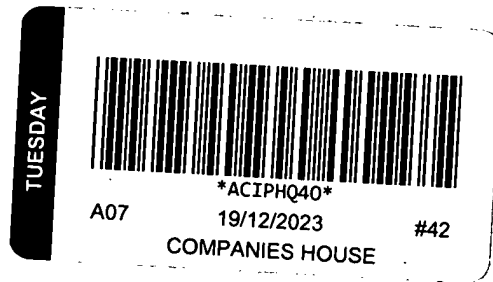


ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
FOR
QUANTINUUM LTD
(FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)



QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

DIRECTORS: I T Khan
W Shiraz

SECRETARY: T J Wells

REGISTERED OFFICE: Partnership House
Carlisle Place
London
SW1P 1BX

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09109848 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Deloitte LLP
9 Haymarket Square
Edinburgh
EH1 2DB

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their strategic report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company was established in 2014 as Cambridge Quantum Computing Limited and in November 2021, the business was combined with Honeywell Quantum Solutions (U.S.) and as a result a new holding Company called Quantinuum ("the Parent") was incorporated which is 54% owned by Honeywell International (HON) and 46% owned by Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited. The Company is 100% owned by Quantinuum.

On the 9th August 2023, the Company changed its name to Quantinuum Ltd ("the Company").

The Quantinuum Group ("the Group") made up of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, is the world's largest integrated quantum computing company, formed by the combination of Honeywell Quantum Solutions' world-leading hardware and the Company's class-leading middleware and applications. The Group accelerates quantum computing and the development of applications across chemistry, cybersecurity, finance, and optimization. Its focus is to create scalable and commercial quantum solutions to solve the world's most pressing problems in fields such as energy, logistics, climate change, and health. The Group employs over 500 individuals, including 350 scientists, at nine sites across the United States, Europe, and Japan.

The Parent remains privately held. Honeywell International and other existing shareholders invested an additional \$300 million in the Parent at close in November 2021. Honeywell has been an investor in, and commercial partner of, the Company since 2019 and cemented a long-term agreement to help manufacture the critical ion traps needed to power the quantum hardware.

In addition, in February 2022, it was announced that IBM invested further in, and is working jointly with, the Group to extend an IBM Quantum Hub (i.e., the Group will provide clients access to IBM's most advanced quantum computing processors), in an effort to expand the quantum ecosystem.

The Group has a strong IP portfolio of over 300 patents across both hardware and software and over 1,000 publications (over 200 in peer-reviewed leading journals). Following the combination, The Group provides customers with an integrated platform across hardware, middleware such as software development kits and operating system technology, and software applications.

The Group offers a unique full-stack Quantum Computing solution. Its software and applications are designed to function universally on any quantum hardware, and its hardware is designed to run any quantum software.

On the hardware front, the Group supports customers and partners across industry, government, and academia to extract value from today's noisy, intermediate-scale quantum (NISQ) devices, while pursuing the goal of fully fault-tolerant quantum computers. Its strategy of continual upgrades means that it can focus on engineering precision improvements on each component or aspect of the live system, while customers and partners benefit from regular performance uplifts.

As part of the Group, the Company itself focuses on middleware and applications, and offers:

- Quantum Origin, launched in December 2021 (targeted at cybersecurity) is the first platform to derive cryptographic keys using the output of a quantum computer; with immediate use-cases providing protection to enterprises and governments from current and advancing threats to encryption. During 2022, commercial activity relating to Quantum Origin commenced
- InQuanto, launched in May 2022 (targeted at chemistry) is a quantum computational software platform that enables computational chemists to easily experiment with a wide range of algorithms, methods, and noise mitigation strategies on today's quantum computing devices for their real-world use cases. With InQuanto, users have access to unparalleled customization and control of their quantum chemistry experiments. The Company's industrial collaborations include steel manufacturing, chemicals, semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, automotive, and energy. InQuanto V2 was released in December 2022. Commercialisation of InQuanto licences and associated Chemistry related research projects contributed to the increase in turnover in the year.
- QML (targeted at Quantum Machine Learning) looks to improve machine learning (ML) algorithms by focusing scarce quantum resources on hard subtasks, thus rendering near-term quantum computers of use in ML and optimization. The company has patented algorithms for specific quantum applications like Monte Carlo and collaborates with a range of clients in pharmaceuticals and finance, which has further contributed towards the rise in turnover in the year.
- LAMBEQ (targeted at quantum natural language processing [QNLP]) is an open-source software toolkit capable of converting sentences into a quantum circuit and is aimed at accelerating QNLP applications like text mining, language translation, text-to-speech, and automated dialogue. In March 2022, the Company released a major update to LAMBEQ, designed for a growing community of researchers, developers and users versed in quantum natural language processing (QNLP) and natural language processing (NLP).

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- TKET (targeted at chemistry, materials science, finance, and optimization) is an open-source software development toolkit, optimized for each commercially available hardware system (i.e., platform inclusive). TKET helps users maximize the power of NISQ devices and enhances every Company product, including cybersecurity key-generation platform Quantum Origin, quantum computational chemistry and material science package InQuanto, and Lambeq, the Company's quantum natural language processing and computational linguistics toolkit.

As referred to above the Company focuses on development of middleware and applications and undertook groundbreaking work in collaboration with customers during the year. Much of this work has been 'proof in concept' in nature, successfully showing customers how, in collaboration with the Company, they can harness power of quantum hardware.

Increased revenue from collaboration with customers has been matched with increased research and development costs relating directly to the 'proof of concept' work being undertaken. Along with its customer-based collaboration work, the Company continued to push the boundaries of existing knowledge within the field of quantum computing.

The increase in customer and non-customer activities necessitated additional investment in personnel and in access to quantum computing hardware, both of which significantly contributed to the increased costs of the Company.

Increased customer collaboration coupled with the commercialisation of Origin and InQuanto products as detailed above resulted in Company revenue increasing by 89% from £802,000 in 2021, to £1,515,000 in 2022. Details of the geographical spread of revenue is provided in note 3 to the financial statements. Costs of sale increased to £1,497,000 (2021: £4,000) and Administrative costs (which include non-customer research and development costs) increased to £31,835,000 (2021: £25,825,000). Further details on total research and development and personnel costs are detailed below. The investment in additional access to quantum computing hardware also had a significant impact on the Company's Statement of Financial Position, with prepaid machine credits increasing by £14,434,000 year on year.

Expenditure on research and development (R&D) in 2022 amounted to £17,438,000 (2021: £11,932,000) an increase of 46%. Staff costs form the majority of R&D spend, and in 2022 34 (72%) of the increase in average headcount comprised additional personnel engaged directly in the Company's R&D activities. The cost to the Company of the increased R&D spend in 2022 is mitigated by reclaimable RDEC of £2,119,000 (2021: £nil). In 2021 R&D relief was claimed via the Small and medium-sized enterprise R&D tax relief scheme which impacts the tax on loss.

The increase in R&D personnel as referred to above, together with the need to strengthen the Sales, Management and Administration teams in 2022 to meet the growing commercial needs of the Company, resulted in total staff costs for the year amounting to £15,335,000 (2021: £10,069,000), a year-on-year increase of £5,266,000 (52%).

The Company recorded an operating loss of £29,582,000 for the year to 31 December 2022 (2021: £25,027,000).

In April 2022, the Company leased additional premises in central London. Significant improvements were made to the new premises at a cost of £664,000, which is reflected in the increase in fixed assets.

The Company has yet to achieve commercial revenues sufficient for it to be self-funded, and is reliant on the funding from its Parent, Quantinuum to support the Company's growth and development. The Parent Company funding is made in tranches during the year and therefore the balance held in cash varies depending on the timing of funding received. This explains the fall in cash balance of £8,971,000 during the year (£21,807,000 at 31 December 2021 as compared to £12,836,000 at 31 December 2022).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Until the Company has sufficiently developed its revenue pipeline, it is reliant on funding from its Parent Company to cover any cash shortfalls.

Brexit has been identified as a principal risk as it may cause negative financial consequences to the company. The trade deal agreed with the EU avoids tariffs but introduced additional administrative impediments on cross border trading with the EU and complications regarding payment and accounting for VAT. As the Company begins to expand the amount of goods and services that it sells or purchases from EU countries there will be implications on

- Import of components:
- Export of goods
- Customs clearance and delays

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The Company also sources its scientific and engineering personnel from around the world including many EU countries. Brexit causes additional Immigration burdens and therefore a reduced talent pool of prospective recruits from the EU following the removal of free movement of staff coming from EU countries. This risk is somewhat offset by the fact that the Company will be recruiting skilled employees on sufficiently high wages to qualify for visas to work in the UK.

The Company's future success depends on our ability to retain key executives and to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel.

The Company is highly dependent on the research and development, financial, operational, scientific, software engineering, and other business expertise of our Executive Officers, as well as the other principal members of our Management, Scientific, and Software Engineering Teams. Although we have entered into employment agreements with our executive officers, each of them may terminate their employment with us at any time. The loss of the services of our executive officers or other key employees could impede the achievement of our development and sales goals in our software business and the achievement of our research, development plans. The business will have to be prepared to pay sufficient wages to recruit and retain an appropriately skilled workforce and there is a principal risk that the company will lose key staff if it does not provide an environment where its employees can develop and thrive. The Company has been able to incentivise its staff and encourage staff retention by maintaining a share option scheme.

There is a risk that the Company may become unable to protect its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The Company's future success and ability to compete depends on its ability to innovate. The Company relies on a combination of trade secrets, patents, copyrights, trademarks, NDAs, and other contractual provisions to protect its IPR. The Company may be required to incur substantial expenses and divert management attention and resources in enforcing its IPR rights and defending IPR litigation against it.

Other companies and competitors may develop technologies similar to or superior to the Company's technologies, duplicate its technologies, or design around its patents, and the Company may have or obtain patents or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit, or interfere with its ability to make, use, or sell its products. Litigation diverts substantial legal resources away from commercial legal support.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Revenue: The Company continues with its intent to commercialise its developmental activities as the market for Quantum Computing develops so an important Key Performance Indicator is to increase turnover as the Company matures. In the year ended 31 December 2022 turnover was £1,515,000 compared to £802,000 for the year 31 December 2021, an increase of 89%.

Staffing: The Company continues to focus on recruiting and retaining highly skilled staff, with average headcount increasing by 43% from 110 in 2021 to 157 in 2022. Whilst there has been a growth in Sales, Management and Administration staff to meet the growing commercial needs, 77% of staff are engaged in research and development activities, as seen in note 5 to the financial statements.

Cash at Bank: Until the Company's commercial revenues are sufficient for the Company to be self-funded, the Company is reliant on the funding from its Parent, Quantinuum to support the Company's growth and development. The Parent Company funding is made in tranches during the year and therefore the balance held in cash varies depending on the timing of funding received. This explains the fall in cash balance of £8,971,000 during the year (£21,807,000 at 31 December 2021 as compared to £12,836,000 at 31 December 2022).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company will continue its focus to provide customers with an integrated platform across hardware, middleware such as software development kits and operating system technology, and software applications.

To maintain its market leading position the Company will need to continue to invest in both its access to hardware and development of software offerings and maintain and build upon its scientific talent pool.

Approved by the Board on 14 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
W Shiraz - Director

Date 14 December 2023

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends of £nil were distributed during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: £4,706,000).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Details of future developments are provided in the Strategic Report on page 4.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year can be found in note 24 to the financial statements.

On 9th August 2023, the Company changed its name from Cambridge Quantum Computing Limited to Quantinuum Ltd.

DIRECTORS

I T Khan has held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report. Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M Koshiba – resigned 1 March 2022

N Nielsen – resigned 1 March 2022

N Fishwick – resigned 1 March 2022

R D Jesudason – resigned 1 March 2022

S Venkatarayalu – resigned 1 March 2022

W Shiraz – appointed 1 March 2022, resigned 20 April 2022, reappointed 1 August 2022

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In considering the appropriateness of this assumption, the directors have reviewed the Company's projections for the next twelve months and beyond, including cash flow forecasts.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Quantinuum, which itself is owned 54% by Honeywell International Inc., an American company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Exchange. Quantinuum has approved the Company's budget and continues to support the Company's operations and on-going R&D while the Company continues to develop and deliver its business plan. Additional funding to support future growth and delivery of our business plan will be met by Quantinuum, therefore enabling the Company to meet its obligations for the next 12 months.

Honeywell has also committed to provide financial support through at least one year plus a day beyond the date of issue of these financial statements. The Directors have assessed the ability of Honeywell to provide such support and the Directors do not have any reason to believe that Honeywell will not be in the position to provide any support as and when required.

On the above basis of their assessment, the Company's directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

Foreign currency risks

The impact of COVID-19 resulted in increased volatility in foreign exchange rates during 2022, exposing the Company to increased foreign currency risks. This was compounded by the effect of the Brexit deal on British Pound Sterling.

The Company monitors and manages the foreign currency risk relating to its operations with the assistance of the treasury department of Honeywell International Inc.

Liquidity risks

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Quantinuum (the "Parent"), which itself is owned 54% by Honeywell International Inc., an American company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Exchange. The Company ensures availability of funding for its operations through an appropriate amount of support from its Parent. The Parent approves the Company's budgets and supports the Company's operations and on-going R&D while the Company continues to develop and deliver its business plan.

Credit risks

Credit risk arises from exposure to customers. The Company's client base comprises of internationally recognized, well-established companies and institutions, and the terms and conditions of credit sales are designed to further mitigate credit risk by way of requiring upfront and/or stage payments.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

DIRECTORS' INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

The Directors have the benefit of the indemnity provisions contained in the Company's Articles of Association ('Articles'), and the Company has maintained throughout the year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance for the benefit of the Company, the Directors and its officers. The Company has entered into qualifying third-party indemnity arrangements for the benefit of all its Directors in a form and scope which comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and which were in force throughout the year and remain in force.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company continues to invest in research and development, which will contribute to the success and growth of the Company and of the Group. Please refer to the Strategic Report and note 7 for more detail of the Company's key research and development areas.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each of the persons who is a director at the time this report is approved confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board on 14 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
W Shiraz - Director

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Quantinum Ltd (formerly Cambridge Quantum Computing Limited) (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity, and
- the related notes 1 to 26.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the FRC's) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, Employment Law and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our procedures performed to address it are described below:

- Revenue cut-off has been identified as a significant risk due to the nature of the company's revenue contracts being recognised over time and often spanning more than one financial year. We have tested a sample by reviewing the contracts, agreeing cumulative costs incurred to date and estimated point of completion of the contracts in order to confirm that revenue is recognised in the correct period. This is considered the area of greatest potential for manipulation due to fraud.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



James Boyle CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
9 Haymarket Square
Edinburgh
EH3 8RY

Date: 14 December 2023

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
TURNOVER	3	1,515	802
Cost of sales		<u>(1,497)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		18	798
Administrative expense		<u>(31,835)</u>	<u>(25,825)</u>
		(31,817)	(25,027)
Other operating income	4	<u>2,235</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING LOSS		(29,582)	(25,027)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(136)</u>	<u>(129)</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	7	(29,718)	(25,156)
Tax on loss	9	<u>835</u>	<u>1,084</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>(28,883)</u>	<u>(24,072)</u>

Turnover and operating loss are all derived from continuing operations

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(28,883)	(24,072)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Share based payments		-	842
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		-	842
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>(28,883)</u>	<u>(23,230)</u>

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED) (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09109848)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	11	1	16
Tangible assets	12	1,799	1,220
Right-of-use assets	13,18	3,432	3,426
Investments	14	<u>271</u>	<u>271</u>
		<u>5,503</u>	<u>4,933</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	9,021	5,072
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	15,513	1,165
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>12,836</u>	<u>21,807</u>
		<u>37,370</u>	<u>28,044</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(4,172)</u>	<u>(26,438)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>33,198</u>	<u>1,606</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		38,701	6,539
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(3,180)	(3,186)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19	<u>(426)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>35,095</u>	<u>3,353</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	20	-	-
Share premium	20	58,901	-
Capital contribution reserve		3,017	1,293
Retained earnings		<u>(26,823)</u>	<u>2,060</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>35,095</u>	<u>3,353</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 14 December 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
W Shiraz - Director

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Share premium £'000	Share-based payment reserve £'000	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	(26,565)	53,803	1,190	-	28,428
Loss for the year	-	(24,072)	-	-	-	(24,072)
Other comprehensive income: item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:						
Share based payment	-	842	-	-	-	842
Total comprehensive expense	-	(23,230)	-	-	-	(23,230)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Increase in share capital	-	-	2,861	-	-	2,861
Cancellation of share premium	-	56,664	(56,664)	-	-	-
Share based payment	-	(842)	-	367	475	-
Transfer	-	739	-	(1,557)	818	-
Dividends	-	(4,706)	-	-	-	(4,706)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	51,855	(53,803)	(1,190)	1,293	(1,845)
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	2,060	-	-	1,293	3,353
Loss for the year	-	(28,883)	-	-	-	(28,883)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(28,883)	-	-	-	(28,883)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Issue of share capital (note 19)	-	-	58,901	-	-	58,901
Share based payment	-	-	-	-	1,724	1,724
Total transactions with owners, recognised in equity	-	-	58,901	-	1,724	60,625
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	(26,823)	58,901	-	3,017	35,095

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of the registered office is Partnership House, Carlisle Place, London, SW1P 1BX. The Company's principal activity is that of developing operating systems, quantum algorithms and quantum protocols.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 "Application of Financial Reporting Requirements" issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101").

The Company has applied FRS 101 for the first time in these financial statements. The transition date from UK GAAP was 1 January 2021. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2021, the date of transition from UK GAAP, and made those changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for first-time adoption. All periods presented in these financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and the impact of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance of the Company is set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK (UK-adopted international accounting standards) but made amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and to take advantage of FRS 101 disclosure exemptions.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed below.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where otherwise stated.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY RESOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

The key judgements that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Capitalisation of research and development costs

The software development undertaken by the company is dynamic and follows an agile type methodology. This results in the time between technical feasibility and product availability for sale being minimal, with no significant costs being incurred during the intervening period. Having considered IAS 38 Intangible Assets, the directors have judged that development costs associated with products being developed for commercial use should be expensed as incurred.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments,

Estimates and assumptions - continued

however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revenue from contracts

Recognised amounts of revenue from providing technical services reflect management's best estimate of each contract's outcome and stage of completion based on the actual time spent relative to the total expected time.

Lease accounting

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of offices and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- Otherwise, the company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

All extension options in office leases have been included in the lease liability because the company could not replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year there were no changes in circumstances affecting assessments which had previously been made.

Research and development tax and expenditure credits

Research and Development credits are recognised when the amount of a claim can be ascertained, and it is probable the economic benefit will flow to the company. In determining the timing and amount recognised management considers all facts and circumstances concerning claims made to HM Revenue and Customs including:

- The certainty of a claim being submitted.
- The success of previous claims
- The comparability of outstanding claims with previous successful claims

Research & Development Expenditure Credits are included in other operating income within the income statement.

CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements contain information about the company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as parent of a group.

The company's immediate Parent Company is Quantinum, incorporated in the Cayman Islands, address c/o Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1- 1111, Cayman Islands. Quantinum heads up the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the financial statements of Honeywell International Inc. a company registered in the United States of America. Honeywell International Inc. is the Company's ultimate Parent Company and controlling party, heading up the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the group financial statements may be publicly obtained from Honeywell International Inc., address: 115 Tabor Road, Morris Plains NJ, 07950, United States of America or from the internet at www.honeywell.com.

DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

As a qualifying entity the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 from preparing the following disclosures that would otherwise have been required by IFRS:

- The requirement of IFRS1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards', to present a statement of financial position at the date of transition.
- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined).

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS - continued

- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' - comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'; and
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - 111 (statement of cash flows information); and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In considering the appropriateness of this assumption, the directors have reviewed the Company's projections for the next twelve months and beyond, including cash flow forecasts.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Quantinuum, which itself is owned 54% by Honeywell International Inc., an American company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Exchange. Quantinuum has approved the Company's budget and continues to support the Company's operations and on-going R&D while the Company continues to develop and deliver its business plan. Additional funding to support future growth and delivery of our business plan will be met by Quantinuum, therefore enabling the Company to meet its obligations for the next 12 months.

Honeywell has also committed to provide financial support through at least one year plus a day beyond the date of issue of these financial statements. The Directors have assessed the ability of Honeywell to provide such support and the Directors do not have any reason to believe that Honeywell will not be in the position to provide any support as and when required.

On the above basis of their assessment, the Company's directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS, IFRIC INTERPRETATIONS AND NEW RELEVANT DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

INTANGIBLE ASSETS - continued

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. R&D Expenditure Credit reclaimable from HM Revenue & Customs in respect of costs recognised as an expense is recognised when the amount of a claim can be ascertained, and it is probable the economic benefit will flow to the company. The amount claimed reduces the research and development costs in the income statement in the year of claim. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed three years.

Patents

Costs associated with maintaining existing patents are recognised as a cost when expensed. Costs that are directly attributable to applying for new patents are recognised as intangible assets when the application is successful.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised include registration fees and associated professional fees. Costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Patent costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed six years.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost could also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Computer equipment - Straight line over 3 years
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment - Straight line over 5 to 7 years
Improvements to property - Straight line over the term of the lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if it is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Impairment of Non-Financial Assets below).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, and they are recognised within 'Other (expense)/income' in the Income Statement.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount net of costs of disposal, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - continued

the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments which mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition, and which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

CREDITORS

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Creditors are presented as amounts falling due within one year unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

BORROWINGS

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as creditors: amounts falling due within one year unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period in which case they are classified as creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

LEASES

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

LEASES - continued

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other operating expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

PROVISIONS

Provisions for asset retirement costs, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised where: the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions in respect of onerous contracts are those where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting the contract which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. Costs of fulfilling a contract consist of both the incremental direct costs and an allocation of other direct costs that relate directly to the contract. Impairment losses on assets used in fulfilling a contract are recognised before a separate provision for an onerous contract is recognised.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

TURNOVER AND REVENUE RECOGNITION

Turnover comprises revenue from sales to customers and service revenue net of value added tax.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for services supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The company recognises revenue when performance obligations have been satisfied and for the company this is when the services have transferred to the customer and the customer has control of these. The company's activities are described in detail below.

Sales of services - technical services

Revenue from providing technical services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and is based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the actual time spent relative to the total expected time. If the value of services rendered by the company exceeds the amount invoiced a contract asset is recognised. If the amounts invoiced exceed the value of services rendered a contract liability is recognised.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

TURNOVER AND REVENUE RECOGNITION - continued

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as the provision of access to hardware and software licences. Where these could be performed by another party the related revenue is accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Sales of services - software licences

Where a software licence is a 'right to use', with no further obligations arising on the Company, revenue is recognised at the point the customer is granted access to the software.

Sales of services - access to hardware

Where unlimited hardware access is granted for a period of time revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the period. Where total hardware access over a period of time is subject to restrictions revenue is recognised in line with customer usage.

Sales of services - variable consideration

Variable consideration is any amount of revenue that is variable under the contract with the customer. Such revenue is only recognised when the Company expects it to be highly probable that the resolution of the uncertainty would not result in a significant revenue reversal.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are accounted for under the accruals model. Revenue grants are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income in the same period as the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants which are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred, or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support with no future related costs, are recognised in other operating income in the period all eligibility criteria are met.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. In calculating interest payable, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the liability.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The company operated an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the company received services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of Quantinuum Ltd (formerly Cambridge Quantum Computing Limited) ("the Company"). In 2021 the share options in issue on the date of acquisition were replaced with share options in Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited, the scheme was closed to new entrants and the Company no longer had an obligation to settle the awards. The replacement of the scheme was accounted for as a modification of the scheme. Further detail is provided in note 25.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS - continued

The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. A credit is recognised directly in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets, and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save). Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. In addition, in some circumstances, employees might provide services in advance of the grant date, and so the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement and grant date.

At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. When the options are exercised, the company is recharged the options' original fair value as of the grant date from Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited. This recharge is accounted for as a deduction from equity.

3. TURNOVER

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Analysis of revenue by geography		
United Kingdom	215	46
Europe	359	430
USA	335	70
Asia/Pacific	571	249
Rest of the world	<u>35</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>1,515</u>	<u>802</u>

Revenue is wholly derived from a single class of business being the provision of technology services to customers.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The company has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current contract assets relating to service contracts	35	35
Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contract assets	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>
Non-current asset recognised for costs incurred to fulfil a contract	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contract liabilities relating to service contracts	<u>929</u>	<u>230</u>

Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

In 2022 contract liabilities in respect of service contracts have increased by £699,000. The increase was due to an overall increase in contract activity and the timing of contract milestones.

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Service contracts	<u>217</u>	<u>-</u>

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Grant income	<u>2,235</u>	<u>-</u>

Other income comprises Research & Development Expenditure Credits amounting to £2,119,000 (2021: £nil) and a grant from Innovate UK for £116,000 to assist with R&D (2021: £nil).

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	13,651	8,999
Social security costs	1,507	949
Other pension costs	<u>177</u>	<u>121</u>
	<u>15,335</u>	<u>10,069</u>

Employees

The average number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
By activity		
Sales	12	7
Management and administration	24	16
Research & Development	<u>121</u>	<u>87</u>
	<u>157</u>	<u>110</u>

Directors

The directors' emoluments were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	686	305
Contributions to defined contribution plans	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Highest paid director

	2022	2021
Aggregate emoluments	510	220
Contributions to defined contribution plans	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Other loans	-	44
Lease liabilities	132	85
Provisions: unwinding of discount (note 19)	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>136</u>	<u>129</u>

7. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

The loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation - owned assets	299	142
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	489	381
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	8	28
Patents and licences amortisation	15	28
Impairment of amounts owed by group undertakings	719	3,696
Foreign exchange differences	2,435	794
Research & development costs	<u>17,438</u>	<u>11,932</u>

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****8. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Audit of the financial statements	<u>90</u>	<u>50</u>

There are no non-audit services fees payable to the auditor (2021: £nil)

9. TAX ON LOSS**Analysis of tax income**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
Tax	<u>(835)</u>	<u>(1,084)</u>
Total tax income in income statement	<u>(835)</u>	<u>(1,084)</u>

FACTORS AFFECTING THE TAX EXPENSE

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2021 – higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Loss before income tax	<u>(29,718)</u>	<u>(25,156)</u>
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	(5,646)	(4,780)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	562	170
Research & Development tax credit	(533)	(1,084)
Research & Development Expenditure Credit	403	-
Remeasurement	(1,384)	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	<u>5,763</u>	<u>4,610</u>
Tax income	<u>(835)</u>	<u>(1,084)</u>

The tax rate for the current year is the same as the prior year.

The Company has estimated tax losses of £68,758,000 (2021: £44,555,000) available for carry forward against future trading profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to this and the amount that would have been included as an asset had it been recognised amounted to £17,189,000 (2021: £11,360,000).

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19% as previously enacted). This new law was substantially enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured by using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

10. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary shares of £0.001 each:		
Interim	<u>-</u>	<u>4,706</u>

The dividend per share amounted to £nil (2021: £28.322).

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents £'000
COST	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>140</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2022	124
Amortisation for the year	<u>15</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>139</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2021	<u>16</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>1</u>

There are no individually material intangible assets. Intangible assets amortisation is recorded in administrative expenses in the income statement.

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Improvements to leasehold property	Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST				
At 1 January 2022	806	1,292	355	2,453
Additions	664	69	154	887
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>3,327</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2022	31	1,142	60	1,233
Charge for the year	155	81	63	299
Eliminated on disposal	<u>-</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>186</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>1,528</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2021	<u>775</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>1,220</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,284</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>1,799</u>

13. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The company has lease contracts for various offices and office equipment used in its operations. The average lease term is 8 years (2021: 7 years). No leases expired in the current financial year. The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in note 18.

The income statement includes the following amounts relating to leases:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Depreciation charge right-of-use assets		
Buildings	487	381
Equipment	2	-
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	132	85
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in administrative expenses)	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

13. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS – continued

The total cash outflow for leases was £510,000 (2021: £276,000).

	Property £'000	Equipment £'000	Total £'000
COST			
At 1 January 2021	2,513	-	2,513
Additions	1,725	-	1,725
Disposals	(505)	-	(505)
At 31 December 2021	3,733	-	3,733
Additions	463	32	495
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,196</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>4,228</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2021	431	-	431
Charge for the year	381	-	381
Eliminated on disposal	(505)	-	(505)
At 31 December 2021	307	-	307
Charge for the year	487	2	489
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>794</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>796</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,426</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,426</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>3,402</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>3,432</u>

14. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £'000
COST	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>271</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>271</u>

The company's investments at the Statement of financial position date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Name	Registered Office	Class of share	% held
Cambridge Quantum North America Holdings LLC	1300 N 17th Street, Suite 530, Arlington VA 22209, USA	n/a	100
Cambridge Quantum Computing LLC	1300 N 17th Street, Suite 530, Arlington VA 22209, USA	n/a	100
Quantinum KK	Otemachi Financial City Grand Cube 3F, 1-9-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo, Japan	Ordinary	85
Quantinum GmbH	Leopoldstrasse 180, 80804 Munich, Germany	Ordinary	100
Cambridge Quantum Keys Ltd.	Partnership House, Carlisle Place, London, SW1P 1BX	Ordinary	100

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

14. INVESTMENTS - continued

Investments comprise:

- Equity shares in Quantinum KK, Quantinum GmbH and Cambridge Quantum Keys Ltd, none of which are publicly traded, and
- Membership rights in Cambridge Quantum North America Holdings LLC and Cambridge Quantum Computing LLC.

15. DEBTORS

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	1,052	309
Amounts owed by group undertakings	81	45
Other debtors	2,048	357
Contract assets	35	35
Tax	2,322	1,084
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>3,482</u>	<u>3,242</u>
	<u>9,020</u>	<u>5,072</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	364	318
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>15,149</u>	<u>847</u>
	<u>15,513</u>	<u>1,165</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>24,533</u>	<u>6,237</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable upon demand.

- Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £0 (2021: £0)
- Other debtors include £1,716,000 (2021: £nil) owed to the Company in respect of Research & Development Expenditure Credit.
- Prepayments and accrued income include £18,317,000 relating to prepaid machine credits (2021: £3,883,000) of which £15,149,000 relates to prepayments falling due after more than one year (2021: £847,000).

16. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Leases (see note 18)	597	391
Trade creditors	262	245
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	23,699
Social security and other taxes	513	377
Other creditors	141	101
Accruals and deferred income	1,730	1,395
Contract liabilities	<u>929</u>	<u>230</u>
	<u>4,172</u>	<u>26,438</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable upon demand.

17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Leases (see note 18)	<u>3,180</u>	<u>3,186</u>

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

18. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current	597	391
Non-current	<u>3,180</u>	<u>3,186</u>
	<u>3,777</u>	<u>3,577</u>
Repayment schedule	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	597	391
Between one and five years	2,274	1,685
In more than five years	<u>906</u>	<u>1,501</u>
	<u>3,777</u>	<u>3,577</u>

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Asset retirement obligations £'000	Provision for onerous contracts £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-
Additional liability recognition	176	246	422
Unwind discount	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>180</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>426</u>

Asset retirement obligations

As part of its property leasing arrangements the company has an obligation to return some properties to their condition when occupation commenced. Where the company has carried out significant leasehold improvements it has an obligation to remove these improvements. The present value of the expected cost is capitalised as part of the leasehold improvement asset. The provision is expected to be utilised at the end of the respective leases between 2027 and 2030.

Provision for onerous contracts

During the year the company entered into a contract where the unavoidable costs of meeting its obligations under the contract exceeded the economic benefits expected to be received from it. The expected loss has been provided for in full and the provision is expected to be fully utilised in 2024.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****20. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	2022		2021	
Allotted and fully paid	no.	£'000	no.	£'000
At 1 January	118,247	-	113,750	-
Issued during the year	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,497</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>118,251</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,247</u>	<u>-</u>
Convertible shares of £0.001 each	2022		2021	
Allotted and fully paid	no.	£'000	no.	£'000
At 1 January	24,640	-	24,640	-
Issued during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>24,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,640</u>	<u>-</u>
Convertible preferred shares of £0.001 each	2022		2021	
Allotted and fully paid	no.	£'000	no.	£'000
At 1 January	23,276	-	22,651	-
Issued during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>23,276</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,276</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Ordinary shares of £0.001 each were allotted as fully paid at a premium of £58,901,000 during the year (2021: 5,122 shares with a premium of £2,862,000).

On 26 November 2021 a special resolution was passed cancelling the entire share premium account at that date and transferring the balance to the profit and loss account.

Each class of shares ranks pari passu in respect of voting rights and entitlement to dividend payments or other distributions. Convertible preferred shares rank above convertible shares and ordinary shares upon a winding up, and convertible shares rank above ordinary shares upon a winding up.

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking and the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Quantinuum, incorporated in the Cayman Islands, address c/o Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and the largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Honeywell International Inc. incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the group consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Honeywell International Inc. address; 115 Tabor Road, Morris Plains NJ, 07950, United States of America. Honeywell International Inc. is the company's ultimate controlling party.

22. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Transactions with fellow group members

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided in FRS 101 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that the parties to the transaction are wholly owned by a member of that group.

Transactions undertaken with fellow group undertakings:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Costs funded (by)/on behalf of fellow group undertakings	-	(35)
Received on behalf of fellow group undertakings	-	(8,561)
Charged by fellow group undertakings	(6,775)	(902)
Sales to group entities	83	-
Paid to fellow group undertakings	7,782	935
Received from fellow group undertakings	(538)	(14,915)

At 31 December 2022 the Company owed £491,000 (2021: £23,689,000) to fellow group undertakings of which £55,000 (2021: £nil) was included in trade payables and £436,000 (2021: £nil) included in accruals.

At 31 December 2022 the Company was owed £206,000 (2021: £45,000) by fellow group undertakings of which £125,000 (2021: £nil) was included in trade receivables.

The Company ranks behind third party creditors in respect of the first €580,000 of debt owed to it by Quantinum GmbH. At 31 December 2022 the amount net of impairment owed to the Company by Quantinum GmbH amounted to £nil (2021: £nil).

Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions were undertaken with Stanhill Capital Partners and ECK Partners Holdings, companies controlled by Mr. I Khan, a director of the Company:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Owed to/(by) the Company at the start of the year	(9)	95
Costs funded by Stanhill Capital Partners/ECK on behalf of the Company	(37)	(679)
Costs paid by the Company on behalf of Stanhill Capital Partners/ECK Partners Holdings	-	1
Received by Stanhill Capital Partners/ECK on the Company's behalf	-	859
Received from Stanhill Capital Partners/ECK Partners Holdings	-	(961)
Payments to Stanhill Capital Partners/ECK Partners Holdings	46	676
Owed to/(by) the Company at the year end	-	(9)

The following transactions were undertaken with Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited, a 46% shareholder in the Company's immediate parent undertaking:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Owed to the Company at the start of the year	-	-
Received by the Company on Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited's behalf	(481)	-
Costs paid by the Company on behalf of Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited	55	-
Payments to Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited	444	-
FX difference arising	(18)	-
Owed to the Company at the year end	-	-

Trevor Wells and Zayn Hussain, employees of the Company, were partners in Arrow Quantum Partners LLP. The Company's investment in Arrow Quantum Partners LLP was disposed of in 2021. These individuals were acting as representatives of the Company and not in their own capacity.

Details of the directors' remuneration are disclosed in note 5.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Material events occurring after the year end date of 31 December 2022 and before the signing of the company's financial statements:

On 15 May 2023 the Company issued 1 ordinary share of £0.001 each with a share premium of £10,000,000.

On 8 November 2023 the Company issued 1 ordinary share of £0.001 each with a share premium of £2,000,000.

25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Quantinuum Ltd ("The Company") operated an equity settled share option scheme. Under the terms of the scheme the Board could offer options to purchase ordinary shares in the Company to employees. Options other than those which vested immediately vested on the first, second and third anniversary of the date of award providing the employee remained in the employ of the Company and which expired on the 10th anniversary.

In November 2021 Company employee share options in issue on the date of the transaction with Honeywell were replaced with share options in Cambridge Quantum Holdings Limited ("CQ Holdings"), a shareholder in the Company's immediate parent undertaking. The replacement options are held under the same terms as those they replaced. Post acquisition an expense is being allocated by CQ Holdings to the Company in respect of employees of the Company. The balance on the share-based payment reserve was transferred to retained earnings as the obligation to issue shares in the Company to option holders ceased when the scheme was replaced.

Details of the share options outstanding during the year are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	no.	Weighted average exercise price	no.	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of year	12,834	£907.35	15,866	£544.98
Granted during the year	-	-	1,826	£610.97
Forfeited during the year	(27)	£3,389.30	(227)	£1,016.86
Exercised during the year	(1,222)	£506.54	(4,631)	£469.50
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>11,585</u>	£943.84	<u>12,834</u>	£907.35
Exercisable at the end of the year	<u>9,970</u>		<u>8,896</u>	

The options outstanding at 31 December 2022 had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 70.5 months (2021: 81.6 months).

No options were granted in 2022. In 2021 options were granted on 1 January, 1 February, 1 March, 1 April, 14 April, 1 May, 9 September, 10 September, 11 November, and 26 November. The aggregate of the estimated fair values of the options granted in 2021 was £1,116,000.

QUANTINUUM LTD (FORMERLY CAMBRIDGE QUANTUM COMPUTING LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

26. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO FRS 101

As stated in Note 2, these are the company's first financial statements prepared under FRS 101. The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, and in the preparation of an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 1 January 2021 (the company's date of transition). In preparing the opening FRS 101 balance sheet the company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previously adopted UK GAAP to FRS 101 has affected the company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables and the note that accompanies the tables.

Note	1 January 2021 (date of transition to FRS 101)			31 December 2021 (date of last UK GAAP financial statements)		
	UK GAAP	IFRS 16	FRS 101	UK GAAP	IFRS 16	FRS 101
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	44	-	44	16	-	16
Property, plant and equipment	218	-	218	1,220	-	1,220
Right-of-use assets	(a)	2,082	2,082	-	3,426	3,426
Investment in subsidiaries	2,704	-	2,704	271	-	271
	<u>2,966</u>	<u>2,082</u>	<u>5,048</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>3,426</u>	<u>4,933</u>
Current assets						
Investments	868	-	868	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables due within one year	9,855	(77)	9,778	5,129	(57)	5,072
Trade and other receivables due after more than one year	183	-	183	1,165	-	1,165
Cash and cash equivalents	15,971	-	15,971	21,807	-	21,807
	26,877	(77)	26,800	28,101	(57)	28,044
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	(1,395)	(180)	(1,575)	(26,225)	(213)	(26,438)
Net current assets	<u>25,482</u>	<u>(257)</u>	<u>25,225</u>	<u>1,876</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>1,606</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	28,448	1,825	30,273	3,383	3,156	6,539
Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(1,845)	(1,845)	-	(3,186)	(3,186)
Provision for liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets	<u>28,448</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>28,428</u>	<u>3,383</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>3,353</u>
Equity						
Ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	53,803	-	53,803	-	-	-
Other reserves	1,190	-	1,190	1,293	-	1,293
Retained earnings	(26,545)	(20)	(26,565)	2,090	(30)	2,060
Total shareholders' funds	<u>28,448</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>28,428</u>	<u>3,383</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>3,353</u>

(a) Operating leases reclassified as Right of Use Assets with corresponding lease liabilities

THE FUTURE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Honeywell

2022 SHAREHOLDER LETTER FROM DARIUS ADAMCZYK



DARIUS ADAMCZYK,
Chairman and CEO



Honeywell proved yet again in 2022 that we do what we say. Regardless of external pressures – macroeconomic factors, geopolitical challenges, exchange rates, and more – we continue to leverage our rigorous operating system and generate value for our customers, and you, our shareholders. We also continued to deliver new solutions, like SAF and our Data Center Suite, to shape the future of our company and the world.”

DEAR FELLOW SHAREHOLDER:

Thank you for your continued ownership of Honeywell. I would like to particularly thank those of you who have been long-term holders. The entire Honeywell team and I are committed to maximizing your investment and delivering on our mission to shape a brighter future for our Company, our clients, and the world.

As has been the norm in recent years, 2022 offered its share of opportunities but also its share of unique challenges. In terms of opportunities, demand across much of our portfolio remained robust, with orders up 8% on an organic basis, while our backlog grew 7%. We saw continued gains in margin expansion in many of our businesses, resulting in Honeywell segment margin expansion of 70 basis points. In terms of the challenges, our primary focus areas were staying ahead of inflation and effectively managing the continued supply chain constraints. We developed new skills and tools to manage these challenges, which have been added to our operating system: Accelerator. These skills and tools will help us become an even stronger, more resilient operating company.

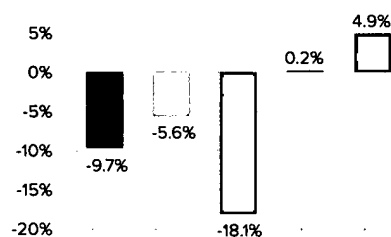
We demonstrated in 2022 that by leveraging our operating model we can deliver superior results -- independent of market conditions.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ECONOMY AND HONEYWELL PERFORMANCE

The global economy continued to experience aftershocks from the pandemic, which caused pronounced swings in various end markets. For example, 2020 saw increased demand for products such as computer hardware delivered via e-commerce. We also saw a distinct contraction in aviation and investment in the energy segment.

As the world re-emerged from COVID, consumer demand shifted from buying products via e-commerce to spending on experiences. We also saw excess capacity in retail inventory, overbuild in e-commerce capacity, and reversion back to the normal levels of spend on software and computer hardware. The consumer also came back stronger than anticipated in air travel with slowly increasing demand in business travel. We expect this trend to continue as the world reopens for international travel.

1-Year Cumulative Total Shareowner Return*



- Multi-Industry Peer Group Median
- Industrial Select Sector SPDR (XU)
- S&P 500
- Compensation Peer Group Median
- Honeywell

Our Total Shareholder Return (TSR) stood out as the Honeywell team executed extremely well despite numerous unexpected headwinds, including unprecedented inflation, of which we were able to stay ahead through our commercial excellence and digitization efforts.

* - As of December 31, 2022

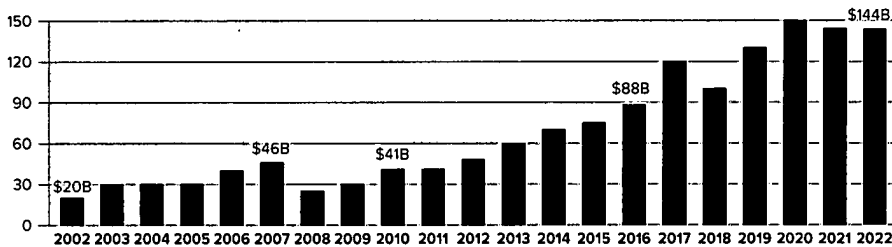
All of this indicates peaks and valleys in market demand, which will normalize in 2024 as stability returns. We are looking forward to markets ending the reverberations from the pandemic's end.

Foreign exchange rates generated \$1 billion of revenue headwinds as well as approximately \$0.2 billion of segment profit impact. Additionally, we saw a year-over-year decline in revenues of approximately 1% due to the suspension and wind down of operations in Russia. Despite these significant challenges, as well as inefficiencies in the supply chain that significantly impacted our inventory position, we still delivered within our initial guidance of organic sales growth and free cash flow and beat initial guidance for segment margin and adjusted EPS. These results further reinforced the say-do trust we have established with our shareholder base.

Overall, our financial performance in 2022 demonstrated our continued progress to make Honeywell an even higher performing company. The best news? We are nowhere near finished as we aim to realize our full potential.

In the last six years, which includes the pandemic year, we have created nearly the same amount of value as we did in the previous 15 years.

Market Cap Progression



ACCELERATOR & DIGITALIZATION

Honeywell's next evolution is the expansion of our operating system – Accelerator – and further advancement of Honeywell digitalization, which has already brought significant gains in business operations over the last few years.

Within Accelerator, we are developing global design models across various business types (product, project, software, services, etc.) to fully standardize how we operate them. This is inclusive of functional processes, IT backbone, and leadership skills to optimize performance. We are also refreshing all Accelerator content and educational instruments, tools, and templates to ensure it fully reflects our operating rhythm. Lastly, Accelerator is constantly expanding with additional processes and tools to enable further business performance enhancements.

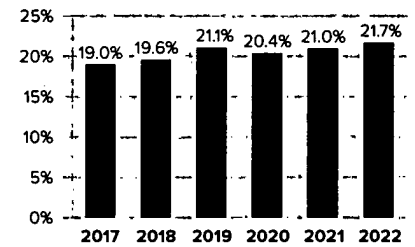
Our digitalization efforts have already generated significant gains in product-level inflation projection, value capture, manufacturing operations, digital finance, and more. Our next phase of the digital evolution is in spanning the value streams such as order-to-cash, budgeting to financial planning, and many others. We'll continue to realize the benefits of this evolution in both our statement of operations and balance sheet.

STRATEGY UPDATE

We made progress across many of our key objectives in 2022. Below is a summary of the key strategic levers and KPIs:

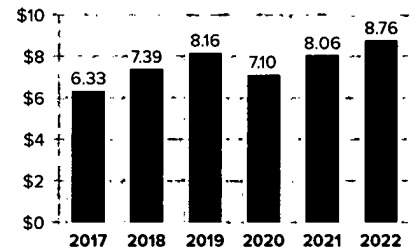
Objective	2022 Result
Enhance organic growth	6% organic growth
Drive margin expansion	70 bps segment margin expansion
Increase capital deployment	\$7.9 billion deployed in 2022
Drive software sales across segments	~20% in organic growth with exceptional margin expansion

Segment Margin



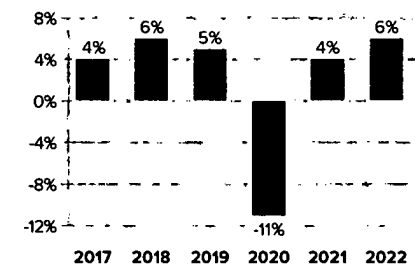
Our track record of margin expansion continued in 2022 with the average gain of 80 bps excluding the pandemic year. Our investments in Honeywell Digital, ISC transformation, and our Accelerator operating system will enable further gains.

Adjusted EPS (ex-spins)



Our EPS has continued a strong upward trajectory.

Organic Growth (ex-spins)

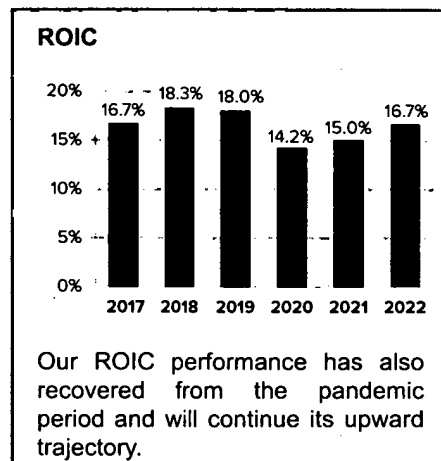


Excluding 2020, our organic growth rate has now averaged about 5% vs. an approximate 1% average from 2012 to 2016.

In 2022, we also added a new strategic initiative – Sustainability – underpinned by our solutions and technologies. The reality is Honeywell is not new to Sustainability. As a controls and automation company, we work every day to optimize the operations of aircrafts, industrial plants, buildings and warehouses, and other verticals in which we work. We have been helping our customers save energy and enable safe operations for decades.

The demand for these solutions has significantly increased given the global focus on sustainability and the energy transition. We formed two distinct business units to drive focus and expedite our innovation in this area:

- Sustainable Technology Solutions in Performance Materials and Technologies: Focused on energy transition and circularity
- Honeywell’s Sustainable Building Technologies in Honeywell Building Technologies: Focused on building energy savings and healthy building operations



These businesses will work to drive visibility and innovation in these critically important areas, which are not only important for Honeywell and our customers, but also for the future of our planet. In addition, we have focused innovation in every one of our business units to create sustainable solutions in their respective domains. We will report on our progress as we move forward.

In 2022, we deployed \$4.2 billion to our share buyback. Given our prospects and performance in the stock markets, I am very confident the investment in ourselves will generate an attractive financial return as it has over the last decade.

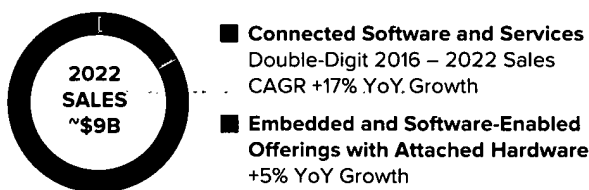
2022 Deployment	
Buybacks	\$4.2 billion
Dividends	\$2.7 billion

We completed the acquisition of U.S. Digital Designs, which is a public safety communications company whose technology provides better situational awareness to first responders and enables significantly faster arrival at the scene than with standard 911 calls. It is a perfect fit in our broader building technologies portfolio and consistent with our ESG-focused strategy.

We continue to expand our robust acquisition pipeline and anticipate more bolt-on acquisitions in 2023 while maintaining our disciplined approach to M&A. As always, we will look for appropriate additions to our portfolio at a financially viable price; however, if none are available on attractive terms, we will return cash to shareholders by other means. Honeywell continues to be in the enviable position that we do not “need” to complete M&A transactions given our sizeable innovation pipeline. However, we will seek to add strategic assets, which are complementary to our growth strategies and better position us for the future.

Finally, a vital part of our strategy is software and related services, which makes up a meaningful part of our portfolio at \$9 billion of total 2022 sales. With Honeywell Connected Enterprise providing product and service offerings across our segments, we have consistently focused on providing our customers with innovative connected software and services that help drive their digital transformations. With our new product introductions and strong customer adoption, these offerings have grown 3x the rate of Honeywell’s overall growth at accretive margins.

Software and Related Sales Mix



ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE UPDATE

Honeywell has a decades-long history of innovation to help customers meet their ESG-oriented goals. In 2022, about 60% of our new product R&D investments were directed toward ESG-oriented outcomes, while more than 60% of our sales were from offerings that contribute to ESG-oriented outcomes.¹

Use of Honeywell Solstice products has helped avoid the potential release of the equivalent of more than 326 million metric tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.² We have also guaranteed \$9.2 billion in energy and operational cost savings through more than 3,400 projects for customers around the world. And these are just two examples of our ready-now sustainability solutions.

¹ Methodology for identifying ESG-oriented solutions is available at investor.honeywell.com (see “ESG/ESG Information/Identification of ESG-Oriented Offerings”)

² Calculations are based on actual sales of Solstice products (in lbs) from Jan 2010 through Dec 2022, and utilize the EPA GHG equivalency calculator for conversion.



Since 2004, we have set ambitious environmental goals and have always met or exceeded them. For instance:

- We reduced our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity by more than 90% and improved our energy efficiency by approximately 70% since 2004.
- We are on track to meet or exceed our 10-10-10 goals by 2024, including reducing our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity by an additional 10% from 2018 levels.
- We committed to being carbon neutral in our operations and facilities by 2035 and drive a detailed execution plan to meet or exceed that goal.
- We are a member of the U.S. Department of Energy Better Climate Challenge under which we will reduce our Scope 1 and 2 U.S. emissions by 50% from the 2018 baseline by 2030.
- We are setting a science-based target in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which includes our Scope 3 emissions, and are committed to addressing these indirect emissions in partnership with other industry leaders. Our own technology innovation will directly support our path to achieving our Scope 3 emissions target.

We will execute against our goals with a multi-faceted approach, including energy savings projects, conversion to renewable energy sources, capital improvement projects, and the deployment of our ready-now sustainable solutions, as well as our future innovations. Our ESG commitments and our execution against our plans are driven through Accelerator and part of Honeywell's rigorous operating system.



Our global Corporate Social Responsibility strategy and activities improve lives and inspires change in communities around the world where we operate. This year, we created the Honeywell Ukraine Relief Fund to provide on-the-ground aid and employee support, raising nearly \$1 million; established the Honeywell STEM Academy at Central Piedmont Community College in our home city of Charlotte, N.C.; committed to planting one million trees over the next 10 years in India; and logged more than 17,000 employee volunteer hours. All these efforts are underpinned by our commitment to advance inclusion and diversity, which also plays a key role in our talent acquisition and management strategy.



At Honeywell, our talent is our competitive advantage, and our Board and leadership team focus relentlessly on the importance of our high-performance culture, talent development and succession, and inclusion and diversity, which is a foundational principle at Honeywell. Women make up 36% of our Board, and 45% of our Board are ethnically or racially diverse. 60% of the Company's executive officers are diverse by ethnic background, non-U.S. birthplace, or gender. The diversity of Honeywell's executive leadership team is core to our success and a testament to our ongoing commitment to hire, develop, and retain diverse talent and foster an inclusive culture.

Today, our nine Employee Resource Networks are 11,000 employees strong and growing. They play an important part in our inclusion and diversity strategy and create channels of connection and belonging across our global Company. We measure, track, and disclose our diversity data, and while we have improved year over year and are at the top of our peer group in terms of key diversity metrics, we know we have more to do and are committed to continuous improvement.

Honeywell is committed to fostering a culture of integrity, ethics, and workplace respect by setting the tone at the top and by unambiguously and repeatedly reinforcing our expectations. We are proud to have been recognized once again in 2022 as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies by Ethisphere, a global leader in defining and advancing the standards of ethical business practices.

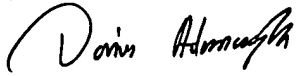
In looking forward to 2023, it remains difficult to predict how the global economy will perform. However, our portfolio is diverse and well positioned, highlighted by the strength of our biggest businesses – Aerospace and Performance Materials and Technologies. Our backlog remains robust in nearly every business, which will provide another strong year in 2023. We will continue to deliver our strategy while staying focused on improving our executional rigor via a much broader and deeper use of our operating system, Accelerator. In addition, we will be disciplined with capital allocation and seek opportunities to add strategic assets to our portfolio. We'll also maintain progress against our ESG commitments and realize the effects those efforts have on our Company and the world.

As many of you have noticed, we announced my transition to Executive Chairman effective June 1, 2023. It has been an honor and a privilege to lead Honeywell for the past six years as CEO, and seven including the COO year. We are very proud of the transformation which occurred in our digital capabilities (internally and offerings to customers), simplification and transformation of our supply chain and launch of our Forge software offering. In addition, we kept focus on innovation to continue to gain share but also to develop our 'break-through' technologies in areas such as quantum computing, unmanned air vehicles, sustainability technologies, and energy savings in buildings. All of our operational capabilities are underpinned by our operating system Accelerator which is always expanding and providing guidance for us to run the business even more effectively. We also created more than \$50 billion in market capitalization.

I am also proud to be part of the Board which named Vimal Kapur as our new incoming Chief Executive Officer. Vimal is a 34-year Honeywell veteran who has an outstanding track record in running various businesses such as Performance Materials and Technologies, Honeywell Building Technologies and Honeywell Process Solutions. Honeywell is extraordinarily well-positioned both from a business and end-markets perspective, and I am quite confident that Vimal will take Honeywell to new heights.

We will continue to do what we say and deliver the value you expect from us in 2023. With our rigorous operations and best-in-class innovation, we will make the world smarter, safer, and more sustainable. Thank you again for your ownership of Honeywell.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Darius Adamczyk". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Darius" being more prominent than the last name "Adamczyk".

DARIUS ADAMCZYK

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

2022 SHAREHOLDER LETTER FROM VIMAL KAPUR



VIMAL KAPUR,
President and COO

“

I'm honored and humbled to serve our shareholders, customers, and employees. Darius created a solid foundation, and I look forward to building on it to create additional value for our shareholders.”

DEAR FELLOW SHAREHOLDER:

When I joined Honeywell 34 years ago, I never imagined I would, one day become the Chief Executive Officer of this renowned organization. Through my three-decade career at Honeywell, I have had multiple opportunities to learn from and lead diverse businesses and now I will leverage that experience to deliver transformational results. Honeywell has a bright future – no matter how you look at it – and I'm honored to serve our shareholders, customers, employees, and communities as we move forward together.

I want to start by thanking Darius for his exceptional leadership. Under his management, Honeywell created tremendous value for our shareholders, simplified our portfolio, and created digital capabilities to enable our future transformation. I particularly benefited from working with Darius over the last 10 years, and his mentorship has helped me become a resilient business leader.

THE FUTURE OF OUR PORTFOLIO

I am inspired by our portfolio and very confident about its future. Our four segments are well positioned within favorable macro environments.



AEROSPACE

Our Aerospace business will benefit from growing demand in both business and consumer air travel. Electrification presents a long-term growth prospect for this business.



PERFORMANCE MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Our Performance Materials and Technologies business is actively engaged in the global energy transition to a cleaner environment while sustaining short-term energy needs.



HONEYWELL BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

The increased demand for energy efficiency and safety in commercial and institutional buildings will enable growth of the Honeywell Building Technologies segment.



SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVITY SOLUTIONS

Our Safety and Productivity Solutions business has favorable macro trends with an increase in e-commerce and higher demands for industrial productivity and worker safety.

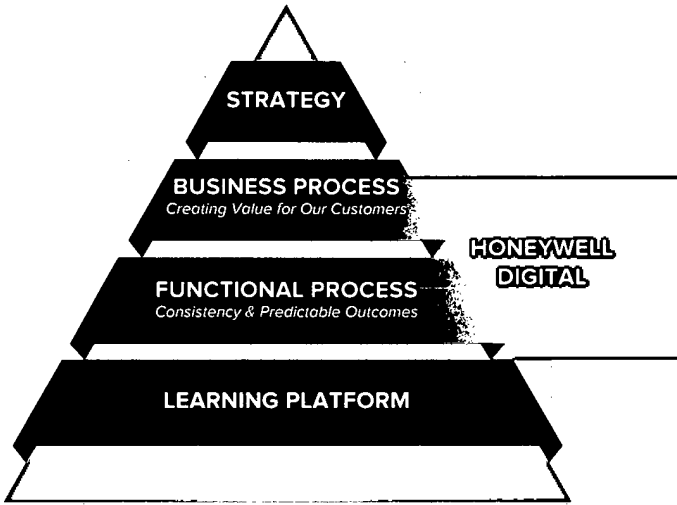
Additionally, the growth of Honeywell Connected Enterprise is enabled by the drive for digitalization in the industrial sector, especially across the segments we serve and has a strong future.

We will drive further innovation to strengthen our position in each segment. I am particularly excited by the impact Honeywell can make by being a leader in sustainable technologies. We will innovate even more and bring new solutions to benefit the energy transition and create value for our shareholders.

Our portfolio will become more profitable as we intentionally grow segment margins by focusing on expanding software and after-market service offerings.

We have a strong balance sheet and remain committed to doing more smart acquisitions. We will continue to be thoughtful in this endeavor and will acquire companies where we have confidence that we will generate shareholder value.

THE FUTURE OF OUR OPERATIONS



We have a long history of being a well-run Company, and that will only improve over time. We strongly believe in having a mature operating system, and we are expanding our Accelerator operating system to make it an even better enabler for profitable growth.

Over the last five years, we developed standard processes in supply chain, commercial operations, and customer experience. Now, as a next step, we are creating Global Design Models (GDMs) for each of our four business models – projects, services, products, and software – to enable more predictable and profitable business outcomes across all our segments. These GDMs will both standardize and digitize all our end-to-end processes. In addition, the GDMs will also provide universal key performance indicators for each of the four business models, so that we're measuring success consistently across the Company. As this Accelerator era evolves, we will become even more rigorous operators and enable further profitable growth of Honeywell. Honeywell Accelerator will enable all our businesses to perform consistently and generate additional shareholder value.

We also remain committed to becoming carbon neutral in our operations and facilities by 2035. We are on track to meet our near-term goal for 10% reduction by 2024 and have a detailed execution plan to achieve 50% reduction in the U.S. by 2030, both from 2018 baselines. We plan to do this by leveraging multiple Honeywell technologies.

THE FUTURE OF OUR TEAM

None of this happens without our team of Futuroshapers showing up every day focused on our strategic priorities, committed to innovation, and dedicated to standardized and digitized operations. I will specifically focus on three areas related to our team:



Leadership Development



Inclusion and Diversity



Succession Planning

Focused efforts in these three areas, along with our strong purpose, high-performance culture, and competitive compensation packages, will make us an employer of choice globally.

We will build on our foundational principle of Inclusion and Diversity by growing and engaging our employee networks and deploying integrated processes to drive diversity in succession planning.

In closing, I do not want to miss the opportunity to thank you for continuing to own Honeywell stock. I am confident – and you should be, too – that we remain well positioned for the future because of our focus on growth within our portfolio, our commitment to rigorous operations, and our dedication to developing our team. We have led the way for more than a century in innovations needed by a variety of end markets. We have proven we can operate and perform well in good and bad times. We have established and developed a strong global team of Futuroshapers. I will continue to build on the strong foundation built by Darius and others before me as we continue to create shareholder and customer value.

Sincerely,

VIMAL KAPUR
President and Chief Operating Officer

Forward Looking Statements

This publication contains certain statements that may be deemed “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are those that address activities, events or developments that management intends, expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future. They are based on management’s assumptions and assessments in light of past experience and trends, current economic and industry conditions, expected future developments and other relevant factors. They are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results, developments and business decisions may differ significantly from those envisaged by our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update or revise any of our forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities law. Our forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, that can affect our performance in both the near- and long-term. In addition, no assurance can be given that any plan, initiative, projection, goal commitment, expectation, or prospect set forth in this publication can or will be achieved. Any forward-looking plans described herein are not final and may be modified or abandoned at any time. We identify the principal risks and uncertainties that affect our performance in our Form 10-K and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This publication contains financial measures presented on a non-GAAP basis. Honeywell's non-GAAP financial measures used in this release are as follows:

- Segment profit, on an overall Honeywell basis;
- Segment profit margin, on an overall Honeywell basis;
- Organic sales growth;
- Adjusted earnings per share;
- Adjusted earnings per share excluding spin-off impact;
- Adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell; and
- Return on invested capital.

The following information provides definitions and reconciliations of certain non-GAAP financial measures presented in the Shareowners Letter to which this reconciliation is attached to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Management believes that, when considered together with reported amounts, these measures are useful to investors and management in understanding our ongoing operations and in the analysis of ongoing operating trends. These metrics should be considered in addition to, and not as replacements for, the most comparable GAAP measure. Certain metrics presented on a non-GAAP basis represent the impact of adjusting items net of tax. The tax-effect for adjusting items is determined individually and on a case-by-case basis. Included below are reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures. Other companies may calculate these non-GAAP measures differently, limiting the usefulness of these measures for comparative purposes.

Management does not consider these non-GAAP measures in isolation or as an alternative to financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. The principal limitations of these non-GAAP financial measures are that they exclude significant expenses and income that are required by GAAP to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, they are subject to inherent limitations as they reflect the exercise of judgments by management about which expenses and income are excluded or included in determining these non-GAAP financial measures. Investors are urged to review the reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP financial measures and not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate Honeywell's business.

Honeywell International Inc.
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Segment Profit and Calculation of Operating Income and Segment Profit Margins
(Dollars in millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating income	\$ 6,303	\$ 6,705	\$ 6,851	\$ 5,696	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,427
Stock compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	176	175	153	168	217	188
Repositioning, Other ^(2,3)	962	1,100	598	641	636	942
Pension and other postretirement service costs ⁽⁴⁾	249	210	137	160	159	132
Segment profit	\$ 7,690	\$ 8,190	\$ 7,739	\$ 6,665	\$ 7,212	\$ 7,689
<hr/>						
Operating income	\$ 6,303	\$ 6,705	\$ 6,851	\$ 5,696	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,427
+ Net sales	\$40,534	\$41,802	\$36,709	\$32,637	\$34,392	\$35,466
Operating income margin %	15.6 %	16.0 %	18.7 %	17.5 %	18.0 %	18.1 %
Segment profit	\$ 7,690	\$ 8,190	\$ 7,739	\$ 6,665	\$ 7,212	\$ 7,689
+ Net sales	\$40,534	\$41,802	\$36,709	\$32,637	\$34,392	\$35,466
Segment profit margin %	19.0 %	19.6 %	21.1 %	20.4 %	21.0 %	21.7 %

(1) Included in Selling, general and administrative expenses.

(2) Includes repositioning, asbestos, environmental expenses, equity income adjustment, and other charges. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, other charges include an expense of \$250 million related to reserves against outstanding accounts receivables, contract assets, and inventory, as well as the write-down of other assets and employee severance related to the initial suspension and wind down of our businesses and operations in Russia. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, other charges include \$41 million and \$105 million, respectively, of incremental long-term contract labor cost inefficiencies due to severe supply chain disruptions (attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic) relating to the warehouse automation business within the Safety and Productivity Solutions segment. These costs include incurred amounts and provisions for anticipated losses recognized when total estimated costs at completion for certain of the business' long-term contracts exceeded total estimated revenue. These certain costs represent unproductive labor costs due to unexpected supplier delays and the resulting downstream installation issues, demobilization and remobilization of contract workers, and resolution of contractor disputes.

(3) Included in Cost of products and services sold, Selling, general and administrative expenses, and Other income/expense.

(4) Included in Cost of products and services sold and Selling, general and administrative expenses.

We define segment profit, on an overall Honeywell basis, as operating income, excluding stock compensation expense, pension and other postretirement service costs, and repositioning and other charges. We define segment profit margin, on an overall Honeywell basis, as segment profit divided by net sales. We believe these measures are useful to investors and management in understanding our ongoing operations and in analysis of ongoing operating trends.

Honeywell International Inc.
Reconciliation of Organic Sales % Change and Organic Sales % Change

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Honeywell						
Reported sales % change	3%	3%	(12)%	(11)%	5%	3%
Less: Foreign currency translation	—%	1%	(1)%	—%	1%	(3)%
Less: Acquisitions, divestitures and other, net	(1)%	(4)%	(16)%	—%	—%	—%
Organic sales % change	4%	6%	5%	(11)%	4%	6%

We define organic sales percent change as the year-over-year change in reported sales relative to the comparable period, excluding the impact on sales from foreign currency translation and acquisitions, net of divestitures, for the first 12 months following the transaction date. We believe this measure is useful to investors and management in understanding our ongoing operations and in analysis of ongoing operating trends.

Honeywell International Inc.
Reconciliation of Earnings per Share to Adjusted Earnings per Share

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Earnings per share of common stock - diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.98	\$ 8.41	\$ 6.72	\$ 7.91	\$ 7.27
Pension mark-to-market expense ⁽²⁾	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.64
Separation costs ⁽³⁾	0.02	0.97	—	—	—	—
Impacts from U.S. Tax Reform	5.04	(1.98)	(0.38)	—	—	—
Separation related tax adjustment ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	(0.26)	—	—
Garrett related adjustments ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	0.60	0.01	—
Changes in fair value for Garrett equity securities ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	—	(0.03)	—
Gain on sale of retail footwear business ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	(0.11)	—
Expense related to UOP Matters ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.07
Russian-related Charges ⁽⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	0.43
Gain on sale of Russian Entities ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(0.03)
Net expense related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	0.38
Adjusted earnings per share of common stock - diluted	\$ 7.15	\$ 8.01	\$ 8.16	\$ 7.10	\$ 8.06	\$ 8.76
Less: Earnings per share, attributable to spin-offs	0.82	0.62	—	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings per share of common stock - diluted, excluding spin-off impact	\$ 6.33	\$ 7.39	\$ 8.16	\$ 7.10	\$ 8.06	\$ 8.76

- (1) Adjusted earnings per share utilizes weighted average shares of 772.1 million, 753.0 million, 730.3 million, 711.2 million, 700.4 million, and 683.1 million, respectively, for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022.
- (2) Pension mark-to-market expense uses a blended tax rate of 23%, 24%, 24%, 25%, 25%, and 16% for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively.
- (3) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, separation costs of \$14 million including net tax impacts. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, separation costs of \$732 million including net tax impacts.
- (4) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, separation related tax adjustment of \$186 million, without tax benefit, includes the favorable resolution of a foreign tax matter related to the spin-off transactions.
- (5) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, the adjustments were \$427 million, net of tax expense of \$5 million, due to the non-cash charges associated with the reduction in value of reimbursement receivables due from Garrett, net of proceeds from settlement of related hedging transactions. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustments were \$7 million, without tax benefit, due to a non-cash charge associated with a reduction in value of reimbursement receivables following Garrett's emergence from bankruptcy on April 30, 2021.
- (6) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustment was \$19 million, net of tax impact of \$5 million, due to changes in fair value for Garrett equity securities.
- (7) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustment was \$76 million, net of tax impact of \$19 million, due to the gain on sale of the retail footwear business.
- (8) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the adjustments were \$45 million and \$160 million, respectively, without tax benefit, due to an expense related to UOP matters.
- (9) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$297 million, including a tax valuation allowance benefit of \$2 million, to exclude charges and the accrual of reserves related to outstanding accounts receivable and contract assets, impairment of intangible assets, foreign exchange revaluation, inventory reserves, the write-down of other assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, employee severance, and called guarantees related to the initial suspension and wind down of our businesses and operations in Russia.
- (10) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$22 million, without tax benefit, due to the gain on sale of Russian entities.
- (11) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$260 million, net of tax expense of \$82 million, due to the net expense related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale.

We define adjusted earnings per share as diluted earnings per share adjusted to exclude various charges as listed above. We define adjusted earnings per share excluding spin-off impact as adjusted earnings per share adjusted for income attributable to Resideo and Garrett. We believe adjusted earnings per share and adjusted earnings per share excluding spin-off impact are measures that are useful to investors and management in understanding our ongoing operations and in analysis of ongoing operating trends.

Honeywell International Inc.
Reconciliation of Adjusted Net Income
(Dollars in Millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Income Attributable to Honeywell	\$ 1,545	\$ 6,765	\$ 6,143	\$ 4,779	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,966
Pension mark-to-market expense ⁽¹⁾	67	28	94	33	30	440
Separation costs, includes net tax impacts ⁽²⁾	14	732	—	—	—	—
U.S. Tax Reform	3,891	(1,494)	(281)	—	—	—
Separation related tax adjustment ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	(186)	—	—
Garrett related adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	427	7	—
Gain on sale of retail footwear business ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	(76)	—
Changes in fair value for Garrett equity securities ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	—	(19)	—
UOP matters ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	160	45
Russian-related Charges ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	297
Gain on sale of Russian Entity ⁽⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(22)
Net expense related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—	260
Adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 5,517	\$ 6,031	\$ 5,956	\$ 5,053	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,986

- (1) Pension mark-to-market expense uses a blended tax rate of 23%, 24%, 24%, 25%, 25%, and 16% for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively.
- (2) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, separation costs of \$14 million including net tax impacts. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, separation costs of \$732 million including net tax impacts.
- (3) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, separation related tax adjustment of \$186 million, without tax benefit, includes the favorable resolution of a foreign tax matter related to the spin-off transactions.
- (4) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, the adjustments were \$427 million, net of tax expense of \$5 million, due to the non-cash charges associated with the reduction in value of reimbursement receivables due from Garrett, net of proceeds from settlement of related hedging transactions. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustments were \$7 million, without tax benefit, due to a non-cash charge associated with a reduction in value of reimbursement receivables following Garrett's emergence from bankruptcy on April 30, 2021.
- (5) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustment was \$76 million, net of tax impact of \$19 million, due to the gain on sale of the retail footwear business.
- (6) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the adjustment was \$19 million, net of tax impact of \$5 million, due to changes in fair value for Garrett equity securities.
- (7) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the adjustments were \$45 million and \$160 million, respectively, without tax benefit, due to an expense related to UOP matters.
- (8) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$297 million, including a tax valuation allowance benefit of \$2 million, to exclude charges and the accrual of reserves related to outstanding accounts receivable and contract assets, impairment of intangible assets, foreign exchange revaluation, inventory reserves, the write-down of other assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, employee severance, and called guarantees related to the initial suspension and wind down of our businesses and operations in Russia.
- (9) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$22 million, without tax benefit, due to the gain on sale of Russian entities.
- (10) For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the adjustment was \$260 million, net of tax expense of \$82 million, due to the net expense related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale.

We define adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell as net income attributable to Honeywell, adjusted to exclude various charges as listed above. We believe adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell is a measure that is useful to investors and management in understanding our ongoing operations and in analysis of ongoing operating trends.

Honeywell International Inc.
Calculation of Return on Invested Capital
(Dollars in Millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 5,517	\$ 6,031	\$ 5,956	\$ 5,053	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,986
Interest and other financial charges	316	367	357	359	343	414
Tax attributable to interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(69)	(82)	(76)	(83)	(77)	(86)
Adjusted net income before interest	\$ 5,764	\$ 6,316	\$ 6,237	\$ 5,329	\$ 5,910	\$ 6,314
Long-term debt ⁽²⁾	\$12,378	\$11,165	\$10,433	\$13,726	\$15,298	\$14,689
Current maturities of long-term debt ⁽²⁾	789	2,112	2,124	1,911	2,124	1,767
Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings ⁽²⁾	3,662	3,772	3,551	3,557	3,570	3,130
Total shareowners' equity ⁽²⁾	17,774	17,512	18,532	18,248	18,516	18,281
Net investment (two-point average)	\$34,603	\$34,561	\$34,640	\$37,442	\$39,508	\$37,867
Return on invested capital	16.7 %	18.3 %	18.0 %	14.2 %	15.0 %	16.7 %

(1) Tax attributable to interest expense uses rates of 21.7%, 22.3%, 21.3%, 23.2%, 22.5%, and 20.8%, respectively, for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

(2) For Long-term debt, Current maturities of long-term debt, and Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings amounts are calculated as the average of the balance of each in the current year and year immediately preceding.

We calculate Adjusted net income before interest by taking Adjusted net income attributable to Honeywell and adjusting for items as listed above. We calculate Net investment (two-point average) as the sum of the two year averages of the balance sheet categories listed above. We calculate Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) by dividing Adjusted net income before interest by Net investment (two-point average) calculations presented above. We believe ROIC is a measure that is useful to investors and management in understanding our ability to generate growth on investments made in our business.

We believe ROIC should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, operating income or loss, net income or loss, cash flows provided by or used in operating, investing, and financing activities, or other income statement or cash flow statement line items reported in accordance with GAAP. Other companies may calculate ROIC differently than we do, which may limit its usefulness as a comparative measure.

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

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission file number 1-8974.

Honeywell

Honeywell International Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	22-2640650
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
855 South Mint Street Charlotte, North Carolina	28202
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (704) 627-6200

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbols	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$1 per share*	HON	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
1.300% Senior Notes due 2023	HON 23A	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
0.000% Senior Notes due 2024	HON 24A	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
2.250% Senior Notes due 2028	HON 28A	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
0.750% Senior Notes due 2032	HON 32	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
4.125% Senior Notes due 2034	HON 34	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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 Exchange Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the Registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the Registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the Registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b).

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 was approximately \$118.0 billion at June 30, 2022.

There were 668,140,252 shares of Common Stock outstanding at January 27, 2023.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part III: Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Shareowners to be held May 19, 2023

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ORGANIZATION OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

The order and presentation of content in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Form 10-K) differs from the traditional U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Form 10-K format. We believe that our format improves readability and better presents how we organize and manage our business. See Form 10-K Cross-Reference Index for a cross-reference to the traditional SEC Form 10-K format.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We describe many of the trends and other factors that drive our business and future results in the section titled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in other parts of this report (including under the section titled Risk Factors). Such discussions contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Forward-looking statements are those that address activities, events, or developments that management intends, expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future. They are based on management's assumptions and assessments in light of past experience and trends, current economic and industry conditions, expected future developments and other relevant factors. They are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results, developments and business decisions may differ significantly from those envisaged by our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update or revise any of our forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities law. Our forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, that can affect our performance in both the near- and long-term. In addition, no assurance can be given that any plan, initiative, projection, goal, commitment, expectation, or prospect set forth in this Form 10-K can or will be achieved. These forward-looking statements should be considered in light of the information included in this Form 10-K, including, in particular, the factors discussed within the section titled Risk Factors. Such factors may be revised or supplemented in subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K.

ABOUT HONEYWELL

Honeywell International Inc. (Honeywell or the Company) invents and commercializes technologies that address some of the world's most critical challenges around energy, safety, security, air travel, productivity, and global urbanization. We are a leading software-industrial company committed to introducing state of the art technology solutions to improve efficiency, productivity, sustainability, and safety in high growth businesses in broad-based, attractive industrial end markets. As a diversified technology and manufacturing company, we are uniquely positioned to blend physical products with software to serve customers worldwide with aerospace products and services, energy efficient products and solutions for businesses, specialty chemicals, electronic and advanced materials, process technology for refining and petrochemicals, and productivity, sensing, safety and security technologies for buildings and industries. Our products and solutions enable a safer, more comfortable, and more productive world, enhancing the quality of life of people around the globe. The Honeywell brand dates back to 1906, and the Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1985.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports, are available free of charge on our Investor Relations website (investor.honeywell.com) under the heading Financials (see SEC Filings) immediately after they are filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Honeywell uses our Investor Relations website as a means of disclosing information which may be of interest or material to our investors and for complying with disclosure obligations under Regulation FD. Accordingly, investors should monitor our Investor Relations website, in addition to following our press releases, SEC filings, public conference calls, webcasts, and social media. Information contained on or accessible through, including any reports available on, our website is not a part of, and is not incorporated by reference into, this Form 10-K or any other report or document we file with the SEC. Any reference to our website in this Form 10-K is intended to be an inactive textual reference only.

In addition, in this Form 10-K, the Company incorporates by reference certain information from its definitive Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Proxy Statement), which we expect to file with the SEC on or about April 6, 2023, and which will also be available free of charge on our website.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our rigorous operating principles allowed us to once again deliver a very strong performance in 2022. We grew our market share and positioned our businesses for continued success in the future. In 2022, we delivered sales growth of 3% (6% organically⁽¹⁾, 7% organically excluding lost Russian sales⁽²⁾), led by strong demand in our Commercial Aviation, Advanced Materials, and Building Products businesses, as we experienced sales growth in three of our four reportable business segments.

Empowered by our Honeywell Accelerator operating model, we adapted our approach to strained supply chains and mitigated profitability loss due to inflation. In 2022, we deepened commitments with critical suppliers, improved demand forecasting, enhanced communication across our businesses to coordinate larger orders with key suppliers, and reengineered products in an effort to significantly mitigate sales risk. We also embedded comprehensive near real-time inflation analysis into our operating system, enabling strategic pricing actions to help stay ahead of the inflation curve and protect profitability. We maintained our commitment to create long-term shareowner value by realizing the benefits of operational excellence and deploying \$7.9 billion to capital expenditures, dividends, share repurchases, and mergers and acquisitions, which was approximately \$2.6 billion in excess of our operating cash flow for the year.

As we look forward, we intend to continue deploying capital to high-return opportunities, including software and services and sustainable technologies, which are intended to position our business for future growth. In 2023, we expect macroeconomic factors to remain turbulent. We continue to carry a robust backlog of \$29.6 billion as of December 31, 2022, that provides a strong foundation for growth.

YEAR IN REVIEW



Sales up 3%, up 6% on an organic⁽¹⁾ basis, or up 7% on an organic basis excluding lost Russian sales⁽²⁾

\$35.5 BILLION

as we remain focused on leveraging our robust operating model to deliver growth despite headwinds from inflation, supply chain constraints, and impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict



Record backlog of

\$29.6 BILLION

as of year-end, demonstrating strong demand in our end markets and positioning us well to convert for future growth



Operating cash flows of

\$5.3 BILLION

as we remain focused on increasing operating cash flows through revenue growth, margin expansion, and improved working capital turnover

⁽¹⁾ Organic sales % change and Organic sales % change excluding lost Russian sales are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the section titled Consolidated Operating Results within Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the definition and a reconciliation to the comparable GAAP measure.

⁽²⁾ Lost Russian sales is defined as the year-over-year decline in sales due to the decision to wind down our businesses and operations in Russia. This does not reflect management's estimate of 2022 Russian sales absent the decision to wind down our businesses and operations in Russia.

BUSINESS OBJECTIVES

Our businesses are focused on the following objectives:

- 1** Driving profitable growth by delivering innovative products through research and development and technological excellence, and through continued enhancement of our footprint in high growth regions;

- 2** Continuing to execute on our strategy to be a premier software-industrial company, including the ongoing expansion of Honeywell Forge connected solutions for aircraft, buildings, cybersecurity, plants, and workers and driving a recurring revenue model across the Company. Honeywell Forge is a suite of industrial software offerings that solves complex performance, sustainability, and Operational Technology cybersecurity challenges by helping companies use operational data to drive insights that improve processes, enhance productivity, support sustainability initiatives, and empower workers;

- 3** Expanding margins by optimizing the Company's performance through the integrated supply chain and Honeywell Digital transformation initiatives, commercial excellence, repositioning, and other manufacturing and operational process improvements;

- 4** Executing disciplined portfolio management through rigorous merger and acquisition, divestiture, and integration processes to deliver growth and shareholder value;

- 5** Controlling enterprise costs, including costs incurred for asbestos and environmental matters, and pension and other post-retirement benefits;

- 6** Increasing availability of capital through strong cash flow generation and conversion from effective working capital management and proactive management of debt to enable the Company to strategically deploy capital for acquisitions, dividends, share repurchases, and capital expenditures; and

- 7** Committing to uphold our environmental, social, and governance principles, as a leader in responsible corporate citizenship.

MAJOR BUSINESSES

We globally manage our business operations through four reportable business segments: Aerospace, Honeywell Building Technologies, Performance Materials and Technologies, and Safety and Productivity Solutions. The remainder of Honeywell's operations is presented in Corporate and All Other, which is not a reportable business segment. Financial information related to our reportable business segments is included in Note 22 Segment Financial Data of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AEROSPACE

Aerospace is a leading global supplier of products, software, and services for aircrafts that it sells to original equipment manufacturers (OEM) and other customers in a variety of end markets including: air transport, regional, business and general aviation aircraft, airlines, aircraft operators, and defense and space contractors. Aerospace products and services include auxiliary power units, propulsion engines, environmental control systems, integrated avionics, wireless connectivity services, electric power systems, engine controls, flight safety, communications, navigation hardware, data and software applications, radar and surveillance systems, aircraft lighting, management and technical services, advanced systems and instruments, satellite and space components, aircraft wheels and brakes, repair and overhaul services, and thermal systems. Aerospace also provides spare parts, repair, overhaul, and maintenance services (principally to aircraft operators) for the aftermarket. Honeywell Forge solutions are leveraged by our customers as tools to turn data into predictive maintenance and predictive analytics to enable better fleet management and make flight operations more efficient.



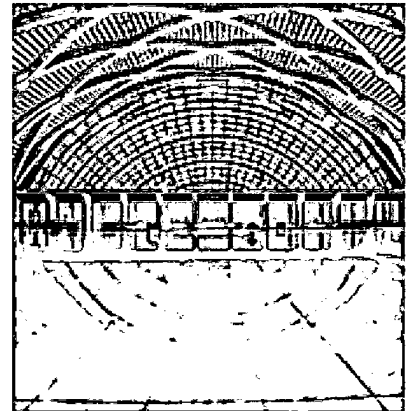
2022 Full-year revenue of \$11,827 million

2022 Full-year revenue by business unit

\$2,089 million	\$5,108 million	\$4,630 million
Commercial Aviation Original Equipment	Commercial Aviation Aftermarket	Defense and Space

HONEYWELL BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

Honeywell Building Technologies is a leading global provider of products, software, solutions, and technologies that enable building owners and occupants to ensure their facilities are safe, energy efficient, sustainable, and productive. Honeywell Building Technologies products and services include advanced software applications for building control and optimization; sensors, switches, control systems, and instruments for energy management; access control; video surveillance; fire products; and installation, maintenance, and upgrades of systems. Honeywell Forge solutions enable our customers to digitally manage buildings, connecting data from different assets to enable smart maintenance, improve building performance, and even protect from incoming security threats.



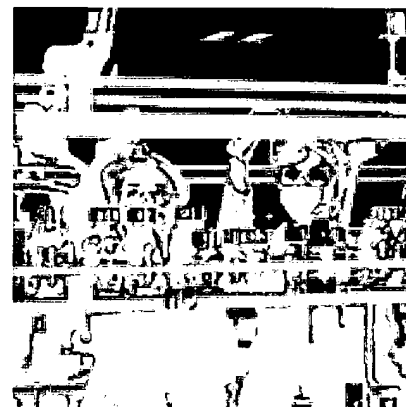
2022 Full-year revenue of \$6,000 million

2022 Full-year revenue by business unit

\$3,638 million	\$2,362 million
Products	Building Solutions

PERFORMANCE MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Performance Materials and Technologies is a global provider in developing and manufacturing high-quality performance chemicals and materials, process technologies, and automation solutions. The reportable business segment is comprised of Process Solutions, UOP, and Advanced Materials. Process Solutions provides automation control, instrumentation, advanced software, and related services for the oil and gas, refining, pulp and paper, industrial power generation, chemicals and petrochemicals, biofuels, life sciences, and metals, minerals, and mining industries. Through its smart energy products, Process Solutions enables utilities and distribution companies to deploy advanced capabilities to improve operations, reliability, and environmental sustainability. UOP provides process technology, products, including catalysts and adsorbents, equipment, and consulting services that enable customers to efficiently produce gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, and renewable fuels for the petroleum refining, gas processing, petrochemical, and other industries. Advanced Materials manufactures a wide variety of high-performance products, including materials used to manufacture end products such as bullet-resistant armor, nylon, computer chips, and pharmaceutical packaging, and provides reduced and low global warming potential materials based on hydrofluoro-olefin technology. In the industrial environment, Honeywell Forge solutions enable integration and connectivity to provide a holistic view of operations and turn data into clear actions to maximize productivity and efficiency. Honeywell Forge's cybersecurity capabilities help identify risks and act on cyber-related incidents, together enabling improved operations and protecting processes, people, and assets.



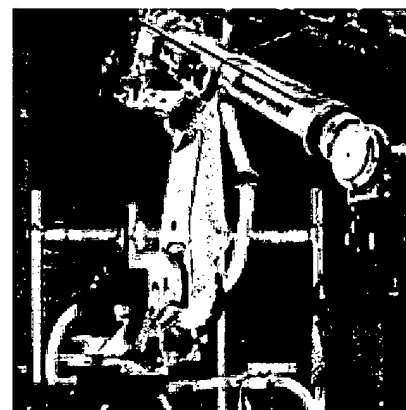
2022 Full-year revenue of \$10,727 million

2022 Full-year revenue by business unit

\$10,727 million	\$4,731 million	\$3,592 million
UOP	Process Solutions	Advanced Materials

SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVITY SOLUTIONS

Safety and Productivity Solutions is a leading global provider of products and software that improve productivity, workplace safety, and asset performance to customers around the globe. Sensing and Safety Technologies products include personal protection equipment (PPE), apparel, gear, and footwear; gas detection technology; custom-engineered sensors, switches, and controls for sensing and productivity solutions; and cloud-based notification and emergency messaging. Productivity Solutions and Services products and services include mobile devices and software for computing, data collection, and thermal printing; and software-based data and asset management productivity solutions. Warehouse and Workflow Solutions products and services include system design and simulation, automation solutions, performance optimization software, and lifecycle services to enable accuracy, productivity, and predictability of warehouse operations. Honeywell Forge solutions digitally automate processes to improve efficiency while reducing downtime and safety costs.



2022 Full-year revenue of \$6,907 million

2022 Full-year revenue by business unit

\$6,907 million	\$1,619 million	\$2,336 million
Sensing and Safety Technologies	Productivity Solutions and Services	Warehouse and Workflow Solutions

COMPETITION

We are subject to competition in substantially all product and service areas. Some of our key competitors include but are not limited to:

<p>AEROSPACE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garmin • L3 Harris • Northrop Grumman • Raytheon Technologies • Safran • Thales 	<p>HONEYWELL BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier Global • Johnson Controls • Schneider Electric • Siemens
<p>PERFORMANCE MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABB • Arkema • Axens • Chemours • Emerson Electric • Haldor Topsoe • Lummus Technology • Rockwell Automation 	<p>SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVITY SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3M • Kion Group • MSA Safety Incorporated • TE Connectivity • Zebra Technologies

Our businesses compete on a variety of factors such as performance, applied technology, product innovation, product recognition, quality, reliability, customer service, delivery, and price. Brand identity, service to customers, and quality are important competitive factors for our products and services. Our products face considerable price competition. While our competitive position varies among our products and services, we are a significant competitor in each of our major product and service classes.

BACKLOG

Our backlog represents the estimated remaining value of work to be performed under firm contracts. Backlog is equal to our remaining performance obligations under the contracts that meet the guidance on revenue from contracts with customers as discussed in Note 3 Revenue Recognition and Contracts with Customers of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Backlog was \$29,558 million and \$27,682 million at December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. We expect to recognize approximately 62% of our remaining performance obligations as revenue in 2023, and the remaining balance thereafter.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SALES

The Company, principally through our Aerospace reportable business segment, sells to the U.S. government acting through its various departments and agencies and through prime contractors, including the U.S. Department of Defense (as both a prime contractor and subcontractor). We do not expect our overall operating results to be significantly affected by any proposed changes in 2023 federal defense spending due to the varied mix of the government programs which impact us (OEM production, engineering development programs, aftermarket spares and repairs, and overhaul programs), as well as our diversified customer base.

U.S. government sales (\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Sales to the U.S. Department of Defense	\$ 2,886	\$ 3,219	\$ 3,661
Sales to other U.S. government departments and agencies	546	703	557
Total sales to the U.S. government	\$ 3,432	\$ 3,922	\$ 4,218

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

We engage in manufacturing, sales, service, and research and development globally. U.S. exports and non-U.S. manufactured products are significant to our operations. U.S. exports represented 12% of our total sales in 2022, 2021, and 2020. Non-U.S. manufactured products and services, mainly in Europe and Asia, were 40% of our total sales in 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Manufactured products and systems and performance of services	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Aerospace	Honeywell Building Technologies	Performance Materials and Technologies	Safety and Productivity Solutions
	(% of Segment Sales)			
U.S. exports	24%	2%	11%	2%
Non-U.S. manufactured products/services	19%	62%	53%	37%

Information related to risks related to our foreign operations is included in the section titled Risk Factors under the caption "Macroeconomic and Industry Risks."

RAW MATERIALS

The vast majority of principal raw materials used in our operations are readily available; however, during 2022, we experienced supply chain constraints for certain raw materials. We implemented short-term and long-term mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of disruptions, including digital solutions to assist in identifying and managing shortages. Mitigation strategies include material supply tracking tools, accelerated processes to communicate supply shortages, and direct engagement with key suppliers to meet customer demand. Where we cannot procure certain raw materials, we redesigned existing products or developed new products to satisfy current and changing demand where feasible. Redesigned products, or the development of new products, undergo product quality controls and engineering qualification prior to releasing to our customers. Further, our relationships with primary and secondary suppliers allow us to reliably source raw materials. We continue to leverage existing supplier relationships and are not dependent on any one supplier for a material amount of our raw materials. We believe these mitigation strategies enable us to reduce supply risk, accelerate new product innovation, and expand our penetration in the markets we serve.

Prices of certain key raw materials are expected to fluctuate, including copper, fluorspar, tungsten salts, ethylene, aluminum, and molybdenum in our Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment and nickel, steel, titanium, and other metals in our Aerospace reportable business segment. We offset raw material cost increases with formula-driven or long-term supply agreements, price increases, and hedging activities where feasible. We anticipate that supply chain constraints for certain raw materials will continue into 2023; however, we believe our short-term and long-term mitigation strategies position us well to mitigate and reduce the impact these factors may have on our businesses. As such, we do not presently anticipate that a shortage of raw materials will cause any material adverse impacts during 2023.

See the section titled Risk Factors for additional information on supply chain constraints.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, LICENSES, AND DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS

Our reportable business segments are not dependent upon any single patent or related group of patents, trademarks, or any licenses or distribution rights. In our judgment, our intellectual property rights are adequate for the conduct of our business. We believe that, in the aggregate, the rights under our patents, trademarks, licenses, and distribution rights are generally important to our operations, but we do not consider any individual patent, trademark, or any licensing or distribution rights related to a specific process or product to be of material importance in relation to our total business.

REGULATIONS

Our operations are subject to various federal, state, local, and foreign government regulations, including requirements regarding the protection of human health and the environment. We design our policies, practices, and procedures to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage, and of resulting financial liability, in connection with our business. Some risk of environmental damage is, however, inherent in some of our operations and products, as it is with other companies engaged in similar businesses.

We engage in the handling, manufacturing, use, and disposal of many substances classified as hazardous by one or more regulatory agencies. We design policies, practices, and procedures to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage and personal injury, and to ensure that our handling, manufacture, use, and disposal of these substances meet or exceed environmental and safety laws and regulations. It is possible that future knowledge or other developments, such as improved capability to detect substances in the environment or increasingly strict environmental laws and standards and enforcement policies, could bring into question our current or past handling, manufacture, use, or disposal of these substances.

Among other environmental requirements, we are subject to the Federal Superfund and similar state and foreign laws and regulations, under which we have been designated as a potentially responsible party that may be liable for cleanup costs associated with current and former operating sites and various hazardous waste sites, some of which are on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priority List. While there is a possibility that a responsible party might be unable to obtain appropriate contribution from other responsible parties, we do not anticipate having to bear significantly more than our proportional share in multi-party situations taken as a whole.

We do not believe that Federal, State, and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, or any existing or pending climate change legislation, regulation, or international treaties or accords are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect in the foreseeable future on the Company's business and we will continue to monitor emerging developments in this area.

Beyond our compliance requirements with environmental regulations, compliance with other government regulations has not had, and based on laws and regulations currently in effect, is not expected to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position. See the section titled Risk Factors for additional information on government regulation that could impact our business.

SUSTAINABLE COMMITMENTS AND SOLUTIONS

Our commitment to being environmentally responsible is reflected in the extensive work we do to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, increase energy efficiency, conserve water, minimize waste, and drive efficiency throughout our operations. Honeywell also champions responsible remediation projects and efforts to make our products safer and more sustainable.

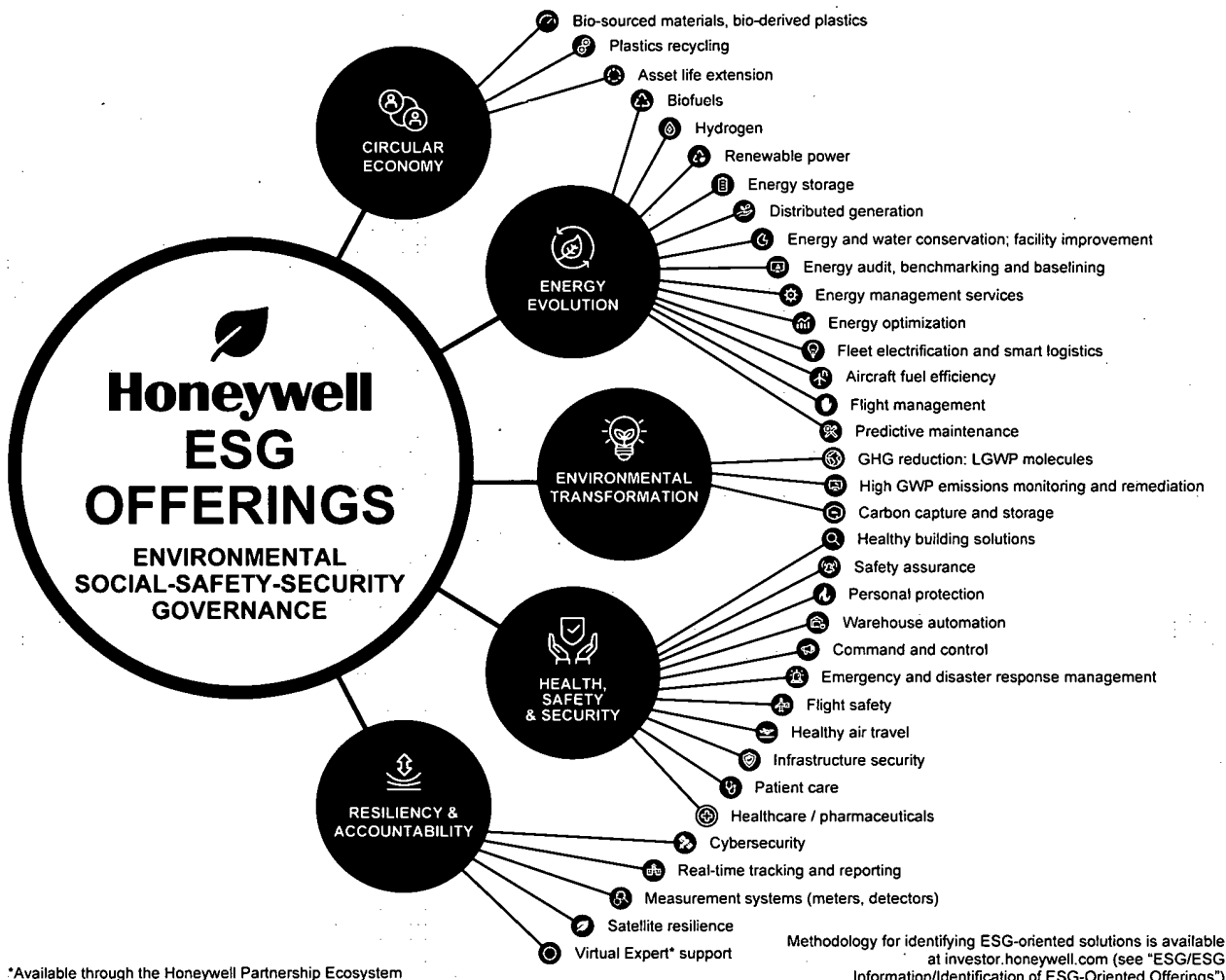
CARBON NEUTRAL PLEDGE BY 2035

In 2021, we announced our commitment to be carbon neutral by 2035 in our facilities and operations. Our GHG reduction program initially began in 2004, in our view setting us well on our way to achieving this commitment. We are allocating resources each year to projects that support this target:

- **Energy Efficiency Improvements.** Since project tracking began in 2010, more than 6,300 sustainability projects, including building automation and controls, lighting, compressed air and gas systems, and mechanical upgrades have been implemented at our facilities. Our largest sites are required to identify their significant energy use in line with ISO 50001, obtain an energy audit on an established cycle, train personnel on energy management, and track identified projects via our standard database. This ensures a robust pipeline of both low-cost and capital projects that can be considered for execution. As of December 31, 2022, 26 Honeywell locations have achieved ISO 50001, the global energy management systems standard for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and improving energy management.
- **Fleet Electrification.** We developed a strategy to further improve our fleet's fuel economy through a plan to electrify our global fleet of over 7,500 vehicles where conditions and markets allow by 2035 or earlier. In 2022, we took delivery of our first fully electric light duty vehicles (LDVs) in North America as part of an initial pilot. This pilot will inform and shape our future policies and strategy, adoption rate by business group, and vehicle class selection.
- **Renewable Energy Transition.** We are investing in renewable energy resources. For example, we are implementing multiple solar projects, which include solar rooftop and carport solar systems to reduce our power grid consumption.

ESG OFFERINGS AND SOLUTIONS

We strive to lead the marketplace in sustainable technology development and help our customers meet their sustainability goals. We are innovating to solve the world's toughest environmental, social, and governance (ESG) challenges. The graphic below demonstrates our multitude of ESG-oriented offerings and solutions.



Building on the Company's existing technologies and demonstrating our continued commitment to and investment in sustainability-focused offerings, we launched Honeywell Forge Sustainability*. The technology provides a foundation for organizations to measure, monitor, reduce, and report their emissions performance against their carbon reduction goals. Additionally, we have established two businesses focused on sustainability offerings: Sustainable Technology Solutions and Sustainable Building Technologies.




Sustainable Technology Solutions, a business within our Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment, develops innovative offerings that help support a lower carbon economy. The business focuses on a broad set of solutions that are designed to help lessen the environmental impact of our customers' end markets both now and in the future. These solutions include renewable fuels, energy storage, blue and green hydrogen, carbon capture, and plastics recycling.

Sustainable Building Technologies, a business within our Honeywell Building Technologies reportable business segment, develops innovative offerings to reduce the carbon impact of buildings and enable more energy independent communities, creating healthier spaces for occupants. Leveraging the Honeywell Forge enterprise performance management software solution's artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, the business' Carbon & Energy Management application autonomously identifies and implements energy conservation measures to help drive efficiency, resiliency, and accountability throughout a real estate portfolio. It continuously investigates, analyzes, and optimizes building performance, down to an asset-specific level, measuring critical sustainability-related key performance indicators, including carbon emissions.

Additional information regarding our sustainability initiatives and strategy is included in our 2022 Environmental, Social, and Governance Report, which can be found on our website (honeywell.com); this report is not incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference and should not be considered part of this Form 10-K.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

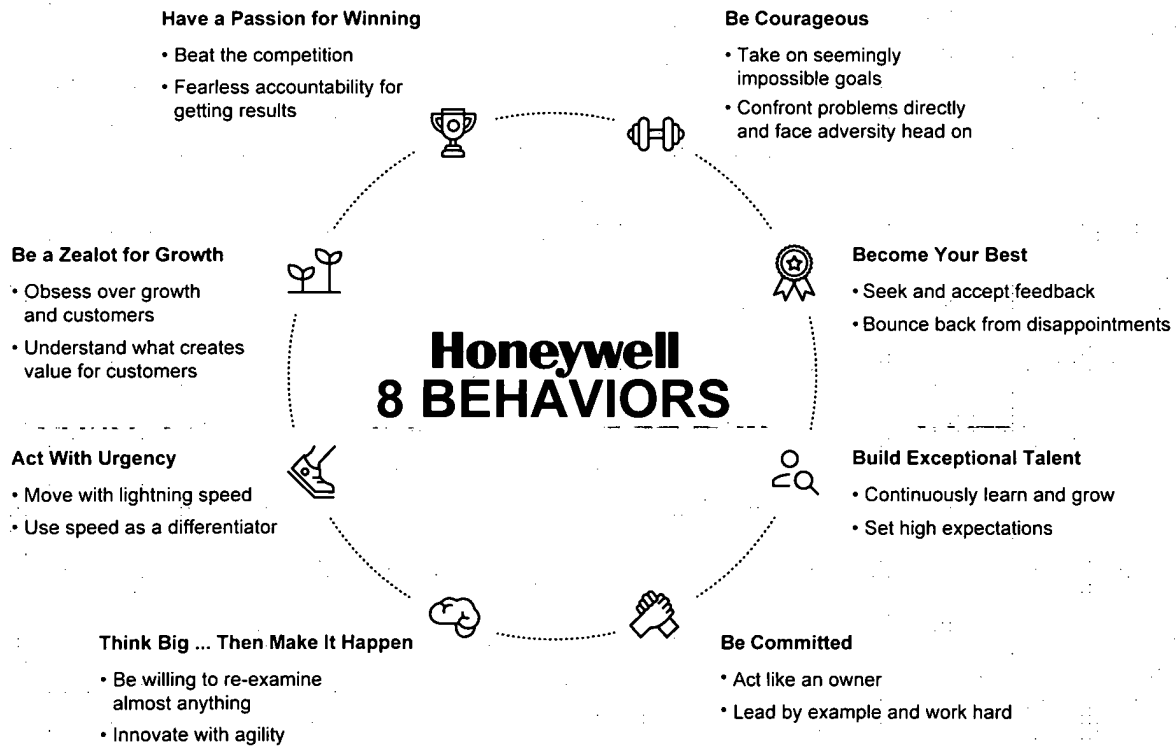
We believe a commitment to and investment in human capital management enables better decision-making, helps us build competitive advantage, and furthers our long-term success. As of December 31, 2022, we employed approximately 97,000⁽¹⁾ employees across 79 countries, 34,000⁽¹⁾ of whom are in the United States. Human capital management is the key driver of our performance culture, which enables our workforce to respond to the fast-changing needs of our customers.

 <p>As of December 31, 2022, we employed approximately</p> <p>97,000 EMPLOYEES⁽¹⁾</p>	 <p>Across</p> <p>79 COUNTRIES</p>	 <p>34,000⁽¹⁾ of whom are in the United States.</p>
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⁽¹⁾ Excludes Sandia National Laboratories (Sandia) and Kansas City National Security Campus (KCNSC) work forces of approximately 22,000 employees. Sandia and KCNSC are U.S. Department of Energy facilities. Honeywell manages these facilities as a contract operator and does not establish or control their human resource policies.

OUR CULTURE

Honeywell has built a reputation of "doing what we say." At the center of that commitment to excellence is a high-performance culture that is rooted in our Foundational Principles and driven by the 8 Honeywell Behaviors. The 8 Behaviors reflect the bold, entrepreneurial spirit we seek to foster while emphasizing our goal to operate with speed and precision. At their foundation is a commitment to Integrity and Ethics, Inclusion and Diversity, and Workplace Respect, fundamental values that underlie everything we do.



ABOUT HONEYWELL

Our Code of Business Conduct establishes the baseline requirements of our integrity and compliance program and promotes an environment where everyone is treated ethically and with respect. It outlines our pledge to recognize the dignity of each individual, respect each employee, provide compensation and benefits that are competitive, promote self-development through training, and value diversity of perspectives and ideas. All employees must complete Code of Business Conduct training and, where permitted by law, must also certify each year that they will comply with the Code.

Overall, we believe our culture, along with our internal tools and initiatives, enable us to effectively execute our human capital strategy. For discussion on the risks relating the ability to attract and retain top-performing talent, please see the section titled Risk Factors.

TALENT ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT

Our internal talent acquisition and management platform is a key component to recruiting, hiring, and developing top-performing talent. Our hiring practices consider a diverse slate of candidates and our hiring managers are provided training and toolkits to reinforce their role in bringing diverse talent into the Company. We apply a “diversity of slate” requirement, a requirement to interview at least one diverse candidate, unless an exception is approved by human resources leadership, when hiring for any exempt role in the U.S. or for any management, professional, or senior administrative role globally. Further, we partner with top academic institutions and external professional organizations to enhance the diversity of our workforce to attract and retain top talent. Our talent review process requires our people managers to have semi-annual career discussions with each member of their teams to discuss the best opportunity for growth and development, which enhances our identification of candidates for internal promotion and succession planning.

VOICE OF THE EMPLOYEE

In 2021, we introduced a Voice of the Employee feedback survey to all employees globally with the commitment to listening, learning, and taking action to make Honeywell an even better place to work. The survey provides data and tools to leaders at all levels to best drive actionable plans around employee engagement and build our desired culture that attracts and retains top talent, improves performance, and distinguishes the Company as a great place to work. The survey is conducted annually in April with a pulse survey in October.

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING

Our well-being focus addresses physical, mental, financial, and individual needs, providing benefits and resources to help employees and their families be their best, both personally and professionally. We implemented several campaigns to promote well-being and help provide visibility to resources and available benefits. Across the world, mental health is an increasingly important issue, so we created a focused campaign – Mental Health Awareness Month – to promote a variety of resources available to support our employees and their families. We offer Employee Assistance Programs or therapy sessions to all employees and family members globally, comprehensive mental health benefits to those enrolled in the U.S. medical plan, virtual mental health options and navigation tools to improve access and speed of care, and preventive/mental health resilience programs.

TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Investing in continuous learning and leadership development is at the core of our culture and long-term business growth strategy. Learning and training underscores our culture of development, continuous improvement, and integrity and compliance. We offer and encourage career and leadership development programs and learning available on Honeywell Accelerator.

HONEYWELL ACCELERATOR

Honeywell Accelerator is our operating system for governing and managing our business.

In 2021, we revitalized our best-in-class operating system to further enhance the way we manage, govern, and operate the business day-to-day.

Honeywell Accelerator's expanded tools and capabilities were designed to provide a centralized source of best practices and training materials, taking us to the next level of performance and accelerating our transformation into a software-industrial company.

With over 150 learning modules and 42 role-specific learning journeys, this digital learning center creates common knowledge across the enterprise, helping new-joiner and long-time employees leverage the Honeywell operating system to make immediate, positive impacts.



In addition, our people managers are expected to model behaviors that promote a culture that is open and inclusive for all employees. We help managers develop this skill as they do any other leadership skill through training programs, interactive learning, and real-time events, including the hiring and talent review processes. Our Leadership Edge program provides training in core management skills to leaders across the organization. We deploy unconscious bias and inclusive leadership training to our global workforce to educate and influence behavior.

INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY

Inclusion and Diversity is at the core of all we do and drives us to build and reinforce an inclusive culture. With our global programs, we recruit, develop, retain, and promote diverse talent. We continue to build partnerships with diverse organizations and develop resources to support diverse employees. Our leaders are held accountable to actively support Inclusion and Diversity in words and actions. We further our foundational principle of Inclusion and Diversity by focusing on three key priorities:

REPRESENTATION	RETENTION	RECOGNITION
Cultivate a workforce that reflects our communities and the world	Create employee development and advancement opportunities	Be a global employer of choice for Inclusion and Diversity
Sustain a pipeline of diverse talent from campus to the C-Suite	Foster community engagement and belonging	Leverage our culture as a competitive advantage
Promote a culture of inclusion, accessibility, and respect	Offer competitive compensation, rewards, and recognition	Lead on Inclusion and Diversity practices

Our commitment to Inclusion and Diversity starts at the top with a diverse Board of Directors and executive management team, who represent a broad spectrum of backgrounds and perspectives. We believe that the diversity of our current Board of Directors (four women, including two African American, one Hispanic, and one Asian American director) and the diversity of Honeywell's executive leadership (five of the Company's ten executive officers are diverse by ethnic background, non-U.S. place of birth, or gender) supports our evolving business strategy and is a testament to Honeywell's ongoing commitment to hiring, developing, and retaining diverse talent. The Company's commitment to Inclusion and Diversity enables better decision-making, helps build competitive advantages, and furthers long-term success.

In 2020, we established a Global Inclusion and Diversity Steering Committee co-sponsored by our Chairman and CEO, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, and Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer and fortified our inclusion and diversity governance structure by embedding Inclusion and Diversity Councils in each of our business groups. The governance structure provides a scalable model that supports our nine affinity group employee networks and facilitates the introduction of new networks to reflect the diverse characteristics of our workforce. These networks are designed to provide training and development opportunities and expand internal networks for promotional opportunities.

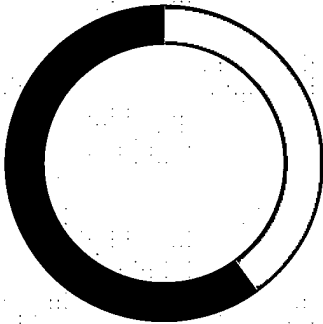
EMPLOYEE NETWORKS

Honeywell All Abilities Employee Network	Honeywell Hispanic Employee Network
Honeywell Asian Employee Network	Honeywell LGBTQ+ Employee Network
Honeywell Black Employee Network	Honeywell Veteran's Employee Network
Honeywell Early Career Employee Network	Honeywell Women's Employee Network
Honeywell Experienced Career Employee Network	

In 2022, we dedicated the month of April to shaping an inclusive future with the first-ever Global Inclusion and Diversity month. Employees all around the world recognized and supported inclusive diversity efforts by learning from and connecting with one another. The month offered employees the opportunity to make an impact by shaping an inclusive and diverse future.

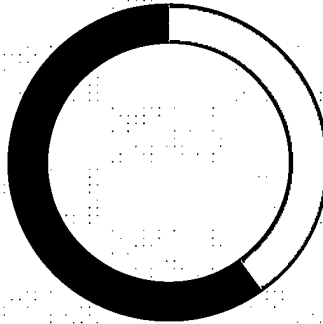
COMMITMENT TO INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY

**BOARD
GENDER DIVERSITY**



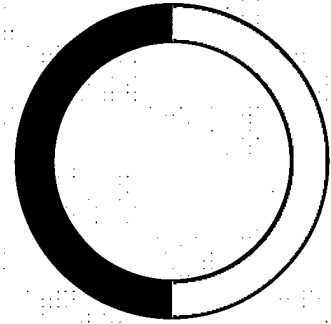
- 4 Women
- 6 Men

**BOARD ETHNIC OR
RACIAL DIVERSITY**



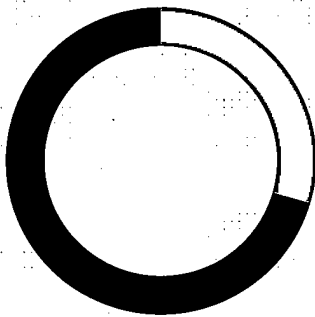
- 4 Ethnically, Racially, and/or Gender Diverse
- 6 Not Ethnically, Racially, and/or Gender Diverse

**EXECUTIVE
OFFICER DIVERSITY**



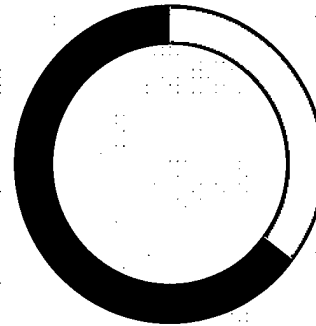
- 5 Ethnically, Racially, Non-U.S. birthplace, and/or Gender Diverse
- 5 Not Ethnically, Racially, Non-U.S. birthplace, and/or Gender Diverse

GLOBAL WORKFORCE⁽¹⁾



- 29.5% Women
- 70.5% Men

U.S. WORKFORCE⁽¹⁾



- 35.4% People of Color
- 64.6% White

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2022. Excludes work forces at Sandia and KCNSC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in tables and graphs in millions)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of Honeywell International Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (Honeywell or the Company) for the three years ended December 31, 2022. All references to Notes relate to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the section titled Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

A detailed discussion of the prior year 2021 to 2020 year-over-year changes is not included herein and can be found in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section in the 2021 **Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 11, 2022**.

BUSINESS UPDATE

In July 2022, we realigned certain business units within the Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment. The Safety and Retail business unit, which included our gas detection and safety business, combined with the Advanced Sensing Technologies business unit to form the Sensing and Safety Technologies business unit. This realignment provides opportunities to capitalize on shared synergies and core technologies resulting in greater value for our customers and the markets we serve. We recast historical periods to reflect this realignment.

On August 16, 2022, the U.S. federal government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 into law. The bill includes numerous tax provisions, including a 15% corporate minimum tax as well as a 1% excise tax on share repurchases. We continue to evaluate the impact of this law on our operations; at this point, the legislation is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Throughout 2022 and continuing into 2023, the global economy experienced and continues to experience significant supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions, and inflationary cost pressures.

Labor shortages continue to place a strain on our operations and the operations of our suppliers, creating challenges in procurement of materials and delivering products and services to our customers. In addition, in certain regions of Asia, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted our business operations and our customers' and suppliers' ability to operate at normal levels. We anticipate supply chain constraints and the inflationary environment to continue into 2023, and in response have implemented short-term and long-term strategies to mitigate the impact.

Mitigation strategies include pricing actions, material supply tracking tools, refinement of escalation processes to communicate supply shortages, and direct engagement with key suppliers to meet customer demand. Where we cannot procure key components or raw materials, we redesigned existing products or developed new products to satisfy current and changing demand where feasible. Redesigned products, or the development of new products, undergo product quality controls and engineering qualification prior to releasing to our customers. Further, our relationships with primary and secondary suppliers allow us to reliably source key components and raw materials. We believe these mitigation strategies enable us to reduce supply risk, accelerate new product innovation, and expand our penetration in the markets we serve. Additionally, due to the strenuous quality controls and product qualification we perform on new or redesigned products, we do not expect these mitigation strategies to impact product quality or reliability.

During 2022, the Russia-Ukraine conflict introduced volatility in global financial and energy markets, increasing energy costs and exacerbating existing supply chain constraints, which added to the inflationary pressures in the global economy. We continue to actively work with our suppliers to minimize impacts of supply shortages on our manufacturing capabilities, and we implemented strategies to reduce our reliance on natural gas at critical sites in Europe.

If we are not successful in sustaining or executing these strategies, these macroeconomic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or operating cash flows.

See the section titled Review of Business Segments for additional information on the impacts of inflationary cost pressures, supply chain constraints, and labor shortages to our businesses.

See the section titled Risk Factors for a discussion of risks associated with the potential adverse effects of inflationary cost pressures, supply chain disruptions, and labor shortages to our businesses.

RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

The Russia-Ukraine conflict, which began in February 2022, continues to negatively impact our businesses and operations and drive global economic and political uncertainty. In response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in March 2022, we suspended substantially all of our sales, distribution, and service activities in Russia and Belarus (the Suspension). In June 2022, we approved a plan to wind down our existing businesses and operations in Russia (the Wind down). During September and October 2022, we completed the sale of three entities domiciled in Russia. For our two remaining entities, we are pursuing a voluntary liquidation strategy to completely exit our businesses and operations in Russia. The Suspension and Wind down impacts all reportable business segments, with the most significant impact to our Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment.

In light of the humanitarian crisis created by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, we remain focused on efforts to assist and support our employees and their families impacted by the conflict. In March 2022, we created a Ukraine Relief Fund, allowing employees to make donations to support organizations providing direct assistance to Ukrainians and those that are assisting them in the midst of this humanitarian crisis. Additionally, as the conflict began, we accelerated payroll payments to those affected by the conflict and our initial Suspension of our operations.

The impacts of the initial Suspension and Wind down to revenue, net income, net assets, or cash flow from operations for the periods recognized are not material to our consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial position. For the year ended December 31, 2021, revenue from sales in Russia represented approximately 1% of our global revenues, and assets in Russia represented less than 1% of our total assets. Our estimate of potential future losses or other contingencies related to the Suspension and Wind down activities, including any guarantee payments or any litigation costs or as otherwise related to our Wind down in Russia, could adversely affect our consolidated results of operations in the periods recognized but would not be material with respect to our consolidated financial position. As the conflict evolves, existing conditions may worsen or other impacts that are unknown at this time may arise that could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position.

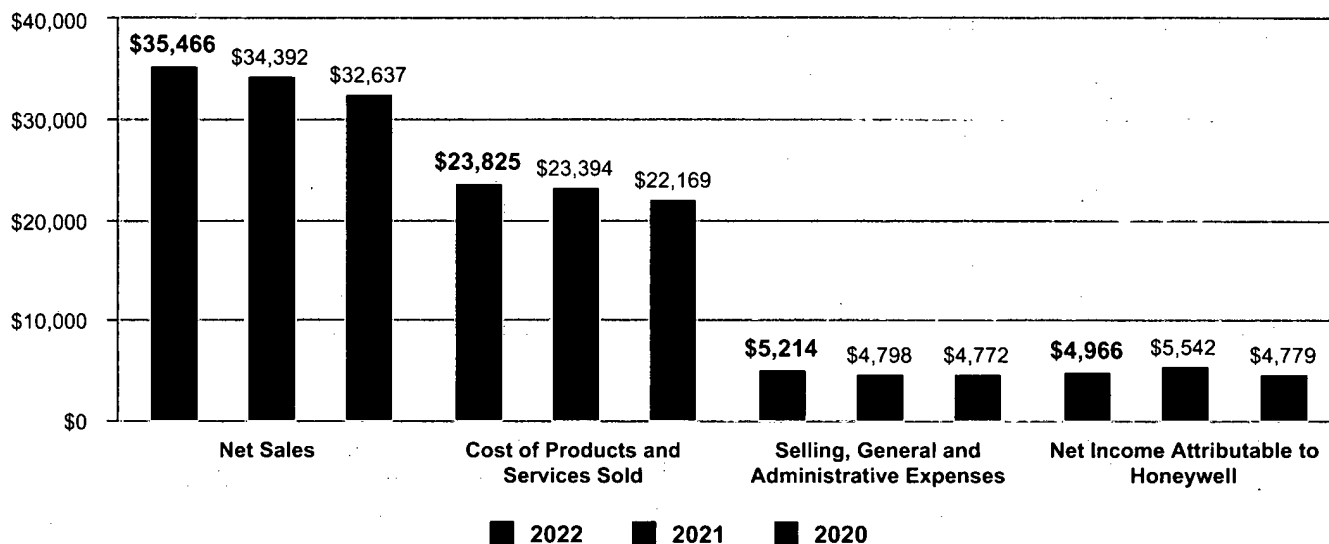
See the section titled Review of Business Segments for additional information on the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict to our businesses.

See Note 2 Acquisitions and Divestitures and Note 4 Repositioning and Other Charges of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the sale of our Russian entities and charges recognized related to the Suspension and Wind down, respectively.

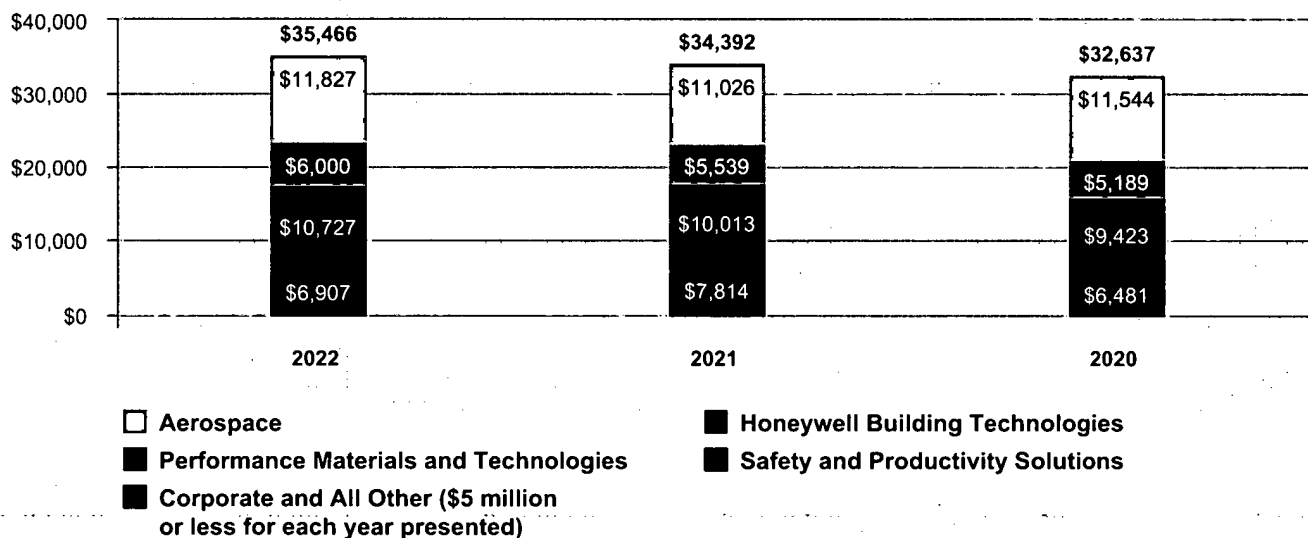
See the section titled Risk Factors for additional information on potential risks to our business related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

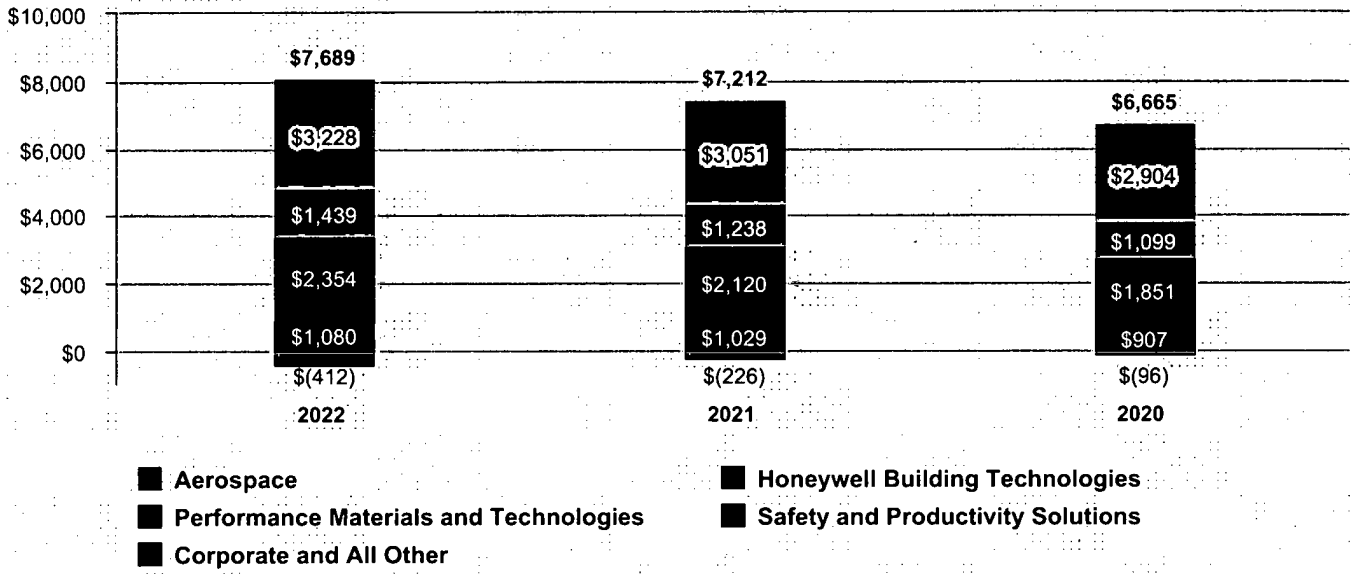
Consolidated Financial Results



Net Sales by Segment

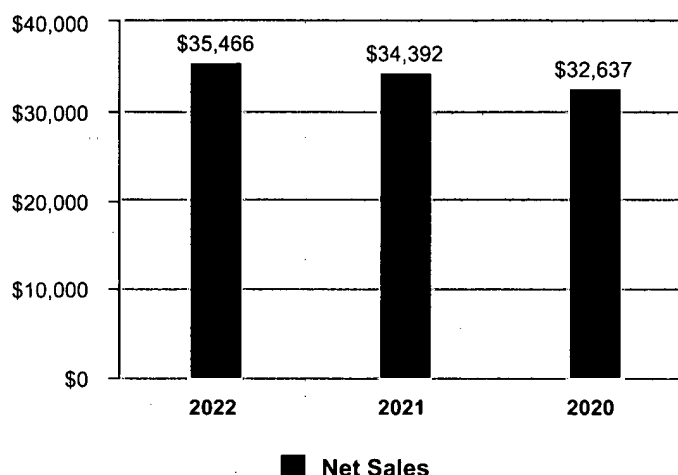


Segment Profit by Segment



CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

Net Sales



The change in net sales was attributable to the following:

	2022 Versus 2021	2021 Versus 2020
Volume	(4)%	1 %
Price	10 %	3 %
Foreign currency translation	(3)%	1 %
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	— %
Total % change in Net sales	3 %	5 %

2022 compared with 2021

A discussion of net sales by reportable business segment can be found in the Review of Business Segments section of this Management Discussion and Analysis.

Net sales increased due to the following:

- Increased pricing,
- Partially offset by lower sales volumes, and
- The unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation, driven by the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar against the currencies of the majority of our international markets, primarily the Euro, British Pound, Turkish Lira, Chinese Renminbi, and Australian Dollar.

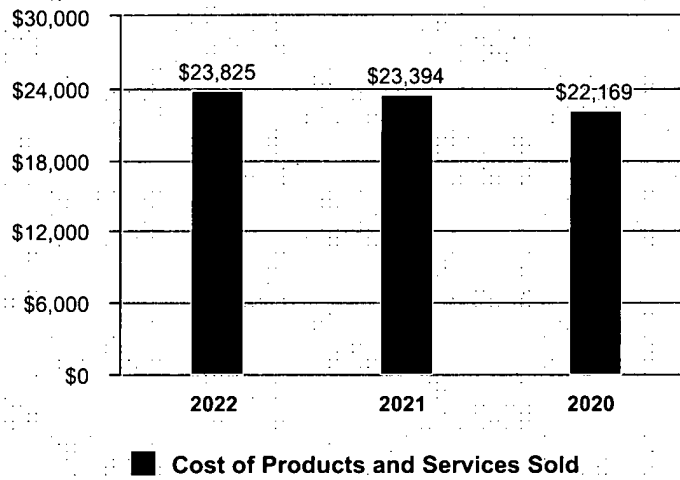
Reconciliation of Reported Sales % Change to Organic Sales % Change and Organic Sales % Change Excluding Lost Russian Sales

	2022 Versus 2021	2021 Versus 2020
Total Reported % change in Net sales	3 %	5 %
Less: Foreign currency translation	(3)%	1 %
Less: Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	— %
Total Organic⁽¹⁾ % change in Net sales	6 %	4 %
Less: Sales decline attributable to lost Russian sales ⁽²⁾	(1)%	— %
Total Organic % change excluding lost Russian sales	7 %	4 %

⁽¹⁾ Organic sales % change, presented for all of our reportable business segments, is defined as the change in net sales, excluding the impact on sales from foreign currency translation and acquisitions, net of divestitures, for the first 12 months following the transaction date. We believe this non-GAAP measure is useful to investors and management in understanding the ongoing operations and analysis of ongoing operating trends.

⁽²⁾ Lost Russian sales is defined as the year-over-year decline in sales due to the decision to wind down our businesses and operations in Russia. This does not reflect management's estimate of 2022 Russian sales absent the decision to wind down our businesses and operations in Russia.

Cost of Products and Services Sold

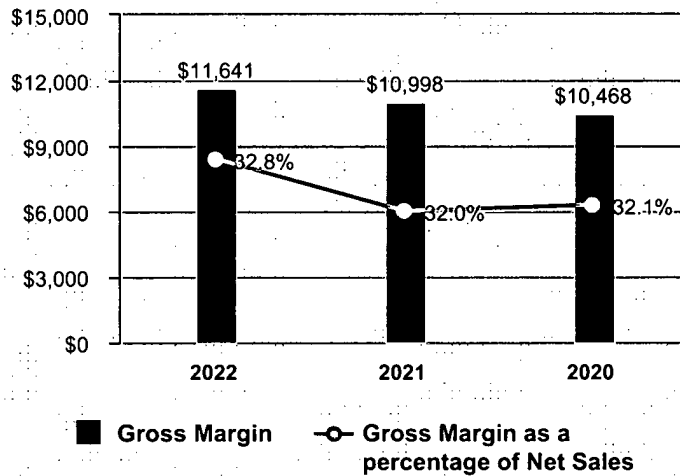


2022 compared with 2021

Cost of products and services sold increased in 2022 primarily due to the following:

- Higher direct and indirect material costs and higher labor costs of approximately \$1.4 billion or 6%,
- Partially offset by lower sales volumes of approximately \$1 billion or 4%.

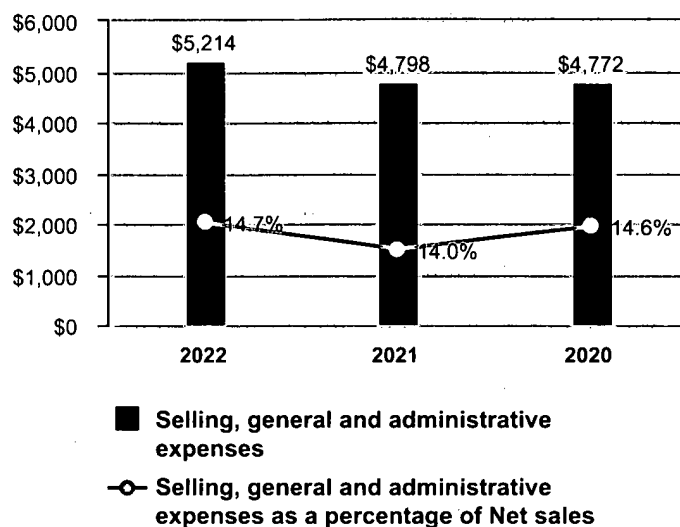
Gross Margin



2022 compared with 2021

Gross margin increased by approximately \$0.6 billion and gross margin percentage increased 80 basis points to 32.8% compared to 32.0% for the same period of 2021.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses



2022 compared with 2021

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased primarily due to the following:

- Higher repositioning and other costs of approximately \$0.2 billion or 4%, including charges and accrual of reserves directly attributable to the initial Suspension and Wind down of businesses and operations in Russia, and
- Higher labor costs of \$0.1 billion or 2%.

Other (Income) Expense

	2022	2021	2020
Other (income) expense	\$ (366)	\$ (1,378)	\$ (675)

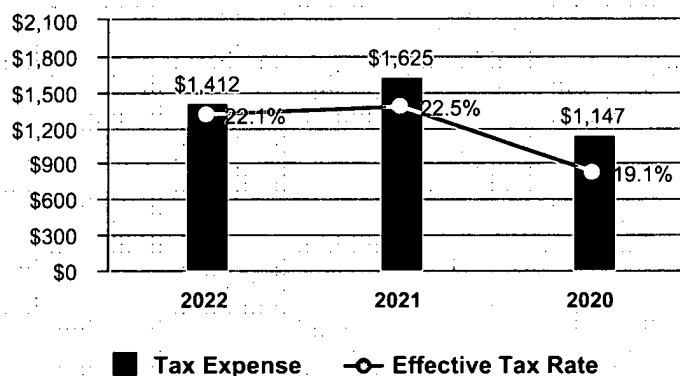
2022 compared with 2021

Other income decreased primarily due to the following:

- Lower pension and other postretirement income of approximately \$0.6 billion, and
- Net expenses related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale of approximately \$0.3 billion.

For additional information regarding the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale, see Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Tax Expense



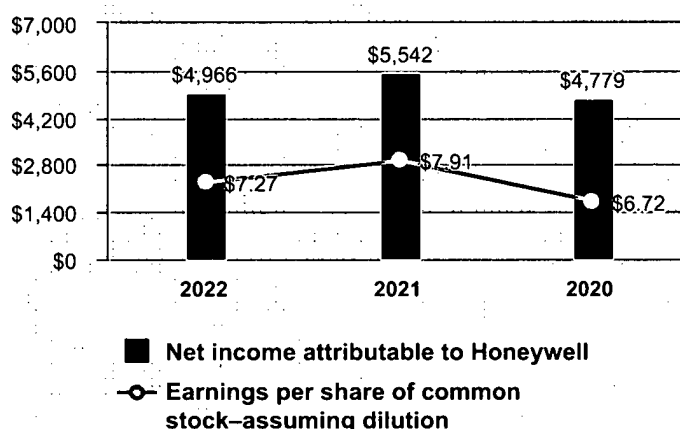
2022 compared with U.S. Statutory Rate

The effective tax rate for 2022 was higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the following:

- Tax expense from restructuring, incremental tax reserves, and state taxes, representing a 320 basis-point increase,
- Offset by benefits received from employee share-based payments and tax credits, representing a 210 basis-point decrease.

For further discussion of changes in the effective tax rate, see Note 5 Income Taxes of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income Attributable to Honeywell



2022 compared with 2021

Earnings per share of common stock assuming dilution decreased primarily due to the following:

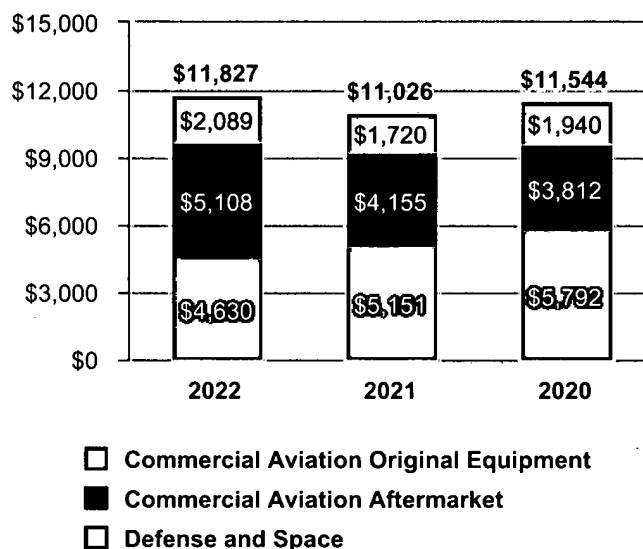
- Higher repositioning and other charges, including charges and accrual of reserves directly attributable to the initial Suspension and Wind down of businesses and operations in Russia and net charges for the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale, impacted earnings per share by \$0.86 after tax, and
- Higher pension mark-to-market expense and lower pension income impacted earnings per share by \$0.69 after tax,
- Partially offset by higher segment profit from our reportable business segments impacted earnings per share by \$0.53 after tax.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We globally manage our business operations through four reportable business segments: Aerospace, Honeywell Building Technologies, Performance Materials and Technologies, and Safety and Productivity Solutions.

AEROSPACE

Net Sales



	2022	2021	Change 2022 vs. 2021	2020	Change 2021 vs. 2020
Net sales	\$11,827	\$11,026	7 %	\$11,544	(4)%
Cost of products and services sold	7,747	7,191		7,813	
Selling, general and administrative and other expenses	852	784		827	
Segment profit	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,051	6 %	\$ 2,904	5 %

Factors Contributing to Year-Over-Year Change	2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	Net Sales	Segment Profit	Net Sales	Segment Profit
Organic	8 %	6 %	(5)%	4 %
Foreign currency translation	(1)%	— %	1 %	— %
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	— %	— %	1 %
Total % Change	7 %	6 %	(4)%	5 %

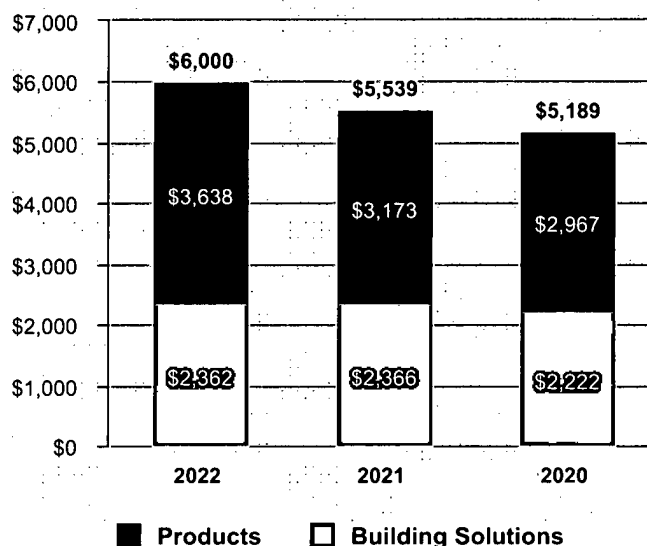
2022 compared with 2021

Sales increased \$801 million led by organic sales growth of \$967 million in Commercial Aviation Aftermarket and \$379 million in Commercial Aviation Original Equipment driven by higher sales volumes in air transport and business aviation, partially offset by a decline in organic sales of \$491 million in Defense and Space primarily due to supply chain constraints and the overall unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$54 million.

Segment profit increased \$177 million and segment margin percentage decreased 40 basis points to 27.3% compared to 27.7% for the same period of 2021.

HONEYWELL BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

Net Sales



	2022	2021	Change 2022 vs. 2021	2020	Change 2021 vs. 2020
Net sales	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,539	8 %	\$ 5,189	7 %
Cost of products and services sold	3,505	3,242		3,067	
Selling, general and administrative and other expenses	1,056	1,059		1,023	
Segment profit	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,238	16 %	\$ 1,099	13 %

Factors Contributing to Year-Over-Year Change	2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	Net Sales	Segment Profit	Net Sales	Segment Profit
Organic	14 %	23 %	4 %	11 %
Foreign currency translation	(6)%	(7)%	3 %	3 %
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	— %	— %	(1)%
Total % Change	8 %	16 %	7 %	13 %

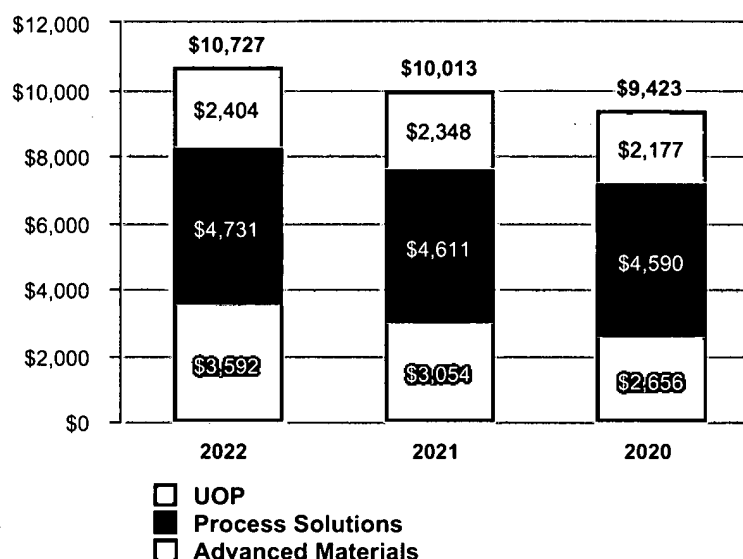
2022 compared with 2021

Sales increased \$461 million led by organic sales growth of \$627 million in Products and \$152 million in Building Solutions primarily due to increased pricing, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$346 million.

Segment profit increased \$201 million and segment margin percentage increased 160 basis points to 24.0% compared to 22.4% for the same period of 2021.

PERFORMANCE MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Net Sales



	2022	2021	Change 2022 vs. 2021	2020	Change 2021 vs. 2020
Net sales	\$10,727	\$10,013	7 %	\$ 9,423	6 %
Cost of products and services sold	7,003	6,637		6,331	
Selling, general and administrative and other expenses	1,370	1,256		1,241	
Segment profit	\$ 2,354	\$ 2,120	11 %	\$ 1,851	15 %

Factors Contributing to Year-Over-Year Change	2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	Net Sales	Segment Profit	Net Sales	Segment Profit
Organic	11 %	15 %	3 %	14 %
Foreign currency translation	(4)%	(4)%	2 %	2 %
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	— %	1 %	(1)%
Total % Change	7 %	11 %	6 %	15 %

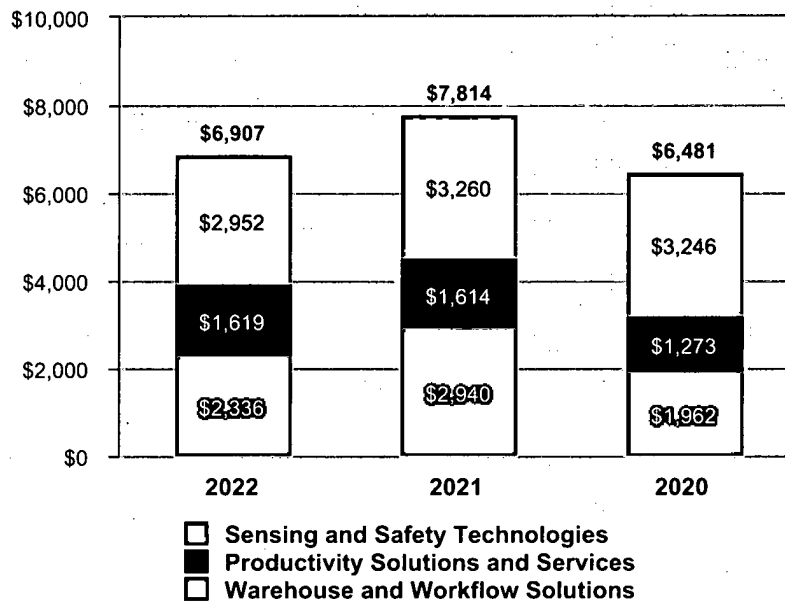
2022 compared with 2021

Sales increased \$714 million led by organic sales growth of \$684 million in Advanced Materials and \$366 million in Process Solutions primarily due to increased pricing, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$420 million. Compared to the same period of 2021, in 2022, sales volumes decreased in Process Solutions by \$171 million and in UOP by \$164 million due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Segment profit increased \$234 million and segment margin percentage increased 70 basis points to 21.9% compared to 21.2% for the same period of 2021.

SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVITY SOLUTIONS

Net Sales



	2022	2021	Change 2022 vs. 2021	2020	Change 2021 vs. 2020
Net sales	\$ 6,907	\$ 7,814	(12)%	\$ 6,481	21 %
Cost of products and services sold	4,779	5,738		4,532	
Selling, general and administrative and other expenses	1,048	1,047		1,042	
Segment profit	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,029	5 %	\$ 907	13 %

Factors Contributing to Year-Over-Year Change	2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	Net Sales	Segment Profit	Net Sales	Segment Profit
Organic	(9)%	9 %	22 %	14 %
Foreign currency translation	(3)%	(3)%	2 %	2 %
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other, net	— %	(1)%	(3)%	(3)%
Total % Change	(12)%	5 %	21 %	13 %

2022 compared with 2021

Sales decreased \$907 million primarily due to lower organic sales of \$587 million in Warehouse and Workflow Solutions driven by lower demand for projects, lower organic sales of \$152 million in Sensing and Safety Technologies driven by lower demand for personal protective equipment, and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$195 million.

Segment profit increased \$51 million and segment margin percentage increased 240 basis points to 15.6% compared to 13.2% for the same period in 2021.

During the second quarter of 2022, our Productivity Solutions and Services business entered into a license and settlement agreement (the Agreement). Under the Agreement, we will receive up to \$360 million, paid in equal quarterly installments over eight quarters, beginning with the second quarter of 2022. The Agreement provides each party a license to its existing patent portfolio for use by the other party's existing products and resolves all patent-related litigation between the parties.

CORPORATE AND ALL OTHER

Corporate and All Other primarily includes unallocated corporate costs, interest expense on holding-company debt, and the controlling majority-owned interest in Quantinuum. Corporate and All Other is not a separate reportable business segment as segment reporting criteria is not met for the activities reported with Corporate and All Other and the Company does not believe the results of operations are meaningful to investors. The Company continues to monitor the activities in Corporate and All Other to determine the need for further reportable business segment disaggregation.

REPOSITIONING CHARGES

See Note 4 Repositioning and Other Charges of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our repositioning actions and related charges incurred in 2022, 2021, and 2020. We recognized higher Total net repositioning and other charges in 2022 compared to 2021 due to the recognition of Asbestos-related charges, net of insurance and reimbursements related to the North American Refractory Company (NARCO) Buyout and HarbisonWalker International Holdings, Inc. (HWI) Sale, and Other charges related to the initial Suspension and Wind down of our business and operations in Russia. Cash spending related to our repositioning actions was \$275 million, \$382 million, and \$564 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, and was funded through operating cash flows.

RISK FACTORS

Our business, operating results, cash flows, and financial condition are subject to the material risks and uncertainties set forth below, any one of which could cause our actual results to vary materially from recent results or from our anticipated future results.

MACROECONOMIC AND INDUSTRY RISKS

Each of our businesses is subject to unique industry and economic conditions that may adversely affect the markets and operating conditions of our customers, which in turn can affect demand for our products and services and our results of operations.

- **Aerospace**—Our Aerospace business is impacted by customer buying patterns of aftermarket parts, supplier stability, factory transitions, and global supply chain capacity constraints that may lead to shortages of crucial components. Operating results may be adversely affected by downturns in the global demand for air travel, which may impact new aircraft production or result in the delay or cancellation of new aircraft orders, delays in launch schedules for new aircrafts, the retirement of aircrafts, and reductions in global flying hours, which impacts air transport and regional, business, and general aviation aircraft utilization rates. Operating results may also be adversely affected by any decrease in air travel demand due to regional restrictions or suspension of service for public health, safety, or environmental events, such as the effects of a global pandemic, which impacted our operating results in 2022. Operating results could also be impacted by changes in overall trends related to end market demand for the product portfolio, as well as new entrants and non-traditional players entering the market. Operating results in our Defense and Space business unit may be affected by the mix of U.S. and foreign government appropriations for defense and space programs and by compliance risks. Results may also be impacted by the potential introduction of counterfeit parts into our global supply chain.
- **Honeywell Building Technologies**—Operating results may be adversely impacted by downturns in the level of global commercial construction activity (including retrofits and upgrades), lower capital spending and operating expenditures on building projects, changes in the competitive landscape, including new market entrants and new technologies, and fluctuations in inventory levels in distribution channels.
- **Performance Materials and Technologies**—Operating results may be adversely impacted by downturns in capacity utilization for chemical, industrial, refining, petrochemical, and semiconductor plants, our customers' availability of capital for refinery construction and expansion, raw material demand and supply, product commoditization, continued illegal imports of hydrofluorocarbons into Europe, and our ability to maximize our facilities' production capacity and minimize downtime. Periods of increased volatility in oil and natural gas prices may result in less investment by our customers and therefore, lower demand for our products and services.
- **Safety and Productivity Solutions**—Operating results may be adversely impacted by reduced investments in process automation, safety monitoring, and plant capacity utilization initiatives, fluctuations in retail markets, a slowdown in demand for safety products, changes in the competitive landscape, including new market entrants and new technologies that may lead to product commoditization, and adverse industry economic conditions, all of which could result in lower market share, reduced selling prices, and lower margins.

A significant percentage of our sales and operations is in non-U.S. jurisdictions and is subject to the economic, political, regulatory, foreign exchange, and other risks of international operations.

Our international operations, including U.S. exports, represent more than half of the Company's sales. Risks related to international operations include exchange control regulations, wage and price controls, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, antitrust regulations, employment regulations, foreign investment laws, import, export and other trade restrictions (such as sanctions and embargoes), differing levels of protection of intellectual property, acts of industrial espionage, violations by our employees of anti-corruption laws (despite our efforts to mitigate such risk), changes in regulations regarding transactions with state-owned enterprises, nationalization of private enterprises, acts of terrorism, acts of war, civil strife, and our ability to hire and maintain qualified staff and maintain the safety of our employees in these regions. Instability and uncertainties arising from the global geopolitical environment and the evolving international and domestic political, regulatory, and economic landscape, including the potential for changes in global trade policies, such as sanctions and trade barriers, and trends such as populism, economic nationalism and negative sentiment toward multinational companies, as well as the cost of compliance with increasingly complex and often conflicting regulations worldwide, can impair our flexibility in modifying product, marketing, pricing, or other strategies for growing our businesses, as well as our ability to improve productivity and maintain acceptable operating margins.

Existing free trade laws and regulations provide certain beneficial duties and tariffs for qualifying imports and exports. Changes in laws or policies governing the terms of foreign trade, and in particular increased trade restrictions, tariffs, or taxes on imports from countries where we manufacture products or from where we import products or raw materials, either directly or through our suppliers, could have an impact on our competitive position and financial results.

RISK FACTORS

The U.S. continues to implement certain trade actions, including imposing tariffs on certain goods imported from China and other countries, which has resulted in retaliatory tariffs by China and other countries. Additional tariffs, export controls and sanctions laws imposed by the U.S. on a broader range of imports, or further retaliatory trade measures taken by China or other countries in response, could increase the cost of our products.

In response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the U.S. and other countries imposed actions including sanctions, export and import controls, and trade restrictions with respect to Russian and Belarusian governments, government-related entities, and other entities and individuals. Further, the Russian government implemented retaliatory actions against the U.S. and other nation members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as certain other nations. As a result of these governmental actions, in March 2022, we suspended substantially all of our sales, distribution, and service activities in Russia and Belarus (the Suspension), and in June 2022, we decided to wind down our existing businesses and operations in Russia (the Wind down). Given the uncertainty inherent in our remaining obligations related to our contracts with Russian counterparties, we do not believe it is possible to develop estimates of reasonably possible loss in excess of current accruals for these matters. Based on available information to date, the Company's estimate of potential future losses or other contingencies related to the Suspension and Wind down activities, including guarantee payments or any litigation costs or as otherwise related to our Wind down in Russia, could adversely affect the Company's consolidated results of operations in periods recognized but would not be material with respect to the Company's consolidated financial position. As the conflict continues to evolve, existing conditions may worsen, or other impacts, including escalation of the conflict in other regions of Europe where there is a material portion of our business, increased tension between Russia and the U.S. and other NATO members and other countries, or other impacts that are unknown at this time, could lead to increased charges and could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position. These impacts may result in increased costs or additional impacts on our operations and may adversely affect our ability to meet contractual and financial obligations, results of operations, and financial condition.

To the extent the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine escalates, it may also negatively impact other risk factors disclosed in this Form 10-K and further impact our financial results. Such risks include, but are not limited to, adverse effects on macroeconomic conditions, including inflation and consumer spending; cybersecurity incidents and other disruptions to our information technology infrastructure or that of our customers and suppliers, including disruptions at our cloud computing, server, systems and other third party IT service providers; adverse changes in international trade policies and relations; our ability to implement and execute our business strategy, particularly in Eastern Europe and surrounding regions; disruptions in global supply chains; energy shortages; terrorist activities targeting U.S. government contractors and/or critical infrastructure; our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations; and constraints, volatility, or disruption in the capital markets.

Operating outside of the U.S. also exposes us to foreign exchange risk, which we monitor and seek to reduce through hedging activities. However, foreign exchange hedging activities bear a financial cost and may not always be available to us or be successful in eliminating such volatility. Finally, we generate significant amounts of cash outside of the U.S. that is invested with financial and non-financial counterparties. While we employ comprehensive controls regarding global cash management to guard against cash or investment loss and to ensure our ability to fund our operations and commitments, a material disruption to the counterparties with whom we transact business could expose Honeywell to financial loss.

Operating outside the U.S. also exposes us to additional intellectual property risk. The laws and enforcement practices of certain jurisdictions in which we operate may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as in the U.S. and may impose joint venture, technology transfer, local service or other foreign investment requirements, and restrictions that potentially compromise control over our technology and proprietary information. Failure of foreign jurisdictions to protect our intellectual property rights, an inability to effectively enforce such rights in foreign jurisdictions, or the imposition of foreign jurisdiction investment or sourcing restrictions or requirements could result in loss of valuable proprietary information and could impact our competitive position and financial results.

Risks related to our defined benefit pension plans may adversely impact our results of operations and cash flow.

Significant changes in actual investment return on pension assets, discount rates, and other factors could adversely affect our results of operations and require cash pension contributions in future periods. Changes in discount rates and actual asset returns different than our anticipated asset returns can result in significant non-cash actuarial gains or losses, which we record in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, and, if applicable, in any quarter in which an interim re-measurement is triggered. With regard to cash pension contributions, funding requirements for our pension plans are largely dependent upon interest rates, actual investment returns on pension assets and the impact of legislative or regulatory changes related to pension funding obligations.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Raw material price fluctuations, inflation, the ability of key suppliers to meet quality and delivery requirements, or catastrophic events can increase the cost of our products and services, impact our ability to meet commitments to customers and cause us to incur significant liabilities.

The cost of raw materials is a key element in the cost of our products, particularly in Performance Materials and Technologies (copper, fluorspar, tungsten salts, ethylene, aluminum, and molybdenum) and in Aerospace (nickel, steel, titanium and other metals). As of December 31, 2022, Aerospace and Performance Materials and Technologies had 79% and 66%, respectively, of raw materials supply base under contract. Due to supply chain constraints and labor shortages, including as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, there have been recent shortages of and inflationary trends in the cost of raw materials, including increases in labor and freight costs, for the transportation of raw materials. Any inability to source necessary materials when and as needed, offset material price or labor inflation through increased prices to customers, formula-driven or long-term fixed price contracts with suppliers, productivity actions, or commodity hedges could adversely affect our results of operations.

Many major components, product equipment items, and raw materials, particularly in Aerospace, are procured or subcontracted on a single or sole-source basis. Although we maintain a qualification and performance surveillance process and we believe that sources of supply for raw materials and components are generally adequate, it is difficult to predict what effects shortages or price increases, in addition to other supply chain disruptions, may have in the future. Our ability to manage inventory and meet delivery requirements may be constrained by our suppliers' inability to scale production and adjust delivery of long-lead time products during times of volatile demand. In addition, current or future global economic uncertainty, including volatile financial markets, geopolitical instability, potential recession, and other events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may affect the financial stability of our key suppliers or their access to financing, which may in turn affect their ability to perform their obligations to us. If one or more of our suppliers experiences financial difficulties, delivery delays, or other performance problems, our resulting inability to fill our supply needs would jeopardize our ability to fulfill obligations under commercial and government contracts, which could, in turn, result in reduced sales and profits, contract penalties or terminations, and damage to customer relationships.

In an effort to reduce the impact of current and future supply chain disruptions, we have implemented short-term and long-term strategies to reduce the impact of such disruptions, including development of new or redesigned products that satisfy our product quality controls and engineering qualifications and/or any applicable regulatory requirements. We cannot provide any assurance that our mitigation strategies will continue to be successful, or that we will be able to alter our strategies or develop new strategies if and as needed.

We may be unable to successfully execute or effectively integrate acquisitions, and divestitures may not occur as planned.

We regularly review our portfolio of businesses and pursue growth through acquisitions and seek to divest non-core businesses. We may not be able to complete transactions on favorable terms, on a timely basis, or at all. In addition, our results of operations and cash flows may be adversely impacted by (i) the failure of acquired businesses to meet or exceed expected returns, including risk of impairment; (ii) the failure to integrate multiple acquired businesses into Honeywell simultaneously and on schedule and/or to achieve expected synergies; (iii) the inability to dispose of non-core assets and businesses on satisfactory terms and conditions; and (iv) the discovery of unanticipated liabilities, labor relations difficulties, cybersecurity concerns, compliance issues, or other problems in acquired businesses for which we lack contractual protections, insurance or indemnities, or, with regard to divested businesses, claims by purchasers to whom we have provided contractual indemnification.

Our future growth is largely dependent upon our ability to develop new technologies and introduce new products that achieve market acceptance in increasingly competitive markets with acceptable margins.

Our future growth rate depends upon a number of factors, including our ability to (i) identify and evolve with emerging technological and broader industry trends in our target end markets; (ii) develop and maintain competitive products; (iii) defend our market share against an ever-expanding number of competitors, including many new and non-traditional competitors; (iv) enhance our products by adding innovative features that differentiate our products from those of our competitors and prevent commoditization of our products; (v) develop, manufacture, and bring compelling new products to market quickly and cost-effectively; (vi) monitor disruptive technologies and business models; (vii) achieve sufficient return on investment for new products introduced based on capital expenditures and research and development spending; (viii) respond to changes in overall trends related to end market demand; and (ix) attract, develop, and retain individuals with the requisite technical expertise and understanding of customers' needs to develop new technologies and introduce new products. Competitors may also develop after-market services and parts for our products which attract customers and adversely affect our return on investment for new products. The failure of our technologies or products to gain market acceptance due to more attractive offerings by our competitors or the failure to address any of the above factors could significantly reduce our revenues and adversely affect our competitive standing and prospects.

RISK FACTORS

Failure to increase productivity through sustainable operational improvements, as well as an inability to successfully execute repositioning projects or to effectively manage our workforce, may reduce our profitability or adversely impact our businesses.

Our profitability and margin growth are dependent upon our ability to drive sustainable improvements. We seek productivity and cost savings benefits through repositioning actions and projects, such as consolidation of manufacturing facilities, transitions to cost-competitive regions, and product line rationalizations. Risks associated with these actions include delays in execution, additional unexpected costs, realization of fewer than estimated productivity improvements, and adverse effects on employee morale. We may not realize the full operational or financial benefits we expect, the recognition of these benefits may be delayed, and these actions may potentially disrupt our operations. In addition, organizational changes, increased attrition, failure to create and implement a succession plan for key Company positions, not retaining key talent, inability to attract new employees with unique skills, trends in rising labor costs and labor availability, labor relations difficulties, or workforce stoppage could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position, and results of operations.

As a supplier to the U.S. government, we are subject to unique risks, such as the right of the U.S. government to terminate contracts for convenience and to conduct audits and investigations of our operations and performance.

U.S. government contracts are subject to termination by the government, either for the convenience of the government or for our failure to perform consistent with the terms of the applicable contract. Our contracts with the U.S. government are also subject to government audits that may recommend downward price adjustments and other changes. When appropriate and prudent, we made adjustments and paid voluntary refunds in the past and may do so in the future. In addition, U.S. government contracts are subject to congressional funding, which may be unavailable due to changes in priorities or subject to continuing resolution, which may result in funding reductions, eliminations, or other effects that could impact our business.

We are also subject to government investigations of business practices and compliance with government procurement and security regulations. If, as a result of any such investigation or other government investigations (including investigation of violations of certain environmental, employment, or export laws), Honeywell or one of its businesses were found to have violated applicable law, then it could be suspended from bidding on or receiving awards of new government contracts, suspended from contract performance pending the completion of legal proceedings, and/or have its export privileges suspended.

Our operations and the prior operations of predecessor companies expose us to the risk of material environmental liabilities.

Mainly because of past operations and operations of predecessor companies, we are subject to potentially material liabilities related to the remediation of environmental hazards and to claims of personal injuries or property damages that may be caused by hazardous substance releases and exposures. We continue to incur remedial response and voluntary clean-up costs for site contamination and are a party to lawsuits and claims associated with environmental and safety matters, including past production of products containing hazardous substances. Additional lawsuits, claims, and costs involving environmental matters are likely to continue to arise in the future. Various federal, state, local, and foreign governments regulate the use of certain materials, the discharge of materials into the environment, and/or communications respecting certain materials in our products, and can impose substantial fines and criminal sanctions for violations, and require injunctive relief measures, including installation of costly equipment, implementation of operational changes to limit emissions and/or decrease the likelihood of accidental hazardous substance releases, or limiting access of our products to markets, among others. In addition, changes in laws, regulations and enforcement of policies, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or new technology or information related to individual sites, the establishment of stricter toxicity standards with respect to certain contaminants, or the imposition of new clean-up requirements or remedial techniques could require us to incur additional costs in the future that would have a negative effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Cybersecurity incidents could disrupt business operations, result in the loss of critical and confidential information, and adversely impact our reputation and results of operations.

Cybersecurity is a critical component of the Company's enterprise risk management program. Global cybersecurity threats and incidents can range from uncoordinated individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to information technology (IT) systems to sophisticated and targeted measures known as advanced persistent threats, directed at the Company, its products, its customers, and/or its third party service providers, including cloud providers. Our customers, including the U.S. government, are increasingly requiring cybersecurity protections and mandating cybersecurity standards in our products, and we may incur additional costs to comply with such demands. While we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, these types of threats and incidents, none of them to date have been material to the Company. We seek to deploy comprehensive measures to deter, prevent, detect, respond to and mitigate these threats, including identity and access controls, data protection, vulnerability assessments, continuous monitoring of our IT networks and systems and maintenance of backup and protective systems. Despite these efforts, cybersecurity incidents (against us or parties with whom we contract), depending on their nature and scope, could potentially result in the misappropriation, destruction, corruption or unavailability of critical data and confidential or proprietary information (our own or that of third parties), theft of funds, and the disruption of business operations. The potential consequences of a material cybersecurity incident and its effects include financial loss, reputational damage, litigation with third parties, theft of intellectual property, fines levied by the Federal Trade Commission or other government agencies, diminution in the value of our investment in research, development and engineering, and increased cybersecurity protection and remediation costs due to the increasing sophistication and proliferation of threats, which in turn could adversely affect our competitiveness and results of operations. In addition, cybersecurity laws and regulations continue to evolve, and are increasingly demanding, both in the U.S. and globally, which adds compliance complexity and may increase our costs of compliance and expose us to reputational damage or litigation, monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, or fines in one or more jurisdictions. While we carry cyber insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred, that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

The development of technology products and services presents security and safety risks.

An increasing number of our products, services, and technologies are delivered with Internet of Things (IoT) capabilities and the accompanying interconnected device networks, which include sensors, data and advanced computing capabilities. We have developed product software designs that we believe are less susceptible to cyber-attacks, but despite these efforts, if our products and services that include IoT solutions do not work as intended or are compromised, the possible consequences include financial loss, reputational damage, exposure to legal claims or enforcement actions, theft of intellectual property, and diminution in the value of our investment in research, development and engineering, which in turn could adversely affect our competitiveness and results of operations.

Data privacy, data protection, and information security may require significant resources and present certain risks.

We collect, store, have access to and otherwise process certain confidential or sensitive data, including proprietary business information, personal data or other information that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations and/or customer-imposed controls. Despite our efforts to protect such data, we may be vulnerable to material security breaches, theft, misplaced or lost data, programming errors, or employee errors that could potentially lead to the compromising of such data, improper use of our systems, software solutions or networks, unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction of information, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions. In addition, we operate in an environment in which there are different and potentially conflicting data privacy laws in effect in the various U.S. states and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate and we must understand and comply with each law and standard in each of these jurisdictions while ensuring the data is secure. For example, European laws require us to have an approved legal mechanism to transfer personal data out of Europe; the European Union General Data Protection Regulation imposes stringent requirements in how we collect and process personal data and provides for significantly greater penalties for noncompliance; and several other states and countries have passed or are considering laws that require personal data relating to their residents or citizens to be maintained on local servers and impose additional data transfer restrictions. Government enforcement actions can be costly and interrupt the regular operation of our business, and violations of data privacy laws can result in fines, reputational damage, and civil lawsuits, any of which may adversely affect our business, reputation, and financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

A material disruption of our operations, particularly at our manufacturing facilities or within our information technology infrastructure, could adversely affect our business.

Our facilities, supply chains, distribution systems, and information technology systems are subject to catastrophic loss due to natural disasters or other disruptions, including hurricanes and floods, which may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, power outages, fires, explosions, terrorism, equipment failures, sabotage, cyber incidents, any potential effects of climate change and adverse weather conditions, including water scarcity, labor disputes, critical supply failure, inaccurate downtime forecast, political disruption, public health crises, like a regional or global pandemic, and other reasons, which can result in undesirable consequences, including financial losses and damaged relationships with customers. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted and may continue to disrupt our supply chain, distribution channels, production facilities, operations and customer demand, which has negatively impacted our operations and adversely affected our business and could continue to do so. We employ information technology systems and networks to support the business and rely on them to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes and activities. Disruptions to our information technology infrastructure from system failures, shutdowns, power outages and energy shortages, telecommunication or utility failures, cybersecurity incidents, and other events, including disruptions at our cloud computing, server, systems and other third party IT service providers, could interfere with our operations, interrupt production and shipments, damage customer and business partner relationships, and negatively impact our reputation. In addition, the insurance we maintain may not be adequate to cover our losses resulting from any business interruption, including those resulting from a natural disaster or other severe weather event, and recurring extreme weather events or other adverse events could reduce the availability or increase the cost of insurance.

Concentrations of credit, counterparty and market risk may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We maintain long-term contractual relationships with many of our customers, suppliers, and other counterparties. While we monitor the financial health of these counterparties, we are exposed to credit and market risks of such counterparties, including those concentrated in the same or similar industries and geographic regions. Changes in political and economic conditions could also lead to concerns about the creditworthiness of counterparties and their ability to pay in the same or similar industry or geography, impacting our ability to renew our long-term contractual arrangements or collect amounts due under these arrangements. Among other factors, changes in economic conditions, including an economic downturn or recession, could also result in the credit deterioration or insolvency of a significant counterparty.

We are impacted by increasing stakeholder interest in public company performance, disclosure, and goal-setting with respect to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters.

In response to growing customer, investor, employee, governmental, and other stakeholder interest in our ESG practices, including our procedures, standards, performance metrics, and goals, we have increased reporting of our ESG programs and performance and have established and announced goals and other objectives related to ESG matters. These goal statements reflect our current plans and aspirations and are not guarantees that we will be able to achieve them. Our ability to achieve any goal or objective, including with respect to ESG initiatives, is subject to numerous risks, many of which are outside of our control. Examples of such risks include: (i) the availability and cost of low- or non-carbon-based energy sources and technologies, (ii) evolving regulatory requirements affecting ESG standards or disclosures, (iii) the availability of suppliers that can meet our sustainability, diversity and other standards, (iv) our ability to recruit, develop, and retain diverse talent in our labor markets, and (v) the impact of our organic growth and acquisitions or dispositions of businesses or operations. In addition, standards for tracking and reporting on ESG matters have not been harmonized and continue to evolve. Our processes and controls for reporting of ESG matters may not always comply with evolving and disparate standards for identifying, measuring, and reporting ESG metrics, our interpretation of reporting standards may differ from those of others, and such standards may change over time, any of which could result in significant revisions to our performance metrics, goals or reported progress in achieving such goals. In addition, certain of our products and services, including offerings in our Defense and Space business unit, are unattractive to certain investors and may cause us to be increasingly subject to ESG-driven investment practices that preclude investment in our debt and equity.

If our ESG practices or business portfolio do not meet evolving investor or other stakeholder expectations and standards, then our reputation, our ability to attract or retain employees and our attractiveness as an investment, supplier, business partner, or acquirer could be negatively impacted. Our failure or perceived failure to pursue or fulfill our goals, targets, and objectives or to satisfy various reporting standards within the timelines we announce, or at all, could have similar negative impacts and expose us to government enforcement actions and private litigation.

Global climate change and related regulations and changes in customer demand could negatively affect our operations and our business.

The effects of climate change could create financial risks to our business. For example, the effects of physical impacts of climate change could disrupt our operations by impacting the availability and cost of materials needed for manufacturing, exacerbate existing risks to our supply chain, disrupt our operations, and increase insurance and other operating costs. These factors may impact our decisions to construct new facilities or maintain existing facilities in areas most prone to physical climate risks. We could also face indirect financial risks passed through the supply chain and disruptions that could result in increased prices for our products and the resources needed to produce them.

The growing focus on addressing global climate change has resulted in more regulations designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and more customer demand for products and services that have a lower carbon footprint or that help businesses and consumers reduce carbon emissions throughout their value chains. These regulations tend to be implemented under global, national and sub-national climate objectives or policies, and target the global warming potential of refrigerants, energy efficiency, and the combustion of fossil fuels. Although we offer and continue to invest in developing solutions that help our customers meet their carbon reduction and sustainability goals, many of our products combust fossil fuels, consume energy, and use refrigerants. Regulations and carbon reduction goals which seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions could reduce demand for such products and present a risk to our business. We may be required to further increase research and development and other capital expenditures in order to develop offerings that meet these new regulations, standards, and customer demands. There can be no assurance that our new product development efforts will be successful, that our products will be accepted by the market, or that economic returns will reflect our investments in new product development.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS

Our U.S. and non-U.S. tax liabilities are dependent, in part, upon the distribution of income among various jurisdictions in which we operate, as well as changes in tax law or regulation.

Our future results of operations could be adversely affected by changes in the effective tax rate as a result of a change in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in tax laws, regulations and judicial rulings (or changes in the interpretation thereof), potential taxation of digital services, changes in generally accepted accounting principles, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in the amount of earnings permanently reinvested offshore, the results of audits and examinations of previously filed tax returns and continuing assessments of our tax exposures, and various other governmental enforcement initiatives. Our tax expense includes estimates of tax reserves and reflects other estimates and assumptions, including assessments of future earnings of the Company, which could impact the valuation of our deferred tax assets. In addition, our future effective tax rates could be subject to volatility or adversely affected by changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles, or interpretations thereof.

Changes in legislation or government regulations or policies can have a significant impact on our results of operations.

The sales and margins of each of our reportable business segments are directly impacted by government regulations, including environmental, safety, performance, and product certification regulations. Within Aerospace, the operating results of Commercial Aviation Original Equipment and Commercial Aviation Aftermarket may be impacted by, among other things, mandates of the Federal Aviation Administration and other similar international regulatory bodies requiring the installation of equipment on aircraft. Our Defense and Space business unit may be affected by changes in government procurement regulations. Within Honeywell Building Technologies and Safety and Productivity Solutions, the demand for and cost of providing products, services and solutions can be impacted by fire, security, safety, health care, environmental, and energy efficiency standards and regulations. Performance Materials and Technologies' results of operations can be impacted by environmental and health standards, regulations, and judicial determinations, including potential per/polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) legislation and regulations that, if adopted, could impact the sale of certain products in our Advanced Materials business, without fully assessing level of risk or environmental impact. Growth in all our businesses within emerging markets may be adversely impacted by the inability to acquire and retain qualified employees where local employment law mandates may be restrictive. Changes in such regulations and government policies could negatively impact us; for instance, noncompliance with legislation and regulations can result in fines and penalties, and compliance with any new regulations or policies may be burdensome and/or require significant expenditures.

Increased focus and evolving views of lawmakers climate change and other environmental, social and governance issues could have long-term impact on our business and result of operations.

Increased public awareness and concern regarding global climate change and other ESG matters may result in more international, regional and/or federal regulatory or other stakeholder requirements or expectations that could mandate more restrictive or expansive standards, such as stricter limits on greenhouse gas emissions, more prescriptive reporting of ESG metrics, practices and targets, than the voluntary commitments that the Company has adopted or require such changes on a more accelerated time frame. There continues to be a lack of consistent climate and other ESG legislation, which creates economic and regulatory uncertainty; however, there has been an increasing amount of legislative and regulatory activity, particularly in the European Union, United Kingdom, and U.S. New or revised legal and regulatory requirements could impose significant operational restrictions and compliance requirements upon the Company or its products, and could negatively impact the Company's business, capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition, and competitive position.

RISK FACTORS

We cannot predict with certainty the outcome of litigation matters, government proceedings and other contingencies and uncertainties.

We are subject to a number of lawsuits, investigations, and disputes (some of which involve substantial amounts claimed) arising out of the conduct of our business, including matters relating to commercial transactions, government contracts, product liability (including asbestos), prior acquisitions and divestitures, employment, employee benefits plans, intellectual property, antitrust, anti-corruption, accounting, import and export, and environmental, health, and safety matters. Our potential liabilities are subject to change over time due to new developments, changes in settlement strategy or the impact of evidentiary requirements, and we may become subject to or be required to pay damage awards or settlements that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. While we maintain insurance for certain risks, the amount of our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover the total amount of all insured claims and liabilities. The incurrence of significant liabilities for which there is no or insufficient insurance coverage could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, and financial condition.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Information relating to market risks is included within Liquidity and Capital Resources of our Form 10-K under the caption "Financial Instruments."

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

(Dollars in tables in millions)

We continue to manage our businesses to maximize operating cash flows as the primary source of liquidity. Each of our businesses is focused on increasing operating cash flows through revenue growth, margin expansion, and improved working capital turnover. Additional sources of liquidity include committed credit lines, short-term debt from the commercial paper market, long-term borrowings, access to the public debt and equity markets, U.S. cash balances, and the ability to access non-U.S. cash balances.

CASH

We monitor the third-party depository institutions that hold our cash and cash equivalents on a daily basis. Our emphasis is primarily safety of principal and secondarily maximizing yield of those funds. We diversify our cash and cash equivalents among counterparties to minimize exposure to any one counterparty. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, we held \$10.1 billion and \$11.5 billion, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents, including our short-term investments.

As of December 31, 2022, \$5.0 billion of the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments were held by non-US subsidiaries. We do not have material amounts related to any jurisdiction subject to currency control restrictions that impact our ability to access and repatriate such amounts. Under current laws, we do not expect taxes on repatriation or restrictions on amounts held outside of the U.S. to have a material effect on our overall liquidity.

BORROWINGS

We leverage a variety of debt instruments to manage our overall borrowing costs. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, our total borrowings were \$19.6 billion.

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings	\$ 2,717	\$ 3,542
Variable rate notes	22	622
Fixed rate notes	17,086	15,314
Other	265	272
Fair value of hedging instruments	(287)	60
Debt issuance costs	(233)	(211)
Total borrowings	\$19,570	\$19,599

A primary source of liquidity is our ability to access the corporate bond markets. Through these markets, we issue a variety of long-term fixed rate notes, in a variety of currencies, to manage our overall funding costs.

Another primary source of liquidity is our ability to access the commercial paper market. Commercial paper notes are sold at a discount or premium and have a maturity of not more than 365 days from date of issuance. Borrowings under the commercial paper program are available for general corporate purposes as well as for financing acquisitions. The weighted average interest rate on commercial paper and other short-term borrowings outstanding was 3.29% and 0.07% as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We also have the following revolving credit agreements:

- A \$1.5 billion 364-Day Credit Agreement (the 364-Day Credit Agreement) with a syndicate of banks, dated March 24, 2022. Amounts borrowed under the 364-Day Credit Agreement are required to be repaid no later than March 23, 2023, unless (i) we elect to convert all then outstanding amounts into a term loan, upon which such amounts shall be repaid in full on March 23, 2024, or (ii) the 364-Day Credit Agreement is terminated earlier pursuant to its terms. The 364-Day Credit Agreement replaced the previously reported \$1.5 billion 364-day credit agreement dated March 31, 2021, which was terminated in accordance with its terms effective March 24, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding borrowings under our 364-Day Credit Agreement.
- A \$4.0 billion Five-Year Credit Agreement (the 5-Year Credit Agreement) with a syndicate of banks, dated March 24, 2022. Commitments under the 5-Year Credit Agreement can be increased pursuant to the terms of the 5-Year Credit Agreement to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$4.5 billion. The 5-Year Credit Agreement amended and restated the previously reported \$4.0 billion amended and restated five-year credit agreement dated March 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding borrowings under our 5-Year Credit Agreement.

We also have a current shelf registration statement filed with the SEC under which we may issue additional debt securities, common stock, and preferred stock that may be offered in one or more offerings on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. We anticipate that net proceeds of any offering would be used for general corporate purposes, including repayment of existing indebtedness, share repurchases, capital expenditures, and acquisitions.

CREDIT RATINGS

Our ability to access the global debt capital markets and the related cost of these borrowings is affected by the strength of our credit rating and market conditions. Our credit ratings are periodically reviewed by the major independent debt-rating agencies. As of December 31, 2022, S&P Global Inc. (S&P), Fitch Ratings Inc. (Fitch), and Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) have ratings on our debt set forth in the table below:

	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Short-term	A-1	F1	P1
Long-term	A	A	A2

CASH FLOW SUMMARY

Our cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	Change 2022 vs. 2021	2020	Change 2021 vs. 2020
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$10,959	\$14,275	\$ (3,316)	\$ 9,067	\$ 5,208
Operating activities					
Net income attributable to Honeywell	4,966	5,542	(576)	4,779	763
Noncash adjustments	1,946	971	975	1,284	(313)
Changes in working capital	(1,334)	51	(1,385)	617	(566)
Other operating activities	(304)	(526)	222	(472)	(54)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,274	6,038	(764)	6,208	(170)
Net cash used for investing activities	(93)	(1,061)	968	(987)	(74)
Net cash used for financing activities	(6,330)	(8,254)	1,924	(81)	(8,173)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(183)	(39)	(144)	68	(107)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,332)	(3,316)	1,984	5,208	(8,524)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 9,627	\$10,959	\$ (1,332)	\$14,275	\$ (3,316)

2022 compared with 2021

Cash related to operating activities decreased by \$764 million primarily due to an unfavorable impact to working capital. Working capital declined by \$1,385 million, led by decreases in Accounts payable of \$899 million, primarily due to a decrease in purchases of materials driven by lower sales volumes and a decrease in days payables outstanding, and increases in Accounts receivable of \$731 million, primarily due to revenue growth mainly as a result of pricing actions. Operating cash flow was further reduced by the decrease in Net income attributable to Honeywell, partially offset by higher noncash adjustments for repositioning and other net charges for the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale and charges related to the initial Suspension and Wind down of our business and operations in Russia, and a decrease in pension and other postretirement income.

Cash related to investing activities increased by \$968 million primarily due to a \$1,148 million decrease in cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired.

Cash related to financing activities increased by \$1,924 million primarily due to a \$3,067 million decrease in the payments of long-term debt and \$436 million increase in proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt, partially offset by a \$820 million increase in repurchases of common stock and \$790 million decrease in the net proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper and other short-term borrowings.

CASH REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT LIQUIDITY

In addition to our normal operating cash requirements, we expect our primary cash requirements in 2023 to be as follows:

- Capital expenditures—we expect to spend approximately \$1.0 billion for capital expenditures in 2023 primarily for growth, production and capacity expansion, implementation of cost reduction measures, maintenance, and replacement.
- Share repurchases—under our share repurchase program, \$2.9 billion was available as of December 31, 2022, for additional share repurchases. We expect to repurchase outstanding shares from time to time to offset the dilutive impact of employee stock-based compensation plans, including option exercises, restricted unit vesting and matching contributions under our savings plans. Additionally, we will seek to reduce share count via share repurchases as and when attractive opportunities arise. The amount and timing of future repurchases may vary depending on market conditions and our level of operating, financing, and other investing activities.
- Dividends—we increased our quarterly dividend rate by 5% to \$1.03 per share of common stock effective with the fourth quarter 2022 dividend. We intend to continue to pay quarterly dividends in 2023.

We continue to identify opportunities to improve our liquidity and working capital efficiency, which includes the extension of payment terms with our suppliers. In addition, multiple third-party financial institutions offer a voluntary supply chain financing (SCF) program which enables our suppliers, at their sole discretion, to sell their receivables from the Company to these financial institutions on terms that are negotiated between the supplier and the respective financial institution. We agree on commercial terms for the goods and services we procure from our suppliers, including prices, quantities, and payment terms, regardless of whether the supplier elects to participate in the SCF program. Our suppliers' voluntary participation in the SCF program has no bearing on our payment terms and we have no economic interest in a supplier's decision to participate in the SCF program.

Amounts due to our suppliers that elected to participate in the SCF programs are included in Accounts payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. At December 31, 2022, Accounts payable included approximately \$700 million payable to suppliers who have elected to participate in the SCF program. Amounts settled with third-party financial institutions through the SCF program increased approximately \$200 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase for the year ended December 31, 2022, reflects a combination of an extension of payment terms with suppliers and increased utilization of our SCF program. All activity related to amounts due to suppliers that elected to participate in the SCF program is reflected in Cash flows from operating activities in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. While access to SCF could decrease if our credit ratings are downgraded, we do not believe that changes in the availability of SCF will have a significant impact on our liquidity. The impact of this program is not material to our overall liquidity.

We sell trade receivables to unaffiliated financial institutions without recourse. Transfers of the receivables are accounted for as sales and, accordingly, receivables sold are excluded from Accounts receivable—net in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are reflected in Cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables sold and the cash received is recorded in Cost of products and services sold in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The impact of this program is not material to our overall liquidity.

Finally, we continue to assess the relative strength of each business in our portfolio as to strategic fit, market position, profit, and cash flow contribution in order to identify target investment and acquisition opportunities in order to upgrade our combined portfolio. We identify acquisition candidates that will further our strategic plan and strengthen our existing core businesses. We also identify businesses that do not fit into our long-term strategic plan based on their market position, relative profitability, or growth potential. These businesses are considered for potential divestiture, restructuring, or other repositioning actions, subject to regulatory constraints.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In early 2023, we made payments of approximately \$1.5 billion in connection with the NARCO Buyout and UOP Matters. During 2023, and pursuant to the NARCO Amended Buyout Agreement, we expect to receive approximately \$295 million related to the HWI Sale. We believe these payments and receipts will not materially impact our liquidity position. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the NARCO Buyout and UOP Matters.

Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe that our operating cash flows will be sufficient to meet our future operating cash needs. Our available cash, committed credit lines, and access to the public debt and equity markets provide additional sources of short-term and long-term liquidity to fund current operations, debt maturities, and future investment opportunities.

See Note 9 Long-term Debt and Credit Agreements of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of items impacting our liquidity.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Following is a summary of our significant contractual obligations and probable liability payments at December 31, 2022:

	Total ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Payments by Period			Thereafter
		2023	2024 - 2025	2026 - 2027	
Long-term debt, including finance leases ⁽¹⁾	\$16,853	\$ 1,730	\$ 3,059	\$ 2,523	\$ 9,541
Interest payments on long-term debt, including finance leases	4,523	472	844	738	2,469
Operating lease liabilities	1,080	208	315	203	354
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	2,844	1,453	962	283	146
Estimated environmental liability payments ⁽³⁾	615	222	201	171	21
Asbestos-related liability payments ⁽⁴⁾	1,291	111	204	178	798
Asbestos insurance recoveries ⁽⁵⁾	(130)	(18)	(29)	(21)	(62)
	\$27,076	\$ 4,178	\$ 5,556	\$ 4,075	\$13,267

⁽¹⁾ Assumes all long-term debt is outstanding until scheduled maturity.

⁽²⁾ Purchase obligations are entered into with various vendors in the normal course of business and are consistent with our expected requirements.

⁽³⁾ The payment amounts in the table only reflect the environmental liabilities which are probable and reasonably estimable as of December 31, 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ These amounts are estimates of asbestos-related cash payments for Bendix based on our asbestos-related liabilities which are probable and reasonably estimable as of December 31, 2022. Amounts exclude payments made in January 2023 in connection with the NARCO Buyout. See Asbestos Matters in Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

⁽⁵⁾ These amounts represent our insurance recoveries that are deemed probable for asbestos-related liabilities as of December 31, 2022. See Asbestos Matters in Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

⁽⁶⁾ The table excludes tax liability payments, including those for unrecognized tax benefits. See Note 5 Income Taxes of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

⁽⁷⁾ The table excludes expected proceeds from the indemnification and reimbursement agreements entered into with Resideo. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

ASBESTOS MATTERS

Payments, net of insurance recoveries, related to known asbestos matters were \$166 million, \$240 million, and \$229 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, and are estimated to be approximately \$133 million in 2023. We expect to make payments associated with these asbestos matters from operating cash flows. The timing of these payments depends on several factors, including the timing of litigation and settlements of liability claims. In early 2023, we made payments of approximately \$1.3 billion in connection with the NARCO Buyout. For additional information regarding the NARCO Buyout, see Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Accruals during the year for environmental matters deemed probable and reasonably estimable were \$186 million, \$168 million, and \$173 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, we incurred operating costs for ongoing businesses of approximately \$71 million, \$88 million, and \$88 million, respectively, relating to compliance with environmental regulations.

Payments related to known environmental matters were \$211 million, \$210 million, and \$216 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, and are estimated to be approximately \$222 million in 2023. We expect to make payments associated with these environmental matters from operating cash flows. The timing of these payments depends on several factors, including the timing of litigation and settlements of remediation liability, personal injury and property damage claims, regulatory approval of cleanup projects, execution timeframe of projects, remedial techniques to be utilized, and agreement with other parties.

Reimbursements from Resideo for payments related to environmental matters at certain sites, as defined in the indemnification and reimbursement agreement, were \$140 million in 2022 and are expected to be \$140 million in 2023.

See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our environmental matters and the indemnification and reimbursement agreement entered into with Resideo.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce our risks from interest and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Derivative financial instruments are not used for trading or other speculative purposes and we do not use leveraged derivative financial instruments.

The following table illustrates the potential change in fair value for interest rate sensitive instruments based on a hypothetical immediate one percentage point increase in interest rates across all maturities and the potential change in fair value for foreign exchange rate sensitive instruments based on a 10% weakening of the U.S. Dollar versus local currency exchange rates across all maturities at December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	Face or Notional Amount	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value ⁽²⁾
December 31, 2022				
Interest rate sensitive instruments				
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	\$ 16,853	\$ (16,853)	\$ (15,856)	\$ (980)
Interest rate swap agreements	4,984	(287)	(287)	(189)
Total	\$ 21,837	\$ (17,140)	\$ (16,143)	\$ (1,169)
Foreign exchange rate sensitive instruments				
Foreign currency exchange contracts ⁽³⁾	\$ 10,545	\$ 85	\$ 85	\$ (305)
Cross currency swap agreements	3,189	90	90	(311)
Total	\$ 13,734	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ (616)
December 31, 2021				
Interest rate sensitive instruments				
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	\$ 16,057	\$ (16,057)	\$ (17,022)	\$ (1,148)
Interest rate swap agreements	3,150	60	60	(112)
Total	\$ 19,207	\$ (15,997)	\$ (16,962)	\$ (1,260)
Foreign exchange rate sensitive instruments				
Foreign currency exchange contracts ⁽³⁾	\$ 12,671	\$ 92	\$ 92	\$ (628)
Cross currency swap agreements	1,200	39	39	(116)
Total	\$ 13,871	\$ 131	\$ 131	\$ (744)

⁽¹⁾ Asset or (liability).

⁽²⁾ A hypothetical immediate one percentage point decrease in interest rates across all maturities and a potential change in fair value of foreign exchange rate sensitive instruments based on a 10% strengthening of the U.S. dollar versus local currency exchange rates across all maturities will result in a change in fair value approximately equal to the inverse of the amount disclosed in the table.

⁽³⁾ Changes in the fair value of foreign currency exchange contracts are offset by changes in the fair value, cash flows, or net investments of underlying hedged foreign currency transactions or foreign operations.

See Note 11 Derivative Instruments and Hedging Transactions of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles is based on the selection and application of accounting policies that require us to make significant estimates and assumptions about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Many estimates and assumptions involved in the application of accounting principles have a material impact on reported financial condition and operating performance and on the comparability of such reported information over different reporting periods. Critical accounting estimates or assumptions are those where the nature of the estimates or assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change, and the impact of the estimates and assumptions on financial condition or operating performance is material. We consider the estimates and assumptions discussed below to be critical to the understanding of our financial statements. Actual results could differ from our estimates and assumptions, and any such differences could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

Sales Recognition on Long-Term Contracts—We recognize sales for long-term contracts with performance obligations satisfied over time using either an input or output method. We recognize revenue over time as we perform on these contracts based on the continuous transfer of control to the customer. With control transferring over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. We generally use the cost-to-cost input method of progress for our contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer that occurs as we incur costs. Under the cost-to-cost input method, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the proportion of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of our performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion requires judgment. Contract revenues are largely determined by negotiated contract prices and quantities, modified by our assumptions regarding contract options, change orders, incentive and award provisions associated with technical performance and price adjustment clauses (such as inflation or index-based clauses). Cost estimates are largely based on negotiated or estimated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends and other economic projections. Significant factors that influence these estimates include inflationary trends, technical and schedule risk, internal and subcontractor performance trends, business volume assumptions, asset utilization, and anticipated labor agreements. Revenue and cost estimates are regularly monitored and revised based on changes in circumstances. Impacts from changes in estimates of net sales and cost of sales are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis, which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on a performance obligation's percentage of completion. Anticipated losses on long-term contracts are recognized when such losses become evident. We maintain financial controls over the customer qualification, contract pricing, and estimation processes to reduce the risk of contract losses.

Income Taxes—On a recurring basis, we assess the need for a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets by considering all available positive and negative evidence, such as past operating results, projections of future taxable income, enacted tax law changes, and the feasibility and impact of tax planning initiatives. Our projections of future taxable income include a number of estimates and assumptions regarding our volume, pricing and costs, as well as the timing and amount of reversals of taxable temporary differences.

We recognize tax benefits from uncertain tax positions only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, including resolution of any related appeals and litigation. We assess our income tax positions based upon our evaluation of the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in the financial statements.

For further discussion of additional income tax policies, see Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets Impairment Testing—Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are not amortized, but are subject to annual, or more frequent if necessary, impairment testing. In testing goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, the fair value is estimated utilizing a discounted cash flow approach utilizing cash flow forecasts, including strategic and annual operating plans, adjusted for terminal value assumptions. These impairment tests involve the use of accounting estimates and assumptions, and changes to those assumptions could materially impact our financial condition or operating performance if actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions. To address this uncertainty, we perform sensitivity analyses on key estimates and assumptions. Once the fair value is determined, if the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, it is impaired. Any impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and its fair value.

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets—The determination of useful lives (for depreciation/amortization purposes) and whether or not intangible assets are impaired involves the use of accounting estimates and assumptions, and changes to those assumptions could materially impact our financial condition or operating performance if actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions. We evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amount of our finite-lived intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a finite-lived intangible asset group may not be fully recoverable. The principal factors in considering when to perform an impairment review are as follows:

- Significant under-performance (i.e., declines in sales, earnings, or cash flows) of a business or product line in relation to expectations;
- Annual operating plans or strategic plan outlook that indicate an unfavorable trend in operating performance of a business or product line;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends; or
- Significant changes or planned changes in our use of the assets.

Once it is determined that an impairment review is necessary, recoverability of assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset grouping to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows, the asset grouping is considered to be impaired. The impairment is then measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset grouping and its fair value. We endeavor to utilize the best information available to measure fair value, which is usually either market prices (if available), level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, or an estimate of the future discounted cash flow, level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The key estimates in our discounted cash flow analysis include assumptions as to expected industry and business growth rates, sales volume, selling prices and costs, cash flows, and the discount rate selected. These estimates are subject to changes in the economic environment, including market interest rates and expected volatility. Management believes the estimates of future cash flows and fair values are reasonable; however, changes in estimates due to variance from assumptions could materially affect the valuations.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans—We sponsor both funded and unfunded U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. For financial reporting purposes, net periodic pension (income) expense is calculated annually based upon various actuarial assumptions, including a discount rate for plan obligations and an expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. Changes in the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets could materially affect the annual pension (income) expense amount. Annual pension (income) expense is comprised of service and interest cost, assumed return on plan assets, prior service amortization (Pension ongoing (income) expense), and a potential mark-to-market adjustment (MTM Adjustment).

The key assumptions used in developing our net periodic pension (income) expense for our U.S. plans included the following:

	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate:			
Projected benefit obligation	2.87 %	2.50 %	3.22 %
Service cost	2.98 %	2.68 %	3.33 %
Interest cost	2.26 %	1.76 %	2.76 %
Assets:			
Expected rate of return	6.40 %	6.15 %	6.15 %
Actual rate of return	(10.45)%	6.84 %	13.81 %
Actual 10 year average annual compounded rate of return	8.77 %	11.37 %	10.64 %

The MTM Adjustment represents the recognition of net actuarial gains or losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the fair value of plan assets or the plans' projected benefit obligation (the corridor). Net actuarial gains and losses occur when the actual experience differs from any of the various assumptions used to value our pension plans or when assumptions change. The primary factors contributing to actuarial gains and losses are changes in the discount rate used to value pension obligations as of the measurement date each year and the difference between expected and actual returns on plan assets. The mark-to-market accounting method results in the potential for volatile and difficult to forecast MTM Adjustments. MTM Adjustments were expenses of \$523 million, \$40 million, and \$44 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

We determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets utilizing historical plan asset returns over varying long-term periods combined with our expectations of future market conditions and asset mix considerations (see Note 20 Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on the actual various asset classes and targeted asset allocation percentages for our pension plans). We plan to use an expected rate of return on plan assets of 6.75% for 2023, which is an increase in the assumption used for 2022.

The discount rate reflects the market rate on December 31 (measurement date) for high-quality fixed income investments with maturities corresponding to our benefit obligations and is subject to change each year. The discount rate can be volatile from year to year as it is determined based upon prevailing interest rates as of the measurement date. We used a 5.17% discount rate to determine benefit obligations as of December 31, 2022, reflecting an increase in the market interest rate environment since the prior year-end.

In addition to the potential for MTM Adjustments, changes in our expected rate of return on plan assets and discount rate resulting from economic events also affects future Pension ongoing (income) expense. The following table highlights the sensitivity of our U.S. pension obligations and ongoing (income) expense to changes in these assumptions, assuming all other assumptions remain constant. These estimates exclude any potential MTM Adjustment:

Change in Assumption	Impact on 2023 Pension Ongoing Expense	Impact on Projected Benefit Obligation
0.25 percentage point decrease in discount rate	Decrease \$16 million	Increase \$310 million
0.25 percentage point increase in discount rate	Increase \$15 million	Decrease \$296 million
0.25 percentage point decrease in expected rate of return on assets	Increase \$41 million	—
0.25 percentage point increase in expected rate of return on assets	Decrease \$41 million	—

Pension ongoing income for our world-wide pension plans is expected to be approximately \$545 million in 2023 compared with Pension ongoing income of \$993 million in 2022. The expected decrease in pension income is due to changes in market conditions over the course of 2022. Significantly higher discount rates globally have increased the interest cost on the plan obligations, while decreasing asset values in plans, reducing the expected return generated by the plan assets. Also, if required, a MTM Adjustment will be recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023 in accordance with our pension accounting method as previously described. It is difficult to reliably forecast or predict whether there will be a MTM Adjustment in 2023, and if one is required, what the magnitude of such adjustment will be. MTM Adjustments are primarily driven by events and circumstances beyond the control of the Company such as changes in interest rates and the performance of the financial markets.

Asbestos-Related Liabilities and Insurance Recoveries—The recognition of asbestos-related liabilities relates to a predecessor company, Bendix Friction Materials (Bendix). For Bendix asbestos-related claims, we accrue for the estimated value of pending claims using average resolution values for the previous five years. We also accrue for the estimated value of future claims related to Bendix over the full term of epidemiological disease projection through 2059 based on historic and anticipated claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and average resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years. We update our assumptions on average payment values and average resolution values in the fourth quarter of each year.

In connection with the recognition of liabilities for asbestos-related matters, we record asbestos-related insurance recoveries that are deemed probable. In assessing the probability of insurance recovery, we make judgments concerning insurance coverage that we believe are reasonable and consistent with our historical dealings and our knowledge of any pertinent solvency issues surrounding insurers. While the substantial majority of our insurance carriers are solvent, some of our individual carriers are insolvent, which was considered in our analysis of probable recoveries. Projecting future events is subject to various uncertainties that could cause the insurance recovery on asbestos-related liabilities to be higher or lower than that projected and recorded. Given the inherent uncertainty in making future projections, we reevaluate our projections concerning our probable insurance recoveries considering any changes to the projected liability, our recovery experience or other relevant factors that may impact future insurance recoveries.

See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of management's judgments applied in the recognition and measurement of our asbestos-related liabilities and related insurance recoveries.

Contingent Liabilities—We are subject to a number of lawsuits, investigations, and claims (some of which involve substantial dollar amounts) arising out of the conduct of our business operations or those of previously owned entities, including matters relating to commercial transactions, government contracts, product liability (including asbestos), prior acquisitions and divestitures, employee benefit plans, intellectual property, legal, and environmental, health, and safety matters. We continually assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to our contingencies, as well as potential amounts or ranges of probable losses, and recognize a liability, if any, for these contingencies based on a careful analysis of each matter with the assistance of outside legal counsel and, if applicable, other experts. Such analysis includes making judgments concerning matters such as the costs associated with environmental matters, the outcome of negotiations, the number and cost of pending and future asbestos claims, and the impact of evidentiary requirements. Because most contingencies are resolved over long periods of time, liabilities may change in the future due to new developments (including new discovery of facts, changes in legislation, and outcomes of similar cases through the judicial system), changes in assumptions, or changes in our settlement strategy. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of management's judgment applied in the recognition and measurement of our environmental and asbestos liabilities which represent our most significant contingencies.

OTHER MATTERS

LITIGATION











See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of environmental, asbestos, and other litigation matters.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The executive officers of Honeywell, listed as follows, are elected annually by the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among them.

Name, Age, Year First Elected an Executive Officer	Business Experience
 Darius Adamczyk, 57 2017 ^(a)	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer since April 2018. President and Chief Executive Officer from April 2017 to April 2018. Chief Operating Officer from April 2016 to March 2017. President and Chief Executive Officer, Performance Materials and Technologies from April 2014 to April 2016. President of Honeywell Process Solutions from April 2012 to April 2014.
 Lucian Boldea, 51 2022	President and Chief Executive Officer, Performance Materials and Technologies since October 2022. Mr. Boldea was previously employed at Eastman Chemical Company, from 1997 to 2022, where he held a variety of leadership roles during his tenure, including Executive Vice President from January 2019 to September 2022, where he led global strategy, business operations, and financial performance.
 Kevin Dehoff, 60 2022	President and Chief Executive Officer, Connected Enterprise since May 2022. President, Productivity Solutions and Services from November 2019 to April 2022. From 2012 to October 2019, Mr. Dehoff served as Senior Partner and Practice Leader in McKinsey & Company where he supported strategic business transformations and led a wide range of performance and operating excellence initiatives.
 Vimal Kapur, 57 2018	President and Chief Operating Officer since July 2022. President and Chief Executive Officer, Performance Materials and Technologies from July 2021 to October 2022. President and Chief Executive Officer, Honeywell Building Technologies from June 2018 to June 2021. President of Honeywell Process Solutions from 2014 to May 2018.
 George Koutsaftes, 53 2022	President and Chief Executive Officer, Safety and Productivity Solutions since April 2022. Chief Operating Officer, Safety and Productivity Solutions from January 2022 to March 2022. President of the Advanced Materials business in Honeywell's Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment from November 2017 to January 2022 and interim global leader of Business Development and Mergers and Acquisitions from May 2019 to December 2019.
 Gregory P. Lewis, 55 2018	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 2018. Vice President of Enterprise Information Management from October 2016 to April 2018, prior to being named Vice President, Corporate Finance in May 2018. Chief Financial Officer of Automation and Control Solutions from April 2013 to September 2016.
 Anne T. Madden, 58 2017	Senior Vice President and General Counsel since October 2017. Corporate Secretary from February 2018 to September 2019. Vice President of Corporate Development and Global Head of M&A from January 2002 to October 2017.
 Michael R. Madsen, 59 2019	President and Chief Executive Officer, Aerospace since October 2019. Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain of Aerospace from May 2015 to October 2019. President, Aerospace Defense and Space from October 2010 to May 2015.
 Karen Mattimore, 56 2020	Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since June 2020. Vice President, Human Resources and Communications, Aerospace from February 2018 to June 2020. Vice President, Human Resources Services from April 2015 to February 2018.
 Doug Wright, 52 2021	President and Chief Executive Officer, Honeywell Building Technologies since July 2021. President of the global Fire & Security business from July 2020 to June 2021. From 2013 to 2020, Mr. Wright served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Source Photonics, a global provider of optical communication products used in telecommunication systems and data communication networks.

^(a) Also a Director.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

PROPERTIES

We have approximately 717 locations, of which 204 are manufacturing sites. Our properties and equipment are in good operating condition and are adequate for our present needs. We do not anticipate difficulty in renewing existing leases as they expire or in finding alternative facilities.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to a number of lawsuits, investigations, and claims (some of which involve substantial amounts) arising out of the conduct of our business. See a discussion of environmental, asbestos, and other litigation matters in **Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**.

There were no matters requiring disclosure pursuant to the requirement to disclose certain environmental matters involving potential monetary sanctions in excess of \$300,000.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries has a placer claim for and operates a chabazite ore surface mine in Arizona. Information concerning mine safety and other regulatory matters associated with this mine is required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K and is included in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-K.

MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq) under the ticker symbol "HON." We increased our quarterly dividend rate by 5% to \$1.03 per share of common stock effective with the fourth quarter 2022 dividend. We intend to continue to pay quarterly dividends in 2023.

The number of record holders of our common stock at December 31, 2022, was 37,527.

Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included in the section titled Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters under the caption "Equity Compensation Plans."

On February 12, 2021, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to a total of \$10 billion of Honeywell common stock, which included amounts remaining under, and replaced, the previously approved share repurchase program.

Repurchases may be made through a variety of methods, which could include open market purchases, accelerated share repurchase transactions, negotiated block transactions, 10b5-1 plans, other transactions that may be structured through investment banking institutions or privately negotiated, or a combination of the foregoing. Honeywell presently expects to repurchase outstanding shares from time to time (i) to offset the dilutive impact of employee stock-based compensation plans, including option exercises, restricted unit vesting, and matching contributions under our savings plans, and (ii) to reduce share count via share repurchases as and when attractive opportunities arise. The amount and timing of future repurchases may vary depending on market conditions and the level of operating, financing, and other investing activities.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2022, Honeywell purchased 6,783,496 shares of its common stock, par value \$1 per share. As of December 31, 2022, \$2.9 billion remained available for additional share repurchases. The following table summarizes our purchases of Honeywell's common stock for the three months ended December 31, 2022:

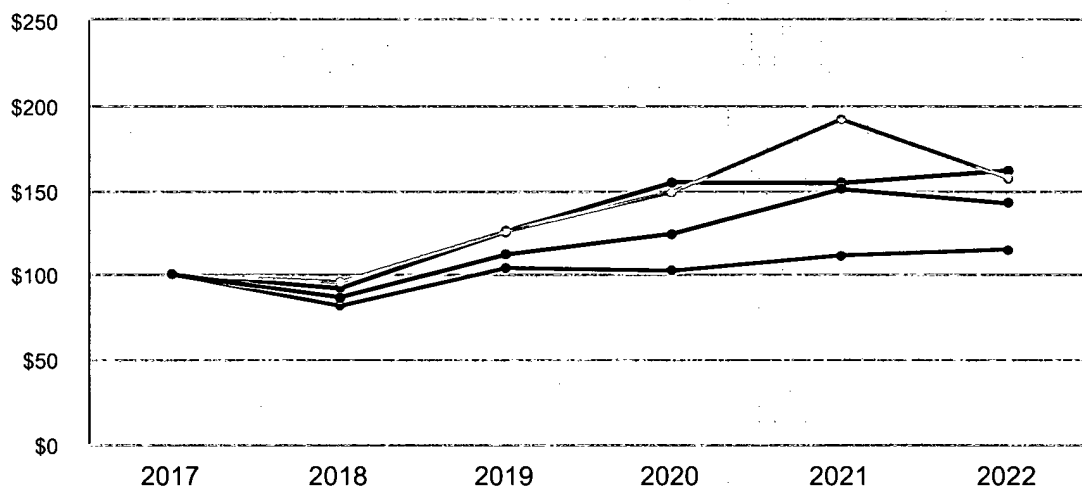
Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (Dollars in millions)
October 1 - 31, 2022	1,977,285	\$ 176.99	1,977,285	\$ 3,929
November 1 - 30, 2022	1,587,616	\$ 209.41	1,587,616	\$ 3,597
December 1 - 31, 2022	3,218,595	\$ 214.45	3,218,595	\$ 2,906

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the five-year cumulative total return on our common stock to the total returns on the S&P 500 Stock Index, composite of S&P's Industrial Conglomerates and Aerospace and Defense indices, on a 55%/45% weighted basis (the Composite Index) and Nasdaq Industrial Select Sector (XLI Index). The weighting of the components of the Composite Index are based on our segments' relative contribution to total segment profit. The selection of the Industrial Conglomerates component of the Composite Index reflects the diverse and distinct range of non-aerospace businesses conducted by Honeywell. The annual changes for the five-year period shown in the graph are based on the assumption that \$100 was invested in Honeywell stock and each index on December 31, 2017, and that all dividends were reinvested.

Comparison of Cumulative Five-Year Total Return



	Dec. 2017	Dec. 2018	Dec. 2019	Dec. 2020	Dec. 2021	Dec. 2022
Honeywell	100	91.83	125.53	154.36	153.91	161.45
S&P 500 Index	100	95.62	125.72	148.85	191.58	156.88
Composite Index	100	81.58	103.99	102.35	111.37	114.93
XLI Index	100	86.75	111.98	124.20	150.38	142.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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**HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)		
Product sales	\$25,960	\$25,643	\$24,737
Service sales	9,506	8,749	7,900
Net sales	35,466	34,392	32,637
Costs, expenses and other			
Cost of products sold	18,263	18,344	17,638
Cost of services sold	5,562	5,050	4,531
	23,825	23,394	22,169
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,214	4,798	4,772
Other (income) expense	(366)	(1,378)	(675)
Interest and other financial charges	414	343	359
	29,087	27,157	26,625
Income before taxes	6,379	7,235	6,012
Tax expense	1,412	1,625	1,147
Net income	4,967	5,610	4,865
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	1	68	86
Net income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 4,966	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,779
Earnings per share of common stock—basic	\$ 7.33	\$ 8.01	\$ 6.79
Earnings per share of common stock—assuming dilution	\$ 7.27	\$ 7.91	\$ 6.72

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
(Dollars in millions)			
Net income	\$ 4,967	\$ 5,610	\$ 4,865
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(372)	302	(211)
Actuarial gains (losses) recognized	(452)	256	91
Prior service credit recognized	—	7	47
Prior service credit recognized during year	(64)	(87)	(82)
Actuarial losses recognized during year	454	5	41
Foreign exchange translation and other	(171)	5	(23)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	(233)	186	74
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	(8)	(3)	4
Cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income	71	17	10
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	56	20	54
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	15	(3)	(44)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(598)	482	(177)
Comprehensive income	4,369	6,092	4,688
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(17)	64	89
Comprehensive income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 4,386	\$ 6,028	\$ 4,599

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(Dollars in millions)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,627	\$10,959
Short-term investments	483	564
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$326 and \$177, respectively	7,440	6,830
Inventories	5,538	5,138
Other current assets	1,894	1,881
Total current assets	24,982	25,372
Investments and long-term receivables	945	1,222
Property, plant and equipment—net	5,471	5,562
Goodwill	17,497	17,756
Other intangible assets—net	3,222	3,613
Insurance recoveries for asbestos-related liabilities	224	322
Deferred income taxes	421	489
Other assets	9,513	10,134
Total assets	\$62,275	\$64,470
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,329	\$ 6,484
Commercial paper and other short-term borrowings	2,717	3,542
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,730	1,803
Accrued liabilities	9,162	7,679
Total current liabilities	19,938	19,508
Long-term debt	15,123	14,254
Deferred income taxes	2,093	2,364
Postretirement benefit obligations other than pensions	146	208
Asbestos-related liabilities	1,180	1,800
Other liabilities	6,469	7,087
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	7	7
SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY		
Capital—common stock issued	958	958
—additional paid-in capital	8,564	8,141
Common stock held in treasury, at cost	(34,443)	(30,462)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,475)	(2,895)
Retained earnings	45,093	42,827
Total Honeywell shareowners' equity	16,697	18,569
Noncontrolling interest	622	673
Total shareowners' equity	17,319	19,242
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and shareowners' equity	\$62,275	\$64,470

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
(Dollars in millions)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 4,967	\$ 5,610	\$ 4,865
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	1	68	86
Net income attributable to Honeywell	4,966	5,542	4,779
Adjustments to reconcile net income attributable to Honeywell to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	657	674	644
Amortization	547	549	358
(Gain) loss on sale of non-strategic businesses and assets	(22)	(102)	3
Repositioning and other charges	1,266	569	575
Net payments for repositioning and other charges	(512)	(692)	(833)
Pension and other postretirement income	(510)	(1,114)	(798)
Pension and other postretirement benefit payments	(23)	(43)	(47)
Stock compensation expense	188	217	168
Deferred income taxes	(180)	178	(175)
Reimbursement receivables charge	—	—	509
Other	(358)	(28)	(338)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable	(739)	(8)	669
Inventories	(440)	(685)	(67)
Other current assets	232	(276)	191
Accounts payable	(155)	744	15
Accrued liabilities	357	513	555
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,274	6,038	6,208
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(766)	(895)	(906)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	29	27	57
Increase in investments	(1,211)	(2,373)	(3,236)
Decrease in investments	1,255	2,525	3,508
Receipts from Garrett Motion Inc.	409	586	—
Receipts (payments) from settlements of derivative contracts	369	192	(149)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(178)	(1,326)	(261)
Proceeds from sales of businesses, net of fees paid	—	203	—
Net cash used for investing activities	(93)	(1,061)	(987)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper and other short-term borrowings	7,661	5,194	10,474
Payments of commercial paper and other short-term borrowings	(8,447)	(5,190)	(10,400)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	320	229	393
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	2,953	2,517	10,125
Payments of long-term debt	(1,850)	(4,917)	(4,308)
Repurchases of common stock	(4,200)	(3,380)	(3,714)
Cash dividends paid	(2,719)	(2,626)	(2,592)
Other	(48)	(81)	(59)
Net cash used for financing activities	(6,330)	(8,254)	(81)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(183)	(39)	68
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,332)	(3,316)	5,208
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,959	14,275	9,067
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 9,627	\$10,959	\$14,275

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$
	(in millions, except per share amounts)					
Common stock, par value	957.6	958	957.6	958	957.6	958
Additional paid-in capital						
Beginning balance		8,141		7,292		6,876
Issued for employee savings and option plans		235		184		248
Stock-based compensation expense		188		217		168
Impact of Quantinuum contribution		—		448		—
Ending balance		8,564		8,141		7,292
Treasury stock						
Beginning balance	(272.8)	(30,462)	(260.8)	(27,229)	(246.5)	(23,836)
Reacquired stock or repurchases of common stock	(21.9)	(4,200)	(15.8)	(3,380)	(20.7)	(3,714)
Issued for employee savings and option plans	4.7	219	3.8	147	6.4	321
Ending balance	(290.0)	(34,443)	(272.8)	(30,462)	(260.8)	(27,229)
Retained earnings						
Beginning balance		42,827		39,905		37,693
Net income attributable to Honeywell		4,966		5,542		4,779
Dividends on common stock		(2,700)		(2,620)		(2,567)
Ending balance		45,093		42,827		39,905
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)						
Beginning balance		(2,895)		(3,377)		(3,197)
Foreign exchange translation adjustment		(354)		302		(214)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments		(233)		186		74
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments		(8)		(3)		4
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		15		(3)		(44)
Ending balance		(3,475)		(2,895)		(3,377)
Noncontrolling interest						
Beginning balance		673		241		212
Acquisitions, divestitures, and other		—		397		(6)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		1		68		86
Foreign exchange translation adjustment		(18)		(4)		3
Dividends paid		(48)		(33)		(54)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest holders		14		4		—
Ending balance		622		673		241
Total shareowners' equity	667.6	17,319	684.8	19,242	696.8	17,790
Cash dividends per share of common stock		\$ 3.970		\$ 3.770		\$ 3.630

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following is a description of Honeywell's significant accounting policies.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Honeywell International Inc. and all of its subsidiaries and entities in which a controlling interest is maintained. The Company's consolidation policy requires equity investments that the Company exercises significant influence over, but does not control the investee and are not the primary beneficiary of the investee's activities, to be accounted for using the equity method. Investments through which the Company is not able to exercise significant influence over the investee and which the Company does not have readily determinable fair values are accounted for under the cost method. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). ASUs not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are expected to have minimal impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations, Balance Sheet and Cash Flows (Consolidated Financial Statements).

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, *Liabilities—Supplier Finance Programs (Topic 405): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations*, to enhance the transparency of supplier finance programs. The new standard requires annual disclosure of the key terms of the program, a description of where in the financial statements amounts outstanding under the program are presented, a rollforward of such amounts, and interim disclosure of amounts outstanding as of the end of each period. The guidance does not affect recognition, measurement, or financial statement presentation of supplier finance programs. The ASU is effective on January 1, 2023, except for the rollforward, which is effective on January 1, 2024. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts of this guidance on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers*, which requires contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination to be recognized and measured by the acquirer on the acquisition date in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This ASU should be applied prospectively to acquisitions occurring on or after the effective date of December 15, 2022, and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2022. The adoption of this standard does not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*, which provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by the transition away from reference rates expected to be discontinued to alternative reference rates. In January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Scope*, to expand the scope of this guidance to include derivatives. The guidance was effective upon issuance and may be applied prospectively to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into on or before December 31, 2022. In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-06, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848*, which extends the period of time entities can utilize the reference rate reform relief guidance under ASU 2020-04 from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2024. The Company will apply the guidance to impacted transactions during the transition period. The adoption of this standard does not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development costs for projects are expensed as incurred, unless these costs relate to contracts with customers where the Company receives reimbursements. Amounts expensed as incurred for Company-sponsored research and development projects are included in Cost of products and services sold and were \$1,478 million, \$1,333 million, and \$1,334 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Costs related to contracts with customers for customer-sponsored research and development projects are included as a contract cost and included in Cost of products and services sold when revenue from such contracts is recognized, consistent with the Company's sales recognition policies. This revenue was \$1,336 million, \$1,284 million, and \$1,200 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and highly liquid investments having an original maturity of three months or less.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Carrying value adjustments for inventory obsolescence is equal to the difference between the cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimate selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, including any asset retirement obligations, less accumulated depreciation. For financial reporting, the straight-line method of depreciation is used over the estimated useful lives of 10 to 50 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 16 years for machinery and equipment. Recognition of the fair value of obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets is required when there is a legal obligation to incur such costs. Upon initial recognition of a liability, the cost is capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset and depreciated over the corresponding asset's useful life.

GOODWILL AND INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are subject to impairment testing annually as of the first day of the fourth quarter, or if a triggering event occurs or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. This testing compares carrying values to fair values and, when appropriate, the carrying value of these assets is reduced to fair value, not to exceed the carrying value of goodwill. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of the first day of the fourth quarter, and determined that there was no impairment as of that date. The Company is not aware of any additional triggering events.

Prior to 2022, the Company performed its annual goodwill and intangible asset impairment test as of the last day of the first quarter. In 2022, the Company changed the date of its annual goodwill and intangible asset impairment assessment to the first day of the fourth quarter. The Company believes this change does not represent a material change in method of applying an accounting principle. This change has been applied prospectively as of the date of the change, as retrospective application is deemed impracticable due to the inability to objectively determine the assumptions used in earlier periods without the benefit of hindsight. This voluntary change is preferable under the circumstances as it results in better alignment with the timing of the Company's forecasting process and reduces the time period between the assessment date and annual financial statements. This change in accounting principle does not delay, accelerate, or avoid an impairment of goodwill. In 2022, due to this change the Company performed annual goodwill and intangible asset impairment tests as of the last day of the first quarter and the first day of the fourth quarter.

FINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets with determinable lives consist of customer lists, technology, patents and trademarks, and other intangibles and are amortized over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 2 to 20 years.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

CAPITALIZED SOFTWARE

The Company capitalizes costs of software developed or obtained for internal use during the application development stage of a project and amortizes those costs using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of the software, not to exceed 7 years. Costs incurred during the preliminary and post-implementation stages are expensed as incurred. Development costs for software held for sale are capitalized once a project has reached the point of technological feasibility. Completed projects are amortized after reaching the point of general availability using the straight-line method based on estimated useful life, not to exceed 7 years. At each balance sheet date, or earlier if an indicator of an impairment exists, we evaluate the recoverability of unamortized capitalized software costs based on estimated future undiscounted revenues net of estimated related costs over the remaining amortization period. Capitalized software held for internal use and held for sale is included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries operating outside the United States with a functional currency other than U.S. Dollars are translated into U.S. Dollars using year-end exchange rates. Sales, costs, and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the year. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). For subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary environments, inventories and property, plant and equipment, including related expenses, are remeasured at the exchange rate in effect on the date the assets were acquired, while monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at year-end exchange rates. Remeasurement adjustments for these subsidiaries are included in earnings.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All derivative financial instruments are recorded on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. For derivatives designated as hedges of the fair value of assets or liabilities, the changes in fair values of both the derivatives and the hedged items are recorded in current earnings. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently recognized in earnings when the hedged items impact earnings.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges must be designated and effective as a hedge of the identified risk exposure at the inception of the contract. Changes in fair value of the derivative contract must be highly correlated with changes in fair value of the underlying hedged item at inception and over the life of the hedge contract. Cash flows of such derivative financial instruments are classified consistent with the underlying hedged item. The Company elected to exclude the time value of the derivatives (i.e., the forward points) from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and recognize the initial value of the excluded component in earnings using the amortization approach. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a net investment hedge, the gain or loss is reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The gain or loss will be subsequently reclassified into net earnings when the hedged net investment is either sold or substantially liquidated.

LEASES

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The assessment is based on (i) whether the contract involves the use of a distinct identified asset, (ii) whether the Company obtains the right to substantially all the economic benefit from the use of the asset throughout the period, and (iii) whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

All significant lease arrangements are generally recognized at lease commencement. Operating lease right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities are recognized at commencement. An ROU asset and corresponding lease liability are not recorded for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less (short-term leases), and we recognize lease expense for these leases as incurred over the lease term.

ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset during the reasonably certain lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. The Company's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Lease payments may be fixed or variable, however, only fixed payments or in-substance fixed payments are included in determining the lease liability. Variable lease payments are recognized in operating expenses in the period in which the obligation for those payments are incurred. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments related to initial direct cost and prepayments and excludes lease incentives. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, which are generally accounted for separately.

The Company primarily uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is based on the information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of the lease payments. In determining the borrowing rate, the Company considers the lease term, secured incremental borrowing rate, and for leases denominated in a currency different than U.S. dollar, the collateralized borrowing rate in the foreign currency using the U.S. dollar and foreign currency swap spread, when available.

PENSION BENEFITS

The Company presents net periodic pension costs by disaggregating the service cost component of such costs and reports those costs in the same line item or items in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other non-service components of such costs are required to be presented separately from the service cost component.

The Company records the service cost component of Pension ongoing (income) expense in Cost of products and services sold and Selling, general and administrative expenses. The remaining components of costs within Pension ongoing (income) expense, primarily interest costs and assumed return on plan assets, are recorded in Other (income) expense. The Company recognizes net actuarial gains or losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the fair value of plan assets or the plan's projected benefit obligation (the corridor) annually in the fourth quarter each year (MTM Adjustment). The MTM Adjustment is also reported in Other (income) expense.

SALES RECOGNITION

Product and service sales are recognized when or as the Company transfers control of the promised products or services to its customers. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. Service sales, principally representing repair, maintenance, and engineering activities, are recognized over the contractual period or as services are rendered. Sales under long-term contracts with performance obligations satisfied over time are recognized using either an input or output method. The Company recognizes revenue over time as the Company performs on these contracts because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. With control transferring over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The Company generally uses the cost-to-cost input method of progress for contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer that occurs as the Company incurs costs. Under the cost-to-cost input method, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the proportion of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. The Company reviews its cost estimates on significant contracts on a periodic basis, or when circumstances change and warrant a modification to a previous estimate. Cost estimates are largely based on negotiated or estimated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends, and other economic projections. Significant factors that influence these estimates include inflationary trends, technical and schedule risk, internal and subcontractor performance trends, business volume assumptions, asset utilization, and anticipated labor agreements. Provisions for anticipated losses on long-term contracts are recorded in full when such losses become evident, to the extent required.

The customer funding for costs incurred for nonrecurring engineering and development activities of the Company's products under agreements with commercial customers is deferred and subsequently recognized as revenue as products are delivered to the customers. Additionally, expenses incurred, up to the customer agreed funded amount, are deferred as an asset and recognized as cost of sales when products are delivered to the customer. The deferred customer funding and costs result in recognition of deferred costs (asset) and deferred revenue (liability) within Other assets and Accrued liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Deferred contract fulfillment costs were approximately \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2022, and 2021. The amounts recognized as Cost of products and services sold were approximately \$0.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2022, and \$0.1 billion for 2021 and 2020.

Revenues for the Company's mechanical service programs are recognized as performance obligations that are satisfied over time, with recognition reflecting a series of distinct services using the output method.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The terms of a contract or the historical business practice can give rise to variable consideration due to, but not limited to, cash-based incentives, rebates, performance awards, or credits. The Company estimates variable consideration at the most likely amount the Company will receive from customers. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized for such transaction will not occur, or when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The Company's estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of the Company's anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to the Company.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The principal awards issued under the Company's stock-based compensation plans, which are described in Note 15 Stock-Based Compensation Plans, are non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units. The cost for such awards is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods (generally the vesting period of the equity award) and is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant to recognize expense for those awards that are expected to vest and are based on the Company's historical forfeiture rates.

INCOME TAXES

Significant judgment is required in evaluating tax positions. The Company establishes reserves for income taxes when, despite the belief that tax positions are fully supportable, there remain certain positions that do not meet the minimum recognition threshold. The approach for evaluating certain and uncertain tax positions is defined by the authoritative guidance which determines when a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority. In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are examined by various federal, state, and foreign tax authorities. The Company regularly assesses the potential outcomes of these examinations and any future examinations for the current or prior years in determining the adequacy of the Company's provision for income taxes. The Company continually assesses the likelihood and amount of potential adjustments and adjust the income tax provision, the current tax liability, and deferred taxes in the period in which the facts that give rise to a change in estimate become known. For additional information, see Note 5 Income Taxes.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common shares outstanding.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Company accrues costs related to environmental matters when it is probable that it has incurred a liability related to a contaminated site and the amount can be reasonably estimated. For additional information, see Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies.

ASBESTOS-RELATED LIABILITIES AND INSURANCE RECOVERIES

The Company recognizes a liability for any asbestos-related contingency that is probable of occurrence and reasonably estimable. In connection with the recognition of liabilities for asbestos-related matters, the Company records asbestos-related insurance recoveries that are deemed probable. For additional information, see Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies.

REIMBURSEMENT RECEIVABLES

In conjunction with the Resideo Technologies, Inc. (Resideo) spin-off, the Company entered into a reimbursement agreement under which Honeywell receives cash payments as reimbursement primarily related to net spending for environmental matters at certain sites as defined in the reimbursement agreement. Accordingly, the Company recorded receivables based on estimates of the underlying reimbursable Honeywell environmental spend, and the Company monitors the recoverability of such receivables, which are subject to the terms of applicable credit agreements and general ability to pay.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

ACQUISITIONS

On January 18, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of US Digital Designs, Inc., a leading provider of technologies for first responders, for total consideration of \$186 million. The business is included within the Honeywell Building Technologies reportable business segment. The Company completed a preliminary evaluation of the fair value of all the assets and liabilities acquired with US Digital Designs, Inc., which will be finalized during the first quarter of 2023. Management recorded intangible assets of \$53 million and allocated \$130 million to goodwill, which is deductible for tax purposes.

On November 29, 2021, Honeywell Quantum Solutions, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Honeywell, and Cambridge Quantum Computing, a leading developer of quantum computing and quantum software, combined to form Quantinuum. Prior to closing the transaction, Honeywell held a 4.2% ownership interest in Cambridge Quantum Computing. At closing of the business combination, Honeywell contributed an additional \$270 million of cash and is the controlling majority-owner of Quantinuum, with an overall 54% ownership in the business. Quantinuum is well positioned to lead the quantum computing industry by offering advanced, fully integrated hardware and software solutions at an unprecedented pace, scale, and level of performance to large high-growth markets worldwide. Quantinuum supports customer needs for improved computation in cyber security, drug discovery and delivery, material science, finance, and optimization across all major industrial markets. The business is included within Corporate and All Other, which is not a reportable business segment. The combination was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting; as such, assets and liabilities of Quantinuum are consolidated by Honeywell and included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Upon close of the transaction, Honeywell recorded a non-cash adjustment of \$460 million in Additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as the contribution of ownership interest in Honeywell Quantum Solutions and Cambridge Quantum Computing for the formation of Quantinuum. In addition, Honeywell recognized a gain of \$22 million related to the fair value remeasurement of Honeywell's existing 4.2% ownership interest in Cambridge Quantum Computing, which was recorded in Other (income) expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. At close of the transaction, the fair value of Cambridge Quantum Computing's noncontrolling interest in Quantinuum was \$419 million. In December 2021, Cambridge Quantum Computing contributed cash of \$12 million to Quantinuum, increasing their noncontrolling interest and decreasing Honeywell's additional paid-in capital. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company completed its evaluation of the fair value of all the assets and liabilities acquired. Management recorded intangible assets of \$90 million and allocated \$945 million to goodwill, which is non-deductible for tax purposes.

On February 12, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the shares outstanding of Sparta Systems, a leading provider of enterprise quality management software for the life sciences industry, for \$1,303 million. Sparta Systems is expected to further strengthen the Company's leadership in industrial automation, digital transformation solutions, and enterprise performance management software. The business is included within the Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment. The assets and liabilities acquired with Sparta Systems are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, including \$383 million of intangible assets and \$1,011 million allocated to goodwill, which is non-deductible for tax purposes.

During 2020, the Company acquired businesses for an aggregate cost (net of cash and debt assumed) of \$261 million, which included the October 2020 acquisition of Rocky Research and the December 2020 acquisition of Sine Group. Rocky Research is a technology leader specializing in thermal, energy, and power management solutions and is included within the Aerospace reportable business segment. Sine Group offers a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) that handles visitor management, workplace, and supply chain solutions and is included in the Honeywell Building Technologies reportable business segment. The acquisitions of Rocky Research and Sine Group included approximately \$167 million allocated to goodwill, which is non-deductible for tax purposes.

DIVESTITURES

In conjunction with the wind down of our businesses and operations in Russia (the Wind down), during 2022 the Company completed the sale of three entities domiciled in Russia in exchange for gross cash consideration of less than \$1 million. The Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$22 million, which was recorded in Other (income) expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, driven by favorable foreign currency cumulative translation adjustment positions in the entities at the time of sale. The financial results of the entities were previously included in the Performance Materials and Technologies, Honeywell Building Technologies, and Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segments.

On March 15, 2021, the Company completed the sale of its retail footwear business in exchange for gross cash consideration of \$230 million. The Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$95 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, which was recorded in Other (income) expense. The retail footwear business was previously included in the Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment.

During 2020, there were no significant divestitures that closed individually or in the aggregate.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 3. REVENUE RECOGNITION AND CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company has a comprehensive offering of products and services, including software and technologies, that are sold to a variety of customers in multiple end markets. See the following disaggregated revenue table and related discussions by reportable business segment for details.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Aerospace			
Commercial Aviation Original Equipment	\$ 2,089	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,940
Commercial Aviation Aftermarket	5,108	4,155	3,812
Defense and Space	4,630	5,151	5,792
	11,827	11,026	11,544
Honeywell Building Technologies			
Products	3,638	3,173	2,967
Building Solutions	2,362	2,366	2,222
	6,000	5,539	5,189
Performance Materials and Technologies			
UOP	2,404	2,348	2,177
Process Solutions	4,731	4,611	4,590
Advanced Materials	3,592	3,054	2,656
	10,727	10,013	9,423
Safety and Productivity Solutions			
Sensing and Safety Technologies	2,952	3,260	3,246
Productivity Solutions and Services	1,619	1,614	1,273
Warehouse and Workflow Solutions	2,336	2,940	1,962
	6,907	7,814	6,481
Corporate and All Other	5	—	—
Net sales	\$35,466	\$34,392	\$32,637

In July 2022, the Company realigned certain business units within the Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment. The Safety and Retail business unit, which included our gas detection and safety business, combined with the Advanced Sensing Technologies business unit to form the Sensing and Safety Technologies business unit. The Company recast historical periods to reflect this realignment.

Aerospace – A global supplier of products, software, and services for aircrafts that it sells to original equipment manufacturers (OEM) and other customers in a variety of end markets including: air transport, regional, business and general aviation aircraft, airlines, aircraft operators, and defense and space contractors. Aerospace products and services include auxiliary power units, propulsion engines, environmental control systems, integrated avionics, wireless connectivity services, electric power systems, engine controls, flight safety, communications, navigation hardware, data and software applications, radar and surveillance systems, aircraft lighting, management and technical services, advanced systems and instruments, satellite and space components, aircraft wheels and brakes, repair and overhaul services, and thermal systems. Aerospace also provides spare parts, repair, overhaul, and maintenance services (principally to aircraft operators) for the aftermarket. Honeywell Forge solutions are leveraged by the Company's customers as tools to turn data into predictive maintenance and predictive analytics to enable better fleet management and make flight operations more efficient.

Honeywell Building Technologies – A global provider of products, software, solutions, and technologies that enable building owners and occupants to ensure their facilities are safe, energy efficient, sustainable, and productive. Honeywell Building Technologies products and services include advanced software applications for building control and optimization; sensors, switches, control systems, and instruments for energy management; access control; video surveillance; fire products; and installation, maintenance, and upgrades of systems. Honeywell Forge solutions enable the Company's customers to digitally manage buildings, connecting data from different assets to enable smart maintenance, improve building performance, and even protect from incoming security threats.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

Performance Materials and Technologies – A global provider in developing and manufacturing high-quality performance chemicals and materials, process technologies, and automation solutions. The reportable business segment is comprised of Process Solutions, UOP, and Advanced Materials. Process Solutions provides automation control, instrumentation, advanced software, and related services for the oil and gas, refining, pulp and paper, industrial power generation, chemicals and petrochemicals, biofuels, life sciences, and metals, minerals, and mining industries. Through its smart energy products, Process Solutions enables utilities and distribution companies to deploy advanced capabilities to improve operations, reliability, and environmental sustainability. UOP provides process technology, products, including catalysts and adsorbents, equipment, and consulting services that enable customers to efficiently produce gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, and renewable fuels for the petroleum refining, gas processing, petrochemical, and other industries. Advanced Materials manufactures a wide variety of high-performance products, including materials used to manufacture end products such as bullet-resistant armor, nylon, computer chips, and pharmaceutical packaging, and provides reduced and low global warming potential materials based on hydrofluoro-olefin technology. In the industrial environment, Honeywell Forge solutions enable integration and connectivity to provide a holistic view of operations and turn data into clear actions to maximize productivity and efficiency. Honeywell Forge's cybersecurity capabilities help identify risks and act on cyber-related incidents, together enabling improved operations and protecting processes, people, and assets.

Safety and Productivity Solutions – A global provider of products and software that improve productivity, workplace safety, and asset performance to customers around the globe. Sensing and Safety Technologies products include personal protective equipment (PPE), apparel, gear, and footwear; gas detection technology; custom-engineered sensors, switches, and controls for sensing and productivity solutions; and cloud-based notification and emergency messaging. Productivity Solutions and Services products and services include mobile devices and software for computing, data collection, and thermal printing; and software-based data and asset management productivity solutions. Warehouse and Workflow Solutions products and services include system design and simulation, automation solutions, performance optimization software, and lifecycle services to enable accuracy, productivity, and predictability of warehouse operations. Honeywell Forge solutions digitally automate processes to improve efficiency while reducing downtime and safety costs.

Corporate and All Other – Corporate and All Other includes revenue from Honeywell's majority-owned investment in Quantinuum. Through Quantinuum, Honeywell provides a wide range of service offerings of fully integrated quantum computing hardware and software solutions.

For a summary by disaggregated product and services sales for each reportable business segment, refer to Note 22 Segment Financial Data.

The Company recognizes revenue arising from performance obligations outlined in contracts with its customers that are satisfied at a point in time and over time. The disaggregation of the Company's revenue based off timing of recognition is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Products, transferred point in time	59 %	58 %	61 %
Products, transferred over time	14	17	15
Net product sales	73	75	76
Services, transferred point in time	8	8	8
Services, transferred over time	19	17	16
Net service sales	27	25	24
Net sales	100 %	100 %	100 %

CONTRACT BALANCES

The Company records progress on satisfying performance obligations under contracts with customers and the related billings and cash collections are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in Accounts receivable—net and Other assets (unbilled receivables (contract assets) and billed receivables) and Accrued liabilities and Other liabilities (customer advances and deposits (contract liabilities)). Unbilled receivables (contract assets) arise when the timing of cash collected from customers differs from the timing of revenue recognition, such as when contract provisions require specific milestones to be met before a customer can be billed. Contract assets are recognized when the revenue associated with the contract is recognized prior to billing and derecognized when billed in accordance with the terms of the contract. Contract liabilities are recorded when customers remit contractual cash payments in advance of us satisfying performance obligations under contractual arrangements, including those with performance obligations to be satisfied over a period of time. Contract liabilities are derecognized when revenue is recorded, either when a milestone is met triggering the contractual right to bill or when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contract balances are classified as assets or liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following table summarizes the Company's contract assets and liabilities balances:

	2022	2021
Contract assets—January 1	\$ 2,060	\$ 1,618
Contract assets—December 31	2,294	2,060
Change in contract assets—increase (decrease)	\$ 234	\$ 442
Contract liabilities—January 1	\$ (4,290)	\$ (4,033)
Contract liabilities—December 31	(4,583)	(4,290)
Change in contract liabilities—(increase) decrease	\$ (293)	\$ (257)
Net change	\$ (59)	\$ 185

The net change in 2022 and 2021 was primarily driven by the receipt of advance payments from customers exceeding recognition of revenue as performance obligations were satisfied prior to billing. For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Company recognized revenue of \$1,838 million and \$1,925 million, respectively, that was previously included in the beginning balance of contract liabilities.

Contract assets include \$2,265 million and \$2,035 million of unbilled balances under long-term contracts as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. These amounts are billed in accordance with the terms of customer contracts to which they relate.

When contracts are modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements, the Company considers whether the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Contract modifications for goods or services and not distinct from the existing contract, due to the significant integration with the original good or service provided, are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and the Company's measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis. When the modifications include additional performance obligations that are distinct and at relative stand-alone selling price, they are accounted for as a new contract and performance obligation, which are recognized prospectively.

PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is defined as the unit of account. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. When the Company's contracts with customers require highly complex integration or manufacturing services that are not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct, then the entire contract is accounted for as a single performance obligation. In situations when the Company's contracts includes distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer over time, they are recognized as a series of distinct goods or services. For any contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on the estimated relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. For product sales, each product sold to a customer typically represents a distinct performance obligation. In such cases, the observable stand-alone sales are used to determine the stand-alone selling price.

Performance obligations are satisfied as of a point in time or over time. Performance obligations are supported by contracts with customers, providing a framework for the nature of the distinct goods, services or bundle of goods and services. The timing of satisfying the performance obligation is typically indicated by the terms of the contract.

The following table outlines the Company's remaining performance obligations disaggregated by reportable business segment:

	December 31, 2022
Aerospace	\$ 11,607
Honeywell Building Technologies	6,991
Performance Materials and Technologies	8,111
Safety and Productivity Solutions	2,844
Corporate and All Other ⁽¹⁾	5
Total performance obligations⁽²⁾	\$ 29,558

⁽¹⁾ The remaining performance obligations within Corporate and All Other relate to the Quantinuum business.

⁽²⁾ Effective March 31, 2022, performance obligations excludes contracts with customers related to Russia as collectability is not reasonably assured.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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Performance obligations recognized as of December 31, 2022, will be satisfied over the course of future periods. The Company's disclosure of the timing for satisfying the performance obligation is based on the requirements of contracts with customers. However, from time to time, these contracts may be subject to modifications, impacting the timing of satisfying the performance obligations. Performance obligations expected to be satisfied within one year and greater than one year are 62% and 38%, respectively.

The timing of satisfaction of the Company's performance obligations does not significantly vary from the typical timing of payment. Typical payment terms of the Company's fixed-price over time contracts include progress payments based on specified events or milestones, or based on project progress. For some contracts the Company may be entitled to receive an advance payment.

The Company applied the practical expedient for certain revenue streams to exclude the value of remaining performance obligations for (i) contracts with an original expected term of one year or less or (ii) contracts for which the Company recognizes revenue in proportion to the amount the Company has the right to invoice for services performed.

NOTE 4. REPOSITIONING AND OTHER CHARGES

A summary of net repositioning and other charges follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Severance	\$ 122	\$ 80	\$ 475
Asset impairments	176	117	21
Exit costs	122	134	69
Reserve adjustments	(56)	(13)	(47)
Total net repositioning charges	364	318	518
Asbestos-related charges, net of insurance and reimbursements	532	129	50
Probable and reasonably estimable environmental liabilities, net of reimbursements	28	22	27
Other charges	342	100	(20)
Total net repositioning and other charges	\$ 1,266	\$ 569	\$ 575

The following table summarizes the pre-tax distribution of total net repositioning and other charges by classification in the Consolidated Statement of Operations:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cost of products and services sold	\$ 572	\$ 457	\$ 308
Selling, general and administrative expenses	309	112	267
Other (income) expense	385	—	—
	\$ 1,266	\$ 569	\$ 575

The following table summarizes the pre-tax amount of total net repositioning and other charges by reportable business segment. These amounts are excluded from segment profit as described in Note 22 Segment Financial Data:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Aerospace	\$ 41	\$ 62	\$ 157
Honeywell Building Technologies	63	13	100
Performance Materials and Technologies	332	24	167
Safety and Productivity Solutions	188	268	41
Corporate and All Other	642	202	110
	\$ 1,266	\$ 569	\$ 575

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In 2022, the Company recognized repositioning charges totaling \$420 million, including severance costs of \$122 million related to workforce reductions of 4,345 manufacturing and administrative positions mainly in the Company's Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment. The workforce reductions related to our productivity and ongoing functional transformation initiatives. The repositioning charges included asset impairments of \$176 million related to the write-down of certain manufacturing and other equipment, primarily related to closing and relocating the production of certain respiratory manufacturing from a U.S.-based facility to a non-U.S. facility in the Company's Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment. The repositioning charges included exit costs of \$122 million related to current period costs incurred for closure obligations associated with site transitions in the Company's Performance Materials and Technologies and Aerospace reportable business segments. Also, \$56 million of previously established reserves, primarily for severance, were returned to income due to higher than expected voluntary exits and adjustments to the scope of previously announced repositioning actions.

In 2021, the Company recognized repositioning charges totaling \$331 million, including severance costs of \$80 million related to workforce reductions of 6,432 manufacturing and administrative positions mainly in the Company's Safety and Productivity Solutions and Aerospace reportable business segments. The workforce reductions were primarily related to the realignment of a product line in the Company's Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment, site transitions, mainly in the Aerospace reportable business segment, to more cost-effective locations, and the Company's productivity and ongoing functional transformation initiatives. The repositioning charges included asset impairments of \$117 million primarily related to the write-down of certain manufacturing and other equipment. The repositioning charges included exit costs of \$134 million primarily for current period exit costs incurred for previously approved repositioning projects, closure obligations associated with site transitions, and lease obligations for equipment. Also, \$13 million of previously established reserves, primarily for severance, were returned to income due to adjustments to the scope of previously announced repositioning actions.

In 2020, the Company recognized repositioning charges totaling \$565 million, including severance costs of \$475 million related to workforce reductions of 14,159 manufacturing and administrative positions across the Company's reportable business segments, with a majority of the workforce reductions in the Aerospace and Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segments. The workforce reductions primarily related to the Company aligning its cost structure with the slowdown in demand for many of its products and services due to the global recession, the Company's productivity and ongoing functional transformation initiatives, and site consolidations and hub strategies. The repositioning charges included exit costs of \$69 million primarily related to current period exit costs incurred for previously approved repositioning projects. Also, \$47 million of previously established reserves, primarily for severance, were returned to income mainly as a result of higher attrition than anticipated in prior severance actions resulting in lower payments.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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The following table summarizes the status of the Company's total repositioning reserves:

	Severance Costs	Asset Impairments	Exit Costs	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 555	\$ —	\$ 96	\$ 651
Charges	475	21	69	565
Usage—cash	(474)	—	(90)	(564)
Usage—noncash	—	(21)	—	(21)
Divestitures	—	—	—	—
Adjustments	(44)	—	(3)	(47)
Foreign currency translation	15	—	2	17
Balance at December 31, 2020	527	—	74	601
Charges	80	117	134	331
Usage—cash	(299)	—	(83)	(382)
Usage—noncash	—	(119)	—	(119)
Divestitures	—	—	—	—
Adjustments	(14)	2	(1)	(13)
Foreign currency translation	(5)	—	(2)	(7)
Balance at December 31, 2021	289	—	122	411
Charges	122	176	122	420
Usage—cash	(135)	—	(140)	(275)
Usage—noncash	—	(168)	(15)	(183)
Divestitures	—	—	—	—
Adjustments	(42)	(8)	(6)	(56)
Foreign currency translation	1	—	(9)	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 235	\$ —	\$ 74	\$ 309

Certain repositioning projects will recognize exit costs in future periods when the actual liability is incurred. Such exit costs incurred in 2022, 2021, and 2020 were not significant.

During 2022, the Company recognized \$342 million of Asbestos-related charges, net of insurance and reimbursements related to the North American Refractories Company (NARCO) Buyout and HarbisonWalker International Holdings, Inc. (HWI) Sale. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies for further discussion NARCO asbestos-related liabilities.

The Company recognized \$295 million of Other charges related to the initial suspension (the Suspension) and the Wind down of our business and operations in Russia. These costs impacted all reportable business segments, with the most significant impact within the Performance Materials and Technologies reportable business segment. The Other charges include costs recorded in Cost of products sold, Selling, general and administrative expenses, or Other (income) expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Cost of products and services sold includes \$65 million primarily related to inventory reserves and the write-down of other assets, Selling, general and administrative includes \$185 million primarily related to reserves against outstanding accounts receivable and contract assets, impairment of intangible assets, the write-down of other assets, and employee severance, and Other (income) expense includes \$45 million related to foreign exchange revaluation on an intercompany loan with a Russian affiliate, impairment of property, plant and equipment, and expenses for called guarantees. Directly attributable to our Wind down of businesses and operations in Russia, but excluded from Other charges, is a \$2 million tax valuation allowance recorded to Tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Given the uncertainty inherent in the Company's remaining obligations related to contracts with Russian counterparties, the Company does not believe it is possible to develop estimates of reasonably possible loss in excess of current accruals for these matters (other than as specifically set forth above). Based on available information to date, the Company's estimate of potential future losses or other contingencies related to Suspension and Wind down activities, including any guarantee payments or any litigation costs or as otherwise related to the Company's Wind down in Russia, could adversely affect the Company's consolidated results of operations in the periods recognized but would not be material with respect to the Company's consolidated financial position. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies for a discussion of the recognition and measurement of estimate for contingencies.

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Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, Other charges include \$41 million and \$105 million, respectively, of incremental long-term contract labor cost inefficiencies due to severe supply chain disruptions (attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic) relating to the warehouse automation business within the Safety and Productivity Solutions reportable business segment. Certain of these costs incurred include amounts and provisions for anticipated losses recognized during 2022 and 2021 when total estimated costs at completion for certain of the business' long-term contracts exceeded total estimated revenue. These costs represent unproductive labor costs due to unexpected supply delays and the resulting downstream installation issues, demobilization and remobilization of contract workers, and resolution of contractor disputes. These costs do not include normal operational inefficiencies experienced during a challenging operating environment in 2022 and 2021.

NOTE 5. INCOME TAXES

INCOME BEFORE TAXES

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
U.S.	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,955	\$ 3,318
Non-U.S.	3,074	3,280	2,694
	\$ 6,379	\$ 7,235	\$ 6,012

TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Tax expense (benefit) consists of			
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 653	\$ 415	\$ 475
U.S. State	124	146	79
Non-U.S.	815	886	768
	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,322
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	\$ (175)	\$ 173	\$ 234
U.S. State	(36)	37	39
Non-U.S.	32	(32)	(448)
	(180)	178	(175)
	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,625	\$ 1,147

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
The U.S. federal statutory income tax rate is reconciled to the effective income tax rate as follows:			
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Taxes on non-U.S. earnings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.8)
U.S. state income taxes ⁽¹⁾	1.4	1.5	1.3
Reserves for tax contingencies	1.1	2.2	(2.6)
Employee share-based payments	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.2)
Reduction of certain receivables	—	—	2.0
Restructuring	0.7	(1.4)	—
U.S. Valuation Allowance	(0.2)	2.0	0.1
All other items—net	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)
	22.1 %	22.5 %	19.1 %

⁽¹⁾ Net of changes in valuation allowance.

⁽²⁾ Includes U.S. taxes on non-U.S. earnings.

The effective tax rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points in 2022 compared to 2021. The decrease was primarily a result of additional tax expense reported in 2021 arising from a valuation allowance established against a capital loss, partially offset by a tax benefit related to restructuring transactions. In 2022, the valuation allowance was partially released as losses were utilized against a capital gain. Additionally, in 2022, there was lower tax expense reported for contingencies as a result of the release of certain state income tax reserves. The Company's non-U.S. effective tax rate was 27.5%, an increase of approximately 1.5 percentage points compared to 2021. The increase in the non-U.S. effective tax rate was primarily attributable to a 2021 tax benefit recorded for the release of a valuation allowance on net operating losses due to restructuring in Canada, which resulted in more tax expense in 2022 compared to 2021. This increase was partially offset by lower tax expense recorded in 2022 related to tax reserves when compared to 2021.

The effective tax rate increased by 3.4 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020. The increase was primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets not expected to be realized, incremental tax reserves, a lower tax benefit from restructuring, and the absence of prior year items including tax benefits realized as a result of the favorable resolution of a foreign tax matter related to the spin-off transactions, tax law changes in India, and the resolution of certain U.S. tax matters offset by a non-cash charge related to the reduction of the aggregate carrying value of certain receivables with no corresponding tax benefit. The Company's non-U.S. effective tax rate was 26.0%, an increase of approximately 14.1 percentage points compared to 2020. The increase in the non-U.S. effective tax rate was primarily attributable to incremental tax reserves, the tax impact of restructuring and the absence of prior year items including the favorable resolution of a foreign tax matter related to the previously completed spin-off transactions, and tax law changes in India.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

The tax effects of temporary differences and tax carryforwards which give rise to future income tax benefits and payables are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	\$ 59	\$ 77
Asbestos and environmental	545	468
Employee compensation and benefits	142	174
Lease liabilities	233	242
Other accruals and reserves	363	260
Net operating losses	695	734
Capital loss limitation and carryover	126	151
Tax credit carryforwards	163	164
Gross deferred tax assets	2,326	2,270
Valuation allowance	(812)	(857)
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 1,514	\$ 1,413
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Pension	\$ (1,088)	\$ (948)
Property, plant and equipment	(233)	(464)
Right-of-use asset	(212)	(230)
Intangibles	(818)	(883)
Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries	(517)	(426)
Other asset basis differences	(317)	(334)
Other	(1)	(2)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(3,186)	(3,287)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (1,672)	\$ (1,874)

The Company's gross deferred tax assets include \$869 million related to non-U.S. operations comprised principally of net operating losses, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards, primarily in Canada, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom, and deductible temporary differences. The Company maintains a valuation allowance of \$683 million against a portion of the non-U.S. gross deferred tax assets. Additionally, a valuation allowance of \$129 million is maintained against the U.S. gross deferred tax asset primarily related to capital loss carryovers. The change in the valuation allowance resulted in a decrease of \$8 million, an increase of \$124 million, and an increase of \$105 million to income tax expense in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. In the event the Company determines that it will not be able to realize its net deferred tax assets in the future, the Company will reduce such amounts through an increase to income tax expense in the period such determination is made. Conversely, if the Company determines that it will be able to realize net deferred tax assets in excess of the carrying amounts, the Company will decrease the recorded valuation allowance through a reduction to income tax expense in the period that such determination is made.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a \$517 million deferred tax liability on all unremitted foreign earnings based on estimated earnings and profits of approximately \$17 billion as of the balance sheet date.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's net operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards were as follows:

Jurisdiction	Expiration Period	Net Operating and Capital Loss Carryforwards	Tax Credit Carryforwards
U.S. Federal	2042	\$ 584	\$ 94
U.S. State	2042	449	21
Non-U.S.	2042	450	53
Non-U.S.	Indefinite	2,062	—
		\$ 3,545	\$ 168

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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Many jurisdictions impose limitations on the timing and utilization of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. In those instances, whereby there is an expected permanent limitation on the utilization of the net operating loss or tax credit carryforward, the deferred tax asset and amount of the carryforward have been reduced.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Change in unrecognized tax benefits:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,061	\$ 991	\$ 1,164
Gross increases related to current period tax positions	64	93	94
Gross increases related to prior periods tax positions	31	39	68
Gross decreases related to prior periods tax positions	(19)	(27)	(256)
Decrease related to resolutions of audits with tax authorities	(3)	(1)	(35)
Expiration of the statute of limitations for the assessment of taxes	(8)	(12)	(76)
Foreign currency translation	(40)	(22)	32
Balance at end of year	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,061	\$ 991

As of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, there were \$1,086 million, \$1,061 million, and \$991 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would be recorded as a component of Tax expense.

The following table summarizes tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions as of December 31, 2022:

Jurisdiction	Open Tax Years	
	Examination in progress	Examination not yet initiated
U.S. Federal	2017-2018	2019-2022
U.S. State	2013-2020	2017-2022
Australia	n/a	2019-2022
Belgium	2019-2020	2021-2022
Canada ⁽¹⁾	2017-2019	2020-2022
China	2012-2021	2022
France	2019-2021	2022
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2009-2020	2021-2022
India	1999-2021	2022
Italy	2015-2020	2021-2022
Netherlands	2018-2020	2021-2022
Switzerland ⁽¹⁾	2017-2020	2021-2022
United Kingdom	2013-2020	2021-2022

⁽¹⁾ Includes provincial or similar local jurisdictions, as applicable.

Based on the outcome of these examinations, or as a result of the expiration of statute of limitations for specific jurisdictions, it is reasonably possible that certain unrecognized tax benefits for tax positions taken on previously filed tax returns will materially change from those recorded as liabilities in the Company's financial statements. In addition, the outcome of these examinations may impact the valuation of certain deferred tax assets (such as net operating losses) in future periods.

Unrecognized tax benefits for examinations in progress were \$640 million, \$592 million, and \$556 million, as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Estimated interest and penalties related to the underpayment of income taxes are classified as a component of Tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and totaled \$5 million, \$79 million, and \$80 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Accrued interest and penalties were \$557 million, \$580 million, and \$507 million, as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

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NOTE 6. INVENTORIES

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,352
Work in process	1,049	861
Finished products	3,082	2,925
	\$ 5,538	\$ 5,138

NOTE 7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT—NET

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Land and improvements	\$ 216	\$ 226
Machinery and equipment	10,383	10,143
Buildings and improvements	3,394	3,225
Construction in progress	769	856
	14,762	14,450
Less—Accumulated depreciation	(9,291)	(8,888)
	\$ 5,471	\$ 5,562

Depreciation expense was \$657 million, \$674 million, and \$644 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

NOTE 8. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS—NET

The following table summarizes the change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, by reportable business segment:

	December 31, 2021	Acquisitions/ Divestitures	Currency Translation Adjustment	December 31, 2022
Aerospace	\$ 2,399	\$ —	\$ (23)	\$ 2,376
Honeywell Building Technologies	3,317	123	(102)	3,338
Performance Materials and Technologies	6,138	—	(125)	6,013
Safety and Productivity Solutions	4,961	—	(65)	4,896
Corporate and All Other	941	2	(69)	874
	\$ 17,756	\$ 125	\$ (384)	\$ 17,497

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Other intangible assets are comprised of:

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Determinable life intangibles:						
Patents and technology	\$ 2,313	\$ (1,759)	\$ 554	\$ 2,345	\$ (1,678)	\$ 667
Customer relationships	3,989	(2,397)	1,592	4,045	(2,235)	1,810
Trademarks	371	(273)	98	356	(261)	95
Other	299	(274)	25	298	(271)	27
	6,972	(4,703)	2,269	7,044	(4,445)	2,599
Indefinite life intangibles:						
Trademarks	953	—	953	1,014	—	1,014
	\$ 7,925	\$ (4,703)	\$ 3,222	\$ 8,058	\$ (4,445)	\$ 3,613

Intangible assets amortization expense was \$333 million, \$465 million, and \$358 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Estimated intangible asset amortization expense for each of the next five years approximates \$298 million in 2023, \$268 million in 2024, \$259 million in 2025, \$234 million in 2026, and \$211 million in 2027.

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NOTE 9. LONG-TERM DEBT AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
0.483% notes due 2022	\$ —	\$ 500
2.15% notes due 2022	—	600
Floating rate notes due 2022	—	600
1.30% Euro notes due 2023	1,334	1,416
3.35% notes due 2023	300	300
0.00% Euro notes due 2024	534	566
2.30% notes due 2024	750	750
4.85% notes due 2024	400	—
1.35% notes due 2025	1,250	1,250
2.50% notes due 2026	1,500	1,500
1.10% notes due 2027	1,000	1,000
4.95% notes due 2028	500	—
2.25% Euro notes due 2028	800	849
2.70% notes due 2029	750	750
1.95% notes due 2030	1,000	1,000
1.75% notes due 2031	1,500	1,500
0.75% Euro notes due 2032	534	566
5.00% notes due 2033	1,100	—
4.125% Euro notes due 2034	1,067	—
5.70% notes due 2036	441	441
5.70% notes due 2037	462	462
5.375% notes due 2041	417	417
3.812% notes due 2047	445	445
2.80% notes due 2050	750	750
Industrial development bond obligations, floating rate maturing at various dates through 2037	22	22
6.625% debentures due 2028	201	201
9.065% debentures due 2033	51	51
Other (including capitalized leases), 8.0% weighted average interest rate maturing at various dates through 2029	265	272
Fair value of hedging instruments	(287)	60
Debt issuance costs	(233)	(211)
	16,853	16,057
Less—Current maturities of long-term debt	(1,730)	(1,803)
	\$15,123	\$14,254

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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The schedule of principal payments on long-term debt is as follows:

	December 31, 2022
2023	\$ 1,730
2024	1,787
2025	1,272
2026	1,515
2027	1,008
Thereafter	9,541
	16,853
Less—Current maturities of long-term debt	(1,730)
	\$ 15,123

On November 2, 2022, the Company issued \$400 million 4.85% Senior Notes due 2024, \$500 million 4.95% Senior Notes due 2028, and \$1.1 billion 5.00% Senior Notes due 2033 (collectively, the 2022 USD Notes). The Company may redeem the 2022 USD Notes at any time, and from time to time, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at the applicable redemption price. The offering provided gross proceeds of \$2.0 billion, offset by \$22 million in discount and closing costs related to the offering.

On November 2, 2022, the Company issued €1.0 billion 4.125% Senior Notes due 2034 (the 2022 Euro Notes). The Company may redeem the 2022 Euro Notes at any time, and from time to time, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at the applicable redemption price. The offering provided gross proceeds of \$990 million, offset by \$17 million in discount and closing costs related to the offering.

The 2022 USD Notes and 2022 Euro Notes are senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Company and rank equally with each other and with all of the Company's existing and future senior unsecured debt and senior to all of the Company's subordinated debt. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the issuance for general corporate purposes.

On August 8, 2022, the Company repaid its 2.15% and its Floating rate notes due 2022. On August 19, 2022, the Company repaid its 0.483% notes due 2022.

On March 24, 2022, the Company entered into a \$4.0 billion Amended and Restated Five-Year Credit Agreement (the 5-Year Credit Agreement) and a \$1.5 billion 364-Day Credit Agreement (the 364-Day Credit Agreement). The 5-Year Credit Agreement amended and restated the previously reported \$4.0 billion amended and restated five-year credit agreement dated as of March 31, 2021. Commitments under the 5-Year Credit Agreement can be increased pursuant to the terms of the 5-Year Credit Agreement to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$4.5 billion. The 364-Day Credit Agreement replaced the \$1.5 billion 364-day credit agreement dated as of March 31, 2021, which was terminated in accordance with its terms effective March 24, 2022. Amounts borrowed under the 364-Day Credit Agreement are required to be repaid no later than March 23, 2023, unless (i) Honeywell elects to convert all then outstanding amounts into a term loan, upon which such amounts shall be repaid in full on March 23, 2024, or (ii) the 364-Day Credit Agreement is terminated earlier pursuant to its terms. The 5-Year Credit Agreement and the 364-Day Credit Agreement are maintained for general corporate purposes.

As of December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding borrowings under the 364-Day Credit Agreement or 5-Year Credit Agreement.

On November 1, 2021, the Company repaid its 1.85% notes due 2021.

On August 16, 2021, the Company issued \$1.0 billion 1.10% Senior Notes due 2027 and \$1.5 billion 1.75% Senior Notes due 2031 (collectively, the Notes). The Company may redeem the Notes at any time, and from time to time, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at the applicable make-whole redemption price. The Notes are senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Company and rank equally with each other and with all of the Company's existing and future senior unsecured debt and senior to all of the Company's subordinated debt. The offering provided gross proceeds of \$2.5 billion, offset by \$18 million in discount and closing costs related to the offering. The Company used the proceeds of the offering to redeem at par \$2 billion of the \$2.5 billion in outstanding principal amount of the callable 0.483% Senior Notes due 2022 and to redeem in full and at par \$500 million callable Floating rate Senior Notes due 2022 that the Company issued in August 2020.

On March 1, 2021, the Company repaid its 4.25% notes due 2021.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 10. LEASES

A significant portion of the Company's operating and finance lease portfolio includes corporate offices, research and development facilities, manufacturing sites, information technology equipment, and automobiles. The majority of the Company's leases have remaining lease terms of 1 year to 20 years, some of which include options to extend the leases for 5 years or more. Operating lease ROU assets are included in Other assets. The current portion of operating lease liabilities are included in Accrued liabilities, and the non-current portion of operating lease liabilities are included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Finance lease ROU assets are included in Property, plant and equipment—net. The current portion of finance lease liabilities are included in Current maturities of long-term debt, and the non-current portion of finance lease liabilities are included in Long-term debt in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

A portion of the Company's real estate leases is generally subject to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The changes to the CPI are treated as variable lease payments and recognized in the period in which the obligation for those payments was incurred. In addition, a subset of the Company's automobile leases are considered variable. The variable lease payments for such automobiles leases are based on actual mileage incurred at the stated contractual rate and recognized in the period in which the obligation for those payments was incurred.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 224	\$ 228
Variable lease cost	8	14
Short-term lease cost	18	15
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	72	65
Interest on lease liability	21	24
Total finance lease cost	93	89
Total lease cost	\$ 343	\$ 346

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows for operating leases	\$ 225	\$ 215
Operating cash flows for finance leases	21	24
Financing cash flows for finance leases	79	67
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	\$ 251	\$ 350
Finance leases	61	32

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating leases:		
Other assets	\$ 881	\$ 947
Accrued liabilities	192	185
Other liabilities	775	847
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 967	\$1,032
Finance leases:		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 383	\$ 325
Accumulated depreciation	(161)	(177)
Property, plant and equipment—net	\$ 222	\$ 148
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 77	\$ 57
Long-term debt	145	99
Total finance lease liabilities	\$ 222	\$ 156
Weighted average remaining lease term:		
Operating leases	8 years	9 years
Finance leases	4 years	3 years
Weighted average discount rate:		
Operating leases	2.1 %	2.3 %
Finance leases	7.8 %	11.0 %

As of December 31, 2022, maturities of lease liabilities were as follows:

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2023	\$ 208	\$ 94
2024	176	81
2025	139	37
2026	115	15
2027	88	12
Thereafter	354	18
Total lease payments	1,080	257
Less—interest	(113)	(35)
Total	\$ 967	\$ 222

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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NOTE 11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its risks related to interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and commodity prices. Derivative financial instruments are not used for trading or other speculative purposes. To qualify as a hedge, derivative financial instruments must be evaluated for hedge effectiveness at the inception of the contract and designated as a hedge. Changes in fair value of the derivative contract must be highly correlated with changes in fair value of the underlying hedged item at inception and over the life of the hedge contract.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company operates a global business in a wide variety of foreign currencies. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in foreign currency exchange rates arises from international financing activities between subsidiaries, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, and transactions arising from international trade. The Company's objective is to preserve the U.S. Dollar value of foreign currency denominated cash flows and earnings. The Company monitors its collective foreign currency exposure and enters into foreign currency exchange forward and option contracts (foreign currency exchange contracts) with third parties, when necessary, to minimize the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. Prior to conversion into U.S. Dollars, these assets and liabilities are remeasured at spot exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date. The effects of changes in spot rates are recognized in earnings and included in Other (income) expense. The Company uses foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency exposure. These contracts are marked-to-market with the resulting gains and losses recognized in earnings offsetting the gains and losses on the non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities being hedged. The Company uses foreign currency contracts to hedge forecasted sales and purchases, which are denominated in non-functional currencies. Changes in the forecasted non-functional currency cash flows due to movements in exchange rates are substantially offset by changes in the fair value of these foreign currency exchange contracts designated as hedges. Market value gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in earnings when the hedged transaction is recognized. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Company held contracts with notional amounts of \$10,545 million and \$12,671 million, respectively, to exchange foreign currencies, principally the U.S. Dollar, Euro, Canadian Dollar, British Pound, Mexican Peso, Chinese Renminbi, and Indian Rupee.

The Company also designates certain foreign currency debt and derivative contracts as hedges against portions of its net investment in foreign operations. Gains or losses of the foreign currency debt and derivative contracts designated as net investment hedges are recorded in the same manner as foreign currency translation adjustments.

INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments, including derivatives, expose the Company to market risk related to changes in interest rates. The Company uses a combination of financial instruments, including long-term, medium-term, and short-term financing, variable-rate commercial paper, and interest rate swaps to convert the interest rate mix of the Company's total debt portfolio and related overall cost of borrowing.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company continues to monitor the creditworthiness of its counterparties to mitigate the risk of nonperformance. Financial instruments, including derivatives, expose the Company to counterparty credit risk. In addition, the Company grants credit terms to its customers in the normal course of business. The terms and conditions of the Company's credit sales are designed to mitigate or eliminate concentrations of credit risk with any single customer. The Company's sales are not materially dependent on a single customer or a small group of customers.

COMMODITY PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's operations subject us to risk related to the price volatility of certain commodities. To mitigate the commodity price risk associated with the Company's operations, the Company may enter into commodity derivative instruments. In March 2022, the Company entered into various contracts to mitigate commodity price volatility. The Company elected to apply hedge accounting to these contracts.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

DERIVATIVE AND HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The following table summarizes the notional amounts and fair values of the Company's outstanding derivatives by risk category and instrument type within the Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	Notional		Fair Value Asset		Fair Value (Liability)	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships:						
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ 4,984	\$ 3,150	\$ 16	\$ 60	\$ (303)	\$ —
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	866	647	19	4	(5)	—
Commodity contracts	9	—	—	—	(1)	—
Derivatives in net investment hedging relationships:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	—	746	—	92	—	—
Cross currency swap agreements	3,189	1,200	90	39	—	—
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	9,048	5,743	125	195	(309)	—
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	9,679	11,278	74	278	(3)	(282)
Total derivatives at fair value	\$18,727	\$17,021	\$ 199	\$ 473	\$ (312)	\$ (282)

All derivative assets are presented in Other current assets or Other assets. All derivative liabilities are presented in Accrued liabilities or Other liabilities.

In addition to the foreign currency derivative contracts designated as net investment hedges, certain of the Company's foreign currency denominated debt instruments are designated as net investment hedges. The carrying value of those debt instruments designated as net investment hedges, which includes the adjustment for the foreign currency transaction gain or loss on those instruments, was \$3,836 million and \$4,074 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Interest rate swap agreements are designated as hedge relationships with gains or losses on the derivative recognized in Interest and other financial charges offsetting the gains and losses on the underlying debt being hedged. Gains and losses on interest rate swap agreements recognized in earnings were \$347 million of expense, \$135 million of expense, and \$169 million of income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Gains and losses are fully offset by losses and gains on the underlying debt being hedged.

The following table sets forth the amounts recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges:

Line in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Hedged Item	Carrying Amount of Hedged Item		Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount of Hedged Item	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Long-term debt	\$ 4,696	\$ 3,210	\$ (287)

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following tables summarize the location and impact to the Consolidated Statement of Operations related to derivative instruments:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges
	\$ 35,466	\$ 18,263	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,214	\$ (366)	\$ 414
Gain or (loss) on cash flow hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income	13	50	14	(3)	—	—
Commodity contracts:						
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
Gain or (loss) on fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swap agreements:						
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	347
Derivatives designated as hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(347)
Gain or (loss) on net investment hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount excluded from effectiveness testing recognized in earnings using an amortization approach	—	—	—	—	—	13
Gain or (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	351	—

	Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges
	\$ 34,392	\$ 18,344	\$ 5,050	\$ 4,798	\$ (1,378)	\$ 343
Gain or (loss) on cash flow hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income	5	8	2	9	—	—
Gain or (loss) on fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swap agreements:						
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	135
Derivatives designated as hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(135)
Gain or (loss) on net investment hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount excluded from effectiveness testing recognized in earnings using an amortization approach	—	—	—	—	—	16
Gain or (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	195	—

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges
	\$ 32,637	\$ 17,638	\$ 4,531	\$ 4,772	\$ (675)	\$ 359
Gain or (loss) on cash flow hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into income	(3)	43	11	(4)	28	—
Amount excluded from effectiveness testing recognized in earnings using an amortization approach	—	10	3	—	29	—
Gain or (loss) on fair value hedges:						
Interest rate swap agreements:						
Hedged items	—	—	—	—	—	(169)
Derivatives designated as hedges	—	—	—	—	—	169
Gain or (loss) on net investment hedges:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts:						
Amount excluded from effectiveness testing recognized in earnings using an amortization approach	—	—	—	—	—	18
Gain or (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign currency exchange contracts	—	—	—	—	(166)	—

As of December 31, 2022, the Company estimates that approximately \$13 million of net derivative gains related to its cash flow hedges included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) will be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months.

The following table summarizes the amounts of gain or (loss) on net investment hedges recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

Derivatives Net Investment Hedging Relationships	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Euro-denominated long-term debt	\$ 196	\$ 284
Euro-denominated commercial paper	39	57
Cross currency swap agreements	(65)	88
Foreign currency exchange contracts	34	40

NOTE 12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy.

- Level 1 - Inputs are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs are based on observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar assets and liabilities.
- Level 3 - One or more inputs are unobservable and significant.

Financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 374	\$ —	\$ 374
Available for sale investments	87	559	—	646	176	566	—	742
Interest rate swap agreements	—	16	—	16	—	60	—	60
Cross currency swap agreements	—	90	—	90	—	39	—	39
Investments in equity securities	22	32	—	54	34	23	—	57
Right to HWI Sale proceeds	—	—	295	295	—	—	—	—
Total assets	\$ 109	\$ 790	\$ 295	\$ 1,194	\$ 210	\$ 1,062	\$ —	\$ 1,272
Liabilities:								
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ 8	—	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 282	—	\$ 282
Interest rate swap agreements	—	303	—	303	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 312	\$ —	\$ 312	\$ —	\$ 282	\$ —	\$ 282

The foreign currency exchange contracts, interest rate swap agreements, cross currency swap agreements, and commodity contracts are valued using broker quotations, or market transactions in either the listed or over-the-counter markets. As such, these derivative instruments are classified within level 2. The Company also holds investments in commercial paper, certificates of deposits, and time deposits that are designated as available for sale, as well as investments in equity securities, which are valued using published prices based on observable market data. As such, these investments are classified within level 2.

The Company holds certain available for sale investments in U.S. government and corporate debt securities, as well as investments in equity securities, which are valued utilizing published prices based on quoted market pricing, which are classified within level 1.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts and notes receivables, payables, commercial paper and other short-term borrowings contained in the Consolidated Balance Sheet approximates fair value.

As part of the NARCO Buyout, Honeywell holds a right to future proceeds from the HWI Sale. The right to these proceeds is considered a financial instrument and is included in Other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022. The right to these proceeds is valued using the estimated purchase price of HWI. The significant input for the valuation of this right is unobservable, and as such, is classified within level 3.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value using level 3 measurements:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of period	\$ —	\$ —
Activity during period:		
Recognition of right to HWI Sale proceeds	295	—
Balance at end of period	\$ 295	\$ —

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were not carried at fair value:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets:				
Short-term investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34	\$ 34
Long-term receivables	229	183	170	152
Long-term investments	—	—	366	366
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt and related current maturities	\$16,853	\$15,856	\$16,057	\$17,022

The Company determined the fair value of the long-term receivables by utilizing transactions in the listed markets for identical or similar assets. As such, the fair value of these receivables is considered level 2.

On April 30, 2021, the Company received shares of Garrett Motion Inc. (Garrett) Series B Preferred Stock in full and final satisfaction of the Garrett Indemnity and Tax Matters Agreement. As of December 31, 2021, the fair value of the short-term and long-term investments were based on the present value of the mandatory redemptions as reflected within Garrett's Second and Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock (Series B Preferred Stock) Certificate of Designation. The present value reflected amortized cost determined by the present value of the mandatory redemptions discounted at 7.25%, which was the rate reflected in the Second Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation. The discount accreted to interest income over the mandatory redemption period. The investment was designated as held to maturity and was initially recognized at fair value. The fair value of Garrett's Series B Preferred Stock was determined using observable market data and is considered level 2. Fair Value of the Series B Preferred Stock was not impacted by early redemptions until receipt of payment. As of December 31, 2022, Garrett had fully redeemed all outstanding shares of the Garrett Series B Preferred Stock. See Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies for additional information on the Garrett Series B Preferred Stock.

The Company determined the fair value of the long-term debt and related current maturities utilizing transactions in the listed markets for identical or similar liabilities. As such, the fair value of the long-term debt and related current maturities is considered level 2.

NOTE 13. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Customer advances and deferred income	\$ 3,555	\$ 3,163
Compensation, benefit and other employee related	1,218	1,273
Repositioning	309	411
Asbestos-related liabilities	110	261
Income taxes	549	393
Other taxes	174	269
Environmental costs	222	225
Operating lease liabilities	192	185
Product warranties and performance guarantees	175	180
Insurance	68	101
Accrued interest	122	100
NARCO Buyout accrual	1,325	—
Other (primarily operating expenses)	1,143	1,118
	\$ 9,162	\$ 7,679

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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NOTE 14. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Income taxes	\$ 1,939	\$ 2,152
Pension and other employee related	1,306	1,672
Deferred income	1,334	1,324
Operating lease liabilities	775	847
Environmental costs	393	393
Insurance	289	299
Product warranties and performance guarantees	38	43
Asset retirement obligations	24	26
Other	371	331
	\$ 6,469	\$ 7,087

NOTE 15. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The 2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (2016 Plan) and 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. (2016 Directors Plan) were both approved by the shareowners at the Annual Meeting of Shareowners effective on April 25, 2016. At December 31, 2022, there were 30,635,612, and 797,252 shares of Honeywell common stock available for future grants under terms of the 2016 Plan and 2016 Directors Plan, respectively.

STOCK OPTIONS

The exercise price, term, and other conditions applicable to each option granted under the Company's stock plans are generally determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The exercise price of stock options is set on the grant date and may not be less than the fair market value per share of the Company's stock on that date. The fair value is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the award). Options generally vest over a four-year period and expire after ten years.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on implied volatilities from traded options on our common stock and historical volatility of the Company's common stock. The Company used a Monte Carlo simulation model to derive an expected term which represents an estimate of the time options are expected to remain outstanding. Such model uses historical data to estimate option exercise activity and post-vest termination behavior. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following table summarizes the impact to the Consolidated Statement of Operations from stock options:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Compensation expense	\$ 45	\$ 55	\$ 50
Future income tax benefit recognized	10	11	10

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following table sets forth fair value per share information, including related weighted average assumptions, used to determine compensation cost:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the year ⁽¹⁾	\$31.22	\$32.42	\$21.30
Assumptions:			
Expected annual dividend yield	2.58%	2.31%	2.59%
Expected volatility	23.05%	24.69%	18.76%
Risk-free rate of return	1.97%	0.48%	1.32%
Expected option term (years)	4.74	4.54	4.62

⁽¹⁾ Estimated on date of grant using Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The following table summarizes information about stock option activity for the three years ended December 31, 2022:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	18,731,562	\$ 109.87
Granted	3,192,693	176.93
Exercised	(4,424,754)	88.96
Lapsed or canceled	(930,972)	156.62
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	16,568,529	125.75
Granted	2,065,574	204.99
Exercised	(2,016,489)	113.01
Lapsed or canceled	(764,675)	175.42
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	15,852,939	135.31
Granted	2,150,910	189.53
Exercised	(3,046,107)	103.89
Lapsed or canceled	(905,454)	186.35
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	14,052,288	\$ 147.14
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2022⁽¹⁾	13,056,367	\$ 143.72
Exercisable at December 31, 2022	9,509,606	\$ 127.99

⁽¹⁾ Represents the sum of vested options of 9.5 million and expected to vest options of 3.5 million. Expected to vest options are derived by applying the pre-vesting forfeiture rate assumption to total outstanding unvested options of 4.5 million.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2022:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable			
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Life ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Exercise Price per share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price per share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
\$27.00–\$64.99	700	0.20	\$ 57.00	\$ —	700	\$ 57.00	\$ —
\$65.00–\$89.99	949,592	1.12	88.69	119	949,592	88.69	119
\$90.00–\$99.99	2,837,199	2.52	98.79	328	2,837,199	98.79	328
\$100.00–\$134.99	2,092,549	4.05	119.49	198	2,026,049	119.16	197
\$135.00–\$189.99	6,459,775	6.87	170.71	282	3,270,515	160.19	248
\$190.00–\$232.60	1,712,473	8.08	204.52	18	425,551	204.99	14
	14,052,288	5.33	\$ 147.14	\$ 945	9,509,606	\$ 127.99	\$ 906

⁽¹⁾ Average remaining contractual life in years.

There were 10,664,625 and 10,120,793 options exercisable at weighted average exercise prices of \$113.30 and \$103.89 at December 31, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

The following table summarizes the financial statement impact from stock options exercised:

Options Exercised	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Intrinsic value ⁽¹⁾	\$ 310	\$ 219	\$ 379
Tax benefit realized	71	48	84

⁽¹⁾ Represents the amount by which the stock price exceeded the exercise price of the options on the date of exercise.

At December 31, 2022, there was \$99 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.46 years. The total fair value of options vested for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was \$49 million, \$52 million, and \$55 million, respectively.

RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS

Restricted stock unit (RSU) awards entitle the holder to receive one share of common stock for each unit when the units vest. RSUs are issued to certain key employees and directors as compensation at fair market value at the date of grant. RSUs generally become fully vested over periods ranging from three to six years and are payable in Honeywell common stock upon vesting. Certain RSU awards are performance-based and awarded to eligible employees which entitle the grantee to receive shares of common stock if specified Company performance goals are achieved during the performance period and remains employed through the vesting period.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following table summarizes information about RSU activity for the three years ended December 31, 2022:

	Number of Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Non-vested at December 31, 2019	3,240,065	\$ 143.07
Granted	1,551,675	158.52
Vested	(1,001,101)	117.84
Forfeited	(394,116)	145.42
Non-vested at December 31, 2020	3,396,523	148.23
Granted	992,854	214.61
Vested	(1,123,547)	144.34
Forfeited	(308,293)	156.74
Non-vested at December 31, 2021	2,957,536	171.73
Granted	1,056,869	186.48
Vested	(864,944)	157.21
Forfeited	(441,453)	177.38
Non-vested at December 31, 2022	2,708,008	\$ 181.10

As of December 31, 2022, there was approximately \$255 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested RSUs granted under the Company's stock plans which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.04 years.

The following table summarizes the impact to the Consolidated Statement of Operations from RSUs:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Compensation expense	\$ 143	\$ 162	\$ 118
Future income tax benefit recognized	29	23	24

NOTE 16. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The details of the earnings per share calculations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 are as follows (shares in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Basic			
Net income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 4,966	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,779
Weighted average shares outstanding	677.1	692.3	704.1
Earnings per share of common stock—basic	\$ 7.33	\$ 8.01	\$ 6.79
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Assuming dilution			
Net income attributable to Honeywell	\$ 4,966	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,779
Average shares			
Weighted average shares outstanding	677.1	692.3	704.1
Dilutive securities issuable—stock plans	6.0	8.1	7.1
Total weighted average diluted shares outstanding	683.1	700.4	711.2
Earnings per share of common stock—assuming dilution	\$ 7.27	\$ 7.91	\$ 6.72

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The diluted earnings per share calculations exclude the effect of stock options when the cost to exercise an option exceeds the average market price of the common shares during the period. In 2022, 2021, and 2020 the weighted number of stock options excluded from the computations were 3.5 million, 1.7 million, and 5.5 million, respectively. These stock options were outstanding at the end of each of the respective periods.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the total shares outstanding were 667.6 million and 684.8 million, respectively, and as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, total shares issued were 957.6 million.

NOTE 17. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are provided in the tables below. Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest consists predominantly of net income.

	Pre-tax	Tax	After-Tax
Year Ended December 31, 2022			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	\$ (354)	\$ —	\$ (354)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	(280)	47	(233)
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	(8)	—	(8)
Changes in fair value of designated cash flow hedges	9	6	15
	\$ (633)	\$ 53	\$ (580)
Year Ended December 31, 2021			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	\$ 302	\$ —	\$ 302
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	245	(59)	186
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	(3)	—	(3)
Changes in fair value of designated cash flow hedges	(4)	1	(3)
	\$ 540	\$ (58)	\$ 482
Year Ended December 31, 2020			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	\$ (214)	\$ —	\$ (214)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	76	(2)	74
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	4	—	4
Changes in fair value of designated cash flow hedges	(61)	17	(44)
	\$ (195)	\$ 15	\$ (180)

COMPONENTS OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cumulative foreign exchange translation adjustment	\$ (2,832)	\$ (2,478)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	(648)	(415)
Fair value adjustments of available for sale investments	(7)	1
Fair value adjustments of designated cash flow hedges	12	(3)
	\$ (3,475)	\$ (2,895)

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) BY COMPONENT

	Foreign Exchange Translation Adjustment	Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Adjustments	Changes in Fair Value of Available for Sale Investments	Changes in Fair Value of Designated Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ (2,566)	\$ (675)	\$ —	\$ 44	\$ (3,197)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(201)	115	4	10	(72)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(13)	(41)	—	(54)	(108)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(214)	74	4	(44)	(180)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ (2,780)	\$ (601)	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ (3,377)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	314	268	(3)	17	596
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(12)	(82)	—	(20)	(114)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	302	186	(3)	(3)	482
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ (2,478)	\$ (415)	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ (2,895)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(344)	(623)	(8)	71	(904)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(10)	390	—	(56)	324
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(354)	(233)	(8)	15	(580)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ (2,832)	\$ (648)	\$ (7)	\$ 12	\$ (3,475)

RECLASSIFICATIONS OUT OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Year Ended December 31, 2022

Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations

	Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges	Total
Amortization of pension and other postretirement benefit items:							
Actuarial losses recognized	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 516	\$ —	\$ 516
Prior service (credit) recognized	—	—	—	—	(84)	—	(84)
Losses (gains) on cash flow hedges	(13)	(48)	(14)	3	—	—	(72)
Losses (gains) on excluded component of net investment hedges	—	—	—	—	—	(13)	(13)
Total before tax	\$ (13)	\$ (48)	\$ (14)	\$ 3	\$ 432	\$ (13)	\$ 347
Tax expense (benefit)							(23)
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax							\$ 324

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations						
Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges	Total
Amortization of pension and other postretirement benefit items:						
Actuarial losses recognized	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 7
Prior service (credit) recognized	—	—	—	—	(116)	(116)
Losses (gains) on cash flow hedges	(5)	(8)	(2)	(9)	—	(24)
Losses (gains) on excluded component of net investment hedges	—	—	—	—	(16)	(16)
Total before tax	\$ (5)	\$ (8)	\$ (2)	\$ (9)	\$ (109)	\$ (149)
Tax expense (benefit)						35
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax						\$ (114)

Year Ended December 31, 2020

Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations						
Net Sales	Cost of Products Sold	Cost of Services Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	Other (Income) Expense	Interest and Other Financial Charges	Total
Amortization of pension and other postretirement benefit items:						
Actuarial losses recognized	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 57	\$ 57
Prior service (credit) recognized	—	—	—	—	(108)	(108)
Losses (gains) on cash flow hedges	3	(43)	(11)	4	(28)	(75)
Losses (gains) on excluded component of net investment hedges	—	—	—	—	(18)	(18)
Total before tax	\$ 3	\$ (43)	\$ (11)	\$ 4	\$ (79)	\$ (144)
Tax expense (benefit)						36
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax						\$ (108)

NOTE 18. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue up to 2,000,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$1. Common shareowners are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors, are entitled to one vote per share, and are entitled, in the event of liquidation, to share ratably in all the assets of the Company which are available for distribution to the common shareowners. Common shareowners do not have preemptive or conversion rights. Shares of common stock issued and outstanding or held in the treasury are not liable to further calls or assessments. There are no restrictions on the Company relative to dividends or the repurchase or redemption of common stock.

On February 12, 2021, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to a total of \$10 billion of Honeywell common stock, which included \$2.8 billion remaining under, and replaced, the previously approved share repurchase program. Approximately \$2.9 billion and \$7.1 billion remained available as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively, for additional share repurchases.

Honeywell repurchased approximately 21.9 million and 15.8 million shares of its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, for \$4.2 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively.

The Company is authorized to issue up to 40,000,000 shares of preferred stock, without par value, and can determine the number of shares of each series, and the rights, preferences, and limitations of each series. At December 31, 2022, there was no preferred stock outstanding.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Company is subject to various federal, state, local, and foreign government requirements relating to the protection of the environment. The Company believes that, as a general matter, the Company's policies, practices, and procedures are properly designed to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage and personal injury and that the handling, manufacture, use, and disposal of hazardous substances are in accordance with environmental and safety laws and regulations. However, mainly because of past operations and operations of predecessor companies, the Company, like other companies engaged in similar businesses, incurred remedial response and voluntary cleanup costs for site contamination and is a party to lawsuits and claims associated with environmental and safety matters, including past production of products containing hazardous substances. Additional lawsuits, claims, and costs involving environmental matters are likely to continue to arise in the future.

With respect to environmental matters involving site contamination, the Company continually conducts studies, individually or jointly with other potentially responsible parties, to determine the feasibility of various remedial techniques. It is the Company's policy to record appropriate liabilities for environmental matters when remedial efforts or damage claim payments are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Such liabilities are based on our best estimate of the undiscounted future costs required to complete the remedial work. The recorded liabilities are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional technical, regulatory, or legal information becomes available. Given the uncertainties regarding the status of laws, regulations, enforcement policies, the impact of other potentially responsible parties, technology, and information related to individual sites, the Company does not believe it is possible to develop an estimate of the range of reasonably possible environmental loss in excess of the Company's recorded liabilities. The Company expects to fund expenditures for these matters from operating cash flow. The timing of cash expenditures depends on a number of factors, including the timing of remedial investigations and feasibility studies, the timing of litigation and settlements of remediation liability, personal injury and property damage claims, regulatory approval of cleanup projects, remedial techniques to be utilized, and agreements with other parties.

The following table summarizes information concerning the Company's recorded liabilities for environmental costs:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Beginning of year	\$ 618	\$ 660	\$ 709
Accruals for environmental matters deemed probable and reasonably estimable	186	168	173
Environmental liability payments	(211)	(210)	(216)
Other	22	—	(6)
End of year	\$ 615	\$ 618	\$ 660

Environmental liabilities are included in the following balance sheet accounts:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Accrued liabilities	\$ 222	\$ 225
Other liabilities	393	393
	\$ 615	\$ 618

The Company does not currently possess sufficient information to reasonably estimate the amounts of environmental liabilities to be recorded upon future completion of studies, litigation, or settlements, and neither the timing nor the amount of the ultimate costs associated with environmental matters can be determined, although they could be material to the Company's consolidated results of operations and operating cash flows in the periods recognized or paid. However, considering the Company's past experience and existing reserves, the Company does not expect that environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position.

In conjunction with the Resideo spin-off, the Company entered into an indemnification and reimbursement agreement with a Resideo subsidiary, pursuant to which Resideo's subsidiary has an ongoing obligation to make cash payments to Honeywell in amounts equal to 90% of Honeywell's annual net spending for environmental matters at certain sites as defined in the agreement. The amount payable to Honeywell in any given year is subject to a cap of \$140 million, and the obligation will continue until the earlier of December 31, 2043, or December 31 of the third consecutive year during which the annual payment obligation is less than \$25 million.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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Reimbursements associated with this agreement are collected from Resideo quarterly and were \$140 million in both 2022 and 2021 and offset operating cash outflows incurred by the Company. As the Company incurs costs for environmental matters deemed probable and reasonably estimable related to the sites covered by the indemnification and reimbursement agreement, a corresponding receivable from Resideo for 90% of such costs is also recorded. This receivable amount recorded in 2022 and 2021 was \$157 million and \$146 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, Other current assets and Other assets included \$140 million and \$474 million, respectively, for the short-term and long-term portion of the receivable amount due from Resideo under the indemnification and reimbursement agreement. As of December 31, 2021, Other current assets and Other assets included \$140 million and \$457 million, respectively, for the short-term and long-term portion of the receivable amount due from Resideo under the indemnification and reimbursement agreement.

ASBESTOS MATTERS

Honeywell is named in asbestos-related personal injury claims related to NARCO, which was sold in 1986, and the Bendix Friction Materials (Bendix) business, which was sold in 2014.

The following tables summarize information concerning NARCO and Bendix asbestos-related balances:

ASBESTOS-RELATED LIABILITIES

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			Year Ended December 31, 2021			Year Ended December 31, 2020		
	Bendix	NARCO	Total	Bendix	NARCO	Total	Bendix	NARCO	Total
Beginning of year	\$ 1,372	\$ 689	\$ 2,061	\$ 1,441	\$ 779	\$ 2,220	\$ 1,499	\$ 858	\$ 2,357
Accrual for update to estimated liability	93	(634)	(541)	64	31	95	80	18	98
Change in estimated cost of future claims	41	—	41	29	—	29	42	—	42
Update of expected resolution values for pending claims	1	—	1	3	—	3	10	—	10
Asbestos-related liability payments	(216)	(55)	(271)	(165)	(121)	(286)	(190)	(97)	(287)
NARCO Buyout	—	1,325	1,325	—	—	—	—	—	—
End of year	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,325	\$ 2,616	\$ 1,372	\$ 689	\$ 2,061	\$ 1,441	\$ 779	\$ 2,220

INSURANCE RECOVERIES FOR ASBESTOS-RELATED LIABILITIES

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			Year Ended December 31, 2021			Year Ended December 31, 2020		
	Bendix	NARCO	Total	Bendix	NARCO	Total	Bendix	NARCO	Total
Beginning of year	\$ 142	\$ 221	\$ 363	\$ 148	\$ 254	\$ 402	\$ 153	\$ 281	\$ 434
Probable insurance recoveries related to estimated liability	5	2	7	7	—	7	10	—	10
Insurance receipts for asbestos-related liabilities	(17)	(20)	(37)	(13)	(33)	(46)	(33)	(25)	(58)
Insurance receivables settlements and write-offs	—	(68)	(68)	—	—	—	18	(2)	16
End of year	\$ 130	\$ 135	\$ 265	\$ 142	\$ 221	\$ 363	\$ 148	\$ 254	\$ 402

NARCO and Bendix asbestos-related balances are included in the following balance sheet accounts:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Other current assets	\$ 41	\$ 41
Insurance recoveries for asbestos-related liabilities	224	322
	\$ 265	\$ 363
Accrued liabilities	\$ 1,436	\$ 261
Asbestos-related liabilities	1,180	1,800
	\$ 2,616	\$ 2,061

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NARCO Products – NARCO manufactured high-grade, heat-resistant, refractory products for various industries. Honeywell's predecessor, Allied Corporation, owned NARCO from 1979 to 1986. Allied Corporation sold the NARCO business in 1986 and entered into a cross-indemnity agreement which included an obligation to indemnify the purchaser for asbestos claims, arising primarily from alleged occupational exposure to asbestos-containing refractory brick and mortar for high-temperature applications. NARCO ceased manufacturing these products in 1980 and filed for bankruptcy in January 2002, at which point in time all then current and future NARCO asbestos claims were stayed against both NARCO and Honeywell pending the reorganization of NARCO. The Company established its initial liability for NARCO asbestos claims in 2002.

NARCO emerged from bankruptcy in April 2013, at which time a federally authorized 524(g) trust was established to evaluate and resolve all existing NARCO asbestos claims (the Trust). Both Honeywell and NARCO are protected by a permanent channeling injunction barring all present and future individual actions in state or federal courts and requiring all asbestos-related claims based on exposure to NARCO asbestos-containing products to be made against the Trust (Channeling Injunction). The NARCO Trust Agreement (TA) and the NARCO Trust Distribution Procedures (TDP) set forth the structure and operating rules of the Trust, and established Honeywell's evergreen funding obligations.

The operating rules per the TDP define criteria claimants must meet for a claim to be considered valid and paid. Once operational in 2014, the Trust began to receive, process, and pay claims. In September 2021, Honeywell filed suit against the Trust in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (Bankruptcy Court) alleging that the Trust breached its duties in managing the Trust, including breaches of certain provisions of the TA and TDP. Honeywell's lawsuit sought appropriate relief preventing the Trust from continuing these practices. The Trust also filed suit against Honeywell, alleging Honeywell breached its obligations under the Trust's governing documents. Honeywell moved to dismiss the Trust's suit, and on December 15, 2021, the Bankruptcy Court granted Honeywell's motion to dismiss subject to granting the Trust leave to file an amended complaint. On December 28, 2021, the Trust filed an answer with counterclaims in response to Honeywell's complaint and in lieu of filing an amended complaint. The Bankruptcy Court conducted a trial on these matters during May 2022; following the trial, the Company and the Trust began discussing a potential settlement of Honeywell's remaining obligations to the Trust.

On November 18, 2022, Honeywell entered into a definitive agreement (Buyout Agreement) with the Trust, and on November 20, 2022, in exchange for the NARCO Trust Advisory Committee (TAC) and Lawrence Fitzpatrick, in his capacity as the NARCO Asbestos Future Claimants Representative (FCR), becoming parties to the Buyout Agreement, Honeywell, the Trust, the TAC, and the FCR entered into an Amended and Restated Buyout Agreement (Amended Buyout Agreement).

Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Buyout Agreement, Honeywell agreed to make a one-time, lump sum payment in the amount of \$1.325 billion to the Trust (Buyout Amount), subject to certain deductions as described in the Amended Buyout Agreement and in exchange for the release by the Trust of Honeywell from all further and future obligations of any kind related to the Trust and/or any claimants who were exposed to asbestos-containing products manufactured, sold, or distributed by NARCO or its predecessors, including Honeywell's ongoing evergreen obligation to fund (i) claims against the Trust, which comprise Honeywell's NARCO asbestos-related claims liability, and (ii) the Trust's annual operating expenses, which are expensed as incurred, including its legal fees (which operating expenses, for reference, were approximately \$30 million in 2022) (such evergreen obligations referred to in (i) and (ii), Honeywell Obligations) (the NARCO Buyout).

On December 8, 2022, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order that (A) approved the Amended Buyout Agreement, and (B) declared that the NARCO Channeling Injunction (which bars all past, present, and future individual actions in state or federal courts based on exposure to NARCO asbestos-containing products and requires all such claims to be made against the Trust) will remain in full force and effect without modification, dissolution, or termination (Order).

On December 14, 2022, HWI, the reorganized and renamed entity that emerged from the NARCO bankruptcy, entered into a definitive agreement (Sale Agreement) pursuant to which an affiliate of Platinum Equity, LLC will acquire HWI (HWI Sale) subject to the terms set forth in the Sale Agreement, including customary conditions to closing set forth therein. In accordance with the Amended Buyout Agreement, the economic rights of the Trust in respect of the net proceeds from the HWI Sale inure to the benefit of Honeywell.

On January 30, 2023, the Company paid the Buyout Amount to the Trust, the parties closed the transactions contemplated in the Amended Buyout Agreement (Closing), and Honeywell was released from the Honeywell Obligations. Honeywell continues to have the right to collect proceeds in connection with its NARCO asbestos-related insurance policies.

With the issuance of the Order, the Company derecognized the NARCO asbestos-related liability of \$688 million from the Consolidated Balance Sheet and recognized a charge of \$1.325 billion in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and accrued a corresponding liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for the Buyout Amount. In addition, the Company recognized a benefit of \$295 million in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and corresponding asset in Other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for Honeywell's rights to the proceeds from the HWI Sale. The benefit of \$295 million offset the charge for the Buyout Amount.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

Bendix Products – Bendix manufactured automotive brake linings that contained chrysotile asbestos in an encapsulated form. Claimants consist largely of individuals who allege exposure to asbestos from brakes from either performing or being in the vicinity of individuals who performed brake replacements. The following tables present information regarding Bendix related asbestos claims activity:

Claims activity	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Claims unresolved at the beginning of year	6,401	6,242
Claims filed	2,014	2,611
Claims resolved	(2,807)	(2,452)
Claims unresolved at the end of year	5,608	6,401

Disease distribution of unresolved claims	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Mesothelioma and other cancer claims	3,283	3,760
Nonmalignant claims	2,325	2,641
Total claims	5,608	6,401

Honeywell has experienced average resolution values per claim excluding legal costs as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	(in whole dollars)				
Malignant claims	\$59,200	\$56,000	\$61,500	\$50,200	\$55,300
Nonmalignant claims	\$ 520	\$ 400	\$ 550	\$ 3,900	\$ 4,700

It is not possible to predict whether resolution values for Bendix-related asbestos claims will increase, decrease, or stabilize in the future.

The Consolidated Financial Statements reflect an estimated liability for resolution of asserted (claims filed as of the financial statement date) and unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims, which exclude the Company's ongoing legal fees to defend such asbestos claims which will continue to be expensed as they are incurred.

The Company reflects the inclusion of all years of epidemiological disease projection through 2059 when estimating the liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims. Such liability for unasserted Bendix-related asbestos claims is based on historic and anticipated claims filing experience and dismissal rates, disease classifications, and resolution values in the tort system for the previous five years. The Company valued Bendix asserted and unasserted claims using average resolution values for the previous five years. The Company updates the resolution values used to estimate the cost of Bendix asserted and unasserted claims during the fourth quarter each year.

The Company's insurance receivable corresponding to the liability for settlement of asserted and unasserted Bendix asbestos claims reflects coverage which is provided by a large number of insurance policies written by dozens of insurance companies in both the domestic insurance market and the London excess market. Based on the Company's ongoing analysis of the probable insurance recovery, insurance receivables are recorded in the financial statements simultaneous with the recording of the estimated liability for the underlying asbestos claims. This determination is based on the Company's analysis of the underlying insurance policies, historical experience with insurers, ongoing review of the solvency of insurers, judicial determinations relevant to insurance programs, and consideration of the impacts of any settlements reached with the Company's insurers.

On October 31, 2018, David Kanefsky (Plaintiff), a Honeywell shareholder, filed a putative class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey (the Court) alleging violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 related to the prior accounting for Bendix asbestos claims. An Amended Complaint was filed on December 30, 2019, and on February 7, 2020, the Company filed a Motion to Dismiss. On May 18, 2020, the Court denied the Motion to Dismiss. On December 7, 2021, the parties filed a Stipulation of Settlement (Settlement Agreement) and Plaintiff filed a motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement, which included payment by Honeywell of \$10 million to settle the claims in dispute. On January 18, 2022, the Court approved the motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement. On May 3, 2022, the Court entered a final judgment and order approving the Settlement Agreement and dismissed the action. Honeywell continues to believe the claims lacked merit and has denied wrongdoing as well as any liability for the claims made against Honeywell in the action.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

GARRETT LITIGATION AND BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

In conjunction with the Garrett spin-off, the Company entered into a binding indemnification and reimbursement agreement (Garrett Indemnity) and a binding tax matters agreement (Tax Matters Agreement) with Garrett and a Garrett subsidiary. On December 2, 2019, Garrett and Garrett ASASCO Inc. filed a Summons with Notice and commenced a lawsuit in the Commercial Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York (the State Court), seeking to invalidate the Garrett Indemnity. Garrett sought damages and a declaratory judgment based on various claims set forth in the Summons with Notice. On July 17, 2020, the Company received a notice from Garrett asserting that the Company had caused material breaches of the Tax Matters Agreement and that the Tax Matters Agreement was unenforceable.

On September 20, 2020, Garrett and 36 of its affiliates filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the Bankruptcy Court). On September 24, 2020, Garrett moved the existing State Court litigation against Honeywell to the Bankruptcy Court. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company reviewed the aggregate carrying value of the receivable amounts due in connection with the Garrett Indemnity and Tax Matters Agreement and reduced the aggregate carrying value of the receivable by \$509 million to reflect the present value of the amounts owed to the Company over the full term of these agreements.

On April 26, 2021, the Bankruptcy Court confirmed Garrett's amended Chapter 11 plan of reorganization (the Confirmed Plan), and on April 30, 2021 (the Effective Date), Garrett emerged from bankruptcy. On the Effective Date, and in accordance with the Confirmed Plan, (i) the Company received from Garrett an initial payment of \$375 million and 834.8 million shares of Garrett's Series B Preferred Stock in full and final satisfaction of the Garrett Indemnity and Tax Matters Agreement, (ii) the Garrett Indemnity and Tax Matters Agreement were terminated, (iii) the Company and Garrett mutually released each other from the claims asserted in all pending legal actions related to the Garrett Indemnity and Tax Matters Agreement, and (iv) all pending litigation between the Company and Garrett in connection with those agreements was resolved.

The original Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation provided for mandatory redemptions by Garrett of \$35 million in 2022 and \$100 million per year from 2023 to 2030 (inclusive) at the anniversary of the Effective Date, unless (i) Garrett's consolidated EBITDA as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year was less than \$425 million, or (ii) Garrett did not have sufficient funds available to pay the redemption, at which point the redemption amounts past due would accrue interest. The Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation also included rights which allowed (a) the Company to put the Series B Preferred Stock to Garrett if certain EBITDA conditions were met, and (b) Garrett to call the Series B Preferred Stock in whole or in part if certain EBITDA conditions were met.

On September 30, 2021, Garrett filed an Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation (Amendment) with the Secretary of State of Delaware. The Amendment required Garrett to partially redeem a portion of the Series B Preferred Stock on or before March 31, 2022, such that the present value of remaining outstanding shares of the Series B Preferred Stock would be \$400 million (First Partial Redemption), subject to applicable law, including that Garrett had funds legally available for the partial redemption. The First Partial Redemption would be applied to the latest scheduled redemption dates, beginning with the shares to be redeemed in 2030. The Amendment also provided that the Company could not exercise its right to put the Series B Preferred Stock to Garrett until after December 31, 2022, subject to the EBITDA conditions described in the above section, unless the partial redemption did not occur on or before March 31, 2022. All other material terms and conditions in the Amendment were unchanged from the original Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation.

On December 16, 2021, Garrett filed a Second Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation (Second Amendment) with the Secretary of State of Delaware. The Second Amendment accelerated the First Partial Redemption from March 31, 2022, to December 30, 2021, and allowed Garrett to partially redeem an additional portion of the Series B Preferred Stock on or before March 31, 2022, such that the present value of remaining outstanding shares of the Series B Preferred Stock would be \$207 million (Second Partial Redemption). The Second Partial Redemption is subject to similar terms as the First Partial Redemption, including that Garrett had funds legally available for the partial redemption. However, the Second Partial Redemption was also contingent upon Garrett completing the First Partial Redemption and either (i) increasing their revolving credit facility, or (ii) the Garrett Board of Directors determining that Garrett otherwise had sufficient liquidity to effect the Second Partial Redemption. The Second Partial Redemption would be applied to the earliest scheduled redemptions beginning with the shares to be redeemed on April 30, 2022.

On December 17, 2021, Garrett announced their intention to effect the First Partial Redemption on December 28, 2021, in the amount of \$211 million. On December 28, 2021, Garrett paid \$211 million for the amount due as the First Partial Redemption.

On February 18, 2022, Garrett early redeemed \$197 million of the Series B Preferred Stock, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Second Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation. Immediately following the early redemption, the fair value of the Series B Preferred Stock was \$207 million.

On June 28, 2022, Garrett early redeemed all remaining shares of the Series B Preferred Stock in the amount of \$212 million, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Second Amended and Restated Series B Preferred Stock Certificate of Designation. Following the redemption, the Series B Preferred Stock were no longer outstanding.

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The Company recorded the Series B Preferred Stock at fair value at the Effective Date. See Note 12 Fair Value Measurements for additional information on the fair value leveling of the Series B Preferred Stock.

PETROBRAS AND UNAOIL MATTERS

On December 19, 2022, the Company reached a comprehensive resolution to the investigations by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and certain Brazilian authorities (Brazilian Authorities) relating to the Company's use of third parties who previously worked for the Company's UOP business in Brazil in relation to a project awarded in 2010 for Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras). The investigations focused on the Company's compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar Brazilian laws (UOP Matters). The comprehensive resolution also resolves DOJ and SEC investigations relating to a matter involving a foreign subsidiary's prior contract with Unaoil S.A.M. in Algeria executed in 2011 (the Unaoil Matter).

In connection with the comprehensive resolution, (i) the Company agreed to pay a total equivalent of \$202.7 million, which payment occurred in January 2023, to the DOJ, the SEC, and the Brazilian Authorities, collectively, in penalties, disgorgement, and prejudgment interest, (ii) the Company's subsidiary, UOP, LLC (UOP), entered into a three-year Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with the DOJ for charges related to the UOP Matters, (iii) UOP entered into leniency agreements with the Brazilian authorities related to the UOP Matter in Brazil, and (iv) the Company entered into an agreement with the SEC that resolves allegations relating to the UOP Matters and the Unaoil Matter. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company agreed to undertake certain compliance measures and compliance reporting obligations. These agreements entirely resolve the Petrobras and Unaoil investigations.

The Company previously recorded a total of \$210 million of charges related to these matters in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, and accrued a corresponding reserve on its Consolidated Balance Sheet. Following the resolution, in December 2022, the Company reduced its previously recorded reserve to \$205 million, based on expected payment amounts at that time.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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OTHER MATTERS

The Company is subject to a number of other lawsuits, investigations, and disputes (some of which involve substantial amounts claimed) arising out of the conduct of the Company's business, including matters relating to commercial transactions, government contracts, product liability, prior acquisitions and divestitures, employee benefit plans, intellectual property, and environmental, health, and safety matters. The Company recognizes liabilities for any contingency that is probable of occurrence and reasonably estimable. The Company continually assesses the likelihood of adverse judgments or outcomes in such matters, as well as potential ranges of probable losses (taking into consideration any insurance recoveries), based on a careful analysis of each matter with the assistance of outside legal counsel and, if applicable, other experts.

Given the uncertainty inherent in litigation and investigations, the Company does not believe it is possible to develop estimates of reasonably possible loss (or a range of possible loss) in excess of current accruals for commitment and contingency matters, including those discussed in this Note 19. Considering the Company's past experience and existing accruals, the Company does not expect the outcome of such matters, either individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position. Because most contingencies are resolved over long periods of time, potential liabilities are subject to change due to new developments, changes in settlement strategy or the impact of evidentiary requirements, which could cause the Company to pay damage awards or settlements (or become subject to equitable remedies) that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or operating cash flows in the periods recognized or paid.

WARRANTIES AND GUARANTEES

In the normal course of business, the Company issues product warranties and product performance guarantees. The Company accrues for the estimated cost of product warranties and performance guarantees based on contract terms and historical experience at the time of sale. Adjustments to initial obligations for warranties and guarantees are made as changes to the obligations become reasonably estimable. The following table summarizes information concerning the Company's recorded obligations for product warranties and product performance guarantees:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Beginning of year	\$ 223	\$ 243	\$ 269
Accruals for warranties/guarantees issued during the year	117	146	164
Adjustment of pre-existing warranties/guarantees	(12)	(7)	(18)
Settlement of warranty/guarantee claims	(115)	(159)	(172)
End of year	\$ 213	\$ 223	\$ 243

Product warranties and product performance guarantees are included in the following balance sheet accounts:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Accrued liabilities	\$ 175	\$ 180
Other liabilities	38	43
	\$ 213	\$ 223

NOTE 20. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company sponsors a number of both funded and unfunded U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. Pension benefits for many of the Company's U.S. employees are provided through non-contributory, qualified, and non-qualified defined benefit plans. All non-union hourly and salaried employees joining Honeywell for the first time after December 31, 2012, are not eligible to participate in Honeywell's U.S. defined benefit pension plans. The Company also sponsors defined benefit pension plans which cover non-U.S. employees who are not U.S. citizens, in certain jurisdictions, principally the UK, Netherlands, Germany, and Canada. Other pension plans outside of the U.S. are not material to the Company either individually or in the aggregate.

The Company also sponsors postretirement benefit plans that provide health care benefits and life insurance coverage mainly to U.S. eligible retirees. None of Honeywell's U.S. employees are eligible for a retiree medical subsidy from the Company. In addition, the vast majority of Honeywell's U.S. retirees either have no Company subsidy or have a fixed-dollar subsidy amount. This significantly limits the Company's exposure to the impact of future health care cost increases. The retiree medical and life insurance plans are not funded. Claims and expenses are paid from the Company's cash flows from operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

The following tables summarize the balance sheet impact, including the benefit obligations, assets, and funded status associated with the Company's significant pension and other postretirement benefit plans:

	Pension Benefits			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$17,391	\$18,054	\$ 6,999	\$ 7,670
Service cost	86	105	19	26
Interest cost	380	306	103	77
Plan amendments	—	—	—	(3)
Actuarial (gains) losses ⁽¹⁾	(3,135)	141	(1,929)	(403)
Benefits paid	(1,421)	(1,221)	(261)	(249)
Settlements and curtailments	(13)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(533)	(121)
Other	2	6	2	2
Benefit obligation at end of year	13,290	17,391	4,400	6,999
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	20,560	20,396	8,396	8,450
Actual return on plan assets	(2,161)	1,344	(2,187)	166
Company contributions	37	35	17	101
Benefits paid	(1,421)	(1,221)	(261)	(249)
Settlements and curtailments	(13)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(664)	(74)
Other	3	6	3	2
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	17,005	20,560	5,304	8,396
Funded status of plans	\$ 3,715	\$ 3,169	\$ 904	\$ 1,397
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consist of:				
Prepaid pension benefit cost ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,970	\$ 3,528	\$ 1,356	\$ 2,105
Accrued pension liabilities—current ⁽³⁾	(28)	(33)	(14)	(14)
Accrued pension liabilities—noncurrent ⁽⁴⁾	(227)	(326)	(438)	(694)
Net amount recognized	\$ 3,715	\$ 3,169	\$ 904	\$ 1,397

⁽¹⁾ The actuarial gains incurred in 2022 related to the Company's U.S. plans are primarily the result of an increase in the discount rate assumption, partially offset by actuarial losses primarily as a result of changes in demographic experience and demographic assumptions used to estimate the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021. Actuarial gains incurred in 2022 related to the Company's non-U.S. plans are primarily the result of an increase in the discount rate assumption, partially offset by inflation related assumptions used to estimate the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021. Actuarial losses incurred in 2021 related to the Company's U.S. plans are primarily the result of changes in demographic experience and demographic assumptions, partially offset by actuarial gains due to an increase in the discount rate assumption used to estimate the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2021, compared to December 31, 2020. Actuarial gains incurred in 2021 related to the Company's non-U.S. plans are primarily the result of an increase in the discount rate assumption used to estimate the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2021, compared to December 31, 2020.

⁽²⁾ Included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

⁽³⁾ Included in Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

⁽⁴⁾ Included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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	Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2022	2021
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 196	\$ 229
Service cost	—	—
Interest cost	5	5
Plan amendments	—	—
Actuarial (gains) losses	(54)	(8)
Benefits paid	(14)	(30)
Benefit obligation at end of year	133	196
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	—	—
Company contributions	—	—
Benefits paid	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	—	—
Funded status of plans	\$ (133)	\$ (196)
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consist of:		
Accrued liabilities	\$ (21)	\$ (25)
Postretirement benefit obligations other than pensions ⁽¹⁾	(112)	(171)
Net amount recognized	\$ (133)	\$ (196)

⁽¹⁾ Excludes non-U.S. plan of \$34 million and \$37 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss associated with the Company's significant pension and other postretirement benefit plans at December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Prior service (credit) cost	\$ (50)	\$ (92)	\$ 18	\$ 20
Net actuarial (gain) loss	814	492	360	397
Net amount recognized	\$ 764	\$ 400	\$ 378	\$ 417

	Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2022	2021
Prior service (credit) cost	\$ (50)	\$ (92)
Net actuarial (gain) loss	(84)	(34)
Net amount recognized	\$ (134)	\$ (126)

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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The components of net periodic benefit (income) cost and other amounts recognized in Other comprehensive (income) loss for the Company's significant pension and other postretirement benefit plans include the following components:

	Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Net periodic benefit (income) cost						
Service cost	\$ 86	\$ 105	\$ 99	\$ 19	\$ 26	\$ 23
Interest cost	380	306	461	103	77	106
Expected return on plan assets	(1,281)	(1,220)	(1,135)	(278)	(348)	(336)
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	(42)	(42)	(42)	—	—	—
Recognition of actuarial (gains) losses	(14)	31	26	537	9	18
Settlements and curtailments	(2)	—	4	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	\$ (873)	\$ (820)	\$ (587)	\$ 381	\$ (236)	\$ (189)

	Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in Other comprehensive (income) loss						
Actuarial (gains) losses	\$ 307	\$ (14)	\$ (9)	\$ 294	\$ (221)	\$ (73)
Prior service (credit) cost	—	—	—	—	(3)	2
Prior service credit recognized during year	43	43	42	(1)	(1)	—
Actuarial (gains) losses recognized during year	15	—	(30)	(537)	(9)	(18)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	204	(1)	19
Total recognized in Other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ 365	\$ 29	\$ 3	\$ (40)	\$ (235)	\$ (70)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit (income) cost and Other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ (508)	\$ (791)	\$ (584)	\$ 341	\$ (471)	\$ (259)

	Other Postretirement Benefits					
	Years Ended December 31,					
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Net periodic benefit (income) cost						
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest cost	5	5	8	5	5	8
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	(42)	(74)	(66)	(42)	(74)	(66)
Recognition of actuarial (gains) losses	(4)	(2)	—	(4)	(2)	—
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	\$ (41)	\$ (71)	\$ (58)	\$ (41)	\$ (71)	\$ (58)

	Other Postretirement Benefits					
	Years Ended December 31,					
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in Other comprehensive (income) loss						
Actuarial (gains) losses	\$ (54)	\$ (8)	\$ (8)	\$ (54)	\$ (8)	\$ (8)
Prior service (credit) cost	—	—	(65)	—	—	(65)
Prior service credit recognized during year	42	74	66	42	74	66
Actuarial (gains) losses recognized during year	4	2	—	4	2	—
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ (8)	\$ 68	\$ (7)	\$ (8)	\$ 68	\$ (7)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit (income) cost and Other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ (49)	\$ (3)	\$ (65)	\$ (49)	\$ (3)	\$ (65)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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Major actuarial assumptions used in determining the benefit obligations and net periodic benefit (income) cost for the Company's significant benefit plans are presented in the following table as weighted averages:

	Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as of December 31:						
Discount rate	5.17 %	2.87%	2.50%	4.50 %	1.79%	1.23%
Expected annual rate of compensation increase	3.25 %	3.25%	3.25%	2.69 %	2.56%	2.43%
Actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit (income) cost for years ended December 31:						
Discount rate—benefit obligation	2.87 %	2.50%	3.22%	1.77 %	1.24%	1.81%
Discount rate—service cost	2.98 %	2.68%	3.33%	1.48 %	1.00%	1.48%
Discount rate—interest cost	2.26 %	1.76%	2.76%	1.59 %	1.00%	1.56%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.40 %	6.15%	6.15%	3.61 %	4.03%	4.66%
Expected annual rate of compensation increase	3.25 %	3.25%	3.25%	2.56 %	2.43%	2.47%
				Other Postretirement Benefits		
				2022	2021	2020
Actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as of December 31:						
Discount rate				5.32 %	2.66%	2.20%
Actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31:						
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾				2.66 %	2.20%	2.36%

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate was 3.03% for January 1, 2020, through September 30, 2020. The rate was changed to 2.36% for the remainder of 2020 due to a Plan remeasurement as of October 1, 2020.

The discount rate for the Company's U.S. pension and other postretirement benefits plans reflects the current rate at which the associated liabilities could be settled at the measurement date of December 31. To determine discount rates for the Company's U.S. pension and other postretirement benefit plans, the Company uses a modeling process that involves matching the expected cash outflows of the Company's benefit plans to a yield curve constructed from a portfolio of high-quality, fixed income debt instruments. The Company uses the single weighted average yield of this hypothetical portfolio as a discount rate benchmark. The Company utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of the service and interest cost components of net periodic pension benefit (income) for the Company's significant pension plans. This approach applies the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the pension benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows and provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by improving the correlation between projected cash flows and their corresponding spot rates. For the Company's U.S. pension plans, the single weighted average spot rates used to determine service and interest costs for 2023 are 5.26% and 5.07%, respectively. The discount rate used to determine the other postretirement benefit obligation is higher principally due to a shorter expected duration of other postretirement plan obligations as compared to pension plan obligations.

The Company plans to use an expected rate of return on U.S. plan assets of 6.75% for 2023, which represents an increase from the 6.40% assumption used for 2022. The Company's asset return assumption is based on historical plan asset returns over varying long-term periods combined with current market conditions and broad asset mix considerations with a focus on long-term trends rather than short-term market conditions. The Company reviews the expected rate of return on an annual basis and revise it as appropriate.

For non-U.S. benefit plans, actuarial assumptions reflect economic and market factors relevant to each country.

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PENSION BENEFITS

The following amounts relate to the Company's significant pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations exceeding the fair value of plan assets:

	December 31,			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 255	\$ 359	\$ 682	\$ 964
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 253	\$ 346	\$ 664	\$ 932
Fair value of plan assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 230	\$ 256

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's U.S. defined benefit pension plans was \$13.3 billion and \$17.3 billion and for the Company's non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans was \$4.4 billion and \$6.9 billion at December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

The Company's asset investment strategy for its U.S. pension plans focuses on maintaining a diversified portfolio using various asset classes in order to achieve the Company's long-term investment objectives on a risk adjusted basis. The Company's long-term target allocations are as follows: 45%-65% fixed income securities and cash, 25%-40% equity securities, 5%-10% real estate investments, and 10%-20% other types of investments. Equity securities include publicly-traded stock of companies located inside the United States. Fixed income securities include corporate bonds of companies from diversified industries, mortgage-backed securities, and U.S. Treasuries. Real estate investments include direct investments in commercial properties and investments in real estate funds. Other types of investments include investments in private equity that follow several different strategies. The Company reviews its assets on a regular basis to ensure that the Company is within the targeted asset allocation ranges and, if necessary, asset balances are adjusted back within target allocations.

The Company's non-U.S. pension assets are typically managed by decentralized fiduciary committees with the Honeywell Corporate Investments group providing funding and investment guidance. The Company's non-U.S. investment policies are different for each country as local regulations, funding requirements, and financial and tax considerations are part of the funding and investment allocation process in each country.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820)", certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in the following tables are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented for the total pension benefits plan assets.

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The fair values of both the Company's U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans assets by asset category are as follows:

	U.S. Plans			
	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equities:				
Honeywell common stock	\$ 3,336	\$ 3,336	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equities	6	6	—	—
Fixed income:				
Short-term investments	855	855	—	—
Government securities	1,492	—	1,492	—
Corporate bonds	6,632	—	6,632	—
Mortgage/Asset-backed securities	1,119	—	1,119	—
Insurance contracts	8	—	8	—
Direct investments:				
Direct private investments	1,284	—	—	1,284
Real estate properties	1,005	—	—	1,005
Total	\$15,737	\$ 4,197	\$ 9,251	\$ 2,289
Investments measured at NAV:				
Private funds	1,258			
Real estate funds	10			
Commingled funds	—			
Total assets at fair value	\$17,005			

	U.S. Plans			
	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equities:				
Honeywell common stock	\$ 3,251	\$ 3,251	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equities	—	—	—	—
Fixed income:				
Short-term investments	1,767	1,767	—	—
Government securities	1,373	—	1,373	—
Corporate bonds	9,588	—	9,588	—
Mortgage/Asset-backed securities	1,072	—	1,072	—
Insurance contracts	8	—	8	—
Direct investments:				
Direct private investments	1,336	—	—	1,336
Real estate properties	843	—	—	843
Total	\$19,238	\$ 5,018	\$12,041	\$ 2,179
Investments measured at NAV:				
Private funds	1,244			
Real estate funds	14			
Commingled funds	64			
Total assets at fair value	\$20,560			

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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	Non-U.S. Plans			
	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equities:				
U.S. equities	\$ 144	\$ 2	\$ 142	\$ —
Non-U.S. equities	374	—	374	—
Fixed income:				
Short-term investments	341	341	—	—
Government securities	2,045	—	2,045	—
Corporate bonds	1,031	—	1,031	—
Mortgage/Asset-backed securities	31	—	31	—
Insurance contracts	115	—	115	—
Insurance buy-in contracts	950	—	—	950
Investments in private funds:				
Private funds	90	—	54	36
Real estate funds	130	—	—	130
Total	\$ 5,251	\$ 343	\$ 3,792	\$ 1,116
Investments measured at NAV:				
Private funds	10			
Real estate funds	43			
Total assets at fair value	\$ 5,304			

	Non-U.S. Plans			
	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equities:				
U.S. equities	\$ 229	\$ 1	\$ 228	\$ —
Non-U.S. equities	824	—	824	—
Fixed income:				
Short-term investments	571	571	—	—
Government securities	3,893	—	3,893	—
Corporate bonds	1,681	—	1,681	—
Mortgage/Asset-backed securities	79	—	79	—
Insurance contracts	123	—	123	—
Insurance buy-in contracts	691	—	—	691
Investments in private funds:				
Private funds	74	—	41	33
Real estate funds	163	—	—	163
Total	\$ 8,328	\$ 572	\$ 6,869	\$ 887
Investments measured at NAV:				
Private funds	17			
Real estate funds	51			
Total assets at fair value	\$ 8,396			

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The following table summarizes changes in the fair value of level 3 assets for both U.S. and non-U.S. plans:

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		
	Direct Private Investments	Real Estate Properties	Private Funds	Real Estate Funds	Insurance Buy-in Contracts
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,220	\$ 651	\$ 29	\$ 147	\$ 767
Actual return on plan assets:					
Relating to assets still held at year-end	11	96	4	23	(76)
Relating to assets sold during the year	174	—	—	4	—
Purchases	194	99	—	—	—
Sales and settlements	(263)	(3)	—	(11)	—
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,336	843	33	163	691
Actual return on plan assets:					
Relating to assets still held at year-end	(66)	88	11	(33)	(477)
Relating to assets sold during the year	98	(24)	—	1	—
Purchases	75	148	—	—	736
Sales and settlements	(159)	(50)	(8)	(1)	—
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,005	\$ 36	\$ 130	\$ 950

The Company enters into futures contracts to gain exposure to certain markets. Sufficient cash or cash equivalents are held by the Company's pension plans to cover the notional value of the futures contracts. At December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Company's U.S. plans had contracts with notional amounts of \$2,567 million and \$4,415 million, respectively. At December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Company's non-U.S. plans had contracts with notional amounts of \$120 million and \$311 million, respectively. In both the Company's U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans, the notional derivative exposure is related to outstanding equity and fixed income futures contracts.

Common stocks, preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts, and short-term investments are valued at the closing price reported in the active market in which the individual securities are traded. Corporate bonds, mortgage/asset-backed securities, and government securities are valued either by using pricing models, bids provided by brokers or dealers, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows, and as such, include adjustments for certain risks that may not be observable such as credit and liquidity risks. Certain securities are held in collective trust funds which are valued using net asset values provided by the administrators of the funds. Investments in private equity, debt, real estate and hedge funds, and direct private investments are valued at estimated fair value based on quarterly financial information received from the investment advisor and/or general partner. Investments in real estate properties are valued on a quarterly basis using the income approach. Valuation estimates are periodically supplemented by third party appraisals. The insurance buy-in contracts represent policies held by the Honeywell UK Pension Scheme, whereby the cost of providing pension benefits to plan participants is funded by the policies. The cash flows from the policies are intended to match the pension benefits. The fair value of these policies is based on an estimate of the policies' exit price.

The Company's funding policy for qualified defined benefit pension plans is to contribute amounts at least sufficient to satisfy regulatory funding standards. In 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Company was not required to make contributions to the U.S. pension plans and no contributions were made. The Company is not required to make any contributions to the U.S. pension plans in 2023. In 2022, contributions of \$10 million were made to the non-U.S. pension plans to satisfy regulatory funding requirements. In 2023, the Company expects to make contributions of cash and/or marketable securities of approximately \$10 million to the non-U.S. pension plans to satisfy regulatory funding standards. Contributions for both the U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans do not reflect benefits paid directly from Company assets.

Benefit payments, including amounts to be paid from Company assets, and reflecting expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
2023	\$ 1,139	\$ 247
2024	1,121	249
2025	1,104	256
2026	1,087	264
2027	1,067	269
2028-2032	4,943	1,271

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Assumed health care cost trend rate:		
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	7.50 %	6.50%
Rate that the cost trend rate gradually declines to	5.00 %	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the rate it is assumed to remain at	2031	2029

Benefit payments reflecting expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	Without Impact of Medicare Subsidy	Net of Medicare Subsidy
2023	\$ 24	\$ 22
2024	13	13
2025	13	12
2026	12	12
2027	12	11
2028-2032	51	48

NOTE 21. OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest income	\$ (138)	\$ (102)	\$ (107)
Pension ongoing income—non-service	(602)	(1,202)	(901)
Other postretirement income—non-service	(41)	(71)	(57)
Equity income of affiliated companies	(61)	(67)	(66)
Loss (gain) on sale of non-strategic businesses and assets	(22)	(102)	3
Foreign exchange	48	25	(68)
Expense related to UOP Matters	45	160	—
Expense related to Russia-Ukraine conflict	45	—	—
Reimbursement receivables charge	—	—	509
Net expense related to the NARCO Buyout and HWI Sale	342	—	—
Other (net)	18	(19)	12
	\$ (366)	\$ (1,378)	\$ (675)

For more information on the UOP Matters, NARCO Buyout, and HWI Sale, see Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies. See Note 4 Repositioning and Other Charges for further discussion of the expense related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. See Note 2 for further discussion on the gain on sale of non-strategic businesses and assets.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 22. SEGMENT FINANCIAL DATA

Honeywell globally manages its business operations through four reportable business segments. Segment information is consistent with how management reviews the businesses, makes investing and resource allocation decisions, and assesses operating performance.

Honeywell's senior management evaluates segment performance based on segment profit. Each segment's profit is measured as segment income (loss) before taxes excluding general corporate unallocated expense, interest and other financial charges, stock compensation expense, pension and other postretirement income (expense), repositioning and other charges, and other items within Other (income) expense.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net sales			
Aerospace			
Products	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,158	\$ 7,194
Services	5,497	4,868	4,350
Total	11,827	11,026	11,544
Honeywell Building Technologies			
Products	4,591	4,098	3,868
Services	1,409	1,441	1,321
Total	6,000	5,539	5,189
Performance Materials and Technologies			
Products	8,593	8,008	7,548
Services	2,134	2,005	1,875
Total	10,727	10,013	9,423
Safety and Productivity Solutions			
Products	6,446	7,379	6,127
Services	461	435	354
Total	6,907	7,814	6,481
Corporate and All Other			
Services	5	—	—
Total	5	—	—
	\$35,466	\$34,392	\$32,637
Depreciation and amortization			
Aerospace	\$ 285	\$ 278	\$ 241
Honeywell Building Technologies	92	67	55
Performance Materials and Technologies	478	454	440
Safety and Productivity Solutions	191	237	223
Corporate and All Other	158	102	44
	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,003
Segment profit			
Aerospace	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,051	\$ 2,904
Honeywell Building Technologies	1,439	1,238	1,099
Performance Materials and Technologies	2,354	2,120	1,851
Safety and Productivity Solutions	1,080	1,029	907
Corporate and All Other	(412)	(226)	(96)
	\$ 7,689	\$ 7,212	\$ 6,665

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Capital expenditures			
Aerospace	\$ 246	\$ 284	\$ 248
Honeywell Building Technologies	74	62	66
Performance Materials and Technologies	318	265	252
Safety and Productivity Solutions	50	190	288
Corporate and All Other	78	94	52
	\$ 766	\$ 895	\$ 906
Total assets			
Aerospace	\$12,189	\$11,490	\$11,035
Honeywell Building Technologies	6,599	6,543	6,351
Performance Materials and Technologies	17,887	18,021	16,772
Safety and Productivity Solutions	10,892	11,242	10,640
Corporate and All Other	14,708	17,174	19,788
	\$62,275	\$64,470	\$64,586

A reconciliation of segment profit to consolidated income before taxes are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Segment profit	\$ 7,689	\$ 7,212	\$ 6,665
Interest and other financial charges	(414)	(343)	(359)
Stock compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	(188)	(217)	(168)
Pension ongoing income (expense) ⁽²⁾	993	1,083	785
Pension mark-to-market expense	(523)	(40)	(44)
Other postretirement income ⁽²⁾	41	71	57
Repositioning and other charges ⁽³⁾	(1,266)	(569)	(575)
Other ⁽⁴⁾	47	38	(349)
Income before taxes	\$ 6,379	\$ 7,235	\$ 6,012

⁽¹⁾ Amounts included in Selling, general and administrative expenses.

⁽²⁾ Amounts included in Cost of products and services sold, Selling, general and administrative expenses (service cost component) and Other (income) expense (non-service cost component).

⁽³⁾ Amounts included in Cost of products and services sold, Selling, general and administrative expenses, and Other (income) expense.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts include the other components of Other (income) expense not included within other categories in this reconciliation. Equity income of affiliated companies is included in segment profit.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Dollars in tables in millions, except per share amounts)

NOTE 23. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS—FINANCIAL DATA

	Net Sales ⁽¹⁾			Long-lived Assets ⁽²⁾		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
United States	\$21,262	\$20,662	\$19,665	\$ 3,949	\$ 3,964	\$ 3,823
Europe	6,840	6,800	6,356	537	566	628
Other international	7,364	6,930	6,616	985	1,032	1,119
	\$35,466	\$34,392	\$32,637	\$ 5,471	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,570

⁽¹⁾ Sales between geographic areas approximate market value and are not significant. Net sales are classified according to their country of origin. Included in United States Net sales are export sales of \$4,187 million, \$4,037 million, and \$4,000 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Long-lived assets are comprised of Property, plant and equipment - net.

NOTE 24. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net payments for repositioning and other charges:			
Severance and exit cost payments	\$ (275)	\$ (382)	\$ (564)
Environmental payments	(211)	(210)	(216)
Reimbursement receipts	140	140	176
Insurance receipts for asbestos-related liabilities	37	46	58
Insurance receivables settlements and write-offs	68	—	—
Asbestos-related liability payments	(271)	(286)	(287)
	\$ (512)	\$ (692)	\$ (833)
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 375	\$ 339	\$ 329
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	1,324	1,202	1,173
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Common stock contributed to savings plans	196	191	211
Marketable securities contributed to non-U.S. pension plans	—	81	93
Impact of Quantinuum contribution ⁽¹⁾	—	460	—
Noncontrolling interest non-cash contribution ⁽¹⁾	—	419	—
Loan in exchange for prepaid assets	—	25	—
Receipt of Garrett Series B Preferred Stock ⁽²⁾	—	577	—

⁽¹⁾ See Note 2 Acquisitions and Divestitures for additional information for non-cash amounts recognized related to the combination of Honeywell Quantum Solutions and Cambridge Quantum Computing to form Quantinuum, a newly formed entity, Honeywell consolidates as the controlling majority-owner.

⁽²⁾ See Notes 12 Fair Value Measurements and 19 Commitments and Contingencies for additional information for non-cash amounts recognized related to the receipt of 834.8 million shares of Garrett Series B Preferred Stock in exchange for the full and final satisfaction of the Garrett Indemnity, Tax Matters Agreement and pending litigation between the Company and Garrett. The non-cash amount reflects the fair value of the Garrett Series B Preferred Stock as of April 30, 2021, the date Garrett issued the Series B Preferred Stock to the Company.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareowners and the Board of Directors of Honeywell International Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Honeywell International Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company" or "Honeywell") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareowners' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("generally accepted accounting principles"). Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, 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 these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Revenue Recognition and Contracts with Customers – Long-Term Contracts – Refer to Note 1 and Note 3 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company has several businesses which enter into long-term contracts whereby revenue is recognized over the contract term (“over time”) as the work progresses and control of the goods and services are continuously transferred to the customer. Revenue for these contracts is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion, generally measured by using a cost-to-cost input method.

Accounting for long-term contracts requires management’s judgment in estimating total contract costs. Contract costs, which can be incurred over several years, are largely determined based on negotiated or estimated purchase contract terms and consider factors such as historical performance trends, inflationary trends, technical and schedule risk, internal and subcontractor performance trends, business volume assumptions, asset utilization and anticipated labor agreements.

Given the significance of the judgments necessary to estimate costs associated with these long-term contracts (which varies upon the length of the contract), auditing long-term contracts requires a high degree of auditor judgment.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to long-term contracts included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of internal controls over the recognition of revenue and the determination of estimated contract costs including controls over the review of management’s assumptions and key inputs used to recognize revenue and costs on long-term contracts using the cost-to-cost input method.
- We evaluated the appropriateness and consistency of management’s methods and assumptions used to recognize revenue and costs on long-term contracts using the cost-to-cost input method to recognize revenue over time.
- We tested recorded revenue using a combination of analytical procedures and detailed contract testing.
- We profiled the population of long-term contracts with longer duration and evaluated a selection of loss contracts or contracts with significant gross margin changes against historical performance to assess management’s ability to achieve estimates and to identify potential bias in the recognition of revenue over time.

/S/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina

February 10, 2023

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Honeywell management maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the specified time periods and accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There have been no changes that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Honeywell's internal control over financial reporting that have occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2022.

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2022. Based on these evaluations, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2022.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Honeywell management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Honeywell's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Honeywell's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)*.

Based on this assessment, management determined that Honeywell maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022.

The effectiveness of Honeywell's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included in the section titled Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information relating to the Directors of Honeywell, as well as information relating to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, will be contained in the Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after December 31, 2022, and such information is incorporated herein by reference. Certain information relating to the Executive Officers of Honeywell appears in this Form 10-K under the heading titled Information about Our Executive Officers.

The members of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors are: D. Scott Davis (Chair), Kevin Burke, Robin L. Washington, and Robin Watson. The Board has determined that Mr. Davis and Ms. Washington are audit committee financial experts as defined by applicable SEC rules and that Mr. Davis, Mr. Burke, Ms. Washington, and Mr. Watson satisfy the financial sophistication criteria established by the Nasdaq. All members of the Audit Committee are independent as that term is defined in applicable SEC rules and Nasdaq listing standards.

Honeywell's corporate governance policies and procedures, including the Code of Business Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines, and Charters of the Committees of the Board of Directors are available, free of charge, on our Investor Relations website (investor.honeywell.com) under the heading Governance (see Governance Overview), or by writing to Honeywell, 855 South Mint Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202, c/o Vice President and Corporate Secretary. Honeywell's Code of Business Conduct applies to all Honeywell directors, officers (including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Controller), and employees. Amendments to or waivers of the Code of Business Conduct granted to any of Honeywell's directors or executive officers will be published on our website within four business days of such amendment or waiver.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information relating to executive compensation, including the Management Development and Compensation Committee Report and disclosures regarding compensation committee interlocks and insider participation will be contained in the Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters will be contained in the Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

As of December 31, 2022, information about our equity compensation plans is as follows:

Plan category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	16,777,241 ⁽¹⁾	\$147.11 ⁽²⁾	33,124,364 ⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	205,709 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁵⁾	N/A ⁽⁶⁾
Total	16,982,950	\$147.11	33,124,364

⁽¹⁾ Equity compensation plans approved by shareowners which are included in column (a) of the table are the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (including 13,855,359 shares of Common Stock to be issued for options; 2,231,425 RSUs subject to continued employment; 175,723 RSUs at target level and subject to company performance metrics and continued employment; and 330,836 deferred RSUs); and the 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors and the 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (including 177,789 shares of Common Stock to be issued for options; and 6,109 RSUs subject to continued services). RSUs included in column (a) of the table represent the full number of RSUs awarded and outstanding whereas the number of shares of Common Stock to be issued upon vesting will be lower than what is reflected on the table because the value of shares required to meet employee tax withholding requirements are not issued.

Because the number of future shares that may be distributed to employees participating in the Honeywell Global Stock Plan is unknown, no shares attributable to that plan are included in column (a) of the table above.

⁽²⁾ Column (b) relates to stock options and does not include any exercise price for RSUs because an RSU's value is dependent upon attainment of certain performance goals and/or continued employment or service and they are settled for shares of Common Stock on a one-for-one basis.

⁽³⁾ The number of shares that may be issued under the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2022, is 30,635,612, which includes the following additional shares that may again be available for issuance: shares that are settled for cash, expire, are canceled, or under similar prior plans, are tendered as option exercise price or tax withholding obligations, are reacquired with cash option exercise price or with monies attributable to any tax deduction to Honeywell upon the exercise of an option, or are under any outstanding awards assumed under any equity compensation plan of an entity acquired by Honeywell. No securities are available for future issuance under the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan.

The number of shares that may be issued under the Honeywell Global Stock Plan as of December 31, 2022, is 1,691,500. This plan is an umbrella plan for three plans described below maintained solely for eligible employees of participating non-U.S. countries.

- The UK Sharebuilder Plan allows an eligible UK employee to invest taxable earnings in Common Stock. The Company matches those shares and dividends paid are used to purchase additional shares of Common Stock. For the year ended December 31, 2022, 21,769 shares were credited to participants' accounts under the UK Sharebuilder Plan.
- The Honeywell Aerospace Ireland Share Participation Plan and the Honeywell Measurix (Ireland) Limited Group Employee Profit Sharing Plan allow eligible Irish employees to contribute a percentage of base pay and/or bonus that is invested in Common Stock. For the year ended December 31, 2022, 724 shares of Common Stock were credited to participants' accounts under these plans.

The remaining 797,252 shares included in column (c) are shares remaining under the 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors.

⁽⁴⁾ Equity compensation plans not approved by shareowners included in the table refer to the Honeywell Excess Benefit Plan and Supplemental Savings Plan.

The Honeywell Excess Benefit Plan and Supplemental Savings Plan for certain highly compensated employees is an unfunded, non-tax qualified plan that provides benefits equal to the employee deferrals and Company matching allocations that would have been provided under Honeywell's U.S. tax-qualified savings plan if the Internal Revenue Code limitations on compensation and contributions did not apply. The Company matching contribution is credited to participants' accounts in the form of notional shares of Common Stock. The notional shares are distributed in the form of actual shares of Common Stock. The number of shares to be issued under this plan based on the value of the notional shares as of December 31, 2022, is 205,709.

⁽⁵⁾ Column (b) does not include any exercise price for notional shares allocated to employees under Honeywell's equity compensation plans not approved by shareowners because all of these shares are only settled for shares of Common Stock on a one-for-one basis.

⁽⁶⁾ The amount of securities available for future issuance under the Honeywell Excess Benefit Plan and Supplemental Savings Plan is not determinable because the number of securities that may be issued under this plan depends upon the amount deferred to the plan by participants in future years.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information relating to certain relationships and related transactions and director independence will be contained in the Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information relating to fees paid to and services performed by Deloitte & Touche LLP and our Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures with respect to non-audit services will be contained in the Proxy Statement, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

	Page Number in Form 10-K
(a)(1.) Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Statement of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020	52
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020	53
Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2022, and 2021	54
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020	55
Consolidated Statement of Shareowners' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020	56
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	57
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID No. 34)	111
	Page Number in Form 10-K
(a)(3.) Exhibits	
See the Exhibit Index of this Annual Report on Form 10-K	117

FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3(i)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Honeywell International Inc., as amended April 23, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018)
3(ii)	By-laws of Honeywell International Inc., as amended April 23, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018)
4.1	Honeywell International Inc. is a party to several long-term debt instruments under which, in each case, the total amount of securities authorized does not exceed 10% of the total assets of Honeywell and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Pursuant to paragraph 4(iii)(A) of Item 601(b) of Regulation S-K, Honeywell agrees to furnish a copy of such instruments to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
4.2	Description of Honeywell International Inc. Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (filed herewith)
10.1*	Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003)
10.2*	Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed December 21, 2004)
10.3*	Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005)
10.4*	Omnibus Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.5*	Honeywell International Inc. Incentive Compensation Plan for Executive Employees, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018)
10.6*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Incentive Compensation Plan for Executive Employees, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.69 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020)
10.7*	Omnibus Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Incentive Compensation Plan for Executive Employees, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.8*	Honeywell Excess Benefit Plan and Honeywell Supplemental Savings Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020)
10.9*	Omnibus Amendment to Honeywell Excess Benefit Plan and Honeywell Supplemental Savings Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.10*	Honeywell International Inc. Severance Plan for Designated Officers, as amended and restated (filed herewith)
10.11*	Honeywell Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020)
10.12*	Omnibus Amendment to Honeywell Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.13*	Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Pension Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)
10.14*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Pension Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)
10.15*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Pension Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015)
10.16*	Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Executives in Career Band 6 and Above, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)
10.17*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Executives in Career Band 6 and Above, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)
10.18*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Executives in Career Band 6 and Above, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013)
10.19*	Amendment to Honeywell International Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Executives in Career Band 6 and Above, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015)
10.20*	Honeywell Supplemental Defined Benefit Retirement Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)
10.21*	Amendment to Honeywell Supplemental Defined Benefit Retirement Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
10.22*	Amendment to Honeywell Supplemental Defined Benefit Retirement Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015)
10.23*	Honeywell International Inc. Severance Plan for Corporate Staff Employees (Involuntary Termination Following a Change in Control), as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013)
10.24*	Honeywell Supplemental Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006)
10.25*	UOP LLC Supplemental Pension Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.76 to Honeywell's 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017)
10.26*	2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)
10.27*	Amendment to 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011)
10.28*	Amendment to 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014)
10.29*	Omnibus Amendment to 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc., as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.30*	2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc.—Form of Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)
10.31*	Omnibus Amendment to 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. – Form of Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.32*	2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc.—Form of Restricted Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012)
10.33*	Omnibus Amendment to 2006 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. – Form of Restricted Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.34*	2007 Honeywell Global Employee Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of Honeywell's Proxy Statement, dated March 12, 2007, filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)
10.35*	Omnibus Amendment to 2007 Honeywell Global Employee Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.36*	2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of Honeywell's Proxy Statement, dated March 10, 2011, filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)
10.37*	Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012)
10.38*	Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014)
10.39*	Omnibus Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.40*	2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Restricted Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014)
10.41*	Omnibus Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates – Form of Restricted Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.42*	2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Restricted Unit Agreement, Form 2 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014)
10.43*	Omnibus Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates – Form of Restricted Unit Agreement, Form 2 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.44*	2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and Its Affiliates—Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014)
10.45*	Omnibus Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates – Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.46*	2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and Its Affiliates—Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, Form 2 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014)
10.47*	Omnibus Amendment to 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates – Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, Form 2 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.48*	2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of Honeywell's Proxy Statement, dated March 10, 2016, filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)
10.49*	Amendment to the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020)
10.50*	Omnibus Amendment to 2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)

Exhibit No.	Description
10.51*	2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, Form 1 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022)
10.52*	2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, Form 2 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022)
10.53*	2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022)
10.54*	2016 Stock Incentive Plan of Honeywell International Inc. and its Affiliates—Form of Performance Plan Grant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022)
10.55*	2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B of Honeywell's Proxy Statement, dated March 10, 2016, filed pursuant to Rule 14a-6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)
10.56*	Amendment to the 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed October 8, 2019)
10.57*	Amendment to the 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020)
10.58*	Omnibus Amendment to 2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.59*	2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. – Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.60*	2016 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Honeywell International Inc. – Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2021)
10.61*	Form of Honeywell International Inc. Noncompete Agreement for Senior Executives (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021)
10.62*	Letter Agreement dated February 24, 2012 between Honeywell and Darius Adamczyk (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016)
10.63*	Offer Letter dated March 31, 2016 from Honeywell to Darius Adamczyk (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed April 6, 2016)
10.64*	Employment Offer Letter dated March 1, 2017 between Honeywell International Inc. and Darius Adamczyk (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed March 6, 2017)
10.65*	Letter Agreement dated July 27, 2018 between Honeywell International Inc. and Greg Lewis (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed August 2, 2018)
10.66*	Letter Agreement dated October 2, 2017, between Honeywell and Anne Madden (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.70 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020)
10.67*	Letter Agreement dated September 13, 2019, between Honeywell and Michael Madsen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.67 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021)
10.68*	Letter Agreement dated February 21, 2019, between Honeywell and Que Thanh Dallara (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.68 to Honeywell's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021)
10.69*	Offer letter dated July 26, 2022 from Honeywell International Inc. to Vimal Kapur (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, and Honeywell's Form 8-K filed July 28, 2022)
10.70*	Letter Agreement dated August 21, 2022 between Honeywell and Lucian Boldea (filed herewith)
10.71	364-Day Credit Agreement, dated as of March 24, 2022, among Honeywell International Inc., the banks, financial institutions, and other institutional lenders parties thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed on March 29, 2022)
10.72	Amended and Restated Five-Year Credit Agreement, dated as of March 24, 2022, among Honeywell International Inc., the banks, financial institutions, and other institutional lenders parties thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, London Branch, as swing line agent, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed March 29, 2022)
10.73	Indemnification and Reimbursement Agreement, dated October 14, 2018, by and among New HAPI Inc. and Honeywell International Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed October 15, 2018)
10.74	Second Amendment, dated July 28, 2020, to Indemnification and Reimbursement Agreement dated October 14, 2018 among Honeywell and Resideo Intermediate Holding Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020)
10.75	First Amendment, dated April 21, 2020, to Indemnification and Reimbursement Agreement, dated October 14, 2018 among Honeywell and Resideo Intermediate Holding Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020)
10.76	Third Amendment, dated November 16, 2020, to Indemnification and Reimbursement Agreement dated October 14, 2018 among Honeywell and Resideo Intermediate Holding Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
10.77	Fourth Amendment, dated February 12, 2021, to Indemnification and Reimbursement Agreement dated October 14, 2018 among Honeywell and Resideo Intermediate Holding Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Honeywell's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021)
10.78	Amended and Restated Buyout Agreement, dated November 20, 2022, between Honeywell International Inc., the North American Refractories Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust, the NARCO Trust Advisory Committee, and Lawrence Fitzpatrick, in his capacity as the NARCO Asbestos Future Claimants Representative (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Honeywell's Form 8-K filed on November 21, 2022)
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith)
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP (filed herewith)
24	Powers of Attorney (filed herewith)
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)
95	Mine Safety Disclosures (filed herewith)
101.INS	The following financial statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Balance Sheet, (v) Consolidated Statements of Shareowners' Equity and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text and including detailed tags.
101.SCH	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (filed herewith)
101.CAL	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase (filed herewith)
101.DEF	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase (filed herewith)
101.LAB	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase (filed herewith)
101.PRE	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase (filed herewith)
104	Cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, formatted in Inline XBRL (and contained in Exhibit 101)

The Exhibits identified above with an asterisk (*) are management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.

Date: February 10, 2023

By: /s/ Robert D. Mailloux

Robert D. Mailloux
Vice President and Controller
(on behalf of the Registrant
and as the Registrant's
Principal Accounting Officer)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this annual report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated:

Name	Name
<hr/> <p data-bbox="300 409 555 439">/s/ Darius E. Adamczyk</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="225 450 632 524">Darius E. Adamczyk Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="421 573 432 589">*</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="1145 409 1157 425">*</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1082 450 1230 499">Deborah Flint Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1145 573 1157 589">*</p>
<hr/> <p data-bbox="328 618 528 667">Duncan B. Angove Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="421 719 432 734">*</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="1102 618 1209 667">Rose Lee Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1145 719 1157 734">*</p>
<hr/> <p data-bbox="347 763 509 813">William S. Ayer Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="421 864 432 880">*</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="1062 763 1254 813">Grace D. Lieblein Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1145 864 1157 880">*</p>
<hr/> <p data-bbox="363 909 493 958">Kevin Burke Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="421 1010 432 1025">*</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="1042 909 1270 958">Robin L. Washington Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1145 1010 1157 1025">*</p>
<hr/> <p data-bbox="352 1055 504 1104">D. Scott Davis Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="316 1155 541 1184">/s/ Gregory P. Lewis</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="1078 1055 1230 1104">Robin Watson Director</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1038 1155 1270 1184">/s/ Robert D. Mailloux</p>
<hr/> <p data-bbox="284 1200 576 1294">Gregory P. Lewis Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)</p>	<hr/> <p data-bbox="999 1200 1318 1272">Robert D. Mailloux Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)</p>

*By: /s/ Gregory P. Lewis
Gregory P. Lewis
Attorney-in-fact

February 10, 2023

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SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM AND CORPORATE OFFICERS

DARIUS ADAMCZYK⁽¹⁾

Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

VIMAL KAPUR⁽¹⁾

President and
Chief Operating Officer

LUCIAN BOLDEA

President and Chief Executive
Officer Performance Materials
and Technologies

KEVIN DEHOFF

President and Chief Executive
Officer Connected Enterprise

BEN DRIGGS

President Global High
Growth Regions

BILLAL HAMMOUD⁽²⁾

President and Chief
Executive Officer Honeywell
Building Technologies

SHEILA JORDAN

Senior Vice President and
Chief Digital Technology Officer

GEORGE KOUTSAFTES

President and Chief
Executive Officer Safety and
Productivity Solutions

GREGORY P. LEWIS

Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

ANNE T. MADDEN

Senior Vice President
and General Counsel

MICHAEL R. MADSEN

President and Chief Executive
Officer Aerospace

KAREN MATTIMORE

Senior Vice President and
Chief Human Resources Officer

TORSTEN PILZ

Senior Vice President and
Chief Supply Chain Officer

SURESH VENKATARAYALU

Senior Vice President and
Chief Technology and
Innovation Officer

JOHN F. WALDRON

Senior Vice President and
Chief Commercial Officer

THILO HUBER

Vice President and Treasurer

ROBERT D. MAILLOUX

Vice President and Controller

VICTOR J. MILLER

Vice President,
Deputy General Counsel,
Corporate Secretary and
Chief Compliance Officer

SHAREOWNER INFORMATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Shareowners will be held at 10:30 a.m. EDT on Friday, May 19, 2023, in virtual format at the following link: <http://www.virtualshareholdermeeting.com/HON2023>

DIVIDENDS/SHAREOWNER MATTERS

Honeywell's Dividends Reinvestment and Share Repurchase Plan provides for automatic reinvestment of common stock dividends at market price. Participants also may add cash for the purchase of additional shares of common stock without payment of any brokerage commission or service charge. Honeywell offers Direct Registration, or paperless stock ownership. This means that instead of getting a paper stock certificate to represent your shares, your shares are held in your name and tracked electronically in our records.

The company has established a Direct Deposit of Dividends service enabling registered shareowners to have their quarterly dividend payments sent electronically to their bank accounts on the payment date.

For more information on these services or for answers to questions about dividend checks, stock transfers, or other shareowner matters, please contact Honeywell's transfer agent and registrar:

EQ SHAREOWNER SERVICES

1110 Centre Pointe Curve, Suite 101
Mendota Heights, MN 55120
1-800-401-1957 (US)
1-651-450-4064 (International)
<http://www.shareowneronline.com>

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.

Corporate Publications
855 S. Mint Street
Charlotte, NC 28202
1-704-627-6200

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

Honeywell's Common Stock is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC under the symbol HON. Shareowners of record as of December 31, 2022, totaled 37,527.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

For additional shareowner inquiries, please contact Honeywell's Shareowner Services at 1-800-647-7147 or Honeywell Investor Relations at 1-704-627-6200.

⁽¹⁾ On March 13, 2023, Honeywell appointed Mr. Kapur to succeed Mr. Adamczyk in the role of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, effective June 1, 2023. Mr. Adamczyk will cease to serve as Chief Executive Officer but remain an employee in the capacity of Executive Chairman of the Board.

⁽²⁾ On March 13, 2023, Honeywell appointed Mr. Hammoud as President and Chief Executive Officer Honeywell Building Technologies, effective April 1, 2023.

Honeywell

AEROSPACE

HONEYWELL BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

**PERFORMANCE MATERIALS AND
TECHNOLOGIES**

SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVITY SOLUTIONS

For more information about Honeywell, visit
www.honeywell.com

Honeywell International Inc.

855 S. Mint Street

Charlotte, NC 28202

USA