors affecting operating income that were recorded in improper periods. These adjustments were not recorded previously as we concluded that these adjustments were not material to the respective periods. In 2008, operating income was reduced by \$23 million, primarily related to an inventory reserve adjustment in North America. In 2009, operating

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

income was reduced by \$16 million primarily as a result of recognizing foreign payroll tax expense in the Middle East/North Africa and operating costs associated with an equity method joint venture in the Former Soviet Union (FSU). We have adjusted income tax expense for the tax effect of these adjustments. These adjustments had no impact to operating cash flows during 2008. During 2009, these adjustments resulted in a decrease to operating cash flows of \$6 million and a corresponding increase to investing cash flows of the same amount.

The following tables summarize the impact of these adjustments on our previously reported annual results filed on our Annual Reports on Form 10-K. The effect of these adjustments on our 2010 quarterly results is shown in Note 21.

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2009 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
Products	\$ 2,921,174	\$	\$ 2,921,174
Services	5,905,759	6,072	5,911,831
	8,826,933	6,072	8,833,005
Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of Products	2,311,068	(3,337)	2,307,731
Cost of Services	4,152,268	2,643	4,154,911
Research and Development	194,650		194,650
Selling, General and Administrative Attributable to Segments	1,241,920	19,457	1,261,377
Corporate General and Administrative	223,172	3,300	226,472
	8,123,078	22,063	8,145,141
Operating Income	703,855	(15,991)	687,864
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest Expense, Net	(366,748)		(366,748)
Other, Net	(37,633)		(37,633)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	299,474	(15,991)	283,483
Provision for Income Taxes	(19,549)	(67,634)	(87,183)
Net Income	279,925	(83,625)	196,300
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(26,159)		(26,159)
Net Income Attributable to Weatherford	\$ 253,766	\$ (83,625)	\$ 170,141

Earnings Per Share Attributable to Weatherford:

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Basic	\$	0.35	\$	(0.11)	\$	0.24
Diluted	\$	0.35	\$	(0.11)	\$	0.24
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:						
Basic		714,981				714,981
Diluted		723,449				723,449

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2008 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
Products	\$ 3,564,636	\$	\$ 3,564,636
Services	6,035,928		6,035,928
	9,600,564		9,600,564
Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of Products	2,555,965	21,289	2,577,254
Cost of Services	3,686,495	1,025	3,687,520
Research and Development	192,659		192,659
Selling, General and Administrative Attributable to Segments	1,081,165	(133)	1,081,032
Corporate General and Administrative	187,075	1,200	188,275
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary	(81,344)		(81,344)
	7,622,015	23,381	7,645,396
Operating Income	1,978,549	(23,381)	1,955,168
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest Expense, Net	(243,679)		(243,679)
Other, Net	(44,956)		(44,956)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	1,689,914	(23,381)	1,666,533
Provision for Income Taxes	(249,561)	(123,276)	(372,837)
Income from Continuing Operations, Net of Taxes	1,440,353	(146,657)	1,293,696
Loss from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes	(12,928)		(12,928)
Net Income	1,427,425	(146,657)	1,280,768
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(34,272)		(34,272)
Net Income Attributable to Weatherford	\$ 1,393,153	\$ (146,657)	\$ 1,246,496
Basic Earnings Per Share Attributable to Weatherford:			
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 2.06	\$ (0.22)	\$ 1.84
Loss from Discontinued Operation	(0.02)		(0.02)
Net Income	\$ 2.04	\$ (0.22)	\$ 1.82

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Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Weatherford:

Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 2.01	\$ (0.21)	\$ 1.80
Loss from Discontinued Operation	(0.02)		(0.02)

Net Income	\$ 1.99	\$ (0.21)	\$ 1.78
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Amounts Attributable to Weatherford:

Income from Continuing Operations, Net of Taxes	\$ 1,406,081	\$ (146,657)	\$ 1,259,424
Loss from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes	(12,928)		(12,928)

Net Income	\$ 1,393,153	\$ (146,657)	\$ 1,246,496
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Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:

Basic	682,704		682,704
Diluted	698,178		698,178

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2009 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	(In thousands, except par value)		
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 252,519	\$	\$ 252,519
Accounts Receivable	2,504,876	6,072	2,510,948
Inventories	2,239,762	(1,468)	2,238,294
Current Deferred Tax Assets	259,077		259,077
Other Current Assets	884,372	(163,257)	721,115
Total Current Assets	6,140,606	(158,653)	5,981,953
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Land, Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	976,274		976,274
Rental and Service Equipment	7,534,467		7,534,467
Machinery and Other	1,919,086		1,919,086
	10,429,827		10,429,827
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	3,438,248	2,200	3,440,448
	6,991,579	(2,200)	6,989,379
Goodwill	4,156,105		4,156,105
Other Intangible Assets	778,786	(6,000)	772,786
Equity Investments	542,667	(9,529)	533,138
Other Assets	256,440	6,889	263,329
Total Assets	\$ 18,866,183	\$ (169,493)	\$ 18,696,690
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings and Current Portion of Long-term Debt			
Accounts Payable	\$ 869,581	\$	\$ 869,581
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	1,002,359		1,002,359
Income Taxes Payable	274,199		274,199
Other Current Liabilities	650,749	201,647	201,647
		2,165	652,914
Total Current Liabilities	2,796,888	203,812	3,000,700
Long-term Debt	5,847,258		5,847,258
Other Liabilities	423,333	(12,974)	410,359

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Total Liabilities	9,067,479	190,838	9,258,317
Shareholders' Equity:			
Shares	761,077		761,077
Capital in Excess of Par Value	4,642,800		4,642,800
Treasury Shares, at Cost	(616,048)		(616,048)
Retained Earnings	4,817,101	(360,331)	4,456,770
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	114,742		114,742
Weatherford Shareholders' Equity	9,719,672	(360,331)	9,359,341
Noncontrolling Interests	79,032		79,032
Total Shareholders' Equity	9,798,704	(360,331)	9,438,373
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 18,866,183	\$ (169,493)	\$ 18,696,690

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2008 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	(In thousands, except par value)		
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 238,398	\$	\$ 238,398
Accounts Receivable	2,442,848		2,442,848
Inventories	2,088,342	(4,182)	2,084,160
Current Deferred Tax Assets	270,252		270,252
Other Current Assets	530,442	(700)	529,742
Total Current Assets	5,570,282	(4,882)	5,565,400
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Land, Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	756,416		756,416
Rental and Service Equipment	6,246,278		6,246,278
Machinery and Other	1,610,474		1,610,474
	8,613,168		8,613,168
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	2,690,996		2,690,996
	5,922,172		5,922,172
Goodwill	3,530,915		3,530,915
Other Intangible Assets	701,483		701,483
Equity Investments	515,770	(6,245)	509,525
Other Assets	235,891	4,801	240,692
Total Assets	\$ 16,476,513	\$ (6,326)	\$ 16,470,187
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term Borrowings and Current Portion of Long-term Debt	\$ 1,255,947	\$	\$ 1,255,947
Accounts Payable	886,104		886,104
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	257,016		257,016
Income Taxes Payable	74,052	272,319	346,371
Other Current Liabilities	548,974	(7,322)	541,652
Total Current Liabilities	3,022,093	264,997	3,287,090
Long-term Debt	4,564,255		4,564,255
Other Liabilities	484,866	5,383	490,249

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Total Liabilities	8,071,214	270,380	8,341,594
Shareholders' Equity:			
Shares	728,689		728,689
Capital in Excess of Par Value	4,059,112		4,059,112
Treasury Shares, at Cost	(759,477)		(759,477)
Retained Earnings	4,563,335	(276,706)	4,286,629
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(266,761)		(266,761)
Weatherford Shareholders' Equity	8,324,898	(276,706)	8,048,192
Noncontrolling Interests	80,401		80,401
Total Shareholders' Equity	8,405,299	(276,706)	8,128,593
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 16,476,513	\$ (6,326)	\$ 16,470,187

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2009 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments (In thousands)	Restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 279,925	\$ (83,625)	\$ 196,300
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	906,697	2,200	908,897
Employee Share-Based Compensation Expense	110,359		110,359
Bad Debt Expense	11,328		11,328
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	(13,841)		(13,841)
Deferred Income Tax Provision (Benefit)	(110,324)	(20,446)	(130,770)
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	(4,197)		(4,197)
Revaluation of Contingent Consideration	(21,073)	(3,200)	(24,273)
Other, Net	(28,835)	3,285	(25,550)
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities, Net of Effect of Businesses Acquired:			
Accounts Receivable	100,205	(6,072)	94,133
Inventories	(46,030)	(2,714)	(48,744)
Other Current Assets	(312,950)	162,557	(150,393)
Accounts Payable	41,277		41,277
Other Current Liabilities	(178,751)	(57,985)	(236,736)
Other, Net	(119,468)		(119,468)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	614,322	(6,000)	608,322
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital Expenditures for Property, Plant and Equipment for Continuing Operations	(1,569,477)		(1,569,477)
Acquisitions of Businesses, Net of Cash Acquired	(9,695)		(9,695)
Acquisition of Intellectual Property	(34,210)	6,000	(28,210)
Acquisition of Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	(26,999)		(26,999)
Proceeds from Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	123,445		123,445
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(1,516,936)	6,000	(1,510,936)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Borrowings of Long-term Debt	1,240,300		1,240,300
Borrowings (Repayments) of Short-term Debt, Net	(392,920)		(392,920)
Repayments of Long-term Debt	(13,714)		(13,714)

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Proceeds from Interest Rate Derivatives	63,544		63,544
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	4,197		4,197
Other Financing Activities, Net	4,748		4,748
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities	906,155		906,155
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,580		10,580
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,121		14,121
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	238,398		238,398
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 252,519	\$	\$ 252,519

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The effects of the restatements on our consolidated cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2008 follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Previously Reported	Adjustments (In thousands)	Restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 1,427,425	\$ (146,657)	\$ 1,280,768
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	731,808		731,808
Employee Share-Based Compensation Expense	101,416		101,416
Bad Debt Expense	5,970		5,970
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	(110,326)		(110,326)
Deferred Income Tax Provision (Benefit)	(80,692)	(3,618)	(84,310)
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	(10,032)		(10,032)
Loss from Discontinued Operation	12,928		12,928
Other, Net	(18,557)	6,245	(12,312)
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities, Net of Effect of Businesses Acquired:			
Accounts Receivable	(461,239)		(461,239)
Inventories	(581,981)	22,134	(559,847)
Other Current Assets	(168,140)	700	(167,440)
Accounts Payable	230,596		230,596
Other Current Liabilities	62,715	121,196	183,911
Other, Net	(31,104)		(31,104)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities-Continuing Operations	1,110,787		1,110,787
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities-Discontinued Operation	(6,219)		(6,219)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,104,568		1,104,568
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital Expenditures for Property, Plant and Equipment for Continuing Operations	(2,484,163)		(2,484,163)
Acquisitions of Businesses, Net of Cash Acquired	(798,530)		(798,530)
Acquisition of Intellectual Property	(24,079)		(24,079)
Acquisition of Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	(11,568)		(11,568)
Proceeds from Sale of Assets and Businesses, Net	297,285		297,285
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities-Continuing Operations	(3,021,055)		(3,021,055)
	11,000		11,000

Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities-Discontinued
Operation

Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(3,010,055)		(3,010,055)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Borrowings of Long-term Debt	1,498,874		1,498,874
Borrowings (Repayments) of Short-term Debt, Net	477,821		477,821
Repayments of Long-term Debt	(20,541)		(20,541)
Proceeds from Interest Rate Derivatives	(638)		(638)
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	10,032		10,032
Other Financing Activities, Net	11,983		11,983
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities-Continuing Operations	1,977,531		1,977,531
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities-Discontinued Operations			
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities	1,977,531		1,977,531
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,360)		(4,360)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	67,684		67,684
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	170,714		170,714
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 238,398	\$	\$ 238,398

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Business Combinations

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted a new accounting standard for business combinations. This standard established principles and requirements for how a company recognizes assets acquired, liabilities assumed, contingencies and contingent consideration measured at fair value at the acquisition date. The statement also established disclosure requirements that enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations.

We have acquired businesses we feel are important to our long-term growth strategy. Results of operations for acquisitions are included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of acquisition. The balances included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to recent acquisitions are based on preliminary information and are subject to change when final asset valuations are obtained and the potential for liabilities has been evaluated. The purchase price is allocated to the net assets acquired based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

In July 2009, we acquired the Oilfield Services Division (OFS) of TNK-BP. In this transaction, we acquired drilling, well workover and cementing services operations in West Siberia, East Siberia and the Volga-Urals region. We issued 24.3 million shares valued at approximately \$450 million. Under our sale and purchase agreement dated May 29, 2009, if TNK-BP sold the shares it received in consideration for the transaction for a price less than \$18.50 per share prior to June 29, 2010, we were obligated to pay TNK-BP additional consideration in an amount equal to the difference between the price at which the shares were sold and \$18.50. On June 24, 2010, we entered into an amendment that modified the provisions relating to the value guarantee mechanism to allow the parties additional time to settle the amount of consideration received by TNK-BP under the agreement. The settlement date was extended from June 29, 2010 to the earlier of (a) December 1, 2010, or (b) 30 days after the third business day following our public announcement of our quarterly earnings for the third quarter of 2010. In addition, the base dollar amount used to calculate potential guarantee payments was increased from \$18.50 to \$19.50.

The accounting guidance for business combinations requires contingent consideration to be recognized at its acquisition date fair value. Based on the terms of the arrangement, we classified the contingent consideration for the OFS acquisition as a liability. Such liabilities are required to be remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the contingency is resolved, with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings. We estimated the fair value of the contingent consideration for the OFS acquisition to be a liability of \$84 million at the date of acquisition and \$60 million at December 31, 2009. The valuation of the contingent consideration was determined using a lattice-based model incorporating the term of the contingency, the price of our shares over the relevant periods and the volatility of our stock price. In November 2010, TNK-BP informed us that 23.1 million shares issued to them had been sold below the guaranteed share price at a weighted average price of \$17.47. In accordance with the contingent consideration arrangement we paid TNK-BP approximately \$47 million and recognized a gain of approximately \$13 million on settlement. All remeasurement gains and losses have been recorded in the Selling, General and Administrative Attributable to Segments line in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. In 2010, we also paid TNK-BP \$44 million in accordance with the working capital adjustment provisions of the OFS acquisition agreement and, in the third quarter of 2010, finalized the valuation of the assets and liabilities acquired in the OFS acquisition.

In November 2008, we acquired a group of affiliated companies in Latin America. Consideration for the transaction totaled approximately \$160 million, which was comprised of approximately six million shares valued at approximately \$65 million, non-cash consideration of approximately \$75 million and cash of approximately

\$20 million. Additional consideration of up to \$65 million was contingent on the occurrence of future events and circumstances. In December 2010, we paid \$5 million under the contingent consideration provisions and recorded it as an addition to goodwill in our Latin America segment in accordance with the accounting guidance in effect on the date of acquisition.

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In August 2008, we acquired International Logging, Inc. (ILI), a provider of surface logging and formation and evaluation and drilling related services for approximately \$400 million. We allocated approximately \$140 million of the purchase price to intangible assets (See Note 9).

We also acquired various other businesses during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 for cash consideration of approximately \$52 million, \$54 million and \$380 million, respectively. In addition, other 2010 acquisitions included the issuance of approximately two million shares valued at \$28 million, other 2009 acquisitions included the issuance of approximately 11 million shares valued at \$222 million and other 2008 acquisitions included the issuance of approximately two million shares valued at approximately \$65 million.

4. Equity Investment Acquisition

We acquired a 33% ownership interest in Premier Business Solutions (PBS) in June 2007 for approximately \$330 million. PBS conducts business in Russia and is an electric submersible pump manufacturer. In January 2008, we sold our electrical submersible pumps (ESP) product line to PBS and received a combination of cash and an additional equity investment in PBS in consideration of the sale. This transaction increased our ownership percentage to 38.5%. In September 2009, we converted a \$38 million note plus accrued interest due from PBS for an additional equity investment. Our ownership percentage was unchanged as the other joint venture partner also converted its notes receivable for an additional equity investment.

5. Discontinued Operation

In June 2007, our management approved a plan to sell our oil and gas development and production business. We finalized the divestiture of the business in 2008. The results of operations and cash flows of the business have been characterized in the consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Operating results of the oil and gas development and production business for the year ended December 31, 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

Revenues	\$ 556
Loss Before Income Taxes	\$ 25,811
Benefit for Income Taxes	12,883
Loss from Discontinued Operation, Net of Taxes	\$ 12,928

The 2008 loss includes charges of approximately \$21 million associated with a settlement of a legal dispute regarding the business. These charges were partially offset by an \$11 million gain, net of taxes, recognized upon the finalization of the divestiture.

6. Cash Flow Information

Gain on Sales of Assets and Businesses, Net

Gain on sales of assets and businesses, net for the year ended December 31, 2008 of \$110 million includes a \$19 million write-off of fixed assets resulting from our exit from sanctioned countries, an \$81 million gain recognized in connection with the sale of a 50% interest in a subsidiary we control to Qatar Petroleum and \$48 million in gains related to our divestiture of other assets and businesses.

Non-cash Activities

We issued approximately two million shares valued at \$28 million in connection with acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2010, 35 million shares valued at approximately \$673 million in connection with

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2009 and eight million shares valued at approximately \$130 million in connection with acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, there were non-cash investing activities of approximately \$18 million related to investment securities received in exchange for our sale of a business, which we liquidated in 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2008, there was a non-cash investing activity of \$75 million related to our consideration for an acquisition.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Cash paid for interest and income taxes, net of refunds, was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 403,055	\$ 331,862	\$ 233,468
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	350,603	389,652	271,418

7. Inventories

Inventories by category were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Restated)	
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials, components and supplies	\$ 383,639	\$ 328,253
Work in process	114,266	115,564
Finished goods	2,092,103	1,794,477
	\$ 2,590,008	\$ 2,238,294

Work in process and finished goods inventories include the cost of materials, labor and manufacturing overhead.

8. Goodwill

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment on at least an annual basis. Our goodwill impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of each of our reporting units with its carrying amount. Our reporting units are based on our regional structure and consist of the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe, West Africa, FSU, Middle East/North Africa and Asia Pacific. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1. Our 2010 impairment test

indicated goodwill was not impaired. We will continue to test our goodwill annually as of October 1 unless events occur or circumstances change between annual tests that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the two years ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	North America	Middle East/ North Africa/ Asia	Europe/ West Africa/ FSU	Latin America	Total
	(In thousands)				
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 1,813,710	\$ 675,558	\$ 734,930	\$ 306,717	\$ 3,530,915
Acquisitions	146,504		245,571		392,075
Disposals	(6,648)	(2,659)		(534)	(9,841)
Purchase price and other adjustments	14,000	10,672	8,554	(16)	33,210
Foreign currency translation	129,983	15,325	56,522	7,916	209,746
Balance at December 31, 2009	2,097,549	698,896	1,045,577	314,083	4,156,105
Acquisitions	4,169	24,114	1,246		29,529
Disposals		(862)			(862)
Purchase price and other adjustments	(361)	(635)	(19,374)	(1,364)	(21,734)
Foreign currency translation	31,663	10,315	(19,844)	305	22,439
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 2,133,020	\$ 731,828	\$ 1,007,605	\$ 313,024	\$ 4,185,477

9. Other Intangible Assets

The components of intangible assets were as follows:

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount (Restated)	Accumulated Amortization (Restated)	Net (Restated)
	(In thousands)					
Acquired technology	\$ 412,744	\$ (144,752)	\$ 267,992	\$ 410,115	\$ (109,134)	\$ 300,981
Licenses	269,802	(119,971)	149,831	259,930	(101,884)	158,046
Patents	215,293	(80,461)	134,832	204,702	(68,086)	136,616
Customer relationships and contracts	165,701	(54,885)	110,816	160,556	(35,818)	124,738
Other	119,812	(52,854)	66,958	96,535	(44,130)	52,405

\$ 1,183,352 \$ (452,923) \$ 730,429 \$ 1,131,838 \$ (359,052) \$ 772,786

Intangibles obtained through acquisitions are initially recorded at estimated fair value based on preliminary information. Final valuations are obtained within one year from the date of acquisition. The acquired technology and customer relationships are being amortized over estimated useful lives ranging from three to 15 years.

We have trademarks that are considered to have indefinite lives as we have the ability and intent to renew them indefinitely. These trademarks had a carrying value of \$19 million and \$20 million as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and are included in the Other caption in the table above.

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Amortization expense was \$92 million, \$81 million and \$63 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Future estimated amortization expense for the carrying amount of intangible assets as of December 31, 2010 is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$ 89,206
2012	86,315
2013	84,045
2014	80,005
2015	67,658

10. Short-term Borrowings and Current Portion of Long-term Debt

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Revolving credit facility	\$	\$ 798,500
Commercial paper program		
Other short-term bank loans	18,001	53,007
Total short-term borrowings	18,001	851,507
Current portion of long-term debt	217,391	18,074
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 235,392	\$ 869,581
Weighted average interest rate on short-term borrowings outstanding at end of year	8.96%	1.39%

Prior to October 2010, we maintained two revolving credit facilities with syndicates of banks available for a combination of borrowings, support for our commercial paper program and issuances of letters of credit. These facilities allowed for an aggregate availability of \$1.75 billion and were scheduled to mature in May 2011. In October 2010, we entered into a \$1.75 billion unsecured, revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. The Credit Agreement replaced our existing revolving credit facilities. The Credit Agreement has a scheduled maturity date of October 15, 2013, subject to extension, and can be used for a combination of borrowings, support for our commercial paper program and issuances of letters of credit. Consistent with our prior facilities, the Credit Agreement requires us to maintain a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than 60%. We are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2010. There were \$64 million in outstanding letters of credit under these facilities at December 31, 2010.

We have a \$1.5 billion commercial paper program under which we may from time to time issue short-term unsecured notes. The commercial paper program is supported by our revolving credit facilities.

We have short-term borrowings with various domestic and international institutions pursuant to uncommitted facilities. At December 31, 2010, we had \$18 million in short-term borrowings under these arrangements with a

weighted average interest rate of 9%. In addition, we had \$361 million of letters of credit and bid and performance bonds under these uncommitted facilities. The carrying value of our short-term borrowings approximates their fair value as of December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****11. Long-term Debt**

We have issued various senior notes, all of which rank equally with our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, have semi-annual interest payments and no sinking fund requirements. Our long-term debt consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
6.625% Senior Notes due 2011	\$ 183,647	\$ 352,872
5.95% Senior Notes due 2012	272,897	599,380
5.15% Senior Notes due 2013	298,586	511,273
4.95% Senior Notes due 2013	252,412	253,203
5.50% Senior Notes due 2016	358,208	359,585
6.35% Senior Notes due 2017	599,656	599,615
6.00% Senior Notes due 2018	498,050	497,782
9.625% Senior Notes due 2019	1,032,959	1,033,818
5.125% Senior Notes due 2020	798,917	
6.50% Senior Notes due 2036	595,940	595,880
6.80% Senior Notes due 2037	298,215	298,192
7.00% Senior Notes due 2038	498,433	498,376
9.875% Senior Notes due 2039	247,136	247,118
6.75% Senior Notes due 2040	597,570	
4.80% Secured Borrowing	172,004	
Foreign bank and other debt denominated in foreign currencies	15,299	12,933
Capital and Other Lease Obligations	23,660	2,548
Other	3,800	2,757
	6,747,389	5,865,332
Less amounts due in one year	217,391	18,074
Long-term debt	\$ 6,529,998	\$ 5,847,258

The following is a summary of scheduled long-term debt maturities by year (in thousands):

2011	\$ 217,391
2012	324,386
2013	572,687
2014	28,187
2015	29,634
Thereafter	5,575,104

\$ 6,747,389

In September 2010, we completed a \$1.4 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$800 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due in 2020 (5.125% Senior Notes) and (ii) \$600 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due in 2040 (6.75% Senior Notes). Net proceeds of \$1.386 billion were used to fund our bond tender offer that commenced in September 2010 and repay short-term borrowings on our revolving credit facilities.

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In September 2010, we commenced a cash tender offer for up to \$700 million aggregate principal amount of specified series of our outstanding debt. Pursuant to the tender-offer terms, we repurchased \$167 million of our 6.625% senior notes due 2011 and incurred an expense of \$11 million for the premium we paid on the repurchase. In October 2010, we completed the tender offer by repurchasing \$327 million and \$206 million of our 5.95% senior notes due 2012 and 5.15% senior notes due 2013, respectively. We paid a \$44 million premium on these bonds tendered and incurred a charge of \$43 million in the fourth quarter of 2010.

In January 2009, we completed a \$1.25 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$1 billion of 9.625% Senior Notes due in 2019 (9.625% Senior Notes) and (ii) \$250 million of 9.875% Senior Notes due in 2039 (9.875% Senior Notes).

In March 2008, we completed a \$1.5 billion long-term debt offering comprised of (i) \$500 million of 5.15% Senior Notes due in 2013 (5.15% Senior Notes), (ii) \$500 million of 6.00% Senior Notes due 2018 (6.00% Senior Notes) and (iii) \$500 million of 7.00% Senior Notes due 2038 (7.00% Senior Notes).

The weighted average effective interest rates on our Senior Notes for 2010 was 6.67%. The effective rate was determined after giving consideration to the effect of interest rate derivatives accounted for as hedges and the amortization of any discounts (See Note 13).

In June 2010, we entered into a secured loan agreement with a third-party financial institution and received proceeds of \$180 million. The note bears interest at a rate of 4.8% and will be repaid in monthly installments over seven years. The loan is secured by equipment located in the United States, and is included in long-term debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Accounts Receivable Factoring

We have entered into an accounts receivable sales program to sell accounts receivable related to Latin America to third party financial institutions. We sold approximately \$395 million under this program during 2010. We received cash totaling \$363 million and recognized a loss of \$10 million on these sales. These transactions qualified for sale accounting under the accounting standards. The remaining amounts due to us will be paid as the third party financial institution collects on the receivables. These deferred amounts are recorded as Other Current Assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The proceeds received on the initial sale and \$16 million for collection on the deferred amounts through December 31, 2010 are included in operating cash flows in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Financial Instruments Measured and Recognized at Fair Value

There is a hierarchy that classifies valuation inputs into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based upon our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. Classification of a financial asset or liability within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value

measurement.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

At December 31, 2010, we did not have non-derivative assets or liabilities measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis. The following table presents our non-derivative assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

	December 31, 2009			Total (Restated)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (Restated) (In thousands)	
Other Assets:				
Other investments	\$	\$ 40,822	\$	\$ 40,822
Other Current Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration on acquisition (See Note 3)			59,563	59,563

During the first quarter of 2010, we received proceeds of approximately \$42 million from the redemption of our other investments recorded at fair value at December 31, 2009. The proceeds are included in investing activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended March 31, 2010.

The following table provides a summary of changes in fair value of our Level 3 financial liability as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009 (Restated)
	(In thousands)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 59,563	\$
Contingent consideration on acquisition (See Note 3)		83,836
Payment of contingent consideration on acquisition	(46,966)	
Gain on contingent consideration on acquisition included in earnings	(12,597)	(24,273)
Balance at end of period	\$	\$ 59,563

The gains recorded during 2010 and 2009 are included in the Selling, General and Administrative Attributable to Segments line in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments

Our other financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, foreign currency exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable and short and long-term debt. With the exception of

long-term debt, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair value.

The fair value of outstanding debt fluctuates with changes in applicable interest rates. Fair value will exceed carrying value when the current market interest rate is lower than the interest rate at which the debt was originally issued. The fair value of a company's debt is a measure of its current value under present market conditions. It does not impact the financial statements under current accounting rules. The fair value of our long-term debt was established based on quoted market prices.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The fair value and carrying value of the our long-term debt and current portion of long-term debt is provided as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Fair value	\$ 7,329,299	\$ 6,303,203
Carrying value	6,747,389	5,865,332

13. Derivative Instruments

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency and changes in interest rates. From time to time, we may enter into derivative financial instrument transactions to manage or reduce our market risk. We manage our debt portfolio to achieve an overall desired position of fixed and floating rates and we may employ interest rate swaps as a tool to achieve that goal. The major risks from interest rate derivatives include changes in the interest rates affecting the fair value of such instruments, potential increases in interest expense due to market increases in floating interest rates and the creditworthiness of the counterparties in such transactions. In light of events in the global credit markets and the potential impact of these events on the liquidity of the banking industry, we continue to monitor the creditworthiness of our counterparties, which are multinational commercial banks.

The fair values of all our outstanding derivative instruments are determined using a model with Level 2 inputs including quoted market prices for contracts with similar terms and maturity dates.

Interest Rate Swaps

We use interest rate swaps to help mitigate exposures related to interest rate movements. Amounts paid or received upon termination of the interest rate swaps accounted for as fair value hedges represent the fair value of the agreements at the time of termination and are recorded as an adjustment to the carrying value of the related debt. These amounts are amortized as a reduction (in the case of gains) or as an increase (in the case of losses) to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had net unamortized gains of \$55 million and \$68 million, respectively, associated with interest rate swap terminations.

Cash Flow Hedges

In 2008, we entered into interest rate derivative instruments to hedge projected exposures to interest rates in anticipation of a debt offering. Those hedges were terminated at the time of the issuance of the debt and the loss on these hedges is being amortized from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had net unamortized losses of \$13 million associated with our cash flow hedge terminations.

Other Derivative Instruments

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts aggregating to \$925 million and \$1,062 million, respectively, which were entered into to hedge exposure to currency fluctuations in various foreign currencies, including, but not limited to, the British pound sterling, the Canadian dollar, the euro and the Norwegian krone. The total estimated fair value of these contracts and amounts owed associated with closed contracts resulted in a net liability of approximately \$14 million and \$9 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in Other, Net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

We have cross-currency swaps between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar to hedge certain exposures to the Canadian dollar. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had notional amounts outstanding of \$215 million and

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\$263 million, respectively. The total estimated fair value of these contracts at December 31, 2010 and 2009 resulted in a liability of \$35 million and \$26 million, respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges, and the changes in fair value of the contracts are recorded each period in Other, Net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

The fair values of outstanding derivative instruments are summarized as follows:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	Classifications
	(In thousands)		
Derivative assets not designated as hedges:			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 8,155	\$ 9,831	Other Current Assets
Derivative liabilities not designated as hedges:			
Foreign exchange contracts	21,664	18,939	Other Current Liabilities
Cross-currency swap contracts	34,783	26,170	Other Liabilities

14. Shareholders Equity

Accumulated other comprehensive income is comprised of the following:

	2010	December 31, 2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Cumulative translation adjustment	\$ 193,077	\$ 188,768	\$ (190,317)
Cumulative defined benefit plan adjustments	(28,195)	(60,636)	(62,444)
Deferred loss on derivative instruments, net of amortization	(12,764)	(13,390)	(14,000)
	\$ 152,118	\$ 114,742	\$ (266,761)

Changes in our Issued and Treasury shares during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Issued	Treasury
	(In thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2007	727,204	(49,018)
Shares issued for acquisitions		7,709
Equity awards granted, vested and exercised	1,433	924
Other	52	18

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Balance at December 31, 2008	728,689	(40,367)
Shares issued for acquisitions	29,578	5,398
Equity awards granted, vested and exercised		6,030
Other	180	138
Balance at December 31, 2009	758,447	(28,801)
Shares issued for acquisitions		1,780
Equity awards granted, vested and exercised		4,181
Other		202
Balance at December 31, 2010	758,447	(22,638)

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Authorized Shares

At December 31, 2010, we were authorized to issue 1,137,669,955 registered shares and conditionally authorized to issue 379,223,318 registered shares.

Warrants

At December 31, 2010, we had outstanding warrants to purchase up to 12.9 million of our shares at a price of \$15.00 per share. The warrants remain exercisable until February 28, 2012 and are subject to adjustment for changes in our capital structure or the issuance of dividends in cash, securities or property. Upon exercise by the holders, settlement may occur through physical delivery, net share settlement, net cash settlement or a combination of those choices. The net cash settlement option upon exercise is at our sole discretion.

15. Share-Based Compensation

Incentive Plans

The Weatherford International Ltd. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Omnibus Plan) provides for awards of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted share awards (RSA), restricted share units (RSU), performance share awards, performance unit awards, other share-based awards and cash-based awards to any employee or our non-employee directors. In June 2010, the Weatherford International Ltd. 2010 Omnibus Incentive Plan (2010 Omnibus Plan) was approved by our shareholders. This plan permits the grant of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted share awards, restricted share units, performance share awards, performance unit awards, other share-based awards and cash-based awards to any employee, non-employee director and other individual service providers or any affiliate. The 2010 Omnibus Plan is similar to our 2006 Omnibus Plan.

The provisions of each award vary based on the type of award granted and are specified by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. Those awards, such as stock options that are based on a specific contractual term, will be granted with a term not to exceed ten years. Upon grant of an RSA, the participant has the rights of a shareholder, including but not limited to the right to vote such shares and the right to receive any dividends paid on such shares. Recipients of RSU awards do not have the rights of a shareholder until such date as the shares are issued or transferred to the recipient. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 8.4 million shares were available for grant under the 2010 Omnibus Plan and approximately 1.8 million shares were available for grant under the 2006 Omnibus Plan.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

We recognized the following employee share-based compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

Year Ended December 31,		
2010	2009	2008
(In thousands)		

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Share-based compensation	\$ 98,725	\$ 110,359	\$ 101,416
Related tax benefit	34,554	38,626	35,496

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Options***

A summary of option activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, is presented below:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	12,848,036	\$ 8.42	5.08	\$ 124,787
Granted				
Exercised	(1,008,492)	4.78		
Forfeited	(20,000)	23.75		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	11,819,544	8.70	4.20	166,624
Vested or Expected to Vest at December 31, 2010	11,819,544	8.70	4.20	166,624
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	11,482,894	8.37	4.18	165,698

Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to or greater than the fair market value of our shares as of the date of grant. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options awarded. The estimated fair value of our stock options is expensed over their vesting period, which is generally one to four years. There were no stock options granted during 2010, 2009 or 2008. The intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$12 million, \$18 million and \$46 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there was less than \$1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to our unvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of less than one year.

Restricted Share Awards and Restricted Share Units

A summary of RSAs and RSUs activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 is presented below:

	RSA	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	RSU	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-Vested at December 31, 2009	6,541,985	\$ 22.84	6,292,484	\$ 23.20
Granted	523,800	15.99	852,311	16.74
Vested	(2,367,280)	21.56	(2,014,697)	22.58
Forfeited	(430,412)	24.73	(914,670)	20.43

Non-Vested at December 31, 2010	4,268,093	22.59	4,215,428	22.76
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RSAs and RSUs vest based on continued employment, generally over a two to five-year period. The fair value of RSAs and RSUs is determined based on the closing price of our shares on the date of grant. The total fair value, less assumed forfeitures, is expensed over the vesting period. The weighted-average grant date fair value of RSAs and RSUs granted during the years ended 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$16.45, \$13.67 and \$32.55, respectively. The total fair value of RSAs and RSUs vested during the years ended 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$96 million, \$99 million and \$40 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$144 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSAs and RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of two years.

Performance Units

During 2010, we issued performance units, which will vest ratably over a three-year period assuming continued employment and if the Company meets certain market-based performance goals. The weighted average

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grant date fair value of our performance units was determined through use of the Monte Carlo simulation method. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$8 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to performance units.

A summary of performance unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 is presented below:

	Performance Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Granted	1,089,517	\$ 12.41
Forfeited	(103,062)	13.19
Non-Vested at December 31, 2010	986,455	12.32

Executive Deferred Compensation Plan

Under our Executive Deferred Compensation Stock Ownership Plan (the EDC Plan), a portion of the compensation for certain key employees, including officers and employee directors, can be deferred for payment after retirement or termination of employment. We established a grantor trust to fund the benefits under the EDC Plan. The funds provided to such trust are invested by an independent trustee in shares of our stock, which are purchased by the trustee on the open market. The assets of the trust are available to satisfy the claims of all our general creditors in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency. Accordingly, the shares held by the trust and our liability under the EDC Plan are included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as Treasury Shares. Effective December 31, 2008, we suspended the EDC Plan. While the plan is suspended, no new participants may join the plan and no further deferrals of compensation or matching contributions will be made under the plan unless and until our Board of Directors determines otherwise.

16. Retirement and Employee Benefit Plans

We have defined contribution plans covering certain employees. Contribution expenses related to these plans totaled \$43 million, \$36 million and \$32 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2009, we adopted an update to existing accounting standards that amends the requirements for employers' disclosures about plan assets for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The objectives of this update are to provide users of financial statements with an understanding of how investment allocation decisions are made, the major categories of assets held by the plans, the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets, significant concentration of risk within the company's plan assets, and, for fair value measurements determined using significant unobservable inputs, a reconciliation of changes between the beginning and ending balances.

We have defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering certain U.S. and international employees. Plan benefits are generally based on factors such as age, compensation levels and years of service.

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The changes in benefit obligations were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	United States	International	United States	International
	(In thousands)			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 143,399	\$ 130,686	\$ 121,922	\$ 143,408
Adjustment to beginning of year benefit obligation(1)				(34,139)
Service cost	1,032	5,205	3,085	6,964
Interest cost	4,634	6,858	7,805	7,195
Plan participants contributions				227
Amendments		150	30,244	
Curtailements	(34,143)	(1,608)	(1,341)	(176)
Settlements	(32,779)	(3,044)	(12,881)	
Divestitures		(902)		
Actuarial (gain)/loss	7,905	17,637	(4,312)	(7,273)
Currency fluctuations		(4,007)		16,871
Benefits paid	(836)	(3,524)	(1,123)	(2,391)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 89,212	\$ 147,451	\$ 143,399	\$ 130,686

(1) See note following change in plan assets.

We have a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP), which provides pension benefits to certain executives upon retirement. This plan is a nonqualified, unfunded retirement plan and was amended effective March 31, 2010, to freeze the benefits under the plan. This resulted in the curtailment shown above for the U.S. The SERP was further amended effective April 8, 2010, to allow participants a one-time option to convert their vested, fixed-amount, dollar-denominated benefits under the SERP into equity-denominated benefits. The amendment permitted participants in the SERP to make a one-time irrevocable election before June 7, 2010 to convert between 50% and 100% of their cash balance under the plan into units representing the right to receive registered shares in the Company. During May 2010, the remaining participants elected to convert approximately \$76 million of their cash entitlement into approximately 4.7 million shares, which was based on the closing share price on the date of the election. In addition, during 2010, four executives in the plan left the Company resulting in the settlement shown above for the U.S. At December 31, 2010, the projected benefit obligation of the SERP was \$77 million.

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The changes in plan assets were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	United States	International	United States	International
	(In thousands)			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 8,176	\$ 89,553	\$ 7,096	\$ 96,593
Adjustment to beginning of year fair value of plan assets(1)				(34,139)
Actual return on plan assets	1,073	6,564	1,715	8,212
Employer contributions	526	7,273	341	8,383
Plan participants contributions				227
Settlements		(3,044)		
Divestitures		(430)		
Currency fluctuations		(3,275)		12,140
Benefits paid	(836)	(2,737)	(976)	(1,863)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	8,939	93,904	8,176	89,553
Funded status	\$ (80,273)	\$ (53,547)	\$ (135,223)	\$ (41,133)

- (1) Effective January 1, 2009, our disclosures for one of our international plans reflect the defined benefit related amounts only. In previous years, the plan calculations included both the defined benefit obligations and assets and the defined contribution obligations and assets as the plan is not formally divided. In an effort to provide clarity to the defined benefit obligation specifically, we requested that the actuary begin to capture the data separately starting in 2009. As a result, the defined contribution obligation and assets were carved out of the disclosure as shown above and only the true defined benefit obligations and assets remain. In addition, the expense shown in the defined benefit disclosure for the year ended December 31, 2009, is only the defined benefit related expense for this plan and the defined contribution related expense for this plan is disclosed with our other sponsored defined contribution plans at the beginning of this footnote.

The amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows:

	December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	United States	International	United States	International
	(In thousands)			

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Noncurrent assets	\$	\$ 2,642	\$	\$ 4,526
Current liabilities	(66)	(826)	(10,886)	(542)
Noncurrent liabilities	(80,207)	(55,363)	(124,337)	(45,117)

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Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows:

	2010		December 31,		2009	
	United		United		United	International
	States	International	States	International	States	International
	(In thousands)					
Net loss	\$ 14,506	\$ 25,988	\$ 41,113		\$ 10,903	
Net prior service costs (credit)	498	(601)	40,631		(811)	
Net transition asset						(16)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 15,004	\$ 25,387	\$ 81,744		\$ 10,076	

The accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans was \$84 million and \$104 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for the U.S. plans and \$129 million and \$116 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for the international plans.

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets or accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010		2009	
	United		United	International
	States	International	States	International
	(In thousands)			
Plans with projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:				
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 89,212	\$ 116,617	\$ 143,399	\$ 100,953
Fair value of plan assets	8,939	60,428	8,176	55,295
Plans with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:				
Accumulated benefit obligation	83,877	73,728	103,752	69,750
Fair value of plan assets	8,939	32,665	8,176	32,362

The components of net periodic benefit cost during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

2010	2009	2008
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	United States	International	United States	International	United States	International
	(In thousands)					
Service cost	\$ 1,032	\$ 5,205	\$ 3,085	\$ 6,964	\$ 2,879	\$ 13,557
Interest cost	4,634	6,858	7,805	7,195	6,017	9,905
Expected return on plan assets	(595)	(4,712)	(630)	(4,031)	(687)	(8,700)
Amortization of transition asset				(4)		(4)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1,578	(42)	3,908	(48)	1,833	(47)
Settlements/curtailments	37,126	(1,188)	4,760		5,621	(126)
Amortization of net loss	1,320	(76)	6,340	993	3,862	319
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 45,095	\$ 6,045	\$ 25,268	\$ 11,069	\$ 19,525	\$ 14,904

United States plans		6.00
International plans	2.00 - 4.50	2.00 - 4.70

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The weighted average assumption rates used for net periodic benefit costs were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Discount rate:			
United States plans	5.25%	5.75 - 6.25%	5.75 - 6.00%
International plans	1.68 - 8.00	1.68 - 6.00	1.94 - 5.60
Expected return on plan assets:			
United States plans	7.00	7.00	7.00
International plans	4.60 - 6.46	4.20 - 7.05	4.20 - 7.34
Rate of compensation increase:			
United States plans		8.00	8.00
International plans	2.00 - 4.70	2.00 - 5.15	2.00 - 4.77

In determining the overall expected long-term rate of return for plan assets, we take into consideration the historical experience as well as future expectations of the asset mix involved. As different investments yield different returns, each asset category must be reviewed individually and then weighted for significance in relation to the total portfolio.

The following table presents the fair values of the Company's pension plan assets as of December 31, 2010. United States and International plans are combined below as there is only one United States plan with assets. For an explanation of the various levels, see Note 12.

	Level	Level 2	Total
	1		
		(In thousands)	
Investment funds(1)	\$	\$ 93,904	\$ 93,904
Common/collective trust funds(2)		8,939	8,939
Total assets at fair value	\$	\$ 102,843	\$ 102,843

(1) These international funds invest in the following: 5% cash, 9% U.S. equities, 39% non-U.S. equities, 37% non-U.S. fixed income securities, 6% property and 4% other.

(2) These U.S. funds invest in 63% equities and 37% fixed income securities.

The following table presents the fair values of the Company's pension plan assets as of December 31, 2009. United States and International plans are combined below as there is only one United States plan with assets. For an explanation of the various levels, see Note 12.

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
		(In thousands)	
Investment funds(1)	\$	\$ 86,765	\$ 86,765
Common/collective trust funds(2)		8,176	8,176
Cash	2,788		2,788
Total assets at fair value	\$ 2,788	\$ 94,941	\$ 97,729

(1) These international funds invest in the following: 4% cash, 6% U.S. equities, 39% non-U.S. equities, 41% non-U.S. fixed income securities, 7% property and 3% other.

(2) These U.S. funds invest in 62% equities and 38% fixed income securities.

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Common/collective trust funds are valued at the net asset value of shares in the fund as determined by the issuer which are based on the fair value of the underlying assets. Investment funds are valued by the issuer based on the fair value of the underlying assets.

In the U.S., our investment strategy includes a balanced approach with target allocation percentages of 60% equity investments and 40% fixed income investments. For the international plans, the assets are invested primarily in equity investments as they are expected to provide a higher long-term rate of return. Our pension investment strategy worldwide prohibits a direct investment in our own stock.

In 2011, we expect to contribute less than \$1 million in the U.S. and \$8 million internationally to our pension and other postretirement benefit plans. In addition, the following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service and anticipated settlements, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

	United States	International
	(In thousands)	
2011	\$ 10,546	\$ 2,941
2012	8,411	2,035
2013	7,806	3,709
2014	7,051	3,088
2015	6,554	4,045
2016-2020	53,876	25,397

17. Income Taxes

As discussed in Note 2, we have restated our provision for income taxes and related balance sheet accounts for 2009 and 2008 in the following tables below. The components of Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009 (Restated)	2008 (Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Domestic	\$ 18,104	\$ (470,793)	\$ 519,074
Foreign	186,485	754,276	1,147,459
	\$ 204,589	\$ 283,483	\$ 1,666,533

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Our income tax benefit (provision) from continuing operations consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009 (Restated)	2008 (Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Current:			
U.S. federal and state income taxes	\$ (34,898)	\$ 75,532	\$ (118,446)
Foreign	(207,790)	(293,485)	(338,701)
Total current	(242,688)	(217,953)	(457,147)
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	(72,370)	69,221	73,837
Foreign	17,337	61,549	10,473
Total deferred	(55,033)	130,770	84,310
	\$ (297,721)	\$ (87,183)	\$ (372,837)

The restatement increased our provision for income taxes by \$68 million in 2009 and \$123 million in 2008, primarily due to the income tax consequences of certain intercompany transactions inappropriately tax-effected. The correction of the tax-effect of these intercompany transactions resulted in an increase to our current tax expense of \$100 million in 2009 and an increase of \$106 million in 2008. In addition, we recorded other adjustments to our tax provision to correct for certain errors and items recorded in the improper period. These other adjustments resulted in a decrease to our total tax provision in 2009 of \$32 million, which is primarily comprised of an adjustment to the cumulative differences between book and tax basis of fixed assets and intangibles and an adjustment related to differences between accrued tax expense and tax expense per the filed tax returns. Our total 2008 tax provision was increased by \$17 million, which is primarily comprised of an adjustment related to differences between accrued tax expense and tax expense per the filed tax returns.

The difference between the tax (provision) benefit at the statutory federal income tax rate and the tax (provision) benefit attributable to Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes for the three years ended December 31, 2010 is analyzed below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009 (Restated)	2008 (Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Statutory federal income tax rate	\$ (71,606)	\$ (99,219)	\$ (583,287)

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Effect of state income tax, net and alternative minimum tax	(6,693)	(8,268)	(11,177)
Effect of domestic non-deductible expenses	(8,873)	(11,005)	(20,610)
Change in valuation allowance	(31,641)	(636)	(4,574)
Effect of foreign income tax, net	(153,754)	37,159	258,222
Change in income tax reserve	(20,615)	(7,101)	(9,302)
Effect of change in statutory rates	(1,428)	6,365	(1,782)
Other	(3,111)	(4,478)	(327)
	\$ (297,721)	\$ (87,183)	\$ (372,837)

The effect of foreign income taxes for 2009 and 2008 above includes the effect of the restatement for the intercompany transactions inappropriately tax-effected.

During 2010, we recorded expense of approximately \$124 million related to the restructuring of our Latin America operations. During 2008, we recorded a benefit of approximately \$100 million related to foreign

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taxes paid that will be used to reduce our future United States tax liability. Both of these adjustments are presented in effect of foreign income tax, net for 2010 and 2008.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the financial statements. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on enacted tax laws and rates currently in effect in each of the jurisdictions in which we have operations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current according to the classification of the related asset or liability for financial reporting.

The components of the net deferred tax asset (liability) attributable to continuing operations were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Restated)	
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Domestic and foreign operating losses	\$ 525,163	\$ 447,521
Accrued liabilities and reserves	136,809	157,429
Tax credits	52,348	102,289
Other differences between financial and tax basis	49,028	98,247
Differences between financial and tax basis inventory	62,057	47,258
Valuation allowance	(102,794)	(70,349)
 Total deferred tax assets	 722,611	 782,395
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(316,682)	(275,475)
Goodwill and other intangibles	(192,906)	(179,413)
Unremitted foreign earnings		(22,585)
Other differences between financial and tax basis	(50,231)	(60,940)
 Total deferred tax liabilities	 (559,819)	 (538,413)
 Net deferred tax assets	 \$ 162,792	 \$ 243,982

The overall increase in the valuation allowance in 2010 is primarily attributable to the establishment of a valuation allowance against net operating losses (NOLs) and tax credits in various jurisdictions. Management's assessment is that the character and nature of future taxable income may not allow us to realize the tax benefits of the NOLs and tax credits within the allowable carryforward period. Therefore, an appropriate valuation allowance has been made.

In 2010, we did not provide additional taxes for the anticipated repatriation of earnings of our foreign subsidiaries because their earnings are deemed to be indefinitely reinvested, which represents a change from the prior year. As a

result of this change, we recognized a tax benefit in 2010 of \$23 million. If the earnings in our foreign subsidiaries were not indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2010, the estimated tax expense would be approximately \$144 million, net.

At December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$1.7 billion of NOLs, \$85 million of which were generated by certain domestic subsidiaries prior to their acquisition by us. The use of these acquired domestic NOLs is subject to limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code and is also restricted to the taxable income of the subsidiaries generating these losses. Loss carryforwards, if not utilized, will expire at various dates from 2011 through 2030.

Table of Contents**WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A tabular reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of the period is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009 (Restated)	2008 (Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 63,466	\$ 55,979	\$ 44,577
Additions as a result of tax positions taken during a prior period	20,059	13,007	11,263
Reductions as a result of tax positions taken during a prior period	(15,526)	(2,259)	(71)
Additions as a result of tax positions taken during the current period	4,106	1,991	2,977
Reductions relating to settlements with taxing authorities	(9,397)	(3,933)	(2,767)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(1,986)	(1,319)	
Balance at end of year	\$ 60,722	\$ 63,466	\$ 55,979

Our tabular reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits above has been restated primarily to correct for unrecognized tax benefits that had been inappropriately included in current income taxes payable. This resulted in an increase to the beginning balance of unrecognized tax benefits of \$11 million in 2009 and \$7 million in 2008.

All of the unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized in future periods, would impact our effective tax rate.

To the extent penalties and interest would be assessed on any underpayment of income tax, such amounts have been accrued and classified as a component of income tax expense in the financial statements. This is an accounting policy election made by us that is a continuation of our historical policy and will continue to be consistently applied in the future. We recognized a benefit of approximately \$4 million relating to interest for the period ended December 31, 2010. We recognized \$8 million and \$2 million of expense relating to interest for the periods ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. We recognized approximately \$1 million and \$5 million of penalties for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. Penalties during the year ended December 31, 2008 were immaterial. The amounts in the table above exclude accrued interest and penalties of \$23 million, \$28 million and \$14 million at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We are subject to income tax in many of the approximately 100 countries where we operate including major operations in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Many of our subsidiaries are open to examination in the United Kingdom and Canada dating from 2003 through December 31, 2010. We are open to examination in the United States for tax years ended December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2009.

We do not anticipate a significant change in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

18. Disputes, Litigation and Contingencies***U.S. Government and Internal Investigations***

We are currently involved in government and internal investigations involving various areas of our operations.

Until 2003, we participated in the United Nations oil-for-food program governing sales of goods and services into Iraq. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the SEC have undertaken investigations of our participation in the oil-for-food program and have subpoenaed certain documents in connection with these investigations. We have cooperated fully with these investigations. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

investigate this matter. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigations, financial or otherwise.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry & Security, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), DOJ and SEC have undertaken investigations of allegations of improper sales of products and services by the Company and its subsidiaries in certain sanctioned countries. We have cooperated fully with this investigation. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to investigate these matters and to cooperate fully with these agencies. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigation, financial or otherwise.

In light of this investigation and of U.S. and foreign policy environment and the inherent uncertainties surrounding these countries, we decided in September 2007 to direct our foreign subsidiaries to discontinue doing business in countries that are subject to comprehensive U.S. economic and trade sanctions, specifically Cuba, Iran, and Sudan, as well as Syria. Effective September 2007, we ceased entering into any new contracts in these countries and began an orderly discontinuation and winding down of our existing business in these sanctioned countries. Effective March 31, 2008, we substantially completed our winding down of business in these countries. We can complete the withdrawal process only pursuant to licenses issued by OFAC. Our remaining activities in Iran, Sudan and Syria include ongoing withdrawal activities such as attempts to collect accounts receivable, attempts to settle tax liabilities or legal claims and attempts to recover or liquidate assets, including equipment and funds. Certain of our subsidiaries continue to conduct business in countries such as Myanmar that are subject to more limited U.S. trading sanctions.

The DOJ and SEC are investigating our compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other laws worldwide. We have retained legal counsel, reporting to our audit committee, to investigate these matters and to cooperate fully with the DOJ and SEC. As part of our investigations, we have uncovered potential violations of U.S. law in connection with activities in West Africa. We have begun negotiations with the government agencies to resolve these matters, but we cannot yet anticipate the timing, outcome or possible impact of the ultimate resolution of the investigations, financial or otherwise.

The DOJ, SEC and other agencies and authorities have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals for violations of trade sanctions laws, the FCPA and other federal statutes including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties and modifications to business practices and compliance programs. In recent years, these agencies and authorities have entered into agreements with, and obtained a range of penalties against, several public corporations and individuals in similar investigations, under which civil and criminal penalties were imposed, including in some cases fines and other penalties and sanctions in the tens and hundreds of millions of dollars. These agencies are seeking to impose penalties against us for past conduct, but the ultimate amount of any penalties we may pay currently cannot be reasonably estimated. Under trade sanctions laws, the DOJ may also seek to impose modifications to business practices, including immediate cessation of all business activities in specific countries or other limitations that decrease our business, and modifications to compliance programs, which may increase compliance costs. Any injunctive relief, disgorgement, fines, penalties, sanctions or imposed modifications to business practices resulting from these investigations could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, our historical activities in sanctioned countries, such as Sudan and Iran, could result in certain investors, such as government sponsored pension funds, divesting or not investing in our registered shares. Based on available information, we cannot predict what, if any, actions the DOJ, SEC or other authorities will take in our situation or the effect any such actions will have on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. To

the extent we violated trade sanctions laws, the FCPA, or other laws or regulations, fines and other penalties may be imposed. Because these matters are now pending before the indicated agencies, there can be no assurance that actual fines or penalties, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

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To date, we have incurred \$49 million for costs in connection with our exit from sanctioned countries and incurred \$113 million for legal and professional fees in connection with complying with and conducting these on-going investigations.

Macondo Litigation

On April 20, 2010, the Deepwater Horizon rig operating under contract with BP at the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico exploded and sank, resulting in 11 deaths, several injuries and significant damages to property and the environment.

Weatherford provided the following services and products to BP on the Macondo well: (1) connected and tightened four intermediate casing strings and one tapered production string (long string); (2) furnished a liner hanger on one casing string; (3) furnished centralizers, most of which were not used in the well, and (4) provided float equipment on the long string. The float equipment consisted of a reamer shoe, a float collar and wiper plugs. The float collar is designed to control backflow or ingress of the cement through the shoe track while the cement hardens. At the time of the explosion, Weatherford had two employees on the Deepwater Horizon; they sustained minor injuries.

As a result of the explosion, approximately 400 lawsuits were filed, mainly for personal injuries, wrongful death and pollution damage. Weatherford is currently named, along with BP and other defendants, in several dozen of these lawsuits. The United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued an order centralizing most of these cases in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The pollution damage complaints generally refer to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and allege, among other things, negligence and gross negligence by Weatherford and other defendants. They allege that Weatherford and the other defendants are responsible for property damage, trespass, nuisance and economic loss as a result of environmental pollution and generally seek awards of unspecified economic, compensatory, and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief. Additional lawsuits may be filed in the future relating to the Macondo incident.

Weatherford was not designated as a Responsible Party, as that term is defined by OPA. Therefore, Weatherford was not charged with responsibility for cleaning up the oil or handling any claims. The Responsible Party may make a claim for contribution against any other party it alleges contributed to the oil spill. Since Weatherford has not been named a Responsible Party, we intend to seek to be dismissed from any and all OPA-related claims and to seek indemnity from any and all liability under OPA.

In the master service contract between BP and Weatherford, under which Weatherford provided products and services to BP related to the Macondo well, BP agreed to save, indemnify, release, defend and hold harmless [Weatherford, its subcontractors and their affiliates, directors, officers and employees] from and against any claim of whatsoever nature arising from pollution and/or contamination including without limitation such pollution or contamination from the reservoir . BP further agreed to save, indemnify, release, defend and hold harmless [Weatherford, its subcontractors and their affiliates, directors, officers and employees] from and against any claims, losses, damages, costs (including legal costs) expenses and liabilities resulting from...blowout, fire, explosion, cratering or any uncontrolled well condition (including the costs to control a wild well and the removal of debris) . These indemnity provisions include direct claims asserted against Weatherford by third parties and any claim by BP for contribution under OPA. These indemnities apply regardless of the cause of the condition giving rise to the claim. The indemnities exclude claims for injury to Weatherford's employees and subcontractors. However, as injuries to our two employees were minor, we do not anticipate any significant liabilities with respect to our employees.

We believe that the indemnification obligations of BP are valid and enforceable. However, BP may seek to avoid its indemnification obligations. Should a court determine that the wrongful death and personal injury indemnity provisions are unenforceable, Weatherford might be liable for injuries to, or the death of, BP personnel

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

and personnel of third party contractors if a case is adversely determined. The cause of the Macondo incident remains under investigation and has yet to be determined.

If BP were to avoid its indemnities regarding personal injury and a case is adversely determined against Weatherford with respect to the Macondo incident, Weatherford believes its exposure to personal injury/death claims is within the limits of its insurance coverage. Weatherford has a self-insured retention of \$2 million. Above that amount, Weatherford has aggregate liability insurance coverage with limits of \$303 million. Weatherford believes all claims for personal injury made against Weatherford, even if they are not covered by indemnity from BP, are covered under its various liability insurance policies, up to the \$303 million in limits. Weatherford has met individually with its insurers to discuss this matter. While some of our insurers have sent notices stating that they lack sufficient information to adequately assess coverage issues at this time, we do not currently anticipate there will be a substantive coverage dispute amongst Weatherford and its insurers.

We do not expect that we will have liability for these claims, but the litigation surrounding these matters is complex and likely to continue for some time, and the damages claimed are significant. We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these claims.

Weatherford is cooperating fully with the investigations of the accident initiated by various agencies of the U.S. Government and, to the extent requested, has responded to several subpoenas, information and document requests, and requests for testimony of employees.

Shareholder Litigation

In June and July 2010, shareholders filed suit in Weatherford's name against those directors in place before June 2010 and certain current and former members of management relating to the U.S. government and internal investigations disclosed above and in our SEC filings since 2007. In March 2011, shareholders filed suit relating to the matters described in Note 2 above and Item 9A of our Form 10-K below. We will investigate these claims appropriately. We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these claims.

Other Disputes

As a result of discussions with a customer, we reviewed how the dual exchange rate might affect amounts we receive for our U.S. dollar-denominated receivables in Venezuela. We believe our contracts are legally enforceable and our customers continue to accept our invoices. However, based on the current political and economic environment in Venezuela, we believe a loss is probable. Accordingly, we recorded a reserve of \$32 million against this exposure in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Our former Senior Vice President and General Counsel (the Executive) left the Company in June 2009. The Executive had employment agreements with us that terminated on his departure. There is currently a dispute between the Executive and us as to the amount of compensation we are obligated to pay under these employment agreements based on the Executive's separation. This dispute has not resulted in a lawsuit being filed. It is our belief that an unfavorable outcome regarding this dispute is not probable, and as such, we have not accrued for \$9 million of the Executive's claimed severance and other benefits.

Additionally, we are aware of various disputes and potential claims and are a party in various litigation involving claims against us, some of which are covered by insurance. For claims, disputes and pending litigation in which we believe a negative outcome is probable and a loss can be reasonably estimated, we have recorded a liability for the expected loss. These liabilities are immaterial to our financial condition and results of operations. In addition we have certain claims, disputes and pending litigation in which we do not believe a negative outcome is probable. If one or more negative outcomes were to occur, the impact to our financial condition could be as high as \$180 million.

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We are committed under various operating lease agreements primarily related to office space and equipment. Generally, these leases include renewal provisions and rental payments, which may be adjusted for taxes, insurance and maintenance related to the property. Future minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases are as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$ 115,679
2012	88,466
2013	60,152
2014	45,099
2015	34,368
Thereafter	188,164
	\$ 531,928

Total rent expense incurred under operating leases was approximately \$321 million, \$367 million and \$188 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

20. Segment Information**Reporting Segments**

We report the following regions as separate, distinct reporting segments: (1) North America, (2) Middle East/North Africa/Asia, (3) Europe/West Africa/FSU and (4) Latin America. Financial information by segment is summarized below. Revenues are attributable to countries based on the ultimate destination of the sale of products or performance of services. The total assets and capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, do not include the assets or activity of our discontinued operation. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Results for 2009 and 2008 have been restated to correct for previously identified immaterial errors affecting operating income that were recorded in improper periods (See Note 2).

	Year Ended December 31, 2010				Total Assets at December 31, 2010
	Net Operating Revenues	Income from Operations	Depreciation and Amortization (In thousands)	Capital Expenditures	
North America	\$ 4,166,881	\$ 695,607	\$ 327,539	\$ 242,235	\$ 6,569,694
Middle East/North Africa/Asia	2,450,503	264,647	304,993	380,581	4,921,588
Europe/West Africa/FSU	1,984,429	241,298	212,010	106,050	3,626,904

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Latin America(a)	1,618,984	53,843	181,136	219,661	2,728,061
	10,220,797	1,255,395	1,025,678	948,527	17,846,247
Corporate and Research and Development		(387,399)	21,656	28,017	1,285,407
Revaluation of Contingent Consideration		12,597			
Other(b)		(99,140)			
Total	\$ 10,220,797	\$ 781,453	\$ 1,047,334	\$ 976,544	\$ 19,131,654

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	Year Ended December 31, 2009				Total Assets at December 31, 2009 (Restated)
	Net Operating Revenues (Restated)	Income from Operations (Restated)	Depreciation and Amortization (Restated) (In thousands)	Capital Expenditures	
North America	\$ 2,762,264	\$ 190,877	\$ 315,746	\$ 276,457	\$ 6,347,978
Middle East/North Africa/Asia	2,372,798	440,371	257,065	817,635	4,572,498
Europe/West Africa/FSU	1,618,664	224,666	167,308	206,559	3,586,895
Latin America	2,079,279	279,888	152,567	228,180	3,125,376
	8,833,005	1,135,802	892,686	1,528,831	17,632,747
Corporate and Research and Development		(371,645)	16,211	40,646	1,063,943
Revaluation of Contingent Consideration		24,273			
Other(c)		(100,566)			
Total	\$ 8,833,005	\$ 687,864	\$ 908,897	\$ 1,569,477	\$ 18,696,690

	Year Ended December 31, 2008				Total Assets at December 31, 2008 (Restated)
	Net Operating Revenues	Income from Operations (Restated)	Depreciation and Amortization (In thousands)	Capital Expenditures	
North America	\$ 4,460,147	\$ 1,105,924	\$ 310,054	\$ 602,876	\$ 6,536,410
Middle East/North Africa/Asia	2,391,520	563,438	196,443	1,123,751	4,322,475
Europe/West Africa/FSU	1,539,190	374,888	119,957	393,532	2,631,648
Latin America	1,209,707	279,646	93,942	312,382	2,010,313
	9,600,564	2,323,896	720,396	2,432,541	15,500,846
Corporate and Research and Development		(328,871)	11,412	51,622	969,341
Other(d)		(39,857)			
Total	\$ 9,600,564	\$ 1,955,168	\$ 731,808	\$ 2,484,163	\$ 16,470,187

- (a) Latin America for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes a \$76 million charge for revisions to our profitability estimates on our project management contracts in Mexico and a \$32 million reserve taken against accounts receivable balances in Venezuela in light of the country's economic prognosis.
- (b) Other for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes a \$38 million charge related to our SERP which was frozen on March 31, 2010, \$61 million for severance and facility closure costs and \$7 million for legal and professional fees incurred in connection with our on-going investigations. These charges were offset by a \$7 million benefit related to the reversal of prior cost accruals for our exit from certain sanctioned countries.
- (c) Other for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes \$45 million for legal and professional fees incurred in connection with on-going investigations by the U.S. government, \$52 million for severance and facility closure costs associated with reorganization activities and \$4 million in costs related to the Company's withdrawal from certain sanctioned countries.
- (d) Other for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes \$56 million for costs incurred in connection with the Company's withdrawal from sanctioned countries, \$47 million in legal and professional fees incurred in connection with the Company's on-going investigations by the U.S. government and \$18 million for severance costs incurred for restructuring activities. These charges were partially offset by an \$81 million gain

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recognized as a result of the Company selling its 50% interest in a subsidiary it controlled to Qatar Petroleum for cash consideration of \$113 million.

Products and Services

We are a diversified international energy service and manufacturing company that provides a variety of services and equipment to the exploration, production and transmission sectors of the oil and natural gas industry. The composition of our consolidated revenues by product line is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Drilling Services	17%	16%	16%
Artificial Lift Systems	15	14	17
Well Construction	14	15	15
Integrated Drilling	12	14	6
Stimulation & Chemicals	12	8	7
Completion Systems	8	11	10
Drilling Tools	8	8	11
Wireline	6	6	8
Re-entry & Fishing	6	6	7
Pipeline & Specialty Services	2	2	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

Geographic Areas

Financial information by geographic area for each of the three years ended December 31, 2010, is summarized below. Long-lived assets are long-term assets excluding deferred tax assets of \$107 million, \$74 million and \$40 million at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	Revenues from Unaffiliated Customers				Long-lived Assets	
	2010	2009	2008		2010	2009
		(Restated)			(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands)					
United States	\$ 3,197,064	\$ 2,118,922	\$ 3,392,945	\$ 4,209,399	\$ 4,317,191	\$ 4,156,196
Mexico	617,350	1,230,605	293,224	372,238	407,603	356,210
Canada	969,818	643,342	1,067,202	1,187,136	1,197,723	1,039,899
Other Countries	5,436,565	4,840,136	4,847,193	6,763,399	6,717,822	5,312,038
	\$ 10,220,797	\$ 8,833,005	\$ 9,600,564	\$ 12,532,172	\$ 12,640,339	\$ 10,864,343

21. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Restated results for 2010 include a reduction to net income of approximately \$44 million, \$31 million and \$46 million for the first, second and third quarters, respectively, primarily attributable to the error in determining the tax consequences of intercompany amounts over multiple years (See Note 2).

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Restated results for 2009 include a reduction to net income of approximately \$20 million, \$20 million, \$18 million, and \$26 million for the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively, primarily attributable to the error in determining the tax consequences of intercompany amounts over multiple years (See Note 2).

	First (Restated)	Second (Restated)	Quarter Third (Restated)	Fourth	Total
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
2010					
Revenues	\$ 2,331,067	\$ 2,437,163	\$ 2,529,752	\$ 2,922,815	\$ 10,220,797
Gross Profit	578,607	630,412	633,896	794,601	2,637,516
Net Income (Loss)					
Attributable to					
Weatherford	(83,607)	(57,556)	99,324	(66,086)	(107,925)
Basic Earnings (Loss)					
Per Share	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted Earnings (Loss)					
Per Share	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.15)

	First (Restated)	Second (Restated)	Quarter Third (Restated)	Fourth (Restated)	Total (Restated)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
2009					
Revenues	\$ 2,254,631	\$ 1,998,427	\$ 2,144,947	\$ 2,435,000	\$ 8,833,005
Gross Profit	716,019	549,623	546,048	558,673	2,370,363
Net Income (Loss)					
Attributable to					
Weatherford	144,355	22,249	59,729	(56,192)	170,141
Basic Earnings (Loss)					
Per Share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.24
Diluted Earnings (Loss)					
Per Share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.24

22. Other Disclosures Required by Swiss Law***Balance Sheet Item***

Information regarding insurance coverage on our property, plant and equipment is presented in Note 15 (Insurance) in the Weatherford International Ltd. stand-alone statutory financial statements.

Statement of Income Item

Information regarding our personnel expenses is presented in Note 16 (Personnel Expenses) in the Weatherford International Ltd. stand-alone statutory financial statements.

Compensation and Security Ownership of Board Members and Executive Officers

The compensation and security ownership of members of the Board of Directors of Weatherford International Ltd. and of Weatherford executive officers is presented in Note 8 (Board of Directors Compensation), Note 9 (Executive Management Compensation) and Note 10 (Share Ownership – Board of Directors and Executive Management) in the Weatherford International Ltd. stand-alone statutory financial statements.

Risk Assessment

Weatherford International Ltd.'s risk assessment is presented in Note 11 (Risk Assessment Disclosure) of the Weatherford International Ltd. stand-alone statutory financial statements.

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WEATHERFORD INTERNATIONAL LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

23. Consolidating Financial Statements

As discussed in Note 2, we have restated financial information for 2009 and 2008.

During the first quarter of 2009, we completed a transaction that changed our place of incorporation from Bermuda to Switzerland. A new Swiss corporation named Weatherford International Ltd. was formed and is now the ultimate parent of the Weatherford group (Parent). The Parent guarantees the obligations of Weatherford International Ltd. incorporated in Bermuda (Weatherford Bermuda) and Weatherford International, Inc. incorporated in Delaware (Weatherford Delaware) noted below.

The following obligations of Weatherford Delaware were guaranteed by Weatherford Bermuda as of December 31, 2010 and 2009: (i) the 6.625% Senior Notes, (ii) the 5.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 6.35% Senior Notes and (iv) the 6.80% Senior Notes.

The following obligations of Weatherford Bermuda were guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware at December 31, 2009: (i) the revolving credit facilities, (ii) the 4.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 5.50% Senior Notes, (iv) the 6.50% Senior Notes, (v) the 5.15% Senior Notes, (vi) the 6.00% Senior Notes, (vii) the 7.00% Senior Notes, (viii) the 9.625% Senior Notes, (ix) the 9.875% Senior Notes and (x) issuances of notes under the commercial paper program.

In September 2010, Weatherford Bermuda issued \$800 million of 5.125% Senior Notes due 2020 and \$600 million of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2040, both of which are guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware. As a result of these transactions, the following obligations of Weatherford Bermuda were guaranteed by Weatherford Delaware at December 31, 2010: (i) the revolving credit facility, (ii) the 4.95% Senior Notes, (iii) the 5.50% Senior Notes, (iv) the 6.50% Senior Notes, (v) the 5.15% Senior Notes, (vi) the 6.00% Senior Notes, (vii) the 7.00% Senior Notes, (viii) the 9.625% Senior Notes, (ix) the 9.875% Senior Notes, (x) the 5.125% Senior Notes, (xi) the 6.75% Senior Notes and (xii) issuances of notes under the commercial paper program.

As a result of these guarantee arrangements, we are required to present the following condensed consolidating financial information. The accompanying guarantor financial information is presented on the equity method of accounting for all periods presented. Under this method, investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost and adjusted for our share in the subsidiaries' cumulative results of operations, capital contributions and distributions and other changes in equity. Elimination entries relate primarily to the elimination of investments in subsidiaries and associated intercompany balances and transactions. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2010
(In thousands)

	Parent	Bermuda	Delaware	Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidation
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 124	\$ 113,443	\$ 11,433	\$ 290,772	\$	\$ 415,772
Other Current Assets	10,018	9,107	85,342	5,971,828		6,076,295
Total Current Assets	10,142	122,550	96,775	6,262,600		6,492,067
Equity Investments in Affiliates	9,143,623	15,304,005	7,401,552	11,308,896	(43,158,076)	
Shares Held in Parent			94,105	468,801	(562,906)	
Intercompany Receivables, Net		2,233,910	420,066		(2,653,976)	
Other Assets	8,124	39,318	294,821	12,297,324		12,639,587
Total Assets	\$ 9,161,889	\$ 17,699,783	\$ 8,307,319	\$ 30,337,621	\$ (46,374,958)	\$ 19,131,654
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY						
Current Liabilities:						
Short-term Borrowings and Current Portion of Long-Term Debt						
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	\$	\$ 7,887	\$ 201,676	\$ 25,829	\$	\$ 235,392
	21,657	133,850	114,023	2,078,057		2,347,587
Total Current Liabilities	21,657	141,737	315,699	2,103,886		2,582,979
Long-term Debt		5,170,323	1,324,743	34,932		6,529,998
Intercompany Payables, Net	226,167			2,427,809	(2,653,976)	

Other Long-term
Liabilities