



# Consolidated Statement of Earnings

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

(\$ IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

For the year ended December 31:

	Notes	2008	2007	2006
<b>REVENUE:</b>				
Services		\$ 58,892	\$54,057	\$48,328
Sales		42,156	42,202	40,716
Financing		2,582	2,526	2,379
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>103,630</b>	98,786	91,424
<b>COST:</b>				
Services		40,937	39,160	35,065
Sales		15,776	16,552	16,882
Financing		1,256	1,345	1,182
<b>TOTAL COST</b>		<b>57,969</b>	57,057	53,129
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>45,661</b>	41,729	38,295
<b>EXPENSE AND OTHER INCOME:</b>				
Selling, general and administrative		23,386	22,060	20,259
Research, development and engineering	Q	6,337	6,153	6,107
Intellectual property and custom development income		(1,153)	(958)	(900)
Other (income) and expense		(298)	(626)	(766)
Interest expense	K&L	673	611	278
<b>TOTAL EXPENSE AND OTHER INCOME</b>		<b>28,945</b>	27,240	24,978
<b>INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>		<b>16,715</b>	14,489	13,317
Provision for income taxes	P	4,381	4,071	3,901
<b>INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>12,334</b>	10,418	9,416
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS:</b>				
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax		—	(00)	76
<b>NET INCOME</b>		<b>\$ 12,334</b>	\$10,418	\$ 9,492
<b>EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK:</b>				
<b>ASSUMING DILUTION:</b>				
Continuing operations	R	\$ 8.93	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.06
Discontinued operations		—	(0.00)	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	R	<b>\$ 8.93</b>	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.11
<b>BASIC:</b>				
Continuing operations	R	\$ 9.07	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.15
Discontinued operations	R	—	(0.00)	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	R	<b>\$ 9.07</b>	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.20
<b>WEIGHTED-AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:</b>				
Assuming dilution		1,381,773,136	1,450,570,579	1,553,535,384
Basic		1,359,769,923	1,423,039,793	1,530,806,987

The accompanying notes on pages 66 through 119 are an integral part of the financial statements.

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# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies



(\$ IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

At December 31:

Notes 2008 2007

## ASSETS

### Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 12,741	\$ 14,991
Marketable securities	E	166	1,155
Notes and accounts receivable—trade (net of allowances of \$226 in 2008 and \$241 in 2007)		10,906	11,428
Short-term financing receivables (net of allowances of \$351 in 2008 and \$296 in 2007)	G	15,477	16,289
Other accounts receivable (net of allowances of \$55 in 2008 and \$13 in 2007)		1,172	1,072
Inventories	F	2,701	2,664
Deferred taxes	P	1,542	1,687
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		4,299	3,891
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>49,004</b>	<b>53,177</b>
Plant, rental machines and other property	H	38,445	38,584
Less: Accumulated depreciation	H	24,140	23,503
Plant, rental machines and other property—net	H	14,305	15,081
Long-term financing receivables (net of allowances of \$179 in 2008 and \$58 in 2007)	G	11,183	11,603
Prepaid pension assets	U	1,601	17,417
Deferred taxes*	P	7,270	1,513
Goodwill	J	18,226	14,285
Intangible assets—net	J	2,878	2,107
Investments and sundry assets*	I	5,058	5,248
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>\$109,524</b>	<b>\$120,431</b>

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

### Current liabilities:

Taxes	P	\$ 2,743	\$ 3,673
Short-term debt	K&L	11,236	12,235
Accounts payable		7,014	8,054
Compensation and benefits		4,623	4,645
Deferred income		10,239	9,802
Other accrued expenses and liabilities		6,580	5,901
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>42,435</b>	<b>44,310</b>
Long-term debt	K&L	22,689	23,039
Retirement and nonpension postretirement benefit obligations	U	19,452	13,582
Deferred income		3,171	3,060
Other liabilities	M	8,311	7,970
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>96,058</b>	<b>91,962</b>
Contingencies and Commitments	O		
Stockholders' equity:	N		
Common stock, par value \$.20 per share and additional paid-in capital		39,129	35,188
Shares authorized: 4,687,500,000			
Shares issued (2008—2,096,981,860; 2007—2,057,607,421)			
Retained earnings		70,353	60,640
Treasury stock, at cost (shares: 2008—757,885,937; 2007—672,373,283)		(74,171)	(63,945)
Accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings	N	(21,845)	(3,414)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>13,465</b>	<b>28,470</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>\$109,524</b>	<b>\$120,431</b>

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation of deferred taxes, previously combined in investments and sundry assets.

The accompanying notes on pages 66 through 119 are an integral part of the financial statements.



# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:

2008                      2007                      2006

	2008	2007	2006
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS:</b>			
Net income	\$ 12,334	\$ 10,418	\$ 9,492
(Income)/loss from discontinued operations	—	00	(76)
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	4,140	4,038	3,907
Amortization of intangibles	1,310	1,163	1,076
Stock-based compensation	659	713	846
Deferred taxes	1,900	740	1,724
Net gain on asset sales and other	(338)	(89)	(175)
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions/divestitures:			
Receivables (including financing receivables)	274	(1,408)	(512)
Retirement related	(1,773)	(228)	(850)
Inventories	(102)	182	112
Other assets/other liabilities	1,268	706	(881)
Accounts payable	(860)	(142)	355
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>18,812</b>	<b>16,094</b>	<b>15,019</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS:</b>			
Payments for plant, rental machines and other property	(4,171)	(4,630)	(4,362)
Proceeds from disposition of plant, rental machines and other property	350	537	430
Investment in software	(716)	(875)	(804)
Purchases of marketable securities and other investments*	(4,590)	(24,117)	(23,530)
Proceeds from disposition of marketable securities and other investments*	6,100	24,984	20,533
Non-operating finance receivables—net*	(16)	125	(18)
Divestiture of businesses, net of cash transferred	71	310	—
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(6,313)	(1,009)	(3,799)
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(9,285)</b>	<b>(4,675)</b>	<b>(11,549)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS:</b>			
Proceeds from new debt	13,829	21,744	1,444
Short-term (repayments)/borrowings less than 90 days—net	(6,025)	1,674	1,834
Payments to settle debt	(10,248)	(11,306)	(3,400)
Common stock repurchases	(10,578)	(18,828)	(8,084)
Common stock transactions—other	3,774	4,123	1,685
Cash dividends paid	(2,585)	(2,147)	(1,683)
<b>NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(11,834)</b>	<b>(4,740)</b>	<b>(8,204)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	58	294	201
Net cash used in discontinued operations from: Operating activities	—	(5)	(12)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,250)	6,969	(4,546)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	14,991	8,022	12,568
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$ 12,741</b>	<b>\$ 14,991</b>	<b>\$ 8,022</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:</b>			
Income taxes paid—net of refunds received	\$ 2,111	\$ 2,608	\$ 2,068
Interest paid on debt	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,202
Capital lease obligations	\$ 41	\$ 57	\$ 36

\* Non-operating finance receivables—net represents cash flows from short-term commercial financing arrangements (terms generally 30 to 90 days) with dealers and remarketers of predominantly non-IBM products. Amounts previously presented gross within purchases/proceeds of marketable securities and other investments.

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# Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies



(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Gains and (Losses) not Affecting Retained Earnings	Total
<b>2006</b>					
Stockholders' equity, January 1, 2006	\$28,926	\$44,734	\$(38,546)	\$ (2,016)	\$ 33,098
Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings:					
Net income		9,492			\$ 9,492
Gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings (net of tax):					
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedge derivatives (net of tax benefit of \$178)				(342)	(342)
Foreign currency translation adjustments (net of tax benefit of \$225*)				1,020	1,020
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax expense of \$900)				1,881	1,881
Net unrealized gains on marketable securities (net of tax expense of \$34)				53	53
Total gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings					2,613
Adjustments to initially adopt SFAS No. 158:					
Prior service credits/(costs) (net of tax expense of \$494)				871	871
Net gains/(losses) (net of tax benefit of \$6,028)				(10,371)	(10,371)
Transition assets/(obligations) (net of tax expense of \$1)				2	2
Subtotal: Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings and adjustments to adopt SFAS No. 158					\$ 2,607
Cash dividends declared—common stock		(1,683)			(1,683)
Common stock issued under employee plans (27,211,279 shares)	2,322				2,322
Purchases (633,769 shares) and sales (3,489,803 shares) of treasury stock under employee plans—net		(111)	272		161
Other treasury shares purchased, not retired (97,564,462 shares)			(8,022)		(8,022)
Decrease in shares remaining to be issued in acquisition	(3)				(3)
Income tax benefits—stock transactions	26				26
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, DECEMBER 31, 2006</b>	<b>\$31,271</b>	<b>\$52,432</b>	<b>\$(46,296)</b>	<b>\$ (8,901)</b>	<b>\$ 28,506</b>

\* Foreign currency translation adjustments are presented gross with associated hedges shown net of tax.

The accompanying notes on pages 66 through 119 are an integral part of the financial statements.



# Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Gains and (Losses) not Affecting Retained Earnings	Total
<b>2007</b>					
Stockholders' equity, January 1, 2007	\$31,271	\$52,432	\$(46,296)	\$(8,901)	\$ 28,506
Adjustment to initially adopt FIN 48		117			117
Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings:					
Net income		10,418			<u>\$ 10,418</u>
Gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings (net of tax):					
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedge derivatives (net of tax benefit of \$32)				(123)	(123)
Foreign currency translation adjustments (net of tax benefit of \$553*)				726	726
Retirement-related benefit plans:					
Prior service credits (net of tax expense of \$31)				44	44
Net gains/(losses) (net of tax expense of \$1,913)				3,611	3,611
Amortization of prior service costs/(credits) (net of tax benefit of \$50)				(85)	(85)
Amortization of net gains/(losses) (net of tax expense of \$654)				1,110	1,110
Amortization of transition assets (net of tax benefit of \$1)				(2)	(2)
Net unrealized gains on marketable securities (net of tax expense of \$132)				206	<u>206</u>
Total gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings					<u>5,487</u>
Subtotal: Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings					<u>\$ 15,905</u>
Cash dividends declared—common stock		(2,147)			(2,147)
Common stock issued under employee plans (49,137,038 shares)	4,332				4,332
Purchases (1,282,131 shares) and sales (9,282,055 shares) of treasury stock under employee plans—net		(179)	729		550
Other treasury shares purchased, not retired (178,385,436 shares)	(405)		(18,378)		(18,783)
Decrease in shares remaining to be issued in acquisition	(6)				(6)
Income tax expense—stock transactions	(4)				(4)
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, DECEMBER 31, 2007</b>	<u>\$35,188</u>	<u>\$60,640</u>	<u>\$(63,945)</u>	<u>\$(3,414)</u>	<u>\$ 28,470</u>

\* Foreign currency translation adjustments are presented gross with associated hedges shown net of tax.

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# Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies



(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Gains and (Losses) not Affecting Retained Earnings	Total
<b>2008</b>					
Stockholders' equity, January 1, 2008	\$35,188	\$60,640	\$(63,945)	\$ (3,414)	\$ 28,470
Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings:					
Net income		12,334			<u>\$ 12,334</u>
Gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings (net of tax):					
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedge derivatives (net of tax expense of \$79)				301	301
Foreign currency translation adjustments (net of tax benefit of \$153*)				(3,552)	(3,552)
Retirement-related benefit plans:					
Prior service credits (net of tax benefit of \$86)				(136)	(136)
Net (losses)/gains (net of tax benefit of \$8,436)				(15,245)	(15,245)
Curtailements and settlements (net of tax expense of \$9)				16	16
Amortization of prior service (credits)/costs (net of tax benefit of \$73)				(132)	(132)
Amortization of net gains/(losses) (net of tax expense of \$358)				640	640
Net unrealized losses on marketable securities (net of tax benefit of \$207)				(324)	<u>(324)</u>
Total gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings					<u>(18,431)</u>
Subtotal: Net income plus gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings					<u>\$ (6,097)</u>
Cash dividends declared—common stock		(2,585)			(2,585)
Common stock issued under employee plans (39,374,439 shares)	3,919				3,919
Purchases (1,505,107 shares) and sales (5,882,800 shares) of treasury stock under employee plans—net		(36)	391		355
Other treasury shares purchased, not retired (89,890,347 shares)	54		(10,618)		(10,563)
Decrease in shares remaining to be issued in acquisition	3				3
Income tax expense—stock transactions	(36)				(36)
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, DECEMBER 31, 2008</b>	<b>\$39,129</b>	<b>\$70,353</b>	<b>\$(74,171)</b>	<b>\$(21,845)</b>	<b>\$ 13,465</b>

\* Foreign currency translation adjustments are presented gross with associated hedges shown net of tax.

The accompanying notes on pages 66 through 119 are an integral part of the financial statements.



## Note A. Significant Accounting Policies

### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes thereto of the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM and/or the company) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

On December 31, 2002, the company sold its hard disk drive (HDD) business to Hitachi, Ltd. (Hitachi). The HDD business was accounted for as a discontinued operation and therefore, the HDD results of operations and cash flows have been removed from the company's results of continuing operations and cash flows for all periods presented in this document except 2008, in which there was no activity. For 2006, income from discontinued operations, net of tax, was related to tax benefits from tax audit settlements.

Within the financial tables presented, certain columns and rows may not add due to the use of rounded numbers for disclosure purposes. Percentages presented are calculated from the underlying whole-dollar amounts. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. This is annotated where applicable.

### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of IBM and its controlled subsidiaries, which are generally majority owned. The accounts of variable interest entities (VIEs) as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46(R), "Accounting for Variable Interest Entities," (FIN 46(R)), are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, if required. Investments in business entities in which the company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for using the equity method and the company's proportionate share of income or loss is recorded in other (income) and expense. The accounting policy for other investments in equity securities is described on page 75 within "Marketable Securities." Equity investments in non-publicly traded entities are primarily accounted for using the cost method. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and gains and losses not affecting retained earnings that are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying disclosures. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As a result, actual results may be different from these estimates. See pages 48 to 51 for a discussion of the company's critical accounting estimates.

### REVENUE

The company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the client, risk of loss has transferred to the client, and either client acceptance has been obtained, client acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in the client acceptance provisions have been satisfied. The sales price is not considered to be fixed or determinable until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

The company recognizes revenue on sales to solution providers, resellers and distributors (herein referred to as "resellers") when the reseller has economic substance apart from the company, credit risk, title and risk of loss to the inventory, the fee to the company is not contingent upon resale or payment by the end user, the company has no further obligations related to bringing about resale or delivery and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

The company reduces revenue for estimated client returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances. (See Schedule II, "Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves" included in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K). Revenue is recognized only if these estimates can be reasonably and reliably determined. The company bases its estimates on historical results taking into consideration the type of client, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Payments made under cooperative marketing programs are recognized as an expense only if the company receives from the client an identifiable benefit sufficiently separable from the product sale whose fair value can be reasonably and reliably estimated. If the company does not receive an identifiable

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benefit sufficiently separable from the product sale whose fair value can be reasonably estimated, such payments are recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the company is acting as an agent between the client and vendor and gross when the company is a principal to the transaction. Several factors are considered to determine whether the company is an agent or principal, most notably whether the company is the primary obligor to the client, or has inventory risk. Consideration is also given to whether the company adds meaningful value to the vendor's product or service, was involved in the selection of the vendor's product or service, has latitude in establishing the sales price or has credit risk.

The company reports revenue net of any revenue-based taxes assessed by governmental authorities that are imposed on and concurrent with specific revenue-producing transactions. In addition to the aforementioned general policies, the following are the specific revenue recognition policies for multiple-element arrangements and for each major category of revenue.

### Multiple-Element Arrangements

The company enters into multiple-element revenue arrangements, which may include any combination of services, software, hardware and/or financing. To the extent that a deliverable in a multiple-element arrangement is subject to specific guidance, such as, leased hardware which is subject to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," or software which is subject to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) No. 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition," (see "Software" on page 68) on whether and/or how to separate multiple deliverable arrangements into separate units of accounting (separability) and how to allocate the arrangement consideration among those separate units of accounting (allocation), that deliverable is accounted for in accordance with such specific guidance. For all other deliverables in multiple-element arrangements, the guidance below is applied for separability and allocation. A multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

- The delivered item(s) has value to the client on a stand-alone basis;
- There is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item(s); and
- If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the company.

If these criteria are not met, the arrangement is accounted for as one unit of accounting which would result in revenue being recognized on a straight-line basis or being deferred until the earlier of when such criteria are met or when the last undelivered element is delivered. If these criteria are met for each element and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value for all units of accounting in an

arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting based on each unit's relative fair value. There may be cases, however, in which there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered item(s) but no such evidence for the delivered item(s). In those cases, the residual method is used to allocate the arrangement consideration. Under the residual method, the amount of consideration allocated to the delivered item(s) equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate fair value of the undelivered item(s). The revenue policies described below are then applied to each unit of accounting, as applicable.

### Services

The company's primary services offerings include information technology (IT) datacenter and business process outsourcing, application management services, consulting and systems integration, technology infrastructure and system maintenance, Web hosting and the design and development of complex IT systems to a client's specifications (design and build). These services are provided on a time-and-material basis, as a fixed-price contract or as a fixed-price per measure of output contract and the contract terms range from less than one year to over 10 years.

Revenue from IT datacenter and business process outsourcing contracts is recognized in the period the services are provided using either an objective measure of output or a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Under the output method, the amount of revenue recognized is based on the services delivered in the period.

Revenue from application management services, technology infrastructure and system maintenance and Web hosting contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the contracts. Revenue from time-and-material contracts is recognized as labor hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred. Revenue related to extended warranty and product maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the delivery period.

Revenue from fixed-price design and build contracts is recognized in accordance with SOP No. 81-1, "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts," under the percentage-of-completion (POC) method. Under the POC method, revenue is recognized based on the labor costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated labor costs to fulfill the contract. If circumstances arise that change the original estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress toward completion, revisions to the estimates are made. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs, and such revisions are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that gave rise to the revision become known by management.

The company performs ongoing profitability analyses of its services contracts accounted for under the POC method in order to determine whether the latest estimates of revenue, costs and profits require updating. If at any time these estimates indicate that the contract will be unprofitable, the entire estimated loss for the remainder of the contract is recorded immediately. For non-POC service contracts, losses are recorded as incurred.





# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

In some of the company's services contracts, the company bills the client prior to recognizing revenue from performing the services. Deferred income of \$6,403 million and \$5,997 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, is included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The year-to-year increase was driven by growth in the Global Services business and the impacts of currency. In other services contracts, the company performs the services prior to billing the client. Unbilled accounts receivable of \$2,090 million and \$2,192 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, are included in notes and accounts receivable-trade in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Billings usually occur in the month after the company performs the services or in accordance with specific contractual provisions. Unbilled receivables are expected to be billed within four months.

## Hardware

Revenue from hardware sales and sales-type leases is recognized when risk of loss has transferred to the client and there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the client's final acceptance of the arrangement. Any cost of standard warranties and remaining obligations that are inconsequential or perfunctory are accrued when the corresponding revenue is recognized. Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the rental or lease.

## Software

Revenue from perpetual (one-time charge) license software is recognized at the inception of the license term if all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenue from term (recurring license charge) license software is recognized on a subscription basis over the period that the client is entitled to use the license. Revenue from maintenance, unspecified upgrades on a when-and-if-available basis and technical support is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period such items are delivered. In multiple-element revenue arrangements that include software that is more than incidental to the products or services as a whole (software multiple-element arrangements), software and software-related elements are accounted for in accordance with the following criteria. Software-related elements include software products and services, as well as any non-software deliverable for which a software deliverable is essential to its functionality.

A software multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

- The functionality of the delivered element(s) is not dependent on the undelivered element(s);

- There is vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value of the undelivered element(s). VSOE of fair value is based on the price charged when the deliverable is sold separately by the company on a regular basis and not as part of the multiple-element arrangement; and
- Delivery of the delivered element(s) represents the culmination of the earnings process for that element(s).

If any one of these criteria are not met, the arrangement is accounted for as one unit of accounting which would result in revenue being recognized on a straight-line basis or being deferred until the earlier of when such criteria are met or when the last undelivered element is delivered. If these criteria are met for each element and there is VSOE of fair value for all units of accounting in an arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting based on each unit's relative VSOE of fair value. There may be cases, however, in which there is VSOE of fair value of the undelivered item(s) but no such evidence for the delivered item(s). In these cases, the residual method is used to allocate the arrangement consideration. Under the residual method, the amount of consideration allocated to the delivered item(s) equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements.

## Financing

Financing income attributable to sales-type leases, direct financing leases and loans is recognized on the accrual basis using the effective interest method. Operating lease income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

## SERVICES COSTS

Recurring operating costs for services contracts, including costs related to bid and proposal activities, are recognized as incurred. For fixed price design and build contracts, the costs of external hardware and software accounted for under the POC method are deferred and recognized based on the labor costs incurred to date, as a percentage of the total estimated labor costs to fulfill the contract. Certain eligible, nonrecurring costs incurred in the initial phases of outsourcing contracts are deferred and subsequently amortized. These costs consist of transition and setup costs related to the installation of systems and processes and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of benefit, not to exceed the term of the contract. Additionally, fixed assets associated with outsourcing contracts are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset. If an asset is contract specific, then the depreciation period is the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the contract term.

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Amounts paid to clients in excess of the fair value of acquired assets used in outsourcing arrangements are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of revenue over the expected period of benefit not to exceed the term of the contract. The company performs periodic reviews to assess the recoverability of deferred contract transition and setup costs. This review is done by comparing the estimated minimum remaining undiscounted cash flows of a contract to the unamortized contract costs. If such minimum undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the unamortized costs, a loss is recognized.

Deferred services transition and setup costs were \$2,023 million and \$1,881 million at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. The primary driver of the increase was the continued growth of the Global Services business. Amortization expense of deferred services transition and setup costs is estimated at December 31, 2008 to be \$522 million in 2009, \$435 million in 2010, \$379 million in 2011, \$280 million in 2012 and \$407 million thereafter.

Deferred amounts paid to clients in excess of the fair value of acquired assets used in outsourcing arrangements were \$119 million and \$202 million at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Amortization of deferred amounts paid to clients in excess of the fair value of acquired assets is recorded as an offset of revenue and is estimated at December 31, 2008 to be \$44 million in 2009, \$44 million in 2010, \$21 million in 2011, \$4 million in 2012 and \$6 million thereafter.

In situations in which an outsourcing contract is terminated, the terms of the contract may require the client to reimburse the company for the recovery of unbilled accounts receivable, unamortized deferred costs incurred to purchase specific assets utilized in the delivery of services and to pay any additional costs incurred by the company to transition the services.

## SOFTWARE COSTS

Costs that are related to the conceptual formulation and design of licensed programs are expensed as incurred to research, development and engineering expense; costs that are incurred to produce the finished product after technological feasibility has been established are capitalized as an intangible asset. Capitalized amounts are amortized using the straight-line method, which is applied over periods ranging up to three years. The company performs periodic reviews to ensure that unamortized program costs remain recoverable from future revenue. Costs to support or service licensed programs are charged to software cost as incurred.

The company capitalizes certain costs that are incurred to purchase or to create and implement internal-use computer software, which includes software coding, installation, testing and certain data conversions. These capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over two years and are recorded in selling, general and administrative expense. See note J, "Intangible Assets Including Goodwill," on pages 87 and 88.

## PRODUCT WARRANTIES

The company offers warranties for its hardware products that range up to three years, with the majority being either one or three years. Estimated costs for warranty terms standard to the deliverable are recognized when revenue is recorded for the related deliverable. The company estimates its warranty costs standard to the deliverable based on historical warranty claim experience and applies this estimate to the revenue stream for products under warranty. Estimated future costs for warranties applicable to revenue recognized in the current period are charged to cost of revenue. The warranty accrual is reviewed quarterly to verify that it properly reflects the remaining obligation based on the anticipated expenditures over the balance of the obligation period. Adjustments are made when actual warranty claim experience differs from estimates. Costs from fixed-price support or maintenance contracts, including extended warranty contracts, are recognized as incurred.

Revenue from extended warranty contracts, for which the company is obligated to perform, is recorded as deferred income and subsequently recognized on a straight-line basis over the delivery period.

Changes in the company's deferred income for extended warranty contracts and warranty liability for standard warranties, which are included in other accrued expenses and liabilities and other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, are presented in the following tables:

### Standard Warranty Liability

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	2008	2007
Balance at January 1	\$ 412	\$ 582
Current period accruals	390	466
Accrual adjustments to reflect actual experience	16	(29)
Charges incurred	(460)	(607)
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$ 358</b>	<b>\$ 412</b>

### Extended Warranty Liability

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	2008	2007
Aggregate deferred revenue at January 1	\$ 409	\$131
Revenue deferred for new extended warranty contracts	335	331
Amortization of deferred revenue	(134)	(61)
Other <sup>(a)</sup>	(21)	7
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$ 589</b>	<b>\$409</b>
Current portion	\$ 234	\$161
Noncurrent portion	355	247
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$ 589</b>	<b>\$409</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Other consists primarily of foreign currency translation adjustments.



## SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Costs related to shipping and handling are recognized as incurred and included in cost in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

## EXPENSE AND OTHER INCOME

### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense is charged to income as incurred. Expenses of promoting and selling products and services are classified as selling expense and include such items as compensation, advertising, sales commissions and travel. General and administrative expense includes such items as compensation, office supplies, non-income taxes, insurance and office rental. In addition, general and administrative expense includes other operating items such as a provision for doubtful accounts, workforce accruals for contractually obligated payments to employees terminated in the ongoing course of business, amortization of certain intangible assets and environmental remediation costs.

### Advertising and Promotional Expense

The company expenses advertising and promotional costs when incurred. Cooperative advertising reimbursements from vendors are recorded net of advertising and promotional expense in the period the related advertising and promotional expense is incurred. Advertising and promotional expense, which includes media, agency and promotional expense, was \$1,259 million, \$1,242 million and \$1,195 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and is recorded in SG&A expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

### Research, Development and Engineering

Research, development and engineering (RD&E) costs are expensed as incurred.

### Intellectual Property and Custom Development Income

As part of the company's business model and as a result of ongoing investment in research and development, the company licenses and sells the rights to certain of its intellectual property (IP) including internally developed patents, trade secrets and technological know-how. Certain transfers of IP to third parties are licensing/royalty-based and other transfers are transaction-based sales and other transfers. Licensing/royalty-based fees involve transfers in which the company earns the income over time, or the amount of income is not fixed or determinable until the licensee sells future related products (i.e., variable royalty, based upon licensee's revenue). Sales and other transfers typically include transfers of IP whereby the company has fulfilled its obligations and the fee received is fixed or determinable at the transfer

date. The company also enters into cross-licensing arrangements of patents, and income from these arrangements is recorded only to the extent cash is received. Furthermore, the company earns income from certain custom development projects for strategic technology partners and specific clients. The company records the income from these projects when the fee is realized or realizable and earned, is not refundable and is not dependent upon the success of the project.

### Other (Income) and Expense

Other (income) and expense includes interest income (other than from Global Financing external business transactions), gains and losses on certain derivative instruments, gains and losses from securities and other investments, gains and losses from certain real estate transactions, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, gains and losses from the sale of businesses and amounts related to accretion of asset retirement obligations.

## BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS INCLUDING GOODWILL

The company accounts for business combinations using the purchase method and accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities are recorded at their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets, including the amount assigned to identifiable intangible assets. The primary drivers that generate goodwill are the value of synergies between the acquired entities and the company and the acquired assembled workforce, neither of which qualifies as an identifiable intangible asset. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives. See note C, "Acquisitions/Divestitures," on pages 78 through 83 and note J, "Intangible Assets Including Goodwill," on pages 87 and 88, for additional information. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date. In conjunction with the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations," the company expensed transaction costs as incurred for acquisitions not completed in 2008. There are no deferred acquisition costs recorded on the December 31, 2008 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

## IMPAIRMENT

Long-lived assets, other than goodwill, are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or sooner when circumstances indicate an impairment may exist, using a fair-value approach

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at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business, which is one level below that operating segment (the “component” level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at the segment level. Components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics.

#### DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Plant, rental machines and other property are carried at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of certain depreciable assets are as follows: buildings, 50 years; building equipment, 10 to 20 years; land improvements, 20 years; plant, laboratory and office equipment, 2 to 15 years; and computer equipment, 1.5 to 5 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the related lease term, rarely exceeding 25 years.

Capitalized software costs incurred or acquired after technological feasibility has been established are amortized over periods ranging up to 3 years. Capitalized costs for internal-use software are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods up to 2 years. (See “Software Costs” on page 69 for additional information). Other intangible assets are amortized over periods between 2 and 7 years.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL

The cost of internal environmental protection programs that are preventative in nature are expensed as incurred. When a cleanup program becomes likely, and it is probable that the company will incur cleanup costs and those costs can be reasonably estimated, the company accrues remediation costs for known environmental liabilities. The company’s maximum exposure for all environmental liabilities cannot be estimated and no amounts are recorded for environmental liabilities that are not probable or estimable.

#### ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) are legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets. These liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and the related asset retirement costs are capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets by the same amount as the liability. Asset retirement costs are subsequently depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, the company records period-to-period changes in the ARO liability resulting from the passage of time in interest expense and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original expected cash flows to the related assets.

#### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION AND NONPENSION POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The funded status of the company’s defined benefit pension plans and nonpension postretirement benefit plans (retirement-related benefit plans) is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation at December 31, the measurement date. For defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation (PBO), which represents the actuarial present value of benefits expected to be paid upon retirement based on estimated future compensation levels. For the nonpension postretirement benefit plans, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO), which represents the actuarial present value of postretirement benefits attributed to employee services already rendered. The fair value of plan assets represents the current market value of cumulative company and participant contributions made to an irrevocable trust fund, held for the sole benefit of participants, which are invested by the trust fund. Overfunded plans, with the fair value of plan assets exceeding the benefit obligation, are aggregated and recorded as a prepaid pension asset equal to this excess. Underfunded plans, with the benefit obligation exceeding the fair value of plan assets, are aggregated and recorded as a retirement and nonpension postretirement benefit obligation equal to this excess.

The current portion of the retirement and nonpension postretirement benefit obligations represents the actuarial present value of benefits payable in the next 12 months exceeding the fair value of plan assets, measured on a plan-by-plan basis. This obligation is recorded in compensation and benefits in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Net periodic pension and nonpension postretirement benefit cost/(income) is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings and includes service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of prior service costs/(credits) and (gains)/losses previously recognized as a component of gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings and amortization of the net transition asset remaining in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings. Service cost represents the actuarial present value of participant benefits earned in the current year. Interest cost represents the time value of money cost associated with the passage of time. Certain events, such as changes in employee base, plan amendments and changes in actuarial assumptions, result in a change in the benefit obligation and the corresponding change in the gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings. The result of these events is amortized as a component of net periodic cost/(income) over the service lives of the participants, provided such amounts exceed thresholds which are based upon the benefit obligation or the value of plan assets. The average service lives of the participants in the IBM Personal Pension Plan, a United States (U.S.) defined benefit pension plan, currently



# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

approximates 10 years and varies for participants in non-U.S. plans. Net periodic cost/(income) is recorded in cost, SG&A and RD&E in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings based on the employees' respective function.

(Gains)/losses and prior service costs/(credits) not recognized as a component of net periodic cost/(income) in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings as they arise are recognized as a component of gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings in the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity, net of tax. Those (gains)/losses and prior service costs/(credits) are subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic cost/(income) pursuant to the recognition and amortization provisions of applicable accounting standards. (Gains)/losses arise as a result of differences between actual experience and assumptions or as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions. Prior service costs/(credits) represent the cost of benefit improvements attributable to prior service granted in plan amendments.

The measurement of benefit obligations and net periodic cost/(income) is based on estimates and assumptions approved by the company's management. These valuations reflect the terms of the plans and use participant-specific information such as compensation, age and years of service, as well as certain assumptions, including estimates of discount rates, expected return on plan assets, rate of compensation increases, interest crediting rates and mortality rates.

## DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The company records expense for defined contribution plans for the company's contribution when the employee renders service to the company, essentially coinciding with the cash contributions to the plans. The expense is recorded in cost, SG&A and RD&E in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings based on the employees' respective function.

## STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. The company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee requisite service period. The company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The cost is recorded in cost, SG&A, and RD&E in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings based on the employees' respective function.

The company records deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on the company's income tax returns, based on the amount of compensation cost recognized and the statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which it will receive a deduction. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting

purposes and the actual tax deduction reported on the income tax return are recorded in additional paid-in capital (if the tax deduction exceeds the deferred tax asset) or in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (if the deferred tax asset exceeds the tax deduction and no additional paid-in capital exists from previous awards).

See note T, "Stock-Based Compensation," on pages 103 to 106 for additional information.

## INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the tax effect of temporary differences between asset and liability amounts that are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for income tax purposes. These deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. Valuation allowances are recognized to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that will more likely than not be realized. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, management considers all available evidence for each jurisdiction including past operating results, estimates of future taxable income and the feasibility of ongoing tax planning strategies. When the company changes its determination as to the amount of deferred tax assets that can be realized, the valuation allowance is adjusted with a corresponding impact to income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognizes tax liabilities when, despite the company's belief that its tax return positions are supportable, the company believes that certain positions may not be fully sustained upon review by tax authorities. Benefits from tax positions are measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement. The current portion of tax liabilities is included in taxes and the noncurrent portion of tax liabilities is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences impact income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made. Interest and penalties, if any, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are included in income tax expense.

## TRANSLATION OF NON-U.S. CURRENCY AMOUNTS

Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries that have a local functional currency are translated to U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Translation adjustments are recorded in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings in the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity. Income and expense items are translated at weighted-average rates of exchange prevailing during the year.

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Inventories, plant, rental machines and other property—net and other non-monetary assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries and branches that operate in U.S. dollars are translated at the approximate exchange rates prevailing when the company acquired the assets or liabilities. All other assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars are translated at year-end exchange rates with the transaction gain or loss recognized in other (income) and expense. Cost of sales and depreciation are translated at historical exchange rates. All other income and expense items are translated at the weighted-average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. These translation gains and losses are included in net income for the period in which exchange rates change.

## DERIVATIVES

All derivatives are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value and are reported in prepaid expenses and other current assets, investments and sundry assets, other accrued expenses and liabilities or other liabilities. Classification of each derivative as current or noncurrent is based upon whether the maturity of the instrument is less than or greater than 12 months. To qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” as amended by SFAS No. 138, “Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities,” SFAS No. 149, “Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” and SFAS No. 155, “Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140” (collectively, “SFAS No. 133”), the company requires that the instruments be effective in reducing the risk exposure that they are designated to hedge. For instruments that hedge cash flows, hedge effectiveness criteria also require that it be probable that the underlying transaction will occur. Instruments that meet established accounting criteria are formally designated as hedges. These criteria demonstrate that the derivative is expected to be highly effective at offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposure both at inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis. The method of assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness is formally documented at hedge inception. The company assesses hedge effectiveness and measures hedge ineffectiveness at least quarterly throughout the designated hedge period.

The company applies hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS No. 133, whereby the company designates each derivative as a hedge of: (1) the fair value of a recognized financial asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (fair value hedge); (2) the variability of anticipated cash flows of a forecasted transaction or the cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized financial asset or liability (cash flow hedge); or (3) a hedge of a long-term investment (net investment hedge) in a foreign operation. In addition, the company may enter into derivative contracts that economically hedge certain of its risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the company elects not to apply hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133.

In these cases, there exists a natural hedging relationship in which changes in the fair value of the derivative, which are recognized currently in net income, act as an economic offset to changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item(s).

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated as a fair value hedge, along with offsetting changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged exposure, are recorded in earnings each period. For hedges of interest rate risk, the fair value adjustments are recorded as adjustments to interest expense and cost of financing in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. For hedges of currency risk associated with recorded financial assets or liabilities, derivative fair value adjustments are recognized in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated as a cash flow hedge are recorded, net of applicable taxes, in the accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings, a component of stockholders’ equity. When net income is affected by the variability of the underlying cash flow, the applicable offsetting amount of the gain or loss from the derivative that is deferred in stockholders’ equity is released to net income and reported in interest expense, cost, SG&A expense or other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings based on the nature of the underlying cash flow hedged. Effectiveness for net investment hedging derivatives is measured on a spot-to-spot basis. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of net investment hedging derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments designated as net investment hedges are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments, net of applicable taxes, in the accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings section of the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders’ Equity. Changes in the fair value of the portion of a net investment hedging derivative excluded from the effectiveness assessment are recorded in interest expense.

When the underlying hedged item ceases to exist, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are included in net income each period until the instrument matures. When the derivative transaction ceases to exist, a hedged asset or liability is no longer adjusted for changes in its fair value except as required under other relevant accounting standards. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges, as well as changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not effectively offset changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item throughout the designated hedge period (collectively, “ineffectiveness”), are recorded in net income each period and are reported in other (income) and expense.

The company reports cash flows arising from derivative financial instruments designated as fair value or cash flow hedges consistent with the classification of cash flows from the underlying hedged items that these derivatives are hedging. Accordingly, the cash flows associated with derivatives designated as fair value or cash flow hedges are classified in cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Cash flows from derivatives



designated as net investment hedges and derivatives that do not qualify as hedges are reported in investing activities. For currency swaps designated as hedges of foreign currency denominated debt (included in the company’s debt risk management program as addressed in note L, “Derivatives and Hedging Transactions,” on pages 90 to 94), cash flows directly associated with the settlement of the principal element of these swaps are reported in payments to settle debt in the cash flow from financing activities section of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date. Refer to note E, “Financial Instruments (Excluding Derivatives),” on pages 85 and 86 for further information. All methods of assessing fair value result in a general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

## FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Exit prices are used to measure assets and liabilities that fall within the scope of SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” Under SFAS No. 157, the company is required to classify certain assets and liabilities based on the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets that are unadjusted and accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2—Quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or financial instruments for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3—Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

SFAS No. 157 requires the use of observable market data if such data is available without undue cost and effort.

When available, the company uses unadjusted quoted market prices to measure the fair value and classifies such items within Level 1. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that use current market-based or independently sourced market parameters such as interest rates and currency rates. Items valued using internally generated models are classified according to the lowest level input or value driver that is significant to the valuation.

The determination of fair value considers various factors including interest rate yield curves and time value underlying the financial instruments. For derivatives and debt securities, the company uses a discounted cash flow analysis using discount rates commensurate with the duration of the instrument. In the event of an other-than-temporary impairment of a nonpublic equity method investment, the company uses the net asset value of its investment in the investee adjusted using discounted cash flows for the company’s estimate of the price that it would receive to sell the investment to a market participant that would consider all factors that would impact the investment’s fair value.

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the company considers certain market valuation adjustments to the ‘base valuations’ calculated using the methodologies described below for several parameters that market participants would consider in determining fair value.

- Counterparty credit risk adjustments are applied to financial instruments, where the base valuation uses market parameters based on an AA (or equivalent) credit rating. Due to the fact that not all counterparties have a AA (or equivalent) credit rating, it is necessary to take into account the actual credit risk of a counterparty as observed in the credit default swap market to determine the true fair value of such an instrument.
- Credit risk adjustments are applied to reflect the company’s own credit risk when valuing all liabilities measured at fair value. The methodology is consistent with that applied in developing counterparty credit risk adjustments, but incorporates the company’s own credit risk as observed in the credit default swap market.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets include equity method investments that are recognized at fair value at the end of the period to the extent that they are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Certain assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis can be subject to nonrecurring fair value measurements. These assets include public cost method investments that are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

## CASH EQUIVALENTS

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

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### MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Debt securities included in current assets represent securities that are expected to be realized in cash within one year of the balance sheet date. Long-term debt securities that are not expected to be realized in cash within one year and alliance equity securities that are within the scope of SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," are included in investments and sundry assets. Those securities are considered available for sale and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, recorded in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings within stockholders' equity. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the specific identification method. Other-than-temporary declines in market value from original cost are charged to other (income) and expense in the period in which the loss occurs. In determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in the market value has occurred, the company considers the duration that, and extent to which, the fair value of the investment is below its cost. Realized gains and losses also are included in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

### INVENTORIES

Raw materials, work in process and finished goods are stated at the lower of average cost or market. In accordance with SFAS No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows," cash flows related to the sale of inventories are reflected in net cash from operating activities from continuing operations in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

### ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE RECEIVABLES

#### Trade

An allowance for uncollectible trade receivables is estimated based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis and any specific, known troubled accounts.

#### Financing

Financing receivables include sales-type leases, direct financing leases and loans. The methodologies that the company uses to calculate both its specific and its unallocated reserves, which are applied consistently to its different portfolios are as follows:

**SPECIFIC**—The company reviews all financing account receivables considered at risk on a quarterly basis. The review primarily consists of an analysis based upon current information available about the client, such as financial statements, news reports, published credit ratings, current market-implied credit analysis, as well as the current economic environment, collateral net of repossession cost and prior collection history. For loans that are collateral dependent, impairment is measured using the fair value of the collateral when

foreclosure is probable. Using this information, the company determines the expected cash flow for the receivable and calculates a recommended estimate of the potential loss and the probability of loss. For those accounts in which the loss is probable, the company records a specific reserve.

**UNALLOCATED**—The company records an unallocated reserve that is calculated by applying a reserve rate to its different portfolios, excluding accounts that have been specifically reserved. This reserve rate is based upon credit rating, probability of default, term, asset characteristics and loss history.

Receivable losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of the receivable is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

Certain receivables for which the company recorded specific reserves may also be placed on non-accrual status. Non-accrual assets are those receivables (impaired loans or non-performing leases) with specific reserves and other accounts for which it is likely that the company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to original terms of the lease or loan agreement. Income recognition is discontinued on these receivables. Cash collections are first applied as a reduction to principal outstanding. Any cash received in excess of principal payments outstanding is recognized as interest income. Receivables may be removed from non-accrual status, if appropriate, based upon changes in client circumstances.

### ESTIMATED RESIDUAL VALUES OF LEASE ASSETS

The recorded residual values of the company's lease assets are estimated at the inception of the lease to be the expected fair value of the assets at the end of the lease term. The company periodically reassesses the realizable value of its lease residual values. Any anticipated increases in specific future residual values are not recognized before realization through remarketing efforts. Anticipated decreases in specific future residual values that are considered to be other-than-temporary are recognized immediately upon identification and are recorded as an adjustment to the residual-value estimate. For sales-type and direct financing leases, this reduction lowers the recorded net investment and is recognized as a loss charged to financing income in the period in which the estimate is changed, as well as an adjustment to unearned income to reduce future-period financing income.

### COMMON STOCK

Common stock refers to the \$.20 par value per share capital stock as designated in the company's Certificate of Incorporation. Treasury stock is accounted for using the cost method. When treasury stock is reissued, the value is computed and recorded using a weighted-average basis.





## EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK

Basic earnings per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share of common stock reflects the maximum potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock and would then share in the net income of the company. See note R, “Earnings Per Share of Common Stock,” on page 102 for additional information.

## Note B. Accounting Changes

### NEW STANDARDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

In December 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 132(R)-1 “Employers’ Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets.” This FSP amends SFAS No. 132(R), “Employers’ Disclosures about Pensions and Other Post-retirement Benefits” to require more detailed disclosures about the fair value measurements of employers’ plan assets including (a) investment policies and strategies; (b) major categories of plan assets; (c) information about valuation techniques and inputs to those techniques, including the fair value hierarchy classifications (as defined by SFAS No. 157) of the major categories of plan assets; (d) the effects of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) on changes in plan assets; and (e) significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. The disclosures required by the FSP will be made in the December 31, 2009 Consolidated Financial Statements. This Statement does not impact the consolidated financial results as it is disclosure-only in nature.

In November 2008, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 08-7, “Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets.” A defensive intangible asset is an asset acquired in a business combination or in an asset acquisition that an entity does not intend to actively use. According to the guidance, defensive intangible assets are considered to be a separate unit of account and valued based on their highest and best use from the perspective of an external market participant. EITF 08-7 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of this EITF issue is not expected to have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities,” which will become effective in 2009 via retrospective application. Under the FSP, unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or

dividend equivalents are participating securities and, therefore, are included in computing earnings per share (EPS) pursuant to the two-class method. The two-class method determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating securities according to dividends or dividend equivalents and their respective participation rights in undistributed earnings. Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) granted to employees prior to December 31, 2007 are considered participating securities as they receive non-forfeitable dividend equivalents at the same rate as common stock. RSUs granted after December 31, 2007 do not receive dividend equivalents and are not considered participating securities. The company will adopt the FSP in fiscal year 2009. The implementation of the FSP is expected to decrease diluted EPS by \$0.04 and \$0.03 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Basic EPS is expected to decrease by \$0.05 in each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133.” SFAS No. 161 expands the current disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” such that entities must now provide enhanced disclosures on a quarterly basis regarding how and why the entity uses derivatives; how derivatives and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and how derivatives and related hedged items affect the entity’s financial position, financial results and cash flow. Pursuant to the transition provisions of the Statement, the company will adopt SFAS No. 161 in fiscal year 2009 and will present the required disclosures in the prescribed format on a prospective basis. This Statement does not impact the consolidated financial results as it is disclosure-only in nature.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157.” FSP FAS 157-2 delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 157 “Fair Value Measurements” from 2008 to 2009 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 157 related to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. See the “Standards Implemented” section of this note for a further discussion of SFAS No. 157.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51.” This Statement requires that the noncontrolling interest in the equity of a subsidiary be accounted for and reported as equity, provides revised guidance on the treatment of net income and losses attributable to the noncontrolling interest and changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary and requires additional disclosures that

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identify and distinguish between the interests of the controlling and noncontrolling owners. Pursuant to the transition provisions of SFAS No. 160, the company will adopt the Statement on January 1, 2009 via retrospective application of the presentation and disclosure requirements. The company does not expect the adoption of this Statement to have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), “Business Combinations,” which will become effective in 2009 via prospective application to business combinations. This Statement requires that the acquisition method of accounting be applied to a broader set of business combinations, amends the definition of a business combination, provides a definition of a business, requires an acquirer to recognize an acquired business at its fair value at the acquisition date and requires the assets and liabilities assumed in a business combination to be measured and recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date (with limited exceptions). The company will adopt this Statement in fiscal year 2009 and its effects on future periods will depend on the nature and significance of business combinations subject to this statement.

#### STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED

In September 2006, the FASB finalized SFAS No. 157 which became effective January 1, 2008 except as amended by FSP FAS 157-2 as previously described and FSP FAS 157-1 and FSP FAS 157-3 as discussed below. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements; however, it does not require any new fair value measurements. On January 1, 2008, the provisions of this Statement were applied prospectively to fair value measurements and disclosures of (a) financial assets and financial liabilities and (b) nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities which are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of this Statement did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value measurements made for the year ended December 31, 2008. See note D, “Fair Value,” on page 84 for additional information.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-1, “Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13.” FSP FAS 157-1 removed leasing from the scope of SFAS No. 157. In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active.” FSP FAS 157-3 clarified the application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active and provided an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 became effective immediately upon issuance, and its adoption did not have an effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115,” which became effective January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to measure eligible financial assets, financial liabilities and firm commitments at fair value, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that are otherwise not permitted to be accounted for at fair value under other generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value measurement election is irrevocable and subsequent changes in fair value must be recorded in earnings. The company adopted this Statement as of January 1, 2008 but has not applied the fair value option to any eligible assets or liabilities. Thus, the adoption of this Statement did not affect the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the first quarter of 2007, the company adopted SFAS No. 156, “Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140,” that provides guidance on accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 156, separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities must be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. Subsequent to initial recognition, the company may use either the amortization method or the fair value measurement method to account for servicing assets and servicing liabilities within the scope of this Statement. The adoption of this Statement did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On January 1, 2007, the company adopted SFAS No. 155, “Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140,” which permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.” The adoption of this Statement did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109” (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainties in income tax law. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 was a decrease in tax reserves and an increase of \$117 million to the January 1, 2007 retained earnings balance.



Effective December 31, 2006, the company adopted SFAS No. 158, “Employer’s Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R),” which requires the recognition of the funded status of the retirement-related benefit plans in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the recognition of the changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings, net of applicable tax effects. The provisions of SFAS No. 158 were adopted pursuant to the transition provisions therein. The company measures defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of December 31 and SFAS No. 158 did not affect the company’s existing valuation practices. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 had a significant non-cash impact on the company’s 2006 reported financial position and stockholders’ equity, reducing equity by \$9.5 billion, net of tax. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 had no impact on the company’s existing debt covenants, credit ratings or financial flexibility.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, codified as SAB Topic 1.N, “Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.” SAB No. 108 describes the approach that should be used to quantify the materiality of a misstatement and provides guidance for correcting prior-year errors. The company early adopted SAB No. 108 in the third quarter of 2006 and accordingly, follows SAB No. 108 requirements when quantifying financial statement misstatements. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not require any changes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the third quarter of 2006, the company adopted FSP FIN 46(R)-6, “Determining the Variability to Be Considered in Applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R).” FSP FIN No. 46(R)-6 clarifies that the variability to be considered in applying FASB Interpretation 46(R) shall be based on an analysis of the design of the variable interest entity. The adoption of this FSP did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the first quarter of 2006, the company adopted SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3.” SFAS No. 154 changed the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a voluntary change in accounting principle. The adoption of this statement did not affect the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Beginning January 2006, the company adopted SFAS No. 151, “Inventory Costs—an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4.” SFAS No. 151 requires certain abnormal expenditures to be recognized as expenses in the current period versus being capitalized in inventory. It also requires that the amount of fixed production overhead allocated to inventory be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Note C. Acquisitions/Divestitures

### ACQUISITIONS

#### 2008

In 2008, the company completed 15 acquisitions at an aggregate cost of \$6,796 million. The Cognos, Inc. and Telelogic AB acquisitions are shown separately given their significant purchase prices.

**COGNOS, INC. (COGNOS)**—On January 31, 2008, the company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Cognos for consideration of \$5,021 million consisting of \$4,998 million of cash and \$24 million of equity instruments. Through this acquisition, IBM and Cognos will become a leading provider of technology and services for business intelligence and performance management, delivering the industry’s most complete, open standards-based platform with the broadest range of expertise to help companies expand the value of their information, optimize their business processes and maximize performance across their enterprises. The company acquired Cognos to accelerate its Information on Demand strategy, a cross-company initiative that combines the company’s strength in information integration, content and data management and business consulting services to unlock the business value of information. Cognos was integrated into the Software segment upon acquisition, and goodwill, as reflected in the table on page 79, has been entirely assigned to the Software segment. It is expected that 20-30 percent of the goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets acquired, excluding goodwill, is 6.5 years.

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# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies



**TELELOGIC, AB (TELELOGIC)**—On April 3, 2008, IBM acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Telelogic for cash consideration of \$885 million. Telelogic is a leading global provider of solutions that enable organizations to align the development of products, complex systems and software with business objectives and customer needs. This results in improved quality and predictability, while reducing time-to-market and overall costs. Clients will benefit from the combined technologies and services of both companies, providing them a wider range of software and system development capabilities used to build complex systems. Telelogic was integrated into the Software segment upon acquisition, and goodwill, as reflected in the table below has been entirely assigned to the Software segment. Substantially all of the goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets acquired, excluding goodwill, is 7.0 years.

**OTHER ACQUISITIONS**—The company acquired 13 additional companies at an aggregate cost of \$889 million that are presented in the table below as “Other Acquisitions.”

The Software segment completed eight other acquisitions, seven of which were privately held companies: in the first quarter; AptSoft Corporation, Solid Information Technology, Net Integration Technologies Inc., and Encentuate, Inc; in the second quarter; Infodyne, Beijing Super Info and FilesX. In the fourth quarter, ILOG S.A. (ILOG), a publicly held company, was acquired for \$295 million. ILOG adds significant capability across the company’s entire software platform and bolsters its existing rules management offerings.

Global Technology Services (GTS) completed one acquisition in the first quarter: Arsenal Digital Solutions, a privately held company.

Arsenal provides global clients with security rich information protection services designed to handle increasing data retention requirements.

Global Business Services (GBS) completed one acquisition in the first quarter: u9consult, a privately held company. u9consult complements the company’s existing capabilities in value chain consulting.

Systems and Technology completed three acquisitions: in the second quarter; Diligent Technologies Corporation and Platform Solutions, Inc (PSI), both privately held companies. Diligent will be an important component of IBM’s New Enterprise Data Center model, which helps clients improve IT efficiency and facilitates the rapid deployment of new IT services for future business growth. PSI’s technologies and skills, along with its intellectual capital, will be integrated into the company’s mainframe product engineering cycles and future product plans. In the second quarter, \$24 million of the purchase price of PSI was attributed to the settlement of a preexisting lawsuit between IBM and PSI and recorded in SG&A expense. See note O, “Contingencies and Commitments,” on pages 97 to 99 for additional information regarding this litigation. Also, the company recorded a \$24 million in-process research and development (IPR&D) charge related to this acquisition in the second quarter. The acquisition of Transitive Corporation (Transitive) was completed in the fourth quarter. Transitive’s cross-platform technology will allow clients to consolidate their Linux-based applications onto the IBM systems that make the most sense for their business needs.

Purchase price consideration for the “Other Acquisitions” was paid all in cash. All acquisitions are reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows net of acquired cash and cash equivalents.

## 2008 ACQUISITIONS

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Amortization Life (in Years)	Cognos*	Telelogic*	Other Acquisitions
Current assets		\$ 504	\$ 242	\$ 185
Fixed assets/noncurrent		126	7	75
Intangible assets:				
Goodwill	N/A	4,207	690	676
Completed technology	3 to 7	534	108	94
Client relationships	3 to 7	512	127	39
In-process R&D	N/A	—	—	24
Other	3 to 7	78	15	19
Total assets acquired		5,960	1,189	1,112
Current liabilities		(798)	(141)	(233)
Noncurrent liabilities		(141)	(163)	(14)
Total liabilities assumed		(939)	(304)	(247)
Settlement of preexisting litigation		—	—	24
<b>TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE</b>		<b>\$5,021</b>	<b>\$ 885</b>	<b>\$ 889</b>

\* Purchase price allocation at December 31, 2008 reflects immaterial adjustments from the September 30, 2008 balances.

N/A—Not applicable



# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

The table on page 79 reflects the purchase price related to these acquisitions and the resulting purchase price allocations as of December 31, 2008.

The acquisitions were accounted for as purchase transactions, and accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The primary items that generated the goodwill are the value of the synergies between the acquired companies and IBM and the acquired assembled workforce, neither of which qualify as an amortizable intangible asset. For the "Other Acquisitions," the overall weighted-average life of the identified amortizable intangible assets acquired is 4.3 years. With the exception of goodwill, these identified intangible assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Goodwill of \$676 million has been assigned to the Software (\$328 million), Global Technology Services (\$68 million) and Systems and Technology (\$280 million) segments. Substantially, all of the goodwill related to "Other Acquisitions" is not deductible for tax purposes.

See note A, "Significant Accounting Policies," on page 70 for further description of the company's accounting policies related to business combinations and intangible assets, including goodwill.

## 2007

In 2007, the company completed 12 acquisitions at an aggregate cost of \$1,144 million.

The Software segment completed six acquisitions: in the first quarter, Consul Risk Management International BV and Vallent Corporation, both privately held companies. Four acquisitions were completed in the third quarter: Watchfire Corporation, WebDialogs Inc. and Princeton Softech Inc., all privately held companies, and DataMirror Corporation, a publicly held company. Each acquisition further complemented and enhanced the software product portfolio.

Global Technology Services completed four acquisitions: in the first quarter, Softek Storage Solutions Corporation (Softek) and DM Information Systems, Ltd. (DMIS), both privately held companies. Two acquisitions were completed in the fourth quarter: Novus Consulting Group, Inc. and Serbian Business Systems, both privately held companies. Softek augments the company's unified data mobility

offerings and worldwide delivery expertise for managing data in storage array, host and virtualized IT environments. DMIS will enhance and complement the Technology Service offerings. Novus CG, a storage solution company, will provide improved access to business information, enable stronger regulatory and corporate compliance and improve overall information technology performance. Serbian Business Systems establishes the company's maintenance and technical support services business in Serbia.

Global Business Services completed one acquisition in the fourth quarter: IT Gruppen AS, which will add to the company's presence in the retail and media sectors.

Systems and Technology completed one acquisition in the fourth quarter: XIV, Ltd., a privately held company focused on storage systems technology.

Purchase price consideration was paid in cash. These acquisitions are reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows net of acquired cash and cash equivalents.

The table on page 81 reflects the purchase price related to these acquisitions and the resulting purchase price allocations as of December 31, 2007.

The acquisitions were accounted for as purchase transactions, and accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The primary items that generated the goodwill are the value of the synergies between the acquired companies and IBM and the acquired assembled workforce, neither of which qualify as an amortizable intangible asset. Substantially all of the goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. The overall weighted-average life of the identified amortizable intangible assets acquired is 5.4 years. With the exception of goodwill, these identified intangible assets will be amortized over their useful lives. Goodwill of \$999 million was assigned to the Software (\$639 million), Global Business Services (\$14 million), Global Technology Services (\$76 million) and Systems and Technology (\$269 million) segments.

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**2007 ACQUISITIONS**

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Amortization Life (in Years)	Acquisitions
Current assets		\$ 184
Fixed assets/noncurrent		31
Intangible assets:		
Goodwill	N/A	999
Completed technology	3 to 7	93
Client relationships	3 to 7	91
Other	2 to 5	17
<b>Total assets acquired</b>		<b>1,415</b>
Current liabilities		(136)
Noncurrent liabilities		(135)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>		<b>(271)</b>
<b>TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE</b>		<b>\$1,144</b>

N/A—Not applicable

**2006**

In 2006, the company completed 13 acquisitions at an aggregate cost of \$4,817 million, which was paid in cash. The cost of these acquisitions are reported in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows net of acquired cash and cash equivalents. The tables on pages 82 and 83 represent the purchase price allocations for all of the 2006 acquisitions. The Micromuse Inc., FileNet Corporation, Internet Security Systems, Inc. and MRO Software, Inc. acquisitions are shown separately given their significant purchase prices.

**MICROMUSE, INC. (MICROMUSE)**—On February 15, 2006, the company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Micromuse for cash consideration of \$862 million. Micromuse is a leading provider of network management software used by banks, telecommunications carriers, governments, retailers and other organizations to monitor and manage their sophisticated technology infrastructures. The software helps customers manage increasingly complex IT systems that support the proliferation of voice, data and video traffic due to the growing adoption of voice over IP (VoIP)-based audio and video services delivered over the Internet. The combination of Micromuse's software and the company's IT services management technology can provide a comprehensive approach to help customers reduce the complexity of their IT environments, lower operational costs and address compliance mandates. Micromuse was integrated into the Software segment upon acquisition and goodwill, as reflected in the table on page 82, has been entirely assigned to the Software segment. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets purchased, excluding goodwill, is 4.0 years.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, as a result of completing the integration of Micromuse's legal and intercompany structure into the company's legal structure, the company recorded an increase in current assets and current liabilities with a corresponding offset in

goodwill totaling \$137 million. These increases relate to an increase in both deferred tax assets and current tax liabilities. These adjustments are reflected in the table on page 82.

**FILENET CORPORATION (FILENET)**—On October 12, 2006, the company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of FileNet for cash consideration of \$1,609 million. FileNet is a leading provider of business process and content management solutions that help companies simplify critical and everyday decision making processes and give organizations a competitive advantage. The FileNet acquisition enhances the company's ability to meet increasing client demand for a combination of content- and process-centric business process management capabilities, which is driven by changing governance and compliance mandates, as well as the need to integrate content-centric business processes with enterprise applications. The company has integrated its business process management and service oriented architecture (SOA) technologies with the FileNet platform to allow customers to access content wherever it may reside and use it in the context of business processes. FileNet was integrated into the Software segment upon acquisition and goodwill, as reflected in the table on page 82, has been entirely assigned to the Software segment. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets purchased, excluding goodwill, is 5.9 years.

**INTERNET SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC. (ISS)**—On October 20, 2006, the company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of ISS for cash consideration of \$1,368 million. ISS provides security solutions to thousands of the world's leading companies and governments, helping to proactively protect against Internet threats across networks, desktops and servers. ISS software, appliances and services monitor and manage network

vulnerabilities and rapidly respond in advance of potential threats. The acquisition advances the company's strategy to utilize IT services, software and consulting expertise to automate labor-based processes into standardized, software-based services that can help clients optimize and transform their businesses. ISS was integrated into the Global Technology Services segment upon acquisition and goodwill, as reflected in the table on page 83, has been entirely assigned to the Global Technology Services segment. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets purchased, excluding goodwill, is 5.6 years.

**MRO SOFTWARE INC. (MRO)**—On October 5, 2006, the company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of MRO for cash consideration of \$739 million. MRO's asset and service management software and consulting services are used by many of the world's top companies to effectively manage how they buy, maintain and retire assets—such as production equipment, facilities, transportation and information technology hardware and software—in a wide variety of industries including utilities, manufacturing, energy, pharmaceutical and telecommunications. The acquisition builds upon the company's strategy to leverage business consulting, IT services, and software to develop repeatable tools that help clients optimize and transform their business. MRO was integrated into the

Software, Global Technology Services and Global Business Services segments upon acquisition and goodwill, as reflected in the table on page 83, has been assigned to the Software segment for \$337 million, Global Technology Services segment for \$49 million and Global Business Services segment for \$122 million. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets purchased, excluding goodwill, is 5.6 years.

**OTHER ACQUISITIONS**—The company acquired nine additional companies that are presented as "Other Acquisitions" in the table on page 83. Three of the acquisitions were Global Services-related companies: two were integrated into the Global Technology Services segment: Viacore, Inc. and Palisades Technology Partners, LLP; the third, Valchemy, Inc., was integrated into the Global Business Services segment. Six of the acquisitions were software-related companies that were integrated into the Software segment: Cims Lab; Language Analysis Systems, (LAS) Inc.; Buildforge; Unicorn Solutions, Inc.; Rembo Technology; and Webify Solutions. The purchase price allocations resulted in aggregate goodwill of \$211 million, of which \$161 million was assigned to the Software segment and \$51 million was assigned to the Global Technology Services segment. The overall weighted-average useful life of the intangible assets purchased in these acquisitions, excluding goodwill, is 3.4 years.

## 2006 ACQUISITIONS

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Amortization Life (in Years)	Micromuse, Inc.			FileNet Corporation
		Original Amount Disclosed in First Qtr. 2006	Purchase Adjustments*	Total Allocation	
Current assets		\$ 201	\$ 56	\$ 257	\$ 681
Fixed assets/noncurrent		8	—	8	69
Intangible assets:					
Goodwill	N/A	694	137	831	894
Completed technology	3 to 5	46	—	46	73
Client relationships	3 to 7	46	—	46	194
Other	2 to 4	4	—	4	55
In-process R&D	N/A	1	—	1	3
<b>Total assets acquired</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,969</b>
Current liabilities		(89)	(193)	(282)	(252)
Noncurrent liabilities		(49)	—	(49)	(108)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>		<b>(138)</b>	<b>(193)</b>	<b>(331)</b>	<b>(360)</b>
<b>TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE</b>		<b>\$ 862</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 862</b>	<b>\$1,609</b>

\* Adjustments primarily relate to acquisition costs, deferred taxes and other accruals.

N/A—Not applicable

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**2006 ACQUISITIONS**

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Amortization Life (in Years)	Internet Security Systems, Inc.	MRO Software, Inc.	Other Acquisitions
Current assets		\$ 309	\$ 227	\$ 28
Fixed assets/noncurrent		62	20	4
Intangible assets:				
Goodwill	N/A	967	508	211
Completed technology	3 to 5	135	71	8
Client relationships	3 to 7	60	42	22
Other	2 to 4	21	4	4
In-process R&D	N/A	3	—	—
Total assets acquired		1,557	872	277
Current liabilities		(92)	(69)	(24)
Noncurrent liabilities		(97)	(64)	(13)
Total liabilities assumed		(189)	(133)	(37)
<b>TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE</b>		<b>\$1,368</b>	<b>\$ 739</b>	<b>\$240</b>

N/A—Not applicable

**DIVESTITURES****2008**

In the fourth quarter, the company announced the sale of certain processes, resources, assets and third-party contracts related to its core logistics operations to Geodis. As part of this transaction, the company will outsource its logistics operations to Geodis which will enable the company to leverage industry-leading skills and scale and improve the productivity of the company's supply chain. The company expects to record a gain when this transaction closes, which is anticipated to be in the first quarter of 2009.

**2007**

In January 2007, the company announced an agreement with Ricoh Company Limited (Ricoh), a publicly traded company, to form a joint venture company based on the Printing System Division (a division of the Systems and Technology segment).

The company initially created a wholly owned subsidiary, InfoPrint Solutions Company, LLC (InfoPrint), by contributing specific assets and liabilities from its printer business. The Printing Systems Division generated approximately \$1 billion of revenue in 2006. The InfoPrint portfolio includes solutions for production printing for enterprises and commercial printers as well as solutions for office workgroup environments and industrial segments. On June 1, 2007 (closing date), the company divested 51 percent of its interest in InfoPrint to Ricoh. The company will divest its remaining 49 percent ownership to Ricoh quarterly over the next three years from the closing date. At December 31, 2008, the company's ownership in InfoPrint was 24.4 percent.

The total consideration the company agreed to on January 24, 2007 (the date the definitive agreement was signed) was \$725 million which was paid in cash to the company on the closing date. The cash received was consideration for the initial 51 percent acquisition of InfoPrint by Ricoh as well as a prepayment for the remaining 49 percent to be acquired and certain royalties and services to be provided by the company to InfoPrint. Final consideration for this transaction

will be determined at the end of the three-year period based upon the participation in the profits and losses recorded by the equity partners. The company evaluated its ownership and participation in InfoPrint under the requirements of FIN 46(R). The company concluded that InfoPrint met the requirements of a variable interest entity, the company is not the primary beneficiary of the entity and that deconsolidation of the applicable net assets was appropriate. The company's investment in InfoPrint will be accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The company will provide maintenance services for one year, certain hardware products for three years and other information technology and business process services to InfoPrint for up to five years. The company assessed the fair value of these arrangements, and, as a result, deferred \$274 million of the proceeds. This amount will be recorded as revenue, primarily in the company's services segments, as services are provided to InfoPrint.

The royalty agreements are related to the use of certain of the company's trademarks for up to 10 years. The company assessed the fair value of these royalty agreements, and, as a result, deferred \$116 million of the proceeds. This amount will be recognized as intellectual property and custom development income as it is earned in subsequent periods.

Net assets contributed, transaction related expenses and provisions were \$90 million, resulting in an expected total pre-tax gain of \$245 million, of which \$81 million was recorded in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the second quarter of 2007.

The deferred pre-tax gain of \$164 million at the closing date was primarily related to: (1) the transfer of the company's remaining 49 percent interest in InfoPrint to Ricoh, and, (2) the transfer of certain maintenance services employees to InfoPrint. The company will recognize this amount over a three-year period as the remaining ownership interest is divested and the employees are transferred. The pre-tax gain will be recorded in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.



**Note D.**  
**Fair Value**

**FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS**

The following table presents the company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2008 consistent with the fair value hierarchy provisions of SFAS No. 157.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)  
For the year ended December 31:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,950	\$ 8,059	\$ —	\$ —	\$10,009
Marketable securities	—	166	—	—	166
Derivative assets <sup>(2)</sup>	56	1,834	—	(875)	1,015
Investments and sundry assets	165	6	—	—	171
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$2,171</b>	<b>\$10,065</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$(875)</b>	<b>\$11,361</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Derivative liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ —	\$ 2,116	\$ —	\$(875)	\$ 1,241
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,116</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$(875)</b>	<b>\$ 1,241</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by a qualifying master netting agreement in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Relating to Certain Contracts," and credit risk adjustments, if material.

<sup>(2)</sup> The gross balances of derivative assets contained within prepaid expenses and other current assets, and investments and sundry assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2008 are \$773 million and \$1,117 million, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup> The gross balances of derivative liabilities contained within other accrued expenses and liabilities, and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2008 are \$1,414 million and \$702 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2008, the company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

**ITEMS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A NONRECURRING BASIS**

In the fourth quarter, the company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$81 million for an equity method investment. The resulting investment which is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy was valued using a discounted cash flow model. The

valuation inputs included an estimate of future cash flows, expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of cash flows and a discount rate based on the risk-adjusted cost of capital. Potential results were assigned probabilities that resulted in a weighted average or most-likely discounted cash flow fair value as of December 31, 2008. The fair value of the investment after impairment was \$7 million at December 31, 2008.

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## Note E.

### Financial Instruments (Excluding Derivatives)

#### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents, debt and marketable equity securities and derivative financial instruments are recognized and measured at fair value in the company's financial statements. Notes and other accounts receivable and other investments are financial assets with carrying values that approximate fair value. Accounts payable, other accrued expenses and short-term debt are financial liabilities with carrying values that approximate fair value. In the absence of quoted prices in active markets, considerable judgment is required in developing estimates of fair value. Estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the company could realize in a current market transaction. The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

#### Loans and Long-term Receivables

Estimates of fair value are based on discounted future cash flows using current interest rates offered for similar loans to clients with similar credit ratings for the same remaining maturities.

#### Long-Term Debt

For publicly-traded debt, estimates of fair value are based on market prices. For other debt, fair value is estimated based on rates currently available to the company for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. The carrying amount of long-term debt is \$22,689 million and \$23,039 million and the estimated fair value is \$23,351 million and \$26,544 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

#### DEBT AND MARKETABLE EQUITY SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the company's debt and marketable equity securities all of which are considered available-for-sale and recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	Fair Value	
	2008	2007
Cash and cash equivalents*:		
Time deposits and certificates of deposit	\$ 4,805	\$ 5,573
Commercial paper	3,194	3,375
Money market funds	1,950	3,632
Other securities	60	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,009</b>	<b>\$12,584</b>
Debt securities—current:**		
Commercial paper	\$ 166	\$ —
Time deposits and certificates of deposit	—	782
Securities of other U.S. political subdivisions (states and municipalities)	—	283
Other securities	—	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 166</b>	<b>\$ 1,155</b>
Debt securities—noncurrent:***		
Securities of U.S. federal government and its agencies	\$ —	\$ 106
Other securities	6	425
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>	<b>\$ 531</b>
Non-equity method alliance investments***	\$ 165	\$ 746

\* Included within cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

\*\* Reported as marketable securities within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

\*\*\*Included within investments and sundry assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. See note I, "Investments and Sundry Assets," on page 87.

Gross unrealized gains (before taxes) on debt securities were \$1 million and \$7 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Gross unrealized gains (before taxes) on marketable equity securities were \$31 million and \$545 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Gross unrealized losses (before taxes) on debt securities were immaterial to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008 and 2007. Gross unrealized losses (before taxes) on marketable equity securities were \$27 million and \$18 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Based on an evaluation of available evidence as of December 31, 2008, the company believes that unrealized losses on marketable equity securities are temporary and do not represent a need for an other-than-temporary impairment. See note N, "Stockholders' Equity Activity," on page 96 for net change in unrealized gains and losses on debt and marketable equity securities.



Proceeds from sales of debt securities and marketable equity securities were approximately \$787 million and \$286 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The gross realized gains and losses (before taxes) on these sales totaled \$182 million and \$13 million, respectively in 2008. The gross realized gains and losses (before taxes) on these sales totaled \$85 million and \$3 million, respectively, in 2007.

The contractual maturities of substantially all available-for-sale debt securities are due in less than one year at December 31, 2008.

## Note F. Inventories

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007
Finished goods	\$ 524	\$ 668
Work in process and raw materials	2,176	1,996
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,701</b>	<b>\$2,664</b>

## Note G. Financing Receivables

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007
Current:		
Net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases	\$ 4,226	\$ 4,746
Commercial financing receivables	5,781	6,263
Client loan receivables	4,861	4,652
Installment payment receivables	608	629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,477</b>	<b>\$16,289</b>
Noncurrent:		
Net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases	\$ 5,938	\$ 6,085
Commercial financing receivables	94	113
Client loan receivables	4,718	4,931
Installment payment receivables	433	474
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,183</b>	<b>\$11,603</b>

Net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases is for leases that relate principally to the company's equipment and are for terms ranging from two to seven years. Net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases includes unguaranteed residual values of \$916 million and \$915 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and is reflected net of unearned income of \$1,049 million and \$1,016

million and of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable of \$217 million and \$127 million at those dates, respectively. Scheduled maturities of minimum lease payments outstanding at December 31, 2008, expressed as a percentage of the total, are approximately: 2009, 45 percent; 2010, 30 percent; 2011, 17 percent; 2012, 6 percent; and 2013 and beyond, 2 percent.

Commercial financing receivables relate primarily to inventory and accounts receivable financing for dealers and remarketers of IBM and non-IBM products. Payment terms for inventory and accounts receivable financing generally range from 30 to 90 days.

Client loan receivables are loans that are provided by Global Financing primarily to the company's clients to finance the purchase of the company's software and services. Separate contractual relationships on these financing arrangements are for terms ranging from two to seven years. Each financing contract is priced independently at competitive market rates. The company has a history of enforcing the terms of these separate financing agreements.

The company utilizes certain of its financing receivables as collateral for non-recourse borrowings. Financing receivables pledged as collateral for borrowings were \$373 million and \$258 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. These borrowings are included in note K, "Borrowings," on pages 88 to 90.

The company did not have any financing receivables held for sale as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

## Note H. Plant, Rental Machines and Other Property

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007
Land and land improvements	\$ 729	\$ 701
Buildings and building improvements	8,819	8,498
Plant, laboratory and office equipment	24,950	25,273
	<b>34,499</b>	34,471
Less: Accumulated depreciation	22,178	21,625
Plant and other property — net	<b>12,321</b>	12,847
Rental machines	3,946	4,113
Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,962	1,878
Rental machines — net	<b>1,984</b>	2,235
<b>TOTAL — NET</b>	<b>\$14,305</b>	<b>\$15,081</b>

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## Note I.

### Investments and Sundry Assets

(\$ IN MILLIONS)		
At December 31:	2008	2007*
Deferred transition and setup costs and other deferred arrangements**	<b>\$1,548</b>	\$1,475
Derivatives — noncurrent <sup>+</sup>	<b>1,117</b>	259
Alliance investments:		
Equity method	<b>167</b>	271
Non-equity method	<b>285</b>	879
Prepaid software	<b>370</b>	221
Long-term deposits	<b>277</b>	285
Marketable securities	<b>6</b>	531
Other assets	<b>1,289</b>	1,327
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,058</b>	\$5,248

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation of deferred taxes, previously combined in investments and sundry assets.

\*\* Deferred transition and setup costs and other deferred arrangements are related to Global Services client arrangements. Also see note A, "Significant Accounting Policies," on pages 68 and 69 for additional information.

<sup>+</sup> See note L, "Derivatives and Hedging Transactions," on pages 90 to 94 for the fair value of all derivatives reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

## Note J.

### Intangible Assets Including Goodwill

#### INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table details the company's intangible asset balances by major asset class.

Intangible Asset Class	At December 31, 2008		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Capitalized software	<b>\$1,861</b>	<b>\$ (839)</b>	<b>\$1,022</b>
Client-related	<b>1,532</b>	<b>(663)</b>	<b>869</b>
Completed technology	<b>1,167</b>	<b>(327)</b>	<b>840</b>
Strategic alliances	—	—	—
Patents/trademarks	<b>188</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>112</b>
Other*	<b>154</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,901</b>	<b>\$(2,023)</b>	<b>\$2,878</b>

\* Other intangibles are primarily acquired proprietary and nonproprietary business processes, methodologies and systems, and impacts from currency translation.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

Intangible Asset Class	At December 31, 2007		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Capitalized software	\$1,926	\$ (826)	\$1,100
Client-related	1,054	(495)	559
Completed technology	536	(194)	342
Strategic alliances	103	(103)	—
Patents/trademarks	128	(61)	67
Other*	154	(115)	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,901</b>	<b>\$(1,794)</b>	<b>\$2,107</b>

\* Other intangibles are primarily acquired proprietary and nonproprietary business processes, methodologies and systems, and impacts from currency translation.

The company amortizes intangible assets over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are deemed indefinite. Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows, and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested annually for impairment and written down to fair value as required. No impairment of intangible assets has been recorded during any of the periods presented.

The net carrying amount of intangible assets increased by \$771 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily due to acquisitions of intangibles offset by amortization.

Total amortization was \$1,310 million and \$1,163 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The aggregate amortization expense for acquired intangibles (excluding capitalized software) was \$520 million and \$367 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, in 2008 the company retired \$1,053 million of fully amortized intangible assets, impacting both the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization for this amount.

The future amortization expense for each of the five succeeding years related to all intangible assets that are currently recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is estimated to be as follows at December 31, 2008:

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Capitalized Software	Acquired Intangibles	Total
2009	\$634	\$500	\$1,135
2010	314	407	722
2011	74	358	432
2012	—	290	290
2013	—	211	211



# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

## GOODWILL

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by reportable segment, for the year ended December 31, 2008, are presented in the table below. There was no impairment of goodwill recorded in 2008.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

Segment	Balance January 1, 2008	Goodwill Additions	Purchase Price Adjustments	Divestitures	Foreign Currency Translation and Other Adjustments	Balance December 31, 2008
Global Business Services	\$ 4,041	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$(16)	\$ (151)	<b>\$ 3,870</b>
Global Technology Services	2,914	68	(5)	—	(361)	<b>2,616</b>
Software	6,846	5,225	(85)	—	(1,018)	<b>10,966</b>
Systems and Technology	484	280	9	—	(1)	<b>772</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,285</b>	<b>\$5,573</b>	<b>\$(85)</b>	<b>\$(16)</b>	<b>\$(1,531)</b>	<b>\$18,226</b>

## Note K. Borrowings

### SHORT-TERM DEBT

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007
Commercial paper	\$ 468	\$ 5,831
Short-term loans	1,827	2,714
Long-term debt — current maturities	8,942	3,690
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,236</b>	<b>\$12,235</b>

The weighted-average interest rates for commercial paper at December 31, 2008 and 2007, were 3.1 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. The weighted-average interest rates for short-term loans were 4.5 percent and 4.8 percent at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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## LONG-TERM DEBT

## Pre-Swap Borrowing

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:

	Maturities	2008	2007
U.S. Dollar Notes and Debentures (average interest rate at December 31, 2008):			
3.55%	2009–2011	\$10,496*	\$12,295
5.67%	2012–2013	5,053*	3,545
6.25%	2014–2018	4,761*	3,026
8.375%	2019	750	750
7.00%	2025	600	600
6.22%	2027	469	469
6.50%	2028	313	313
5.875%	2032	600	600
8.00%	2038	1,000	—
7.00%	2045	150	150
7.125%	2096	850	850
		<b>25,041</b>	22,598
Other currencies (average interest rate at December 31, 2008, in parentheses):			
Euros (4.4%)	2010–2014	3,330	2,466
Japanese yen (1.8%)	2010–2014	1,457	767
Swiss francs (3.4%)	2011–2014	470	442
Other (10.2%)	2009–2013	203	89
		<b>30,502</b>	26,362
Less: Net unamortized discount		81	65
Add: SFAS No. 133 fair value adjustment**		1,210	432
		<b>31,631</b>	26,729
Less: Current maturities		8,942	3,690
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$22,689</b>	<b>\$23,039</b>

\* \$8.1 billion in debt securities issued by IBM International Group Capital LLC, which is an indirect, 100 percent owned finance subsidiary of the company, is included in 2009–2011 (\$6.5 billion), 2012–2013 (\$1.5 billion) and 2014–2018 (\$0.1 billion). Debt securities issued by IBM International Group Capital LLC are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the company.

\*\* In accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 133, the portion of the company's fixed-rate debt obligations that is hedged is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as an amount equal to the sum of the debt's carrying value plus an SFAS No. 133 fair value adjustment representing changes in the fair value of the hedged debt obligations attributable to movements in benchmark interest rates.

## POST-SWAP BORROWING (LONG-TERM DEBT, INCLUDING CURRENT PORTION)

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008		2007	
	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate
Fixed-rate debt*	\$16,608	6.16%	\$10,922	5.48%
Floating-rate debt**	15,023	3.35%	15,807	4.76%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,631</b>		<b>\$26,729</b>	

\* Includes \$1,700 million in 2008 and \$2,600 million in 2007 of notional interest rate swaps that effectively convert floating-rate long-term debt into fixed-rate debt. (See note L, "Derivatives and Hedging Transactions," on pages 90 to 94).

\*\* Includes \$7,435 million in 2008 and \$9,606 million in 2007 of notional interest rate swaps that effectively convert the fixed-rate long-term debt into floating-rate debt.



# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

Pre-swap annual contractual maturities of long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2008, are as follows:

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	
2009	\$ 8,931
2010	2,170
2011	3,097
2012	3,078
2013	2,557
2014 and beyond	10,668
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,502</b>

## INTEREST ON DEBT

(\$ IN MILLIONS)			
For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
Cost of financing	\$ 788	\$ 811	\$ 692
Interest expense	687	753	398
Net investment derivative activity	(13)	(142)	(120)
Interest capitalized	15	9	11
<b>TOTAL INTEREST PAID AND ACCRUED</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>	<b>\$1,431</b>	<b>\$ 981</b>

Refer to the related discussion on page 118 in note V, “Segment Information,” for total interest expense of the Global Financing segment. See note L, “Derivatives and Hedging Transactions,” on pages 90 to 94 for a discussion of the use of currency and interest rate swaps in the company’s debt risk management program.

## LINES OF CREDIT

The company maintains a five-year, \$10 billion Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement), which expires on June 28, 2012. The total expense recorded by the company related to this facility was \$6.2 million in 2008, \$6.2 million in 2007 and \$7.4 million in 2006. The amended Credit Agreement permits the company and its Subsidiary Borrowers to borrow up to \$10 billion on a revolving basis. Borrowings of the Subsidiary Borrowers will be unconditionally backed by the company. The company may also, upon the agreement of either existing lenders, or of the additional banks not currently party to the Credit Agreement, increase the commitments under the Credit Agreement up to an additional \$2.0 billion. Subject to certain terms of the Credit Agreement, the company and Subsidiary Borrowers may borrow, prepay and reborrow amounts under the Credit Agreement at any time during the Credit Agreement. Interest rates on borrowings under the Credit Agreement will be based on prevailing market interest rates, as further described in the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, covenants, events of default, and indemnification

provisions. The company believes that circumstances that might give rise to breach of these covenants or an event of default, as specified in the Credit Agreement are remote. The company’s other lines of credit, most of which are uncommitted, totaled approximately \$11,031 million and \$9,992 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Interest rates and other terms of borrowing under these lines of credit vary from country to country, depending on local market conditions.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)		
At December 31:	2008	2007
Unused lines:		
From the committed global credit facility	\$ 9,888	\$ 9,792
From other committed and uncommitted lines	8,376	7,895
<b>TOTAL UNUSED LINES OF CREDIT</b>	<b>\$18,264</b>	<b>\$17,687</b>

## Note L. Derivatives and Hedging Transactions

The company operates in multiple functional currencies and is a significant borrower and lender in the global markets. In the normal course of business, the company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations, and to a lesser extent equity price changes and client credit risk. The company limits these risks by following established risk management policies and procedures, including the use of derivatives, and, where cost effective, financing with debt in the currencies in which assets are denominated. For interest rate exposures, derivatives are used to align rate movements between the interest rates associated with the company’s lease and other financial assets and the interest rates associated with its financing debt. Derivatives are also used to manage the related cost of debt. For foreign currency exposures, derivatives are used to limit the effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on financial results.

As a result of the use of derivative instruments, the company is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts will fail to meet their contractual obligations. To mitigate the counterparty credit risk, the company has a policy of only entering into contracts with carefully selected major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors, and maintains strict dollar limits that correspond to each institution’s credit rating. The company’s established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on principal transactions include reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Master agreements with counterparties include master netting arrangements as further mitigation of credit exposure to

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counterparties. These arrangements permit the company to net amounts due from the company to a counterparty with amounts due to the company from a counterparty reducing the maximum loss from credit risk in the event of counterparty default.

The company employs derivative instruments to hedge the volatility in stockholders' equity resulting from changes in currency exchange rates of significant foreign subsidiaries of the company with respect to the U.S. dollar. These instruments, designated as net investment hedges in accordance with SFAS No. 133, expose the company to liquidity risk as the derivatives have an immediate cash flow impact upon maturity which is not offset by the translation of the underlying hedged equity. The company monitors the cash loss potential on an ongoing basis and may discontinue some of these hedging relationships by de-designating the derivative instrument to manage this liquidity risk. Although not designated as accounting hedges, the company may utilize derivatives to offset the changes in fair value of the de-designated instruments from the date of de-designation until maturity. The company expended \$546 million and \$258 million related to maturities of derivative instruments that existed in qualifying net investment hedge relationships in 2008 and 2007, respectively. At December 31, 2008, the company had net liabilities of \$244 million, representing the fair value of derivative instruments in qualifying net investment hedge relationships. Of this amount, \$50 million is expected to mature in fiscal 2009. In addition, at December 31, 2008, the company had net liabilities of \$458 million, representing the fair value of derivative instruments that were designated in qualifying net investment hedging relationships as of December 31, 2007, but were subsequently de-designated in fiscal 2008. This amount will fully mature in fiscal 2009. At December 31, 2008 the weighted-average remaining maturity of all derivative instruments designated as net investment hedges was approximately 2.4 years as compared to 1.5 years at December 31, 2007.

In its hedging programs, the company uses forward contracts, futures contracts, interest-rate swaps and currency swaps, depending upon the underlying exposure.

A brief description of the major hedging programs follows.

#### DEBT RISK MANAGEMENT

The company issues debt in the global capital markets, principally to fund its financing lease and loan portfolio. Access to cost-effective financing can result in interest rate and/or currency mismatches with the underlying assets. To manage these mismatches and to reduce overall interest cost, the company uses interest-rate swaps to convert specific fixed-rate debt into variable-rate (or "floating-rate") debt (i.e., fair value hedges) and to convert specific variable-rate debt into fixed-rate debt (i.e., cash flow hedges).

The company is exposed to exchange rate volatility on foreign currency denominated debt. To manage this risk, the company employs cross-currency swaps to convert fixed-rate foreign currency denominated debt to fixed-rate debt denominated in the functional currency of the borrowing entity. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The company is exposed to interest rate volatility on forecasted debt issuances. To manage this risk, the company may use forward starting interest-rate swaps to lock in a portion of the rate on the interest payments related to the forecasted debt issuance. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the weighted-average remaining maturity of all swaps in the debt risk management program was approximately five years.

#### LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES (NET INVESTMENT)

A significant portion of the company's foreign currency denominated debt portfolio is designated as a hedge of net investment which reduces the volatility in stockholders' equity caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates in the functional currency of major foreign subsidiaries with respect to the U.S. dollar. The company also uses cross-currency interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts for this risk management purpose. The currency effects of these hedges (approximately \$243 million losses in 2008, \$880 million losses in 2007 and \$350 million losses in 2006, net of tax) were reflected in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings within the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity, thereby offsetting a portion of the translation adjustment of the applicable foreign subsidiaries' net assets.

#### ANTICIPATED ROYALTIES AND COST TRANSACTIONS

The company's operations generate significant nonfunctional currency, third-party vendor payments and intercompany payments for royalties and goods and services among the company's non-U.S. subsidiaries and with the parent company. In anticipation of these foreign currency cash flows and in view of the volatility of the currency markets, the company selectively employs foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its currency risk. These forwards are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The maximum length of time over which the company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows is approximately four years. At December 31, 2008, the weighted-average remaining maturity of these derivative instruments was approximately 446 days as compared to 281 days at December 31, 2007.





## SUBSIDIARY CASH AND FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

The company uses its Global Treasury Centers to manage the cash of its subsidiaries. These centers principally use currency swaps to convert cash flows in a cost-effective manner. In addition, the company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to economically hedge, on a net basis, the foreign currency exposure of a portion of the company's nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities. The terms of these forward and swap contracts are generally less than six months. The changes in the fair values of these contracts and of the underlying hedged exposures are generally offsetting and are recorded in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

## EQUITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to equity price changes related to certain obligations to employees. These equity exposures are primarily related to market price movements in certain broad equity market indices and in the company's common stock. Changes in the overall value of these employee compensation obligations are recorded in SG&A expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Although not designated as accounting hedges, the company utilizes equity derivatives, including equity swaps and futures, to economically hedge the exposures related to certain employee compensation obligations. The derivatives are linked to the total return on certain broad equity market indices or the total return on the company's common stock. They are recorded at fair value with gains or losses also reported in SG&A expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

## OTHER DERIVATIVES

The company holds warrants in connection with certain investments that are deemed derivatives because they contain net share or net cash settlement provisions. The company records the changes in the fair value of these warrants in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The company is exposed to a potential loss if a client fails to pay amounts due under contractual terms (credit risk). The company utilizes credit default swaps to economically hedge its credit exposures. The swaps are recorded at fair value with gains and losses reported in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. The company had no credit default swaps outstanding at December 31, 2008.

To economically hedge its foreign exchange exposure not covered by any of the previously discussed programs, the company also uses certain forward contracts that are not designated as accounting hedges. These derivatives are recorded at fair value with gains and losses reported in other (income) and expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The tables on page 93 summarize the net fair value of the derivative instruments and the carrying value of foreign currency denominated debt designated as a hedge of net investment at December 31, 2008 and 2007 (included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position).

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(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31, 2008	Hedge Designation			Non-Hedge/ Other
	Fair Value	Cash Flow	Net Investment	
<b>Derivatives — net asset/(liability):</b>				
Debt risk management	\$848	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 77
Long-term investments in foreign subsidiaries (net investments)	—	—	(244)	(458)
Anticipated royalties and cost transactions	—	(404)	—	—
Subsidiary cash and foreign currency asset/liability management	—	—	—	(88)
Equity risk management	—	—	—	24
Other derivatives	—	—	—	—
<b>Total derivatives</b>	<b>848<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>(385)<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>(244)<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>(445)<sup>(d)</sup></b>
<b>Debt:</b>				
Long-term investments in foreign subsidiaries (net investments)	—	—	(3,819) <sup>(e)</sup>	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$848</b>	<b>\$(385)</b>	<b>\$(4,063)</b>	<b>\$(445)</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Comprises assets of \$858 million and liabilities of \$10 million.

<sup>(b)</sup> Comprises assets of \$593 million and liabilities of \$978 million.

<sup>(c)</sup> Comprises assets of \$109 million and liabilities of \$353 million.

<sup>(d)</sup> Comprises assets of \$330 million and liabilities of \$775 million.

<sup>(e)</sup> Represents foreign currency denominated debt formally designated as a hedge of net investment.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31, 2007	Hedge Designation			Non-Hedge/ Other
	Fair Value	Cash Flow	Net Investment	
<b>Derivatives — net asset/(liability):</b>				
Debt risk management	\$167	\$ 291	\$ —	\$ 50
Long-term investments in foreign subsidiaries (net investments)	—	—	(937)	—
Anticipated royalties and cost transactions	—	(203)	—	—
Subsidiary cash and foreign currency asset/liability management	—	—	—	(56)
Equity risk management	—	—	—	30
Other derivatives	—	—	—	6
<b>Total derivatives</b>	<b>167<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>88<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>(937)<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>30<sup>(d)</sup></b>
<b>Debt:</b>				
Long-term investments in foreign subsidiaries (net investments)	—	—	(2,787) <sup>(e)</sup>	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$167</b>	<b>\$ 88</b>	<b>\$(3,724)</b>	<b>\$ 30</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Comprises assets of \$181 million and liabilities of \$14 million.

<sup>(b)</sup> Comprises assets of \$526 million and liabilities of \$438 million.

<sup>(c)</sup> Comprises liabilities of \$937 million.

<sup>(d)</sup> Comprises assets of \$90 million and liabilities of \$60 million.

<sup>(e)</sup> Represents foreign currency denominated debt formally designated as a hedge of net investment.



## ACCUMULATED DERIVATIVE GAINS OR LOSSES

At December 31, 2008, in connection with its cash flow hedges of anticipated royalties and cost transactions, the company recorded net gains of \$88 million, net of tax, in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings. Of this amount, \$235 million of gains are expected to be reclassified to net income within the next year, providing an offsetting economic impact against the underlying anticipated transactions. At December 31, 2008, net losses of approximately \$14 million, net of tax, were recorded in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings in connection with cash flow hedges of the company's borrowings. Of this amount, \$10 million of gains are expected to be reclassified to net income within the next year, providing an offsetting economic impact against the underlying transactions.

The following table summarizes activity in the accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings section of the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity related to all derivatives classified as cash flow hedges.

(\$ IN MILLIONS, NET OF TAX)	(Credit)/Debit
December 31, 2005	\$(238)
Net gains reclassified into earnings from equity during 2006	205
Changes in fair value of derivatives in 2006	138
December 31, 2006	104
Net losses reclassified into earnings from equity during 2007	(116)
Changes in fair value of derivatives in 2007	239
December 31, 2007	227
Net losses reclassified into earnings from equity during 2008	(303)
Changes in fair value of derivatives in 2008	2
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2008</b>	<b>\$ (74)</b>

For the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, there were no significant gains or losses recognized in earnings representing hedge ineffectiveness or excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness (for fair value hedges and cash flow hedges), or associated with an underlying exposure that did not or was not expected to occur (for cash flow hedges); nor are there any anticipated in the normal course of business.

## Note M. Other Liabilities

(\$ IN MILLIONS) At December 31:	2008	2007
Income tax reserves	<b>\$3,557</b>	\$2,107
Executive compensation accruals	<b>860</b>	1,058
Disability benefits	<b>743</b>	734
Derivative liabilities	<b>702</b>	534
Restructuring actions	<b>476</b>	631
Workforce reductions	<b>415</b>	476
Deferred taxes	<b>270</b>	1,064
Environmental accruals	<b>246</b>	231
Noncurrent warranty accruals	<b>189</b>	157
Asset retirement obligations	<b>119</b>	114
Other	<b>735</b>	864
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,311</b>	\$7,970

In response to changing business needs, the company periodically takes workforce reduction actions to improve productivity, cost competitiveness and to rebalance skills. The noncurrent contractually obligated future payments associated with these activities are reflected in the workforce reductions caption in the table above.

In addition, the company executed certain special actions as follows: (1) the second quarter of 2005 associated with Global Services segments, primarily in Europe, (2) the second quarter of 2002 associated with the Microelectronics Division and rebalancing of both the company's workforce and leased space resources, (3) the fourth quarter of 2002 associated with the acquisition of the PricewaterhouseCoopers consulting business, (4) the 2002 actions associated with the HDD business for reductions in workforce, manufacturing capacity and space, (5) the actions taken in 1999, and (6) the actions that were executed prior to 1994.

The table on page 95 provides a roll forward of the current and noncurrent liabilities associated with these special actions. The current liabilities presented in the table are included in other accrued expenses and liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Liability as of Dec. 31, 2007	Payments	Other Adjustments*	Liability as of Dec. 31, 2008
Current:				
Workforce	\$130	\$(127)	\$ 93	\$ 95
Space	30	(55)	47	23
Other	7	—	—	7
<b>TOTAL CURRENT</b>	<b>\$167</b>	<b>\$(182)</b>	<b>\$ 140</b>	<b>\$125</b>
Noncurrent:				
Workforce	\$557	\$ —	\$(104)	\$453
Space	74	—	(50)	23
<b>TOTAL NONCURRENT</b>	<b>\$631</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$(154)</b>	<b>\$476</b>

\* The other adjustments column in the table above principally includes the reclassification of noncurrent to current, foreign currency translation adjustments and interest accretion.

The workforce accruals primarily relate to terminated employees who are no longer working for the company who were granted annual payments to supplement their incomes in certain countries. Depending on the individual country's legal requirements, these required payments will continue until the former employee begins receiving pension benefits or dies. Included in the December 31, 2008 workforce accruals above is \$38 million associated with the HDD divestiture discussed in note A, "Significant Accounting Policies," on page 66. The space accruals are for ongoing obligations to pay rent for vacant space that could not be sublet or space that was sublet at rates lower than the committed lease arrangement. The length of these obligations varies by lease with the longest extending through 2020. Other accruals are primarily the remaining liabilities (other than workforce or space) associated with the HDD divestiture.

The company employs extensive internal environmental protection programs that primarily are preventive in nature. The company also participates in environmental assessments and cleanups at a number of locations, including operating facilities, previously owned facilities and Superfund sites. The company's maximum exposure for all environmental liabilities cannot be estimated and no amounts have been recorded for non-ARO environmental liabilities that are not probable or estimable. The total amounts accrued for non-ARO environmental liabilities, including amounts classified as current in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, that do not reflect actual or anticipated insurance recoveries, were \$267 million and \$261 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Estimated environmental costs are not expected to materially affect the consolidated financial position or consolidated results of the company's operations in future periods. However, estimates of future costs are subject to change due to protracted cleanup periods and changing environmental remediation regulations.

## Note N. Stockholders' Equity Activity

The authorized capital stock of IBM consists of 4,687,500,000 shares of common stock with a \$.20 per share par value, of which 1,339,095,922 shares were outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 150,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a \$.01 per share par value, none of which were outstanding at December 31, 2008.

### STOCK REPURCHASES

The Board of Directors authorizes the company to repurchase IBM common stock. The company repurchased 89,890,347 common shares at a cost of \$10,563 million, 178,385,436 common shares at a cost of \$18,783 million and 97,564,462 common shares at a cost of \$8,022 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Included in the 2007 repurchases highlighted above, in May 2007, IBM International Group (IIG), a wholly owned foreign subsidiary of the company, repurchased 118.8 million shares of common stock for \$12.5 billion under accelerated share repurchase (ASR) agreements with three banks.

Pursuant to the ASR agreements, executed on May 25, 2007, IIG paid an initial purchase price of \$105.18 per share for the repurchase. The initial purchase price was subject to adjustment based on the volume weighted-average price of IBM common stock over a settlement period of three months for each of the banks. The adjustment also reflected certain other amounts including the banks' carrying costs, compensation for ordinary dividends declared by the company during the settlement period and interest benefits for receiving the \$12.5 billion payment in advance of the anticipated purchases by each bank of shares in the open market during the respective settlement periods. The adjustment amount could be settled in cash, registered shares or unregistered shares at IIG's option. Under the ASR agreements, IIG had a separate settlement with each of the three banks. The first settlement occurred on September 6, 2007, resulting in a settlement payment to the bank of \$151.8 million. The



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second settlement occurred on December 5, 2007, resulting in a settlement payment to the bank of \$253.1 million. The third settlement occurred on March 4, 2008, resulting in a settlement payment to the company of \$54.2 million. The adjusted average price paid per share during the ASR was \$108.13, resulting in a total purchase price of \$12,581 million. The \$351 million difference was settled in cash. The settlement amounts were paid in cash at the election of IIG in accordance with the provisions of the ASR agreements and were recorded as adjustments to stockholders' equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position on the settlement dates.

The company issued 5,882,800 treasury shares in 2008, 9,282,055 treasury shares in 2007 and 3,489,803 treasury shares in 2006, as a result of exercises of stock options by employees of certain recently

acquired businesses and by non-U.S. employees. At December 31, 2008, \$5,647 million of Board authorized common stock repurchases was still available. The company plans to purchase shares on the open market or in private transactions from time to time, depending on market conditions. In connection with the issuance of stock as part of the company's stock-based compensation plans, 1,505,107 common shares at a cost of \$166 million, 1,282,131 common shares at a cost of \$134 million and 633,769 common shares at a cost of \$52 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were remitted by employees to the company in order to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. These amounts are included in the treasury stock balance in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity.

## ACCUMULATED GAINS AND (LOSSES) NOT AFFECTING RETAINED EARNINGS (NET OF TAX)

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	Net Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments*	Net Change Retirement-related Benefit Plans	Net Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on Marketable Securities	Accumulated Gains/(Losses) Not Affecting Retained Earnings
December 31, 2006	\$(104)	\$ 2,929	\$(11,846)	\$ 119	\$ (8,901)
Change for period	(123)	726	4,678	206	5,487
December 31, 2007	(227)	3,655	(7,168)	325	(3,414)
Change for period	301	(3,552)	(14,856)	(324)	(18,431)
<b>DECEMBER 31, 2008</b>	<b>\$ 74</b>	<b>\$ 103</b>	<b>\$(22,025)</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$(21,845)</b>

\* Foreign currency translation adjustments are presented gross with associated hedges shown net of tax.

## NET CHANGE IN UNREALIZED (LOSSES)/GAINS ON MARKETABLE SECURITIES (NET OF TAX)

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the period ended December 31:

	2008	2007*
Net unrealized (losses)/gains arising during the period	<b>\$(224)</b>	\$255
Less: Net gains included in net income for the period**	<b>100</b>	49
<b>NET CHANGE IN UNREALIZED (LOSSES)/GAINS ON MARKETABLE SECURITIES</b>	<b>\$(324)</b>	\$206

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

\*\* Includes writedowns of \$3.0 million and \$0.5 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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## Note O. Contingencies and Commitments

### CONTINGENCIES

The company is involved in a variety of claims, demands, suits, investigations, tax matters and proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business, including actions with respect to contracts, intellectual property (IP), product liability, employment, benefits, securities, foreign operations and environmental matters. These actions may be commenced by a number of different parties, including competitors, partners, clients, current or former employees, government and regulatory agencies, stockholders and representatives of the locations in which the company does business.

The following is a summary of some of the more significant legal matters involving the company.

The company is a defendant in an action filed on March 6, 2003 in state court in Salt Lake City, Utah by The SCO Group (SCO v. IBM). The company removed the case to Federal Court in Utah. Plaintiff is an alleged successor in interest to some of AT&T's Unix IP rights, and alleges copyright infringement, unfair competition, interference with contract and breach of contract with regard to the company's distribution of AIX and Dynix and contribution of code to Linux. The company has asserted counterclaims, including breach of contract, violation of the Lanham Act, unfair competition, intentional torts, unfair and deceptive trade practices, breach of the General Public License that governs open source distributions, promissory estoppel and copyright infringement. In October 2005, the company withdrew its patent counterclaims in an effort to simplify and focus the issues in the case and to expedite their resolution. Motions for summary judgment were heard in March 2007, and the court has not yet issued its decision. On August 10, 2007, the court in another suit, *The SCO Group, Inc. v. Novell, Inc.*, issued a decision and order determining, among other things, that Novell is the owner of UNIX and UnixWare copyrights, and obligating SCO to recognize Novell's waiver of SCO's claims against IBM and Sequent for breach of UNIX license agreements. At the request of the court in *SCO v. IBM*, on August 31, 2007, each of the parties filed a status report with the court concerning the effect of the August 10th Novell ruling on the *SCO v. IBM* case, including the pending motions. On September 14, 2007, plaintiff filed for bankruptcy protection, and all proceedings in this case were stayed. In the *SCO v. Novell* case, on November 25, 2008, SCO filed its notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, which included an appeal of the August 10, 2007 ruling.

On November 29, 2006, the company filed a lawsuit against Platform Solutions, Inc. (PSI) in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging that PSI violated certain intellectual property rights of IBM. PSI asserted counterclaims against IBM. On January 11, 2008, the court permitted T3 Technologies, a reseller of PSI computer systems, to intervene as a counterclaim-plaintiff. T3 claims that IBM violated certain antitrust

laws by refusing to license its patents and trade secrets to PSI and by tying the sales of its mainframe computers to its mainframe operating systems. On June 30, 2008, IBM acquired PSI. As a result of this transaction, IBM and PSI dismissed all claims against each other, and PSI withdrew a complaint it had filed with the European Commission in October 2007 with regard to IBM. Litigation between the company and T3 continues. In January 2009, T3 filed a complaint with the European Commission alleging that IBM violated European Commission competition law based on the facts alleged in the pending U.S. litigation.

The company is a defendant in an action filed on March 16, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas by SuperSpeed LLC, which alleges that certain IBM products infringe five patents relating generally to cache coherency techniques. SuperSpeed seeks damages and injunctive relief. The case is set for trial in June 2009.

The company and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in an action filed on August 17, 2007 in the United District Court for the Eastern District of Texas by JuxtaComm Technologies, Inc., which alleges that certain IBM products infringe a patent relating to the transformation and exchange of data between different computer systems. JuxtaComm seeks damages and injunctive relief. The case is set for trial in November 2009.

In October 2003, a purported collective action lawsuit was filed against IBM in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California by 10 former IBM employees alleging, on behalf of themselves and allegedly similarly situated former employees, that the company engaged in a pattern and practice of discriminating against employees on the basis of age when it terminated employees, both in connection with reductions in force and individualized determinations (*Syverson v. IBM*). Initially, the District Court dismissed the lawsuit on the basis of release agreements signed by all the plaintiffs. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit reversed the trial court's finding that the release barred these claims, and in January 2007, after denial of IBM's petition for rehearing, the matter was returned to the trial court for further proceedings. On October 3, 2007, the court dismissed with prejudice plaintiffs' claim for relief under the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, and dismissed with leave to amend plaintiffs' claim asserting disparate impact age discrimination with respect to individualized terminations. On November 6, 2007, plaintiffs filed a Third Amended Complaint, amending the disparate impact claim. IBM filed its answer on November 26, 2007. On January 29, 2009, the case was dismissed with prejudice.

In January 2004, the Seoul District Prosecutors Office in South Korea announced it had brought criminal bid-rigging charges against several companies, including IBM Korea and LG IBM (a joint venture between IBM Korea and LG Electronics, which has since been dissolved, effective January, 2005) and had also charged employees of some of those entities with, among other things, bribery of certain





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officials of government-controlled entities in Korea and bid rigging. IBM Korea and LG IBM cooperated fully with authorities in these matters. A number of individuals, including former IBM Korea and LG IBM employees, were subsequently found guilty and sentenced. IBM Korea and LG IBM were also required to pay fines. Debarment orders were imposed at different times, covering a period of no more than a year from the date of issuance, which barred IBM Korea from doing business directly with certain government-controlled entities in Korea. All debarment orders have since expired and when they were in force did not prohibit IBM Korea from selling products and services to business partners who sold to government-controlled entities in Korea. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice and the SEC have both contacted the company in connection with this matter. In March 2008, the company received a request from the SEC for additional information.

On March 27, 2008, the company was temporarily suspended from participating in new business with U.S. Federal government agencies. The notice of temporary suspension was issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and related to an investigation by the EPA of possible violations of the Procurement Integrity provisions of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act regarding a specific bid for business with the EPA originally submitted in March 2006. In addition, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia served the company and certain employees with grand jury subpoenas related to the bid, requesting testimony and documents regarding interactions between employees of the EPA and certain company employees. On April 4, 2008, the company announced an agreement with the EPA that terminated the temporary suspension order. In January 2009, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia confirmed that it was closing its investigation and would bring no charges in this matter. The company is continuing to cooperate with the EPA.

The company is a defendant in a civil lawsuit brought in Tokyo District Court by Tokyo Leasing Co., Ltd., which seeks to recover losses that it allegedly suffered after IXI Co., Ltd. initiated civil rehabilitation (bankruptcy) proceedings in Japan and apparently failed to pay Tokyo Leasing amounts for which Tokyo Leasing now seeks to hold IBM and others liable. The claims in this suit include tort and breach of contract.

The company is a defendant in numerous actions filed after January 1, 2008 in the Supreme Court for the State of New York, county of Broome, on behalf of hundreds of plaintiffs. The complaints allege numerous and different causes of action, including for negligence and recklessness, private nuisance and trespass. Plaintiffs in these cases seek medical monitoring and claim damages in unspecified amounts for a variety of personal injuries and property damages allegedly arising out of the presence of groundwater contamination

and vapor intrusion of groundwater contaminants into certain structures in which plaintiffs reside or resided, or conducted business, allegedly resulting from the release of chemicals into the environment by the company at its former manufacturing and development facility in Endicott. These complaints also seek punitive damages in an unspecified amount.

The company is party to, or otherwise involved in, proceedings brought by U.S. federal or state environmental agencies under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), known as "Superfund," or laws similar to CERCLA. Such statutes require potentially responsible parties to participate in remediation activities regardless of fault or ownership of sites. The company is also conducting environmental investigations, assessments or remediations at or in the vicinity of several current or former operating sites globally pursuant to permits, administrative orders or agreements with country, state or local environmental agencies, and is involved in lawsuits and claims concerning certain current or former operating sites.

The company is also subject to ongoing tax examinations and governmental assessments in various jurisdictions. Along with many other U.S. companies doing business in Brazil, the company is involved in various challenges with Brazilian authorities regarding non-income tax assessments and non-income tax litigation matters. These matters principally relate to claims for taxes on the importation of computer software. The total amounts related to these matters are approximately \$2.0 billion, including amounts currently in litigation and other amounts. In November 2008, the company won a significant case in the Superior Chamber of the federal administrative tax court in Brazil and is awaiting the published decision of the case. Assuming this decision is upheld, the remaining total potential amount related to these matters for all applicable years is approximately \$500 million. In addition, the company has received an income tax assessment from Mexican authorities relating to the deductibility of certain warranty payments. In response, the company has filed an appeal in the Mexican Federal Fiscal court. The total potential amount related to this matter for all applicable years is approximately \$450 million. The company believes it will prevail on these matters and that these amounts are not meaningful indicators of liability.

In accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," (SFAS No. 5), the company records a provision with respect to a claim, suit, investigation or proceeding when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Provisions related to income tax matters are recorded in accordance with FIN 48. Claims and proceedings are reviewed at

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least quarterly and provisions are taken or adjusted to reflect the impact and status of settlements, rulings, advice of counsel and other information pertinent to a particular matter. Any recorded liabilities including any changes to such liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2008, were not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Based on its experience, the company believes that the damage amounts claimed in the matters previously referred to are not a meaningful indicator of the potential liability. Claims, suits, investigations and proceedings are inherently uncertain and it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of the matters previously discussed. While the company will continue to defend itself vigorously in all such matters, it is possible that the company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be affected in any particular period by the resolution of one or more of these matters.

Whether any losses, damages or remedies finally determined in any such claim, suit, investigation or proceeding could reasonably have a material effect on the company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows will depend on a number of variables, including the timing and amount of such losses or damages; the structure and type of any such remedies; the significance of the impact any such losses, damages or remedies may have on the Consolidated Financial Statements; and the unique facts and circumstances of the particular matter which may give rise to additional factors.

## COMMITMENTS

The company's extended lines of credit to third-party entities include unused amounts of \$4,403 million and \$3,702 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. A portion of these amounts was available to the company's business partners to support their working capital needs. In addition, the company has committed to provide future financing to its clients in connection with client purchase agreements for approximately \$3,342 million and \$3,654 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The change over the prior year is due to increased signings of long-term IT infrastructure arrangements in which financing is committed by the company to fund a client's future purchases from the company.

The company has applied the provisions of FIN 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," to its agreements that contain guarantee or indemnification clauses. These provisions expand those required by SFAS No. 5, by requiring a guarantor to recognize and disclose certain types of guarantees, even if the likelihood of requiring the guarantor's performance is remote. The following is a description of arrangements in which the company is the guarantor.

The company is a party to a variety of agreements pursuant to which it may be obligated to indemnify the other party with respect to certain matters. Typically, these obligations arise in the context of contracts entered into by the company, under which the company customarily agrees to hold the other party harmless against losses

arising from a breach of representations and covenants related to such matters as title to assets sold, certain IP rights, specified environmental matters, third-party performance of nonfinancial contractual obligations and certain income taxes. In each of these circumstances, payment by the company is conditioned on the other party making a claim pursuant to the procedures specified in the particular contract, which procedures typically allow the company to challenge the other party's claims. Further, the company's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances, the company may have recourse against third parties for certain payments made by the company.

It is not possible to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments under these or similar agreements due to the conditional nature of the company's obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the company under these agreements have not had a material effect on the company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, the company guarantees certain loans and financial commitments. The maximum potential future payment under these financial guarantees was \$50 million and \$23 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The fair value of the guarantees recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is not material.

## Note P. Taxes

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
Income from continuing operations before income taxes:			
U.S. operations	\$ 8,424	\$ 7,667	\$ 7,277
Non-U.S. operations	8,291	6,822	6,040
<b>TOTAL INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	<b>\$16,715</b>	<b>\$14,489</b>	<b>\$13,317</b>

The continuing operations provision for income taxes by geographic operations is as follows:

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
U.S. operations	\$2,348	\$2,280	\$2,413
Non-U.S. operations	2,033	1,791	1,488
<b>TOTAL CONTINUING OPERATIONS PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES</b>	<b>\$4,381</b>	<b>\$4,071</b>	<b>\$3,901</b>





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The components of the continuing operations provision for income taxes by taxing jurisdiction are as follows:

(\$ IN MILLIONS)			
For the year ended December 31:			
	2008	2007	2006
<b>U.S. federal:</b>			
Current	\$ 338	\$1,085	\$ 602
Deferred	1,263	683	1,326
	<b>1,601</b>	1,768	1,928
<b>U.S. state and local:</b>			
Current	216	141	11
Deferred	205	(19)	198
	<b>421</b>	122	209
<b>Non-U.S.:</b>			
Current	1,927	2,105	1,564
Deferred	432	76	200
	<b>2,359</b>	2,181	1,764
Total continuing operations provision for income taxes	<b>4,381</b>	4,071	3,901
Provision for social security, real estate, personal property and other taxes	<b>4,076</b>	3,832	3,461
<b>TOTAL TAXES INCLUDED IN INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>\$8,457</b>	\$7,903	\$7,362

A reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal tax rate to the company's continuing operations effective tax rate is as follows:

For the year ended December 31:			
	2008	2007	2006
Statutory rate	35%	35%	35%
Foreign tax differential	(8)	(6)	(5)
State and local	1	1	1
Other	(2)	(2)	(2)
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE</b>	<b>26%</b>	28%	29%

During the second quarter of 2008, the company reached agreement with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding claims for certain tax incentives. The resolution of this matter resulted in a net tax benefit of \$281 million. Also, during the second quarter, the company completed its analysis with respect to certain issues associated with newly published U.S. tax regulations. The review resulted in a tax benefit of \$200 million. The above benefits were predominately offset by the second-quarter 2008 tax cost associated with the intercompany transfer of certain intellectual property during the quarter.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the IRS concluded its examination of the company's income tax returns for 2004 and 2005 and issued a final Revenue Agent's Report (RAR). The company has agreed with

all of the adjustments contained in the RAR, with the exception of a proposed adjustment, with a pre-tax amount in excess of \$2 billion, relating to valuation matters associated with the intercompany transfer of certain intellectual property in 2005 and computational issues related to certain tax credits. The company disagrees with the IRS on these specific matters and intends to contest the proposed adjustments through the IRS appeals process and the courts, if necessary. The company has redetermined its unrecognized tax benefits, including all similar items during open tax years, based on the agreed and disputed adjustments contained in the RAR and associated information and analysis. As a result, the company has recorded a net increase in tax reserves and an associated charge to the provision for income taxes of \$85 million.

In addition, in 2008, the company's effective tax rate also benefited from a net increase in the utilization of foreign tax credits.

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities that are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position were as follows:

## DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

(\$ IN MILLIONS)		
At December 31:		
	2008	2007*
Retirement-related benefits	\$ 5,215	\$ 2,505
Stock-based and other compensation	2,579	2,920
Federal/State tax loss/state credit carryforwards	862	781
Capitalized research and development	795	1,050
Foreign tax loss/credit carryforwards	642	498
Deferred income	739	645
Bad debt, inventory and warranty reserves	561	647
Other	2,061	1,962
Gross deferred tax assets	<b>13,454</b>	11,008
Less: valuation allowance	720	772
<b>NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>	<b>\$12,734</b>	\$10,236

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

## DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

(\$ IN MILLIONS)		
At December 31:		
	2008	2007*
Leases	\$1,913	\$1,635
Depreciation	941	478
Software development costs	449	462
Retirement-related benefits	104	4,964
Other	1,059	856
<b>GROSS DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$4,466</b>	\$8,395

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

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For income tax return purposes, the company has foreign and domestic loss carryforwards, the tax effect of which is \$989 million as well as state tax credit carryforwards of \$515 million. Substantially all of these carryforwards are available for at least two years or are available for ten years or more.

The company has certain foreign tax loss carryforwards that have not been reflected in the gross deferred tax asset balance. These losses, the potential tax benefit of which is approximately \$1.3 billion, have not been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as the company has not determined if it will claim these losses. The company is currently evaluating whether to claim these losses and expects to make a decision within the next six months.

The valuation allowance at December 31, 2008, principally applies to certain foreign, state and local loss carryforwards that, in the opinion of management, are more likely than not to expire unutilized. However, to the extent that tax benefits related to these carryforwards are realized in the future, the reduction in the valuation allowance will reduce income tax expense. The year-to-year change in the allowance balance was a decrease of \$52 million.

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008 determined in accordance with the provisions of FIN 48 increased by \$804 million in 2008 to \$3,898 million. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	2008	2007
Balance at January 1	\$ 3,094	\$2,414
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1,481	745
Additions for tax positions of prior years	747	195
Reductions for tax positions of prior years (including impacts due to a lapse in statute)	(1,209)	(144)
Settlements	(215)	(116)
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$ 3,898</b>	<b>\$3,094</b>

The additions to the unrecognized tax benefits related to the current and prior years are primarily attributable to various transfer pricing and related valuation matters, certain tax incentives and credits, acquisition-related matters and other non-U.S. and state matters.

The settlements and reductions to the unrecognized tax benefits for tax positions of prior years are primarily attributable to the conclusion of the company's various U.S. and non-U.S. income tax examinations, the agreement reached with the IRS regarding claims for certain tax incentives, the company's analysis with respect to certain issues associated with newly published U.S. tax regulations and various non-U.S. matters including impacts due to lapses in statutes of limitation.

The liability at December 31, 2008 of \$3,898 million can be reduced by \$532 million of offsetting tax benefits associated with the correlative effects of potential transfer pricing adjustments, state income taxes and timing adjustments. The net amount of \$3,366 million, if recognized, would favorably affect the company's effective tax rate.

Interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities are included in income tax expense. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the company recognized \$96 million in interest and penalties; in 2007, the company recognized \$85 million in interest and penalties. The company has \$286 million for the payment of interest and penalties accrued at December 31, 2008 and had \$195 million accrued at December 31, 2007.

It is not anticipated that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits reflected as of December 31, 2008 will materially change in the next 12 months; any changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the results of operations, cash flows or the financial position of the company.

With limited exception, the company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local or non-U.S. income tax audits by taxing authorities for years through 2002. The years subsequent to 2002 contain matters that could be subject to differing interpretations of applicable tax laws and regulations as it relates to the amount and/or timing of income, deductions and tax credits. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, the company believes that adequate amounts of tax and interest have been provided for any adjustments that are expected to result for these years.

It is expected that the audit of the company's 2006 and 2007 U.S. income tax returns will commence in the first quarter of 2009.

The company has not provided deferred taxes on \$21.9 billion of undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries at December 31, 2008, as it is the company's policy to indefinitely reinvest these earnings in non-U.S. operations. However, the company periodically repatriates a portion of these earnings to the extent that it does not incur an additional U.S. tax liability. Quantification of the deferred tax liability, if any, associated with indefinitely reinvested earnings is not practicable.

For additional information on the company's effective tax rate refer to the "Looking Forward" section of the Management Discussion on page 45.

## Note Q. Research, Development and Engineering

RD&E expense was \$6,337 million in 2008, \$6,153 million in 2007 and \$6,107 million in 2006.

The company incurred expense of \$6,015 million in 2008, \$5,754 million in 2007 and \$5,682 million in 2006 for scientific research and the application of scientific advances to the development of new and improved products and their uses, as well as services and their application. Within these amounts, software-related expense was \$3,359 million, \$3,037 million and \$2,842 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition, included in the expense was a charge of \$24 million in 2008 and \$7 million in 2006 for acquired IPR&D.

Expense for product-related engineering was \$322 million, \$399 million and \$425 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

## Note R. Earnings Per Share of Common Stock

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share of common stock.

For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
Weighted-average number of shares on which earnings per share calculations are based:			
<b>BASIC:</b>	<b>1,359,769,923</b>	1,423,039,793	1,530,806,987
Add—incremental shares under stock compensation plans	<b>20,190,885</b>	22,730,971	18,074,331
Add—incremental shares associated with Accelerated Share Repurchase agreements	—	1,891,095	—
Add—incremental shares associated with convertible notes	—	1,362,191	3,273,706
Add—incremental shares associated with contingently issuable shares	<b>1,812,328</b>	1,546,529	1,380,360
<b>ASSUMING DILUTION</b>	<b>1,381,773,136</b>	1,450,570,579	1,553,535,384

(\$ IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

<b>BASIC:</b>			
Income from continuing operations	<b>\$12,334</b>	\$10,418	\$9,416
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	—	(00)	76
<b>NET INCOME FROM TOTAL OPERATIONS ON WHICH BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE IS CALCULATED</b>	<b>\$12,334</b>	\$10,418	\$9,492
<b>ASSUMING DILUTION:</b>			
Income from continuing operations	<b>\$12,334</b>	\$10,418	\$9,416
Less—net income applicable to contingently issuable shares	<b>1</b>	—	—
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	—	(00)	76
<b>NET INCOME FROM TOTAL OPERATIONS ON WHICH DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE IS CALCULATED</b>	<b>\$12,333</b>	\$10,418	\$9,492
Earnings/(loss) per share of common stock:			
<b>ASSUMING DILUTION:</b>			
Continuing operations	<b>\$ 8.93</b>	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.06
Discontinued operations	—	(0.00)	0.05
<b>TOTAL ASSUMING DILUTION</b>	<b>\$ 8.93</b>	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.11
<b>BASIC:</b>			
Continuing operations	<b>\$ 9.07</b>	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.15
Discontinued operations	—	(0.00)	0.05
<b>TOTAL BASIC</b>	<b>\$ 9.07</b>	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.20

Weighted-average stock options to purchase 42,981,463 common shares in 2008, 62,782,516 common shares in 2007 and 157,942,283 common shares in 2006 were outstanding, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price of the options was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the full year, and therefore, the effect would have been antidilutive.

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## Note S.

### Rental Expense and Lease Commitments

Rental expense from continuing operations, including amounts charged to inventories and fixed assets, and excluding amounts previously reserved, was \$1,681 million in 2008, \$1,559 million in 2007 and \$1,446 million in 2006. Rental expense in agreements with rent holidays and scheduled rent increases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rentals are included in the determination of rental expense as accruable. Rental expense in prior

periods is presented to conform with 2008 presentation, inclusive of rental expenses associated with automobile leases within certain countries. The table below depicts gross minimum rental commitments from continuing operations under noncancelable leases, amounts related to vacant space associated with infrastructure reductions and restructuring actions taken prior to 1994, and in 1999, 2002 and 2005 (previously reserved), sublease income commitments and capital lease commitments. These amounts reflect activities primarily related to office space, as well as manufacturing facilities.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Beyond 2013
Operating lease commitments:						
Gross minimum rental commitments						
(including vacant space below)	\$1,481	\$1,299	\$1,013	\$748	\$614	\$814
Vacant space	\$ 52	\$ 38	\$ 28	\$ 24	\$ 17	\$ 61
Sublease income commitments	\$ 58	\$ 38	\$ 26	\$ 17	\$ 12	\$ 8
Capital lease commitments	\$ 57	\$ 56	\$ 22	\$ 30	\$ 10	\$ 38

## Note T.

### Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized over the employee requisite service period. See note A, "Significant Accounting Policies," on page 72 for additional information.

The following table presents total stock-based compensation cost included in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)	2008	2007	2006
<i>For the year ended December 31:</i>			
Cost	\$ 116	\$ 166	\$ 216
Selling, general and administrative	484	480	541
Research, development and engineering	58	68	89
Other (income) and expense*	—	(1)	—
Pre-tax stock-based compensation cost	659	713	846
Income tax benefits	(224)	(248)	(305)
<b>TOTAL STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION COST</b>	<b>\$ 435</b>	<b>\$ 464</b>	<b>\$ 541</b>

\* Reflects the one-time effects of the divestiture of the Printing Systems business in the second quarter of 2007.

Total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested awards at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$1,076 million and \$1,101 million, respectively, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately three years.

There was no significant capitalized stock-based compensation cost at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

### INCENTIVE AWARDS

Stock-based incentive awards are provided to employees under the terms of the company's long-term performance plans (the "Plans"). The Plans are administered by the Executive Compensation and Management Resources Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee"). Awards available under the Plans principally include at-the-money stock options, restricted stock units, performance share units, premium-priced stock options or any combination thereof. The nonmanagement members of the IBM Board of Directors also received stock options under a director stock option plan through December 31, 2006. The director stock option plan was terminated effective January 1, 2007.

The amount of shares originally authorized to be issued under the company's existing Plans was 274.1 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007. In addition, certain incentive awards granted under previous plans, if and when those awards were canceled, could be reissued under the company's existing Plans. As such, 47.6 million and 46.7 million additional awards were considered authorized to be issued under the company's existing Plans as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. There were 23.8 million and 34.8 million option awards outstanding (which were included in the total options outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively) under previous plans that, if and when canceled, would increase the number of authorized shares. There were 130.1 million and 131.4 million unused shares available to be granted under the Plans as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Under the company's long-standing practices and policies, all awards are approved prior to or on the date of grant. The exercise price of at-the-money stock options is the average of the high and



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low market price on the date of grant. The options approval process specifies the individual receiving the grant, the number of options or the value of the award, the exercise price or formula for determining the exercise price and the date of grant. All awards for senior management are approved by the Committee. All awards for employees other than senior management are approved by senior management pursuant to a series of delegations that were approved by the Committee, and the grants made pursuant to these delegations are reviewed periodically with the Committee. Awards that are given as part of annual total compensation for senior management and other employees are made on specific cycle dates scheduled in advance. With respect to awards given in connection with promotions or new hires, the company's policy requires approval of such awards prior to the grant date, which is typically the date of the promotion or the date of hire. The exercise price of these options is the average of the high and low market price on the date of grant.

## Stock Options

Stock options are awards which allow the employee to purchase shares of the company's stock at a fixed price. Stock options are granted at an exercise price equal to or greater than the company stock price on the date of grant. These awards, which generally vest 25 percent per year, are fully vested four years from the date of grant and have a contractual term of ten years. The company also had a stock-based program under the Plans for its senior executives, designed to drive improved performance and increase the ownership executives have in the company. These executives had the opportunity to receive at-the-money stock options by agreeing to defer a certain percentage of their annual incentive compensation into IBM equity, where it is held for three years or until retirement. In 2005, this program was expanded to cover all executives of the company. Options under this program become fully vested three years from the date of grant and have a contractual term of ten years. The plan

element permitting executives to defer annual incentive compensation into IBM equity and receive at-the-money stock options was terminated at December 31, 2006.

The company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model, consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS No. 123(R)) and SAB No. 107. Key inputs and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options include the grant price of the award, the expected option term, volatility of the company's stock, the risk-free rate and the company's dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by the company.

The fair value of each stock option grant was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table presents the weighted-average assumptions used in the valuation and the resulting weighted-average fair value per option granted.

<i>For the year ended December 31:</i>	2008*	2007	2006
Option term (years)*	—	5	5
Volatility**	—	23.1%	26.2%
Risk-free interest rate (zero coupon U.S. treasury note)	—	4.5%	4.9%
Dividend yield	—	1.4%	1.3%
Weighted-average fair value per option granted	—	\$26	\$23

\* During the year ended December 31, 2008, the company did not grant stock options.

\* The option term is the number of years that the company estimates, based upon history, that options will be outstanding prior to exercise or forfeiture.

\*\* The company's estimates of expected volatility are principally based on daily price changes of the company's stock over the expected option term, as well as the additional requirements included in the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) and the guidance provided by SAB No. 107.

The following table summarizes option activity under the Plans during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	2008		2007		2006	
	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. of Shares Under Option	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. of Shares Under Option	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. of Shares Under Option
Balance at January 1	\$100	157,661,257	\$ 95	207,663,223	\$ 91	236,070,040
Options granted	—	—	103	1,087,381	85	2,013,623
Options exercised	91	(36,282,000)	77	(46,961,380)	53	(21,685,948)
Options canceled/expired	109	(2,072,087)	106	(4,127,967)	100	(8,734,492)
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$102</b>	<b>119,307,170</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>157,661,257</b>	<b>\$ 95</b>	<b>207,663,223</b>
<b>EXERCISABLE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$102</b>	<b>114,445,381</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>144,092,169</b>	<b>\$ 95</b>	<b>177,318,905</b>

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During the year ended December 31, 2007, the company did not grant any stock options with exercise prices greater than the stock price at the date of grant. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the company granted approximately 0.5 million stock options with exercise prices greater than the stock price at the date of grant with weighted-average exercise prices of \$91, which are included in the table on the bottom of page 104.

The shares under option at December 31, 2008 were in the following exercise price ranges:

Exercise Price Range	Options Outstanding			
	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Number of Shares Under Option	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Wtd. Avg. Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
\$60–\$85	\$ 77	23,335,453	\$169,255,650	4
\$85–\$105	98	48,113,395	—	4
\$105 and over	118	47,858,322	—	2
	\$102	119,307,170	\$169,255,650	3

Exercise Price Range	Options Exercisable			
	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Number of Shares Under Option	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Wtd. Avg. Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
\$60–\$85	\$ 77	21,972,870	\$167,281,212	4
\$85–\$105	98	44,616,356	—	4
\$105 and over	118	47,856,155	—	2
	\$102	114,445,381	\$167,281,212	3

In connection with various acquisition transactions, there were an additional 2.0 million options outstanding at December 31, 2008, as a result of the company's assumption of options granted by the acquired entities. The weighted-average exercise price of these options was \$56 per share.

## Exercises of Employee Stock Options

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$1,073 million, \$1,414 million and \$727 million, respectively. The total cash received from employees as a result of employee stock option exercises for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$3,320 million, \$3,619 million and \$1,149 million, respectively. In connection with these exercises, the tax benefits realized by the company for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$356 million, \$481 million and \$242 million, respectively.

The company settles employee stock option exercises primarily with newly issued common shares and, occasionally, with treasury

shares. Total treasury shares held at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were approximately 758 million and 672 million shares, respectively.

## Stock Awards

In lieu of stock options, currently the company grants its employees stock awards. These awards are made in the form of Restricted Stock Units (RSUs), including Retention Restricted Stock Units (RRSUs), or Performance Share Units (PSUs). RSUs are stock awards granted to employees that entitle the holder to shares of common stock as the award vests, typically over a two- to five-year period. The fair value of the awards is determined and fixed on the grant date based on the company's stock price. For RSUs awarded after December 31, 2007, dividend equivalents will not be paid. The fair value of such RSUs is determined and fixed on the grant date based on the company's stock price adjusted for the exclusion of dividend equivalents.

The following table summarizes RSU activity under the Plans during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	2008		2007		2006	
	Wtd. Avg. Grant Price	Number of Units	Wtd. Avg. Grant Price	Number of Units	Wtd. Avg. Grant Price	Number of Units
Balance at January 1	\$ 94	11,887,746	\$ 84	10,217,258	\$83	6,813,698
RSUs granted	107	4,587,011	104	4,929,141	85	4,831,227
RSUs released	88	(3,526,580)	77	(2,747,110)	76	(1,037,927)
RSUs canceled/forfeited	98	(550,662)	88	(511,543)	85	(389,740)
<b>BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>12,397,515</b>	<b>\$ 94</b>	<b>11,887,746</b>	<b>\$84</b>	<b>10,217,258</b>





The remaining weighted-average contractual term of RSUs at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is the same as the period over which the remaining cost of the awards will be recognized, which is approximately three years. The fair value of RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$490 million, \$513 million and \$410 million, respectively. The total fair value of RSUs vested and released during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$311 million, \$213 million and \$79 million. As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, there was \$863 million, \$740 million and \$501 million, respectively, of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs. The company received no cash from employees as a result of employee vesting and release of RSUs for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

PSUs are stock awards where the number of shares ultimately received by the employee depends on the company's performance against specified targets and typically vest over a three-year period. The fair value of each PSU is determined on the grant date, based on the company's stock price, and assumes that performance targets will be achieved. Over the performance period, the number of shares of stock that will be issued is adjusted upward or downward based upon the probability of achievement of performance targets. The ultimate number of shares issued and the related compensation cost recognized as expense will be based on a comparison of the final performance metrics to the specified targets. The fair value of PSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$126 million, \$116 million and \$104 million, respectively. Total fair value of PSUs vested and released during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$78 million, \$88 million and \$67 million, respectively.

In connection with vesting and release of RSUs and PSUs, the tax benefits realized by the company for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$165 million, \$133 million and \$59 million, respectively.

## IBM EMPLOYEES STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The company maintains a non-compensatory Employees Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The ESPP enables eligible participants to purchase full or fractional shares of IBM common stock at a five-percent discount off the average market price on the day of purchase through payroll deductions of up to 10 percent of eligible compensation. Eligible compensation includes any compensation received by the employee during the year. The ESPP provides for offering periods during which shares may be purchased and continues as long as shares remain available under the ESPP, unless terminated earlier at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Individual ESPP participants are restricted from purchasing more than \$25,000 of common stock in one calendar year or 1,000 shares in an offering period.

Employees purchased 3.5 million, 4.0 million and 5.8 million shares under the ESPP during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Cash dividends declared and paid by the company on its common stock also include cash dividends on the company stock purchased through the ESPP. Dividends are paid on full and fractional shares and can be reinvested in the ESPP. The company stock purchased through the ESPP is considered outstanding and is included in the weighted-average outstanding shares for purposes of computing basic and diluted earnings per share.

Approximately 12.8 million, 16.3 million and 20.3 million shares were available for purchase under the ESPP at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

## Note U. Retirement-Related Benefits

### DESCRIPTION OF PLANS

IBM sponsors defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans that cover substantially all regular employees, a supplemental retention plan that covers certain U.S. executives and nonpension postretirement benefit plans primarily consisting of retiree medical and dental benefits for eligible retirees and dependents.

### U.S. Plans

#### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

##### IBM Personal Pension Plan

IBM provides U.S. regular, full-time and part-time employees hired prior to January 1, 2005 with noncontributory defined benefit pension benefits via the IBM Personal Pension Plan. Prior to 2008, the IBM Personal Pension Plan consisted of a tax qualified (qualified) plan and a non-tax qualified (nonqualified) plan. Effective January 1, 2008, the nonqualified plan was renamed the Excess Personal Pension Plan (Excess PPP) and the qualified plan is now referred to as the Qualified PPP. The combined plan is now referred to as the PPP. The Qualified PPP is funded by company contributions to an irrevocable trust fund, which is held for the sole benefit of participants and beneficiaries. The Excess PPP, which is unfunded, provides benefits in excess of IRS limitations for qualified plans.

Benefits provided to the PPP participants are calculated using benefit formulas that vary based on the participant. Pension benefits are calculated using one of two methods based upon specified criteria used to determine each participant's eligibility. The first method uses a five-year, final pay formula that determines benefits based on salary, years of service, mortality and other participant-specific factors. The

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second method is a cash balance formula that calculates benefits using a percentage of employees' annual salary, as well as an interest crediting rate.

Benefit accruals under the IBM Personal Pension Plan ceased December 31, 2007 for all participants.

#### *U.S. Supplemental Executive Retention Plan*

The company also sponsors a nonqualified U.S. Supplemental Executive Retention Plan (Retention Plan). The Retention Plan, which is unfunded, provides benefits to eligible U.S. executives based on average earnings, years of service and age at termination of employment. Effective July 1, 1999, the company replaced the then effective Retention Plan with the current Retention Plan. Some participants in the previous Retention Plan will still be eligible for benefits under that prior plan if those benefits are greater than the benefits provided under the current plan.

Benefit accruals under the Retention Plan ceased December 31, 2007 for all participants.

#### **DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS**

##### *IBM 401(k) Plus Plan*

U.S. regular, full-time and part-time employees are eligible to participate in the IBM 401(k) Plus Plan, which is a qualified defined contribution plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Effective January 1, 2008, under the IBM 401(k) Plus Plan, eligible employees receive a dollar-for-dollar match of their contributions up to 6 percent of eligible compensation for those hired prior to January 1, 2005, and up to 5 percent of eligible compensation for those hired on or after January 1, 2005. In addition, eligible employees receive automatic contributions from the company equal to 1, 2 or 4 percent of eligible compensation based on their eligibility to participate in the PPP as of December 31, 2007. Employees receive automatic contributions and matching contributions after the completion of one year of service.

Prior to January 1, 2008, the company match equaled 50 percent of the first 6 percent of eligible compensation that participants contributed to the plan for those hired before January 1, 2005, and 100 percent of the first 6 percent contributed for those hired after December 31, 2004.

The company's matching contributions vest immediately and participants are always fully vested in their own contributions. All contributions, including the company match, are made in cash and invested in accordance with participants' investment elections. There are no minimum amounts that must be invested in company stock, and there are no restrictions on transferring amounts out of company stock to another investment choice, other than excessive trading rules applicable to such investments.

##### *IBM Excess 401(k) Plus Plan*

Effective January 1, 2008, the company replaced the IBM Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, an unfunded, nonqualified, defined contribution plan, with the IBM Excess 401(k) Plus Plan (Excess 401(k)), an unfunded, nonqualified defined contribution plan. All

employees whose eligible compensation is expected to exceed the IRS compensation limit for qualified plans are eligible to participate in the Excess 401(k). The purpose of the Excess 401(k) is to provide benefits that would be provided under the qualified IBM 401(k) Plus Plan if the compensation limits did not apply.

Amounts deferred into the Excess 401(k) are recordkeeping (notional) accounts and are not held in trust for the participants. Participants in the Excess 401(k) may invest their notional accounts in the primary investment options available to all employees through the 401(k) Plus Plan. Participants in the Excess 401(k) are also eligible to receive company match, automatic contributions and transition credits, if applicable, on eligible compensation deferred into the Excess 401(k) and on compensation earned in excess of the Internal Revenue Code pay limit once they have completed one year of service. Amounts deferred into the Excess 401(k), including company contributions are recorded as liabilities.

#### **NONPENSION POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN**

##### *U.S. Nonpension Postretirement Plan*

The company sponsors a defined benefit nonpension postretirement benefit plan that provides medical and dental benefits to eligible U.S. retirees and eligible dependents, as well as life insurance for eligible U.S. retirees. Effective July 1, 1999, the company established a Future Health Account (FHA) for employees who were more than five years from retirement eligibility. Employees who were within five years of retirement eligibility are covered under the company's prior retiree health benefits arrangements. Under either the FHA or the prior retiree health benefit arrangements, there is a maximum cost to the company for retiree health benefits.

Since January 1, 2004, new hires, as of that date or later, are not eligible for company subsidized postretirement benefits.

#### **Non-U.S. Plans**

Most subsidiaries and branches outside the United States sponsor defined benefit and/or defined contribution plans that cover substantially all regular employees. The company deposits funds under various fiduciary-type arrangements, purchases annuities under group contracts or provides reserves for these plans. Benefits under the defined benefit plans are typically based either on years of service and the employee's compensation (generally during a fixed number of years immediately before retirement) or on annual credits. The range of assumptions that are used for the non-U.S. defined benefit plans reflect the different economic environments within the various countries.

In addition, certain of the company's non-U.S. subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit nonpension postretirement benefit plans that provide medical and dental benefits to eligible non-U.S. retirees and eligible dependents, as well as life insurance for certain eligible non-U.S. retirees. However, most of the non-U.S. retirees are covered by local government sponsored and administered programs.

## PLAN FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Summary of Financial Information

The following table presents a summary of the total retirement-related benefits net periodic (income)/cost recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans			Total		
	2008	2007*	2006*	2008	2007*	2006*	2008	2007*	2006*
Defined benefit pension plans	\$ (948)	\$ 473	\$ 549	\$380	\$ 822	\$ 724	\$ (568)	\$1,295	\$1,273
Retention Plan	13	23	20	—	—	—	13	23	20
Total defined benefit pension plans (income)/cost	\$ (936)	\$ 496	\$ 569	\$380	\$ 822	\$ 724	\$ (556)	\$1,318	\$1,293
IBM 401(k) Plus Plan and Non-U.S. plans	\$1,034	\$ 390	\$ 358	\$540	\$ 478	\$ 377	\$1,574	\$ 868	\$ 735
Excess 401(k)	36	12	11	—	—	—	36	12	11
Total defined contribution plans cost	\$1,069	\$ 402	\$ 370	\$540	\$ 478	\$ 377	\$1,609	\$ 880	\$ 747
Nonpension postretirement benefit plans cost	\$ 310	\$ 342	\$ 335	\$ 53	\$ 57	\$ 53	\$ 363	\$ 399	\$ 388
<b>TOTAL RETIREMENT-RELATED BENEFITS NET PERIODIC COST</b>	<b>\$ 443</b>	<b>\$1,240</b>	<b>\$1,274</b>	<b>\$973</b>	<b>\$1,357</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>	<b>\$1,416</b>	<b>\$2,597</b>	<b>\$2,428</b>

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

The following table presents a summary of the total projected benefit obligation (PBO) for defined benefit plans, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) for nonpension postretirement benefit plans (benefit obligations), fair value of plan assets and the associated funded status recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	Benefit Obligations		Fair Value of Plan Assets		Funded Status*	
	2008	2007**	2008	2007**	2008	2007**
U.S. Plans:						
Overfunded plans:						
Qualified PPP	\$ —	\$46,323	\$ —	\$57,191	\$ —	\$ 10,868
Underfunded plans:						
Qualified PPP	\$47,297	\$ —	\$45,918	\$ —	\$ (1,379)	\$ —
Excess PPP	1,224	1,135	—	—	(1,224)	(1,135)
Retention Plan	235	215	—	—	(235)	(215)
Nonpension postretirement benefit plan	5,224	5,472	113	504	(5,111)	(4,968)
Total underfunded U.S. plans	\$53,980	\$ 6,822	\$46,031	\$ 504	\$ (7,949)	\$ (6,318)
Non-U.S. Plans:						
Overfunded plans:						
Qualified defined benefit pension plans	\$12,586	\$29,168	\$14,183	\$35,716	\$ 1,598	\$ 6,548
Nonpension postretirement benefit plans	12	—	14	—	3	—
Total overfunded non-U.S. plans	\$12,598	\$29,168	\$14,197	\$35,716	\$ 1,601	\$ 6,548
Underfunded plans:						
Qualified defined benefit pension plans	\$21,179	\$ 7,437	\$14,980	\$ 5,980	\$ (6,199)	\$ (1,457)
Nonqualified defined benefit pension plans	5,406	5,686	—	—	(5,406)	(5,686)
Nonpension postretirement benefit plans	596	769	65	121	(532)	(648)
Total underfunded non-U.S. plans	\$27,182	\$13,892	\$15,045	\$ 6,101	\$ (12,137)	\$ (7,791)
<b>TOTAL OVERFUNDED PLANS</b>	<b>\$12,598</b>	<b>\$75,491</b>	<b>\$14,197</b>	<b>\$92,908</b>	<b>\$ 1,601</b>	<b>\$ 17,417</b>
<b>TOTAL UNDERFUNDED PLANS</b>	<b>\$81,162</b>	<b>\$20,714</b>	<b>\$61,076</b>	<b>\$ 6,605</b>	<b>\$(20,086)</b>	<b>\$(14,109)</b>

\* Funded status is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows: Asset amounts as prepaid pension assets; (Liability) amounts as compensation and benefits (current liability) and retirement and nonpension postretirement benefit obligations (noncurrent liability).

\*\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

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At December 31, 2008, the company's qualified defined benefit pension plans were 93 percent funded compared to the benefit obligations. The U.S. Qualified PPP was 97 percent funded. Overall, including nonqualified plans, the company's defined benefit pension plans were 85 percent funded.

## Defined Benefit Pension and Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plan Financial Information

The following tables represent financial information for the company's retirement-related benefit plans. Defined benefit pension plans in U.S. Plans consist of the Qualified PPP, the Excess PPP and the

Retention Plan. Defined benefit pension plans in the Non-U.S. Plans consist of all such plans sponsored by the company's subsidiaries. The nonpension postretirement benefit plan in the U.S. Plan represents the U.S. Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plan. Nonpension postretirement benefit plans in the Non-U.S. Plans consist of all such plans sponsored by the company's subsidiaries. Prior-year amounts were reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

The following table presents the components of net periodic (income)/cost of the company's retirement-related benefit plans recognized in Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans					
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<i>For the year ended December 31:</i>						
Service cost	\$ —	\$ 773	\$ 791	\$ 660	\$ 688	\$ 640
Interest cost	2,756	2,660	2,525	2,042	1,825	1,626
Expected return on plan assets	(3,978)	(3,703)	(3,613)	(2,725)	(2,528)	(2,314)
Amortization of transition assets	—	—	—	0	(3)	(6)
Amortization of prior service costs/(credits)	(7)	57	54	(129)	(125)	(105)
Recognized actuarial losses	291	703	810	612	934	883
Curtailments and settlements	2	5	—	(139)	2	—
Multiemployer plan/other costs	—	—	—	59	29	1
<b>TOTAL NET PERIODIC (INCOME)/COST</b>	<b>\$ (936)</b>	<b>\$ 496</b>	<b>\$ 569</b>	<b>\$ 380</b>	<b>\$ 822</b>	<b>\$ 724</b>

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans					
	U.S. Plan			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<i>For the year ended December 31:</i>						
Service cost	\$ 55	\$ 69	\$ 62	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 12
Interest cost	312	311	306	53	46	45
Expected return on plan assets	(8)	—	—	(10)	(11)	(10)
Amortization of transition assets	—	—	—	0	1	0
Amortization of prior service costs/(credits)	(62)	(62)	(62)	(7)	(8)	(8)
Recognized actuarial losses	9	24	29	14	17	15
Curtailments and settlements	3	—	—	(6)	—	—
<b>TOTAL NET PERIODIC COST</b>	<b>\$310</b>	<b>\$342</b>	<b>\$335</b>	<b>\$ 53</b>	<b>\$ 57</b>	<b>\$ 53</b>

The following table presents the changes in benefit obligations and plan assets of the company's retirement-related benefit plans.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans				Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans*		U.S. Plan		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Change in benefit obligation:								
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$47,673	\$47,839	\$42,291	\$40,861	\$5,472	\$5,773	\$769	\$680
Service cost	—	773	660	688	55	69	10	12
Interest cost	2,756	2,660	2,042	1,825	312	311	53	46
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	63	67	216	199	—	—
Acquisitions/divestitures, net	—	5	(6)	85	—	—	(1)	—
Actuarial losses/(gains)	1,183	(484)	(64)	(2,388)	(191)	(203)	(12)	(44)
Benefits paid from trust	(2,999)	(3,046)	(1,814)	(1,638)	(656)	(650)	(31)	(6)
Direct benefit payments	(81)	(75)	(486)	(492)	(24)	(38)	(21)	(16)
Foreign exchange impact	—	—	(3,357)	3,279	—	—	(146)	98
Medicare subsidy	—	—	—	—	37	10	—	—
Plan amendments/curtailments/settlements	224	—	(157)	3	3	—	(13)	—
<b>BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$48,756</b>	<b>\$47,673</b>	<b>\$39,171</b>	<b>\$42,291</b>	<b>\$5,224</b>	<b>\$5,472</b>	<b>\$608</b>	<b>\$769</b>
Change in plan assets:								
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$57,191	\$52,913	\$41,696	\$38,207	\$504	\$47	\$121	\$99
Actual return on plan assets	(8,274)	7,324	(7,678)	1,483	4	15	10	11
Employer contributions	—	—	858	474	45	893	10	3
Acquisitions/divestitures, net	—	—	16	52	—	—	—	—
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	63	67	216	199	—	—
Benefits paid from trust	(2,999)	(3,046)	(1,814)	(1,638)	(656)	(650)	(31)	(6)
Foreign exchange impact	—	—	(3,978)	3,054	—	—	(30)	14
Plan amendments/curtailments/settlements	—	—	2	(3)	—	—	—	—
<b>FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$45,918</b>	<b>\$57,191</b>	<b>\$29,164</b>	<b>\$41,696</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>\$504</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>\$121</b>
<b>FUNDED STATUS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$(2,838)</b>	<b>\$9,519</b>	<b>\$(10,007)</b>	<b>\$(595)</b>	<b>\$(5,111)</b>	<b>\$(4,968)</b>	<b>\$(529)</b>	<b>\$(648)</b>
Accumulated benefit obligation**	\$48,756	\$47,673	\$37,759	\$40,598	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* Excludes a defined benefit pension plan in Brazil due to restrictions on the use of plan assets imposed by governmental regulations.

\*\* Represents the benefit obligation assuming no future participant compensation increases.

N/A—Not applicable

The following table presents the net funded status recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	Defined Benefit Pension Plans				Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		U.S. Plan		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Prepaid pension assets	\$ —	\$10,868	\$1,598	\$6,548	\$ —	\$ —	\$3	\$ —
Current liabilities—Compensation and benefits	(86)	(82)	(283)	(432)	(255)	—	(9)	(12)
Noncurrent liabilities—Retirement and nonpension postretirement benefit obligations	(2,752)	(1,268)	(11,322)	(6,711)	(4,856)	(4,968)	(523)	(636)
<b>FUNDED STATUS—NET</b>	<b>\$(2,838)</b>	<b>\$9,519</b>	<b>\$(10,007)</b>	<b>\$(595)</b>	<b>\$(5,111)</b>	<b>\$(4,968)</b>	<b>\$(529)</b>	<b>\$(648)</b>

The table on page 111 presents the pre-tax net loss and prior service costs/(credits) and transition (assets)/liabilities recognized in gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings and the changes in pre-tax net loss, prior service costs/(credits) and transition (assets)/liabilities recognized in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings for the company's retirement-related benefit plans.

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(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans				Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		U.S. Plan		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net loss at January 1	\$ 2,479	\$ 7,286	\$ 9,228	\$ 11,504	\$ 657	\$ 935	\$ 186	\$ 247
Current period loss/(gain)	13,435	(4,105)	10,339	(1,342)	(194)	(254)	(11)	(44)
Curtailments and settlements	—	—	(56)	—	—	—	(7)	—
Amortization of net loss included in net periodic (income)/cost	(291)	(703)	(612)	(934)	(9)	(24)	(14)	(17)
Net loss at December 31	\$ 15,623	\$ 2,479	\$ 18,898	\$ 9,228	\$ 454	\$ 657	\$ 155	\$ 186
Prior service costs/(credits) at January 1	\$ (60)	\$ (3)	\$ (1,147)	\$ (1,323)	\$ (115)	\$ (177)	\$ (28)	\$ (35)
Current period prior service costs/(credits)	222	—	—	51	—	—	—	—
Curtailments and settlements	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service (costs)/credits included in net periodic (income)/cost	7	(57)	129	125	62	62	7	8
Prior service costs/(credits) at December 31	\$ 168	\$ (60)	\$ (980)	\$ (1,147)	\$ (53)	\$ (115)	\$ (21)	\$ (28)
Transition (assets)/liabilities at January 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 2
Amortization of transition assets/(liabilities) included in net periodic (income)/cost	—	—	0	3	—	—	0	(1)
Transition (assets)/liabilities at December 31	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
<b>TOTAL LOSS RECOGNIZED IN ACCUMULATED GAINS AND (LOSSES) NOT AFFECTING RETAINED EARNINGS*</b>	<b>\$ 15,791</b>	<b>\$ 2,418</b>	<b>\$ 17,917</b>	<b>\$ 8,080</b>	<b>\$ 401</b>	<b>\$ 542</b>	<b>\$ 135</b>	<b>\$ 160</b>

\* See note N, "Stockholders' Equity Activity," on page 96 for the total change in the accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings and the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for components of net periodic (income)/cost, including the related tax effects, recognized in gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings for the company's retirement-related benefit plans.

The following table presents the pre-tax estimated net loss, estimated prior service costs/(credits) and estimated transition (assets)/liabilities of the company's retirement-related benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings into net periodic (income)/cost and recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in 2009.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plan	Non-U.S. Plans
	Net loss	\$ 434	\$ 703	\$ —
Prior service costs/(credits)	9	(113)	(39)	(6)
Transition (assets)/liabilities	—	0	—	0

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the IBM Board of Directors approved a pension adjustment for certain U.S. retirees and beneficiaries in the PPP. This adjustment provided a pension increase to approximately 42,000 IBM retirees who retired before January 1, 1997. This adjustment resulted in an increase in the PBO of \$222 million and had no impact on the 2008 net periodic (income)/cost.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the company terminated one of its defined benefit pension plans in Japan that resulted in a settlement gain of \$140 million recorded as part of the 2008 net periodic (income)/cost and resulted in a decrease to the PBO of \$157 million.

No significant amendments of the retirement-related benefit plans occurred during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 that had a material effect on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

## Assumptions Used to Determine Plan Financial Information

Underlying both the measurement of benefit obligations and net periodic (income)/cost are actuarial valuations. These valuations use participant-specific information such as salary, age and years of service, as well as certain assumptions, the most significant of which include estimates of discount rates, expected return on plan assets, rate of compensation increases, interest crediting rates and mortality rates. The company evaluates these assumptions, at a minimum, annually, and makes changes as necessary.

The table on page 112 presents the assumptions used to measure the net periodic (income)/cost and the year-end benefit obligations for the retirement-related benefit plans.



Defined Benefit Pension Plans

For the year ended December 31:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<b>WEIGHTED-AVERAGE ASSUMPTIONS USED TO MEASURE NET PERIODIC (INCOME)/COST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31:</b>						
Discount rate	<b>6.00%</b>	5.75%	5.50%	<b>5.06%</b>	4.40%	4.19%
Expected long-term returns on plan assets	<b>8.00%</b>	8.00%	8.00%	<b>6.86%</b>	6.95%	7.14%
Rate of compensation increase*	<b>N/A</b>	4.00%	4.00%	<b>3.23%</b>	3.05%	3.11%
<b>WEIGHTED-AVERAGE ASSUMPTIONS USED TO MEASURE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AT DECEMBER 31:</b>						
Discount rate	<b>5.75%</b>	6.00%	5.75%	<b>4.89%</b>	5.06%	4.40%
Rate of compensation increase*	<b>N/A</b>	N/A	4.00%	<b>3.09%</b>	3.23%	3.05%

\* Rate of compensation increase is not applicable to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans as benefit accruals ceased December 31, 2007 for all participants.

N/A—Not applicable

Nonpension Postretirement Benefit Plans

For the year ended December 31:

	U.S. Plan			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<b>WEIGHTED-AVERAGE ASSUMPTIONS USED TO MEASURE NET PERIODIC COST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31:</b>						
Discount rate	<b>6.00%</b>	5.75%	5.50%	<b>7.13%</b>	6.93%	6.58%
Expected long-term returns on plan assets	<b>3.02%</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>9.04%</b>	9.95%	11.50%
<b>WEIGHTED-AVERAGE ASSUMPTIONS USED TO MEASURE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AT DECEMBER 31:</b>						
Discount rate	<b>5.75%</b>	6.00%	5.75%	<b>7.36%</b>	7.13%	6.93%

N/A—Not applicable

**DISCOUNT RATE**

The discount rate assumptions used for the retirement-related benefit plans accounting reflect the yields available on high-quality, fixed income debt instruments at the measurement date. For the U.S. discount rate assumptions, a portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds is constructed with maturities that match the expected timing of the benefit obligation payments. In the non-U.S., where markets for high-quality long-term bonds are not generally as well developed, a portfolio of long-term government bonds is used as a base, to which a credit spread is added to simulate corporate bond yields at these maturities in the jurisdiction of each plan, as the benchmark for developing the respective discount rates. The value of the portfolios constructed in developing the discount rate assumptions is sufficient to effectively settle the benefit obligations and excludes any bonds that do not represent high-quality corporate bonds as a result of current market fluctuations.

For the U.S. defined benefit pension plans, the changes in discount rate assumptions impacted the net periodic (income)/cost and the PBO. The changes in discount rate assumptions resulted in an increase in the 2008 net periodic income of \$67 million, a decrease in the 2007 net periodic cost of \$92 million and an increase in the 2006 net

periodic cost of \$94 million. The changes in discount rate assumptions resulted in an increase in the PBO of \$1,190 million and a decrease of \$1,192 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

For the non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans, the changes in discount rate assumptions resulted in a decrease in the 2008 net periodic cost of \$335 million and an increase in the 2007 and 2006 net periodic cost of \$30 million and \$274 million, respectively.

For the nonpension postretirement benefit plans, the changes in discount rate assumptions had no material impact on net periodic cost for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and on the APBO at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

**EXPECTED LONG-TERM RETURNS ON PLAN ASSETS**

Expected returns on plan assets, a component of net periodic (income)/cost, represent the expected long-term returns on plan assets based on the calculated market-related value of plan assets. The market-related value of plan assets recognizes changes in the fair value of plan assets systematically over a five-year period. Expected long-term returns on plan assets take into account long-term expectations for future returns and investment strategy. These rates of return are developed by the company, calculated using an arithmetic average

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and are tested for reasonableness against the historical return average, usually over a ten-year period. The use of expected long-term returns on plan assets may result in recognized pension income that is greater or less than the actual returns of those plan assets in any given year. Over time, however, the expected long-term returns are designed to approximate the actual long-term returns, and therefore result in a pattern of income and cost recognition that more closely matches the pattern of the services provided by the employees. Differences between actual and expected returns are recognized over five years in the expected return on plan assets line in net periodic (income)/cost and also as a component of net loss or gain in accumulated gains and (losses) not affecting retained earnings, which is recognized over the service lives of the employees in the plan, provided such amounts exceed thresholds which are based upon the obligation or the value of plan assets, as provided by accounting standards.

For the Qualified PPP, the expected long-term return on plan assets of 8.00 percent remained constant for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and, consequently, had no incremental impact on net periodic (income)/cost.

For the non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans, the changes in the expected long-term return on plan assets resulted in an increase in the 2008, 2007 and 2006 net periodic cost of \$41 million, \$50 million and \$18 million, respectively.

For the nonpension postretirement benefit plans, the company maintains a nominal, highly liquid trust fund balance to ensure payments are made timely. As a result, for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the expected long-term return on plan assets and the actual return on those assets were not material.

#### RATE OF COMPENSATION INCREASES AND MORTALITY RATE

The rate of compensation increases is determined by the company, based upon its long-term plans for such increases. The rate of compensation increase is not applicable to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans as benefit accruals ceased December 31, 2007 for all participants. Mortality rate assumptions are based on life expectancy and death rates for different types of participants. Mortality rates are periodically updated based on actual experience. Changes to defined benefit pension plans mortality rate assumptions increased the 2008 and 2007 net periodic cost by \$197 million and \$80 million, respectively, and increased the 2008 and 2007 benefit obligation by \$472 million and \$790 million, respectively. Changes to the rate of compensation increases reduced the 2006 net periodic cost by \$32 million.

#### INTEREST CREDITING RATE

Benefits for certain participants in the PPP are calculated using a cash balance formula. An assumption underlying this formula is an interest crediting rate, which impacts both net periodic (income)/cost and the PBO. This assumption provides a basis for projecting the expected interest rate that participants will earn on the benefits that they are expected to receive in the following year and is based on the average from August to October of the one-year U.S. Treasury Constant Maturity yield plus one percent.

For the PPP, the change in the interest crediting rate to 5.2 percent for the year ended December 31, 2008 from 6.0 percent for the year ended December 31, 2007 resulted in an increase in the 2008 net periodic income of \$65 million. The change in the interest crediting rate to 6.0 percent for the year ended December 31, 2007 from 5.0 percent for the year ended December 31, 2006 resulted in an increase in the 2007 net periodic cost of \$125 million. The change in the interest crediting rate to 5.0 percent for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 3.1 percent for the year ended December 31, 2005 resulted in an increase in the 2006 net periodic cost of \$170 million.

#### HEALTHCARE COST TREND RATE

For nonpension postretirement benefit plan accounting, the company reviews external data and its own historical trends for healthcare costs to determine the healthcare cost trend rates. However, the healthcare cost trend rate has an insignificant effect on plan costs and obligations as a result of the terms of the plan which limit the company's obligation to the participants. The company assumes that the healthcare cost trend rate for 2009 will be 7.5 percent. In addition, the company assumes that the same trend rate will decrease to 5 percent over the next four years. A one percentage point increase or decrease in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would not have a material effect on the 2008, 2007 and 2006 net periodic cost or the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

#### Plan Assets

Retirement-related benefit plan assets are recognized and measured at fair value using quoted prices in active markets. In the absence of quoted prices in active markets, quoted prices for similar assets or financial instruments for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, are used. Certain assets are measured using prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuations, these fair value measurements might not necessarily indicate the amounts the company could realize in current market transactions.

#### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The company's defined benefit pension plans' asset allocations at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and target allocation for 2009, by asset category, are as follows:

##### U.S. Plan (Actual Allocations)

Asset Category:	Plan Assets at December 31:		2009 Target Allocation
	2008	2007	
Equity securities*	37.1%	46.9%	46%
Debt securities	54.0	44.6	44
Real estate*	5.9	5.4	5
Other	3.0	3.1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* See the discussion on page 114 regarding certain private market assets, and future funding commitments thereof, that are not as liquid as the publicly traded securities.



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## Non-U.S. Plans (Weighted-Average)

Asset Category:	Plan Assets at December 31:		2009 Target Allocation
	2008	2007	
Equity securities	46.0%	58.2%	47%
Debt securities	48.5	37.7	46
Real estate	1.6	1.9	2
Other	4.0	2.2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The investment objectives of the Qualified PPP portfolio are designed to generate returns that will enable the Qualified PPP to meet its future obligations. The precise amount for which these obligations will be settled depends on future events, including the retirement dates and life expectancy of the plan's participants. The obligations are estimated using actuarial assumptions, based on the current economic environment. The Qualified PPP portfolio's investment strategy balances the requirement to generate returns, using potentially higher yielding assets such as equity securities, with the need to control risk in the portfolio with less volatile assets, such as fixed-income securities. Risks include, among others, inflation, volatility in equity values and changes in interest rates that could cause the plans to become underfunded, thereby increasing their dependence on contributions from the company. Within each asset class, careful consideration is given to balancing the portfolio among industry sectors, geographies, interest rate sensitivity, dependence on economic growth, currency and other factors that affect investment returns. During 2007, the company modified the asset allocation of the Qualified PPP portfolio primarily by reducing public equity securities, by increasing debt securities from 33 percent to 43 percent of total plan assets, and by increasing the duration of debt securities and increasing the use of derivatives, including interest rate swaps in debt securities, to further mitigate the effects of future interest rate changes. These changes were designed to reduce the potential negative impact that equity markets or interest rates might have on the funded status of the Qualified PPP. These changes did not impact the expected long-term return on plan assets assumption, which remained at 8.00 percent for 2008. The effect on expected long-term return on plan assets of increasing the duration of debt securities substantially offset the effect of reducing public equity securities. Derivatives are also used to hedge currency, adjust portfolio duration and reduce specific market risks.

The assets are managed by professional investment firms, as well as by investment professionals who are employees of the company. They are bound by mandates and are measured against specific benchmarks. Among these managers, consideration is given, but not limited to, balancing security concentration, issuer concentration, investment style and reliance on particular active and passive investment strategies.

Market liquidity risks are tightly controlled, with only a modest percentage of the Qualified PPP portfolio invested in private market assets consisting of private equities and private real estate investments, which are less liquid than publicly traded securities.

The Qualified PPP portfolio included private market assets comprising approximately 12.9 percent and 12.0 percent of total assets at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The target allocation for private market assets in 2009 is 12.9 percent. As of December 31, 2008, the Qualified PPP portfolio had \$3,999 million in commitments for future private market investments to be made over a number of years. These commitments are expected to be funded from plan assets.

Other assets in the Qualified PPP portfolio include commodities and non-traditional investments designed to further diversify the returns of the portfolio.

Equity securities include IBM common stock of \$83 million, representing 0.2 percent of the Qualified PPP plan assets at December 31, 2008 and \$111 million, representing 0.2 percent of the plan assets at December 31, 2007.

Outside the U.S., the investment objectives are similar, subject to local regulations. In some countries, a higher percentage allocation to fixed income securities is required. In others, the responsibility for managing the investments typically lies with a board that may include up to 50 percent of members elected by employees and retirees. This can result in slight differences compared with the strategies previously described. Generally, these non-U.S. funds do not invest in illiquid assets and their use of derivatives is usually limited to currency hedging, adjusting portfolio durations and reducing specific market risks. There was no significant change in the investment strategies of these plans during either 2008 or 2007.

## Expected Contributions

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

It is the company's general practice to fund amounts for pensions sufficient to meet the minimum requirements set forth in applicable employee benefits laws and local tax laws. From time to time, the company contributes additional amounts as it deems appropriate.

The company contributed \$917 million and \$503 million in cash to non-U.S. plans, including non-U.S. multi-employer plans, during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In 2009, the company is not legally required to make any contributions to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans. However, depending on market conditions, or other factors, the company may elect to make discretionary contributions to the Qualified PPP during the year.

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the Act), enacted into law in 2006, is a comprehensive reform package that, among other provisions, increases pension funding requirements for certain U.S. defined benefit plans, provides guidelines for measuring pension plan assets

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and pension obligations for funding purposes and raises tax deduction limits for contributions to retirement-related benefit plans. The additional funding requirements by the Act apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2007. The Act was updated by the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008, which revised the funding requirements in the Act by clarifying that pension plans may smooth the value of pension plans over 24 months. The adoption of the Act, as modified, is not expected to have a material effect on the company's minimum mandatory contributions to its PPP.

In 2009, the company estimates contributions to its non-U.S. plans to be approximately \$1,000 million, which will be mainly contributed to defined benefit pension plans in Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and the United Kingdom. These 2009 contributions represent the legally mandated minimum contributions. Financial market performance in 2009 could increase the legally mandated minimum contribution in certain countries which require monthly or daily remeasurement of the funded status. The company could also elect to contribute more than the legally mandated amount based on market conditions or other factors.

## NONPENSION POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The company contributed \$10 million and \$850 million to the non-pension postretirement benefit plans during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. These contribution amounts exclude the Medicare-related subsidy discussed below. The 2007 funding included a \$500 million voluntary contribution to the U.S. nonpension postretirement benefit plan to fund benefit payments.

## Expected Benefit Payments

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN EXPECTED PAYMENTS

The following table presents the total expected benefit payments to defined benefit pension plan participants. These payments have been estimated based on the same assumptions used to measure the plans' PBO at December 31, 2008 and include benefits attributable to estimated future compensation increases, where applicable.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	Qualified PPP Payments	Excess PPP Payments	Qualified Non-U.S. Plans Payments	Nonqualified Non-U.S. Plans Payments	Total Expected Benefit Payments
2009	\$ 3,492	\$ 86	\$1,791	\$ 349	\$ 5,718
2010	3,226	87	1,804	348	5,465
2011	3,234	90	1,830	351	5,506
2012	3,249	93	1,853	356	5,551
2013	3,266	95	1,874	362	5,598
2014-2018	16,630	511	9,888	1,922	28,952

The 2009 expected benefit payments to defined benefit pension plan participants not covered by the respective plan assets (underfunded plans) represent a component of compensation and benefits, within current liabilities, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

### NONPENSION POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN EXPECTED PAYMENTS

The following table reflects the total expected benefit payments to nonpension postretirement benefit plan participants, as well as the expected receipt of the company's share of the Medicare subsidy described below. These payments have been estimated based on the same assumptions used to measure the plan's APBO at December 31, 2008.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

	U.S. Plan Payments	Less: IBM Share of Expected Medicare Subsidy	Net Expected U.S. Plan Payments	Qualified Non-U.S. Plans Payments	Nonqualified Non-U.S. Plans Payments	Total Expected Benefit Payments
2009	\$ 496	\$32	\$ 464	\$ 5	\$ 23	\$ 492
2010	487	34	453	4	25	482
2011	473	37	436	5	26	467
2012	453	39	414	5	28	447
2013	446	—	446	5	29	481
2014-2018	2,190	—	2,190	33	175	2,398

The 2009 expected benefit payments to nonpension postretirement benefit plan participants not covered by the respective plan assets represent a component of compensation and benefits, within current liabilities, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

### MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG ACT

In connection with the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, the company is expected to continue to receive a federal subsidy of approximately \$269 million to subsidize



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the prescription drug coverage provided by the U.S. nonpension postretirement benefit plan, which is expected to extend until 2012. Approximately \$143 million of the subsidy will be used by the company to reduce its obligation and cost related to the U.S. nonpension postretirement benefit plan. The company will contribute the remaining subsidy of \$126 million to the plan in order to reduce contributions required by the participants. The company received a total subsidy of \$45 million and \$46 million for prescription drug-related coverage during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, which was utilized to reduce the company contributions to the U.S. nonpension postretirement benefit plan.

The company has included the impact of its portion of the subsidy in the determination of net periodic cost and APBO for the U.S.

nonpension postretirement benefit plan at and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006. The impact of the subsidy resulted in a reduction in APBO of \$127 million and \$139 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The impact of the subsidy resulted in a reduction in the 2008, 2007 and 2006 net periodic cost of \$40 million, \$36 million and \$40 million, respectively.

## OTHER PLAN INFORMATION

The following table presents information for defined benefit pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations (ABO) in excess of plan assets. For a more detailed presentation of the funded status of the company's defined benefit pension plans, see table on page 110.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008		2007	
	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets
Plans with PBO in excess of plan assets	\$75,341	\$60,898	\$14,472	\$ 5,980
Plans with ABO in excess of plan assets	73,939	60,630	13,607	5,687
Plans with assets in excess of PBO	12,586	14,183	75,491	92,908

## Note V. Segment Information

The company uses business insight and its broad range of IT capabilities to create client- and industry-specific information solutions. The company operates primarily in a single industry using several segments that create value by offering solutions that include, either singularly or in some combination, services, software, hardware and financing.

The company's major operations are comprised of a Global Technology Services segment; a Global Business Services segment; a Software segment; a predominantly hardware product segment—Systems and Technology; and a Global Financing segment. The segments represent components of the company for which separate financial information is available that is utilized on a regular basis by the chief executive officer in determining how to allocate the company's resources and evaluate performance. The segments are determined based on several factors, including client base, homogeneity of products, technology, delivery channels and similar economic characteristics.

Information about each segment's business and the products and services that generate each segment's revenue is located in the "Description of Business" section of the Management Discussion on pages 22 and 23, and "Segment Details," on pages 25 to 30.

Segment revenue and pre-tax income include transactions between the segments that are intended to reflect an arm's-length transfer price.

Hardware and software that is used by the Global Technology Services segment in outsourcing engagements is primarily sourced internally from the Systems and Technology and Software segments. For the internal use of IT services, Global Technology Services and Global Business Services recover cost, as well as a reasonable fee, reflecting the arm's-length value of providing the services. The Global Services segments enter into arm's-length leases and loans at prices equivalent to market rates with the Global Financing segment to facilitate the acquisition of equipment used in services engagements. All internal transaction prices are reviewed annually, and reset if appropriate.

The company utilizes globally integrated support organizations to realize economies of scale and efficient use of resources. As a result, a considerable amount of expense is shared by all of the segments. This shared expense includes sales coverage, marketing and support functions such as Accounting, Treasury, Procurement, Legal, Human Resources and Billing and Collections. Where practical, shared expenses are allocated based on measurable drivers of expense, e.g., headcount. When a clear and measurable driver cannot be identified, shared expenses are allocated on a financial basis that is consistent with the company's management system; e.g., advertising is allocated based on the gross profits of the segments. The unallocated corporate amounts arising from certain divestitures, indirect infrastructure reductions, miscellaneous tax items and the unallocated corporate expense pool are recorded in net income but are not allocated to the segments.

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# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies



The following tables reflect the results of continuing operations of the segments consistent with the company's management and measurement system. These results are not necessarily a depiction that is in conformity with GAAP; e.g., employee retirement plan costs are developed using actuarial assumptions on a country-by-country basis

and allocated to the segments based on headcount. Different amounts could result if actuarial assumptions that are unique to the segment were used. Performance measurement is based on pre-tax income. These results are used, in part, by management, both in evaluating the performance of, and in allocating resources to, each of the segments.

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SEGMENT VIEW

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	Global Services Segments					Total Segments
	Global Technology Services	Global Business Services	Software	Systems and Technology	Global Financing	
<b>2008:</b>						
External revenue	\$39,264	\$19,628	\$22,089	\$19,287	\$2,559	\$102,827
Internal revenue	1,546	1,044	2,761	882	1,892	8,125
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$40,810</b>	<b>\$20,671</b>	<b>\$24,850</b>	<b>\$20,169</b>	<b>\$4,451</b>	<b>\$110,951</b>
<b>PRE-TAX INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 4,607</b>	<b>\$ 2,681</b>	<b>\$ 7,075</b>	<b>\$ 1,550</b>	<b>\$1,617</b>	<b>\$ 17,531</b>
Revenue year-to-year change	8.1%	7.5%	10.9%	(9.6)%	11.7%	5.0%
Pre-tax income year-to-year change	29.5%	29.9%	17.9%	(28.0)%	16.7%	15.6%
Pre-tax income margin	11.3%	13.0%	28.5%	7.7%	36.3%	15.8%
<b>2007:</b>						
External revenue	\$36,103	\$18,041	\$19,982	\$21,317	\$2,502	\$ 97,944
Internal revenue	1,636	1,193	2,416	998	1,482	7,726
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$37,739</b>	<b>\$19,234</b>	<b>\$22,398</b>	<b>\$22,315</b>	<b>\$3,984</b>	<b>\$105,670</b>
<b>PRE-TAX INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 3,557</b>	<b>\$ 2,064</b>	<b>\$ 6,002</b>	<b>\$ 2,153</b>	<b>\$1,386</b>	<b>\$ 15,163</b>
Revenue year-to-year change	10.7%	10.9%	9.7%	(3.6)%	2.4%	6.9%
Pre-tax income year-to-year change	8.2%	21.0%	9.3%	23.8%	(4.7)%	10.8%
Pre-tax income margin	9.4%	10.7%	26.8%	9.6%	34.8%	14.3%
<b>2006:</b>						
External revenue	\$32,322	\$15,969	\$18,161	\$21,970	\$2,365	\$ 90,787
Internal revenue	1,763	1,373	2,249	1,168	1,527	8,080
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$34,086</b>	<b>\$17,341</b>	<b>\$20,409</b>	<b>\$23,138</b>	<b>\$3,892</b>	<b>\$ 98,867</b>
<b>PRE-TAX INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 3,288</b>	<b>\$ 1,706</b>	<b>\$ 5,493</b>	<b>\$ 1,739</b>	<b>\$1,455</b>	<b>\$ 13,682</b>
Revenue year-to-year change	1.4%	0.6%	8.5%	4.7%	(0.4)%	0.3%
Pre-tax income year-to-year change	25.6%	116.9%	14.9%	(7.6)%	(8.1)%	19.1%
Pre-tax income margin	9.6%	9.8%	26.9%	7.5%	37.4%	13.8%

## Reconciliations of IBM as Reported

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
<b>REVENUE:</b>			
Total reportable segments	\$110,951	\$105,670	\$98,867
Other revenue and adjustments	803	842	637
Elimination of internal revenue	(8,125)	(7,726)	(8,080)
<b>TOTAL IBM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE</b>	<b>\$103,630</b>	<b>\$ 98,786</b>	<b>\$91,424</b>

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:

	2008	2007	2006
<b>PRE-TAX INCOME:</b>			
Total reportable segments	\$17,531	\$15,163	\$13,682
Elimination of internal transactions	(433)	(194)	(171)
Unallocated corporate amounts	(382)	(480)	(194)
<b>TOTAL IBM CONSOLIDATED PRE-TAX INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>\$16,715</b>	<b>\$14,489</b>	<b>\$13,317</b>

Within pre-tax income from continuing operations, unallocated corporate amounts in 2008 and 2007 include the interest expense associated with the incremental debt to support the ASR executed in 2007. The gain from the divestiture of the printing business is also included in the unallocated corporate amount for 2007.





# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION and Subsidiary Companies

## IMMATERIAL ITEMS

### Investment in Equity Alliances and Equity Alliances Gains/(Losses)

The investments in equity alliances and the resulting gains and (losses) from these investments that are attributable to the segments did not have a material effect on the financial position or the financial results of the segments.

## SEGMENT ASSETS AND OTHER ITEMS

Global Technology Services assets are primarily accounts receivable, plant, property and equipment including those associated with the segment's outsourcing business, goodwill, acquired intangible assets, deferred services arrangement transition costs and maintenance parts inventory. Global Business Services assets are primarily goodwill and accounts receivable. Software segment assets are mainly goodwill, intangible assets and accounts receivable. Systems and Technology assets are primarily plant, property and equipment, manufacturing inventory and accounts receivable. The assets of the Global Financing segment are primarily financing receivables and fixed assets under operating leases.

To accomplish the efficient use of the company's space and equipment, it usually is necessary for several segments to share plant,

property and equipment assets. Where assets are shared, landlord ownership of the assets is assigned to one segment and is not allocated to each user segment. This is consistent with the company's management system and is reflected accordingly in the table below. In those cases, there will not be a precise correlation between segment pre-tax income and segment assets.

Similarly, the depreciation amounts reported by each segment are based on the assigned landlord ownership and may not be consistent with the amounts that are included in the segments' pre-tax income. The amounts that are included in pre-tax income reflect occupancy charges from the landlord segment and are not specifically identified by the management reporting system. Capital expenditures that are reported by each segment also are consistent with the landlord ownership basis of asset assignment.

The Global Financing segment amounts for interest income and interest expense reflect the interest income and interest expense associated with the Global Financing business, including the intercompany financing activities discussed on page 53, as well as the income from investment in cash and marketable securities. The explanation of the difference between cost of financing and interest expense for segment presentation versus presentation in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings is included on page 56 of the Management Discussion.

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SEGMENT VIEW

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	Global Services Segments				Global Financing	Total Segments
	Global Technology Services	Global Business Services	Software	Systems and Technology		
<b>2008:</b>						
Assets	\$15,456	\$6,874	\$15,336	\$7,313	\$36,119	\$81,098
Depreciation/amortization of intangibles	1,797	99	905	851	2,065	5,718
Capital expenditures/investments in intangibles	1,607	54	504	754	2,143	5,062
Interest income	—	—	—	—	2,604	2,604
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	988	988
<b>2007:</b>						
Assets	\$16,157	\$7,226	\$10,042	\$7,338	\$37,586	\$78,348
Depreciation/amortization of intangibles	1,714	122	684	894	2,034	5,448
Capital expenditures/investments in intangibles	1,803	61	559	840	2,432	5,694
Interest income	—	—	—	—	2,421	2,421
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	966	966
<b>2006:</b>						
Assets	\$14,483	\$6,517	\$ 9,262	\$7,437	\$33,945	\$71,643
Depreciation/amortization of intangibles	1,575	136	632	1,024	1,691	5,058
Capital expenditures/investments in intangibles	1,714	43	423	777	2,514	5,470
Interest income	—	—	—	—	2,265	2,265
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	792	792

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## Reconciliations of IBM as Reported

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007	2006
<b>Assets:</b>			
Total reportable segments	\$ 81,098	\$ 78,348	\$ 71,643
Elimination of internal transactions	(5,594)	(5,964)	(5,347)
<b>Unallocated amounts:</b>			
Cash and marketable securities	11,631	16,007	10,191
Notes and accounts receivable	3,632	3,639	3,743
Deferred tax assets	8,341	2,664	5,299
Plant, other property and equipment	3,172	3,098	3,091
Pension assets	1,594	17,397	10,614
Other	5,647	5,242	4,001
<b>TOTAL IBM CONSOLIDATED</b>	<b>\$109,524</b>	<b>\$120,431</b>	<b>\$103,234</b>

## MAJOR CLIENTS

No single client represents 10 percent or more of the company's total revenue.

## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following provides information for those countries that are 10 percent or more of the specific category.

### Revenue\*

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	2008	2007	2006
United States	\$ 36,686	\$36,511	\$35,917
Japan	10,403	9,632	9,638
Other countries	56,541	52,643	45,869
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$103,630</b>	<b>\$98,786</b>	<b>\$91,424</b>

\* Revenues are attributed to countries based on location of client.

## Net Plant, Property and Equipment

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

At December 31:	2008	2007	2006
United States	\$ 6,469	\$ 6,592	\$ 6,708
Japan	1,055	890	844
Other countries	4,797	5,365	4,849
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,321</b>	<b>\$12,847</b>	<b>\$12,401</b>

## REVENUE BY CLASSES OF SIMILAR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

The table below presents external revenue for similar classes of products or services within the company's reportable segments. Within Global Technology Services and Global Business Services, client solutions often include IBM software and hardware and other suppliers' products if the client solution requires it. Within Software, product license charges and ongoing subscription and support are reported as Software and consulting, education, training and other product-related services are reported as Services. Within Systems and Technology, Microelectronics original equipment manufacturer (OEM) revenue is primarily from the sale of semiconductors. Microelectronics Services revenue includes circuit and component design services and technology and manufacturing consulting services. See "Description of the Business" beginning on page 20 for additional information. The data is presented on a continuing operations basis.

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

For the year ended December 31:	Consolidated		
	2008	2007*	2006*
<b>Global Technology Services:</b>			
Services	\$29,928	\$27,482	\$24,570
Maintenance	7,250	6,670	5,986
Hardware	1,648	1,496	1,511
Software	438	454	255
<b>Global Business Services:</b>			
Services	\$19,176	\$17,579	\$15,462
Software	237	289	348
Hardware	215	173	159
<b>Software:</b>			
Software	\$20,695	\$18,992	\$17,425
Services	1,394	990	735
<b>Systems and Technology:</b>			
Servers	\$12,717	\$13,348	\$13,171
Storage	3,612	3,738	3,558
Microelectronics OEM	1,862	2,589	2,930
Retail Store Solutions	741	872	761
Microelectronics Services	355	383	499
Printing Systems	—	386	1,050
<b>Global Financing:</b>			
Financing	\$ 1,946	\$ 1,803	\$ 1,740
Remarketing	613	699	625

\* Reclassified to conform with 2008 presentation.

## Note W. Subsequent Event

On January 27, 2009, the company announced that the Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per common share. The dividend is payable March 10, 2009 to shareholders of record on February 10, 2009.