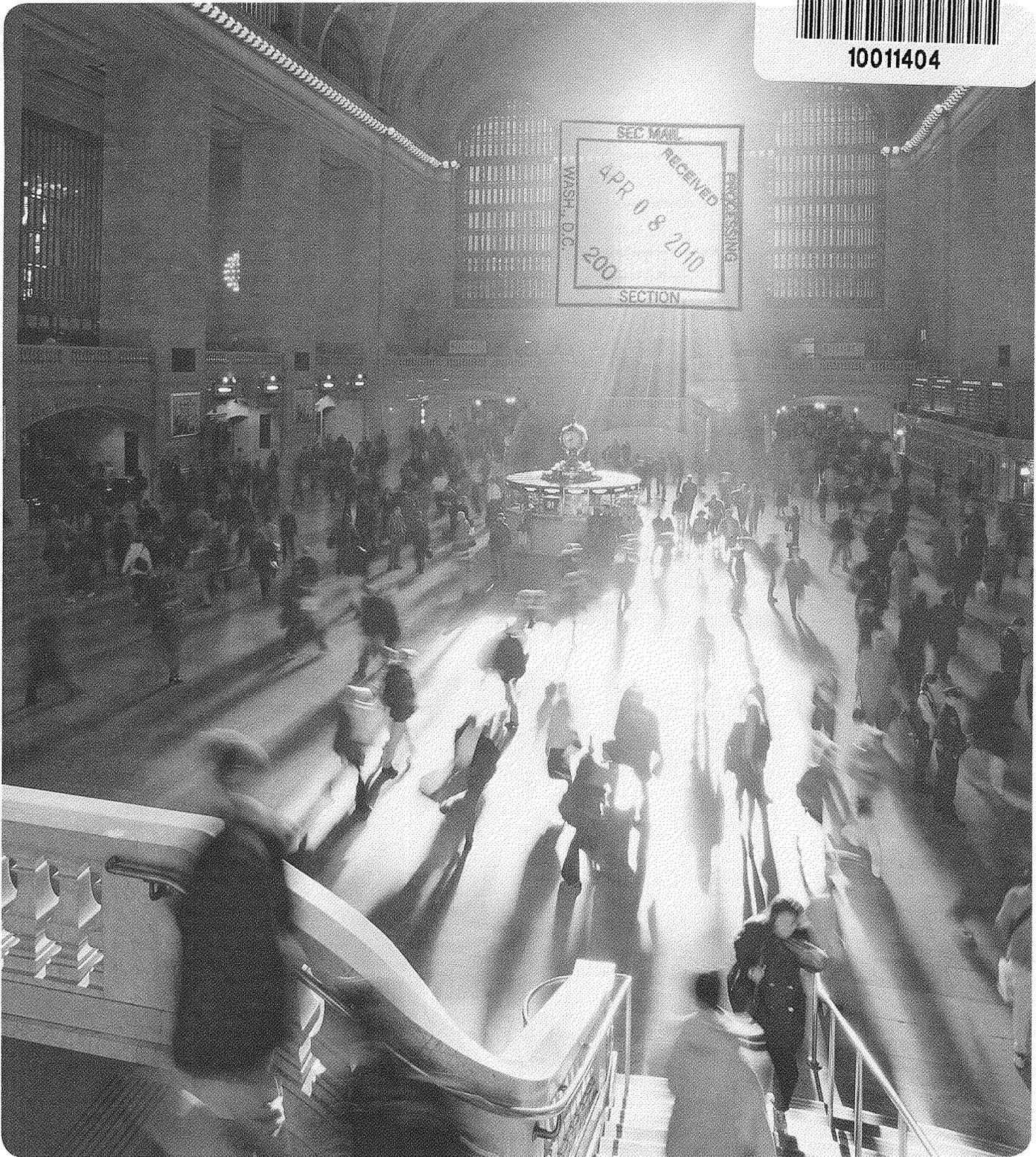




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# 2009 Annual Report



The one thing that's predictable about business is that it's fundamentally unpredictable.

Macro-forces such as globalization, emerging technologies and, most recently, depressed financial markets bring new challenges every day to businesses of all sizes.

No one understands this better than Xerox.

Documents and information are at the core of every business, no matter how large or small.

We provide the technologies and services our clients need to manage documents, data and work processes more efficiently and effectively. So our clients can focus on what matters most: their real business.

## Financial Overview

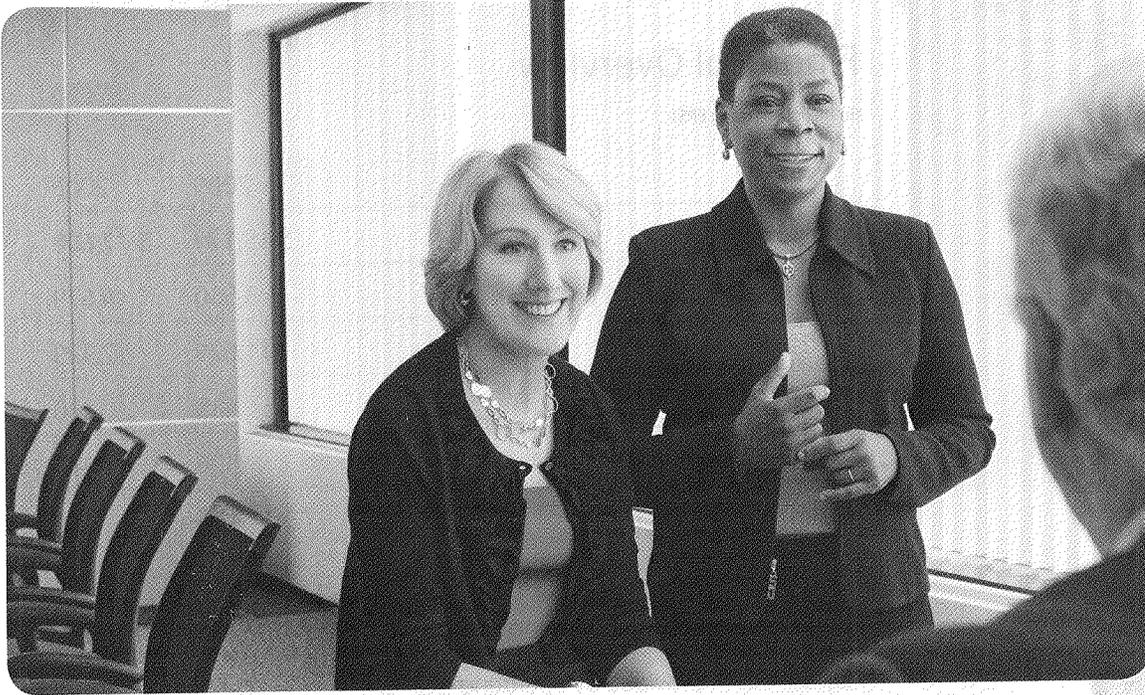
(in millions, except EPS)

	2009	2008
Total revenue	\$ 15,179	\$ 17,608
Equipment sales	3,550	4,679
Post-sale revenue	11,629	12,929
Net income – Xerox	485	230
Adjusted net income* – Xerox	526	985
Diluted earnings per share	0.55	0.26
Adjusted earnings per share*	0.60	1.10
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,208	939
Adjusted cash provided by operating activities*	2,208	1,554

\* See Page 7 for the reconciliation of the difference between this financial measure that is not in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Letter to Shareholders	02
Board of Directors	08
Our Business	10
Management's Discussion and Analysis	22
Consolidated Financial Statements	42
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	46
Reports and Signatures	87
Quarterly Results of Operations	89
Five Years in Review	90
Corporate Information	91
Officers	92

## Letter to Shareholders



Anne M. Mulcahy  
Chairman

Ursula M. Burns  
Chief Executive Officer

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

It will come as no surprise to you that 2009 was a challenging year for businesses around the world. Xerox was no exception. As the recession took its toll, customers pulled back from making new investments in technology, used their current technology less and sought to reduce spending wherever they could. As a consequence, total revenue for the year was \$15.2 billion, down 14 percent from the previous year.

To help offset this recessionary impact on revenue, we focused intently on reducing costs and generating cash – taking tough actions to weather the storm while prioritizing investments to accelerate growth.

Our operational improvements, along with our substantial recurring revenue stream, enabled the following results:

- Net income of \$485 million
- Operating cash flow of \$2.2 billion
- Closed the year with \$3.8 billion in cash<sup>1</sup>
- Gross margin of 39.7 percent
- Debt reduction of \$1.1 billion<sup>2</sup>
- Earnings per share of 55 cents; adjusted earnings per share of 60 cents<sup>3</sup> – better than the expectations we set in the first quarter of 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Includes net proceeds from \$2.0 billion Senior Notes issued in December 2009 to fund the ACS acquisition.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes increase in debt associated with \$2.0 billion Senior Notes issued in December 2009 to fund the ACS acquisition.

<sup>3</sup> See page 7 for the reconciliation of this financial measure that is not in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Considering the challenges in the marketplace, we're especially pleased with the progress we made in delivering on our priorities of cash generation and cost and expense management. This is thanks to the determination of Xerox people who always stand and deliver.

### Investing in Our Future

As proud as we are of our results in the depths of a global recession, we know that we must grow revenue to build even more value for our company and for you. That's why we remain sharply focused on strengthening our leadership in document management, as well as significantly scaling and growing our services business.

Among our many assets, we are known for and continue to invest in three indisputable strengths: our brand, global presence and renowned innovation. By leveraging these three pillars, we're expanding into more markets and creating more value-based offerings for our clients through technology and services.

Last year, we brought to market 34 new products, increasing what is already the industry's broadest portfolio of technology that serves businesses small to large. For example, our clients in the graphic arts marketplace – many of whom print for a living – are always seeking faster, more productive technology so they can better serve *their* customers. In 2009, we announced the Xerox® iGen4® 220 Perfecting Press. It's a digital color press that can print 220 impressions per minute and up to seven million impressions per month – reliable technology that works hard so our customers can profit.

Of course, Xerox's brand and technology remain prominent in workplaces of any size. It's been 50 years since we first launched the Xerox® 914, the world's first plain-paper copier and an invention that dramatically changed the way information is shared. Fast forward to today and our customers still depend on Xerox for document technology that does more for less. The Xerox® ColorQube™ does just that. Launched in May last year, the ColorQube is a game changer in our industry. It cuts the

**“We're expanding into more markets and creating more value-based offerings for our clients through technology and services.”**

cost of color pages by up to 62 percent compared to traditional color lasers – making it virtually the same as black-and-white for several applications – and it prints, scans, faxes and copies without compromising print quality. It's also a good example of our focus on helping customers with their sustainability initiatives. Compared to traditional laser printers, ColorQube creates 90 percent less waste from supplies, cuts down on storage space, uses less energy, produces fewer greenhouse gases and meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's rigorous new ENERGY STAR® requirements.

As critical as our technology is, so too is our distribution. Xerox boasts the broadest and deepest global sales network in our industry, including direct sales, agents and concessionaires, value-added resellers and teleWeb sales. During 2009, we continued to expand our reach. Most notable was the acquisition of ComDoc, Inc., one of the larger independent dealers in the U.S. Our operations in the United Kingdom also formed a strategic partnership with the Danwood Group. With 34 sales offices, Danwood is the largest independent supplier of printing solutions in Europe and gives us access to more customers in both the corporate and public sector.

You can expect more world-class technology and innovation from Xerox – this year and every year. In 2009, we received 706 U.S. patents – that's a 16 percent increase from 2008 and places Xerox among the world's top 25 corporate patent recipients. Add in the 425 U.S. patents received by Fuji Xerox and our total swells to 1,131, putting Xerox in the No. 12 spot worldwide.

We point this out because it's critical to our future. We innovate today so that we can help our customers tomorrow. It's at the very core of what Xerox does, why we have sustained our leadership in innovation for six decades and why we have been able to widen the gap against our competitors in recent years.

Traditionally, innovation in our business applies to our hardware and software technology. But it also helps differentiate our service offerings and is especially relevant as we exploit the huge market opportunities in business process and IT outsourcing.

### Scaling in Services

Many of our clients are increasingly seeking service providers that offer a full range of solutions – from the management of their print services to the management of work processes in their back and front offices. Large enterprises also demand global capabilities and global account management. And, our customers are demanding more value from their technology. They want their hardware investments married with software, and they want total packages that solve a problem, cut their costs, simplify the way they get work done – or a combination of all three.

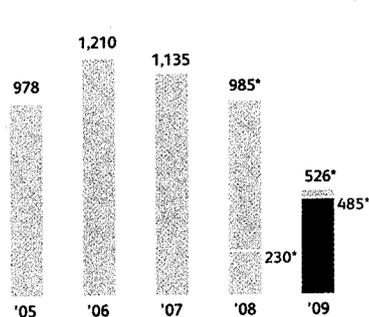
We understand these marketplace dynamics very well. Instead of watching them play out in front of us, we knew the better approach was to become a bigger, broader player in the game. The reason is clear: in a mature hardware technology market, the larger growth opportunity is in services.

“Services” is a broadly defined word. As we look at it in our document management business, services comprise both the technical support of our equipment and, as important, the software and outsourcing that relate to workflow in a business. For example: Through our enterprise print services, we help customers save up to 30 percent on their document costs by managing all the devices in their workplaces – regardless of manufacturer – and by handling the supplies, maintenance and support that go along with them. (It's important to note that we continue to be positioned by Gartner, Inc. in the Leaders Quadrant in the “Magic Quadrant for Managed Print Services Worldwide” – meaningful industry recognition that reflects our strong leadership in this growing business.)

So, in scaling our services business, we started with following the document, where we have knowledge and expertise that no one else can match. That focus led us quite naturally to business process outsourcing (BPO). Most business processes are driven by documents, which gives us the opportunity to differentiate ourselves from competitors – most of whom are IT providers.

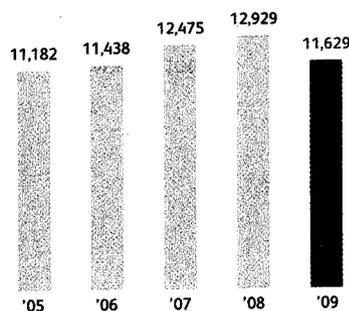
### Net Income – Xerox

(millions)



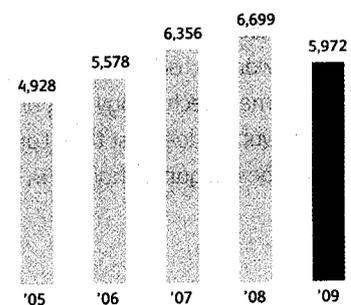
### Post-sale Revenue

(included in total revenue – millions)



### Color Revenue

(included in total revenue – millions)



\* See Page 7 for the reconciliation of the difference between this financial measure that is not in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

That's a big deal for us. Think about it. BPO is all about taking time-consuming operations and either automating them and/or finding more productive ways to do them manually.

Healthcare is a good example. If you've been to a doctor or hospital recently, you know that the industry is still paper-dependent. In many cases, BPO providers are working behind the scenes keeping the paper flowing and getting it where it needs to be – producing hard copies, converting paper to digital, distributing forms, processing payments and so on.

The same is true in many other facets of our daily lives – mortgage applications, credit card processing, benefits forms, insurance claims, and on and on. We know how to apply document software, such as advancements in redaction and categorization, to make these processes more efficient and effective.

That's why BPO became the logical and natural next step for Xerox. With a BPO business, we extend our global participation in vertical markets – like healthcare, transportation and financial services. And, we participate in a more diversified and faster-growing market that holds up well in any economy. Nowhere was this strategy more visible than in our acquisition of Affiliated Computer Services (ACS).

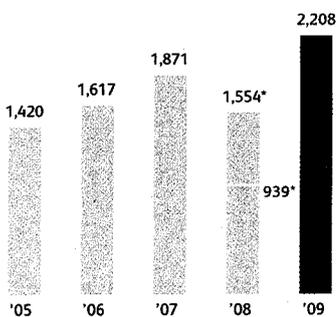
Completed in February of 2010, Xerox's acquisition of ACS significantly strengthens our financial position and enables us to take a quantum leap forward in expanding our already growing services business. It puts an emphatic exclamation point on our drive to transform our company. Growth is certainly at the center of this transformation.

While perhaps not a familiar name in the marketplace, ACS touches millions of lives everyday. Consider this: ACS, which is now a Xerox company:

- Provides services to more than 1,700 federal, state, county and local governments, making ACS the largest provider of managed services to government entities in the United States.
- Processes about \$3 billion in electronic toll collections every year.
- Handles more than 1.5 million phone calls daily in 150 customer care centers.
- Manages more than 12.5 million student loans worth \$170 billion.
- Provides HR services for more than 4.4 million employees and retirees annually.

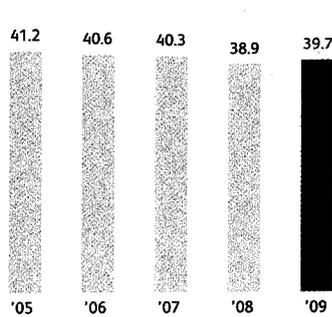
### Net Cash from Operating Activities

(millions)



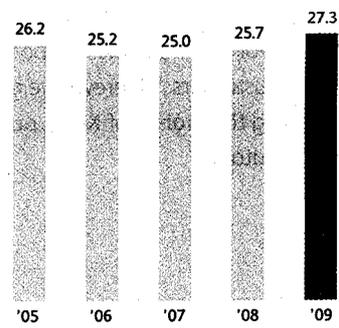
### Gross Margins

(percent)



### Selling, Administrative and General Costs

(percent of revenue)



Strategically and financially, extending our global brand into business process outsourcing is all about growth acceleration and value creation – more value for our customers through a broader set of technology and services offerings, and more sustainable value for our shareholders by strengthening our financial profile. In fact, the benefits to our business are immediate, including:

- Giving us scale and leadership in business process outsourcing, a market that is growing at a rate of 5 percent per year.
- Increasing our already strong free cash flow<sup>4</sup>, which is expected to exceed \$2 billion per year or more than 8 percent of annual revenue.
- Strengthening our annuity-based business model. Through multi-year service contracts for BPO and document management, Xerox's recurring revenue will represent 80 percent of total revenue.
- Enhancing our profitable revenue growth. Through cost and revenue synergies, we expect to increase our operating margin by 1 percent per year through 2012, which will expand earnings by 15 to 20 percent.

The acquisition would not have been possible without the approval of Xerox shareholders who voted overwhelmingly for it. In fact, more than 96 percent of the votes cast gave us the green light. We can't tell you how gratifying that is and we are committed to giving you a good return on this investment.

#### **Xerox People: Our Greatest Asset**

We are feeling good about where we are and where we're heading. Much of our optimism comes from the investments we have made, but much of it comes also from the caliber and commitment of Xerox people. We both spend a lot of time with Xerox customers. Wherever we go around the world, our customers sing the praises of Xerox people. They are our competitive advantage.

Last year, our people received more than 350 awards. They were won by Xerox people in every corner of the globe and they were given for our innovation, technology, products and services; for our leadership in diversity, sustainability, corporate responsibility and community involvement; for being well-managed, using Lean Six Sigma exceptionally well, exhibiting a strong sense of values and ethics and being a good place to work.

One award was especially gratifying. J.D. Power and Associates recognized Xerox for providing "an outstanding customer service experience." This is the fourth consecutive year that Xerox people have been awarded this coveted distinction.

Awards like these confirm what we already know – that we are privileged to lead a wonderful group of people. It's a responsibility we take quite seriously. And, it's one of the key reasons we so carefully planned the transition of one Chief Executive Officer to another that took place on July 1, 2009. The transition was smooth and natural as we knew it would be – another sign of the values and culture of this special company.

Despite the recession and its impact on our revenue, we exceeded our financial expectations in most respects last year and generated \$2.2 billion in operating cash. We brought a new array of technology to market. We increased our distribution to bring the Xerox brand to more businesses of any size in more places around the world. We announced the ACS acquisition, significantly expanding our portfolio of services. And, we had a seamless transfer of leadership at the helm.

**"Despite the recession and its impact on our revenue, we exceeded our financial expectations in most respects and generated \$2.2 billion in operating cash."**

<sup>4</sup> Free cash flow equals cash flows from operations less capital expenditures including internal use software.

## Ready for Real Business

As we look at the dynamics of the markets we serve and understand deeply the challenges our customers face, the value proposition that Xerox offers becomes clearer every day. We know that the one thing that is predictable about business is that it is fundamentally unpredictable. Successful businesses navigate through this unpredictability by making sure the technology, software and business processes that form the backbone of their organizations are operating as effectively and efficiently as possible. No one understands this better than Xerox.

We have the technology and services to take on all our clients' essential business processes, giving them the freedom to focus on what matters most: their real business. It's a powerful statement and one that defines and differentiates our new company.

Xerox is now a \$22 billion firm that is the world's leading global enterprise for business process and document management. With our strong leadership in document technology, services and BPO, we are a major player in a \$500 billion market – that's four times the size of the market we traditionally have been a part of – and it's a market that is growing by more than 5 percent per year. Through our strong will to win, we are aggressively pursuing more than our fair share of this sizable growth opportunity.

Note: Color results exclude Global Imaging Systems performance.

### \*Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted Net Income – Xerox (in millions, except per share amounts)	Full-Year 2009	
	Net Income	EPS
Net Income – As Reported	\$ 485	0.55
Adjustments:		
Q4 Acquisition-related costs	41	0.05
Net Income – As Adjusted	\$ 526	0.60

Adjusted Net Income – Xerox (in millions, except per share amounts)	Full-Year 2008	
	Net Income	EPS
Net Income – As Reported	\$ 230	0.26
Adjustments:		
Q4 Restructuring and asset impairment charges	240	0.27
Q4 Equipment write-off	24	0.03
Q1 Provision for litigation matters	491	0.54
Net Income – As Adjusted	\$ 985	1.10

Adjusted Net Cash from Operating Activities (in millions)	Full-Year 2008
Operating Cash Flow – As Reported	\$ 939
Payments for securities litigation, net	615
Operating Cash – As Adjusted	\$1,554

We know we speak for all Xerox people, now 130,000 strong, when we say that we are ready for real business – for growing our business and for creating value for our customers and our shareholders. We take those obligations very seriously. In a world of uncertainty, you can count on at least one thing – we will do everything in our power to give you a good return on your investment. That's a promise.



Ursula M. Burns  
Chief Executive Officer



Anne M. Mulcahy  
Chairman

Effective at our Annual Meeting of Shareholders on May 20, I will be stepping down as Chairman of the Board and as a director of Xerox. Leaving Xerox is not easy, but the time is right. This decision is made infinitely easier by the knowledge that I turn the company over to a gifted leader at a point when our strategy is sound, our financial position is strong, and our opportunities for growth are considerable.

Few CEOs in our history have been better prepared to lead Xerox than Ursula Burns. She knows the company inside out and has a clear vision of where she wants to take it. She respects our values and heritage, yet abhors the status quo and embraces change. She has incredible intellect and business savvy. And she has true passion to drive results and create value for our customers and shareholders.

So, I leave Xerox with tremendous confidence, pride, and gratitude. Confidence that the future of Xerox is in the hands of a talented team and an outstanding leader. Pride in all that we have accomplished over the past decade in transforming Xerox and positioning it for growth and success far into the future. And, gratitude to Xerox people, customers and shareholders for their trust and loyalty. It has been a true privilege to lead this great company.





**1. Anne M. Mulcahy\***  
Chairman  
Xerox Corporation  
Norwalk, CT

**2. Ursula M. Burns\*\***  
Chief Executive Officer  
Xerox Corporation  
Norwalk, CT

**3. Robert A. McDonald<sup>A, B</sup>**  
Chairman, President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Procter & Gamble Company  
Cincinnati, OH

**4. Ann N. Reese<sup>C, D</sup>**  
Executive Director  
Center for Adoption Policy  
Rye, NY

**5. William Curt Hunter<sup>A, C</sup>**  
Dean, Tippie College of Business  
University of Iowa  
Iowa City, IA

**6. Mary Agnes Wilderatter<sup>D</sup>**  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Frontier Communications Corporation  
Stamford, CT

**7. Charles Prince<sup>C, D</sup>**  
Senior Counselor  
Albright Stonebridge Group, LLC and  
Albright Capitol Management LLC  
Retired Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer  
Citigroup Inc.  
New York, NY

**8. Richard J. Harrington<sup>A</sup>**  
Retired President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Thomson Corporation  
Stamford, CT

**9. Glenn A. Britt<sup>A, B</sup>**  
Chairman, President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
Time Warner Cable Inc.  
New York, NY

**N. J. Nicholas, Jr.<sup>B, D</sup>**  
Investor  
New York, NY  
(Not pictured)

\* Mrs. Mulcahy is not standing for reelection at the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

\*\* Ms. Burns has been elected Chairman, effective May 20, 2010.



**Overview**

References in this section to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” and “Xerox” refer to Xerox Corporation and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically states or implies otherwise. References to “ACS” refer to Affiliated Computer Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours that we acquired in February 2010, and its subsidiaries.

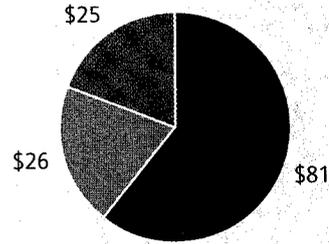
**Xerox is a leader in the global document market and, with ACS, we are the world’s leading enterprise for business process and document management.** We focus on managing the documents and millions of transaction touchpoints that simplify the ways real business gets done.

We provide the document industry’s broadest portfolio of document systems and services for businesses of any size. This includes printers, multifunction devices, production publishing systems, managed print services (“MPS”) and related software. We also offer support and supplies, such as toner, paper and ink, as part of our document technology offerings. Through our heritage of innovation we continue to deliver leading document technology.

We are the industry leader in managed print services, helping businesses save up to 30 percent on printing costs by optimizing the use of document systems across an entire enterprise. With the acquisition of ACS we manage the essential processes that businesses count on to be successful and we are a leading business process and IT outsourcing company, offering services from claims reimbursement and electronic toll transactions to customer call centers and HR benefits management.

**We serve a \$132 billion document market and are expanding into new markets\*.**

(in billions)



\* With the acquisition of ACS we’ve greatly expanded our market opportunity. The BPO market is estimated at \$150B and the ITO market is estimated at \$250B.

■ **\$81B Office**

We are well-positioned to capture growth by leading the transition to color and by reaching new customers with our broad offerings and expanded distribution channels.

■ **\$26B Document Outsourcing Services**

Our value-added services deliver solutions, which not only optimize enterprise output spend and infrastructure, but also streamline, simplify and digitize our customers’ document-intensive business processes.

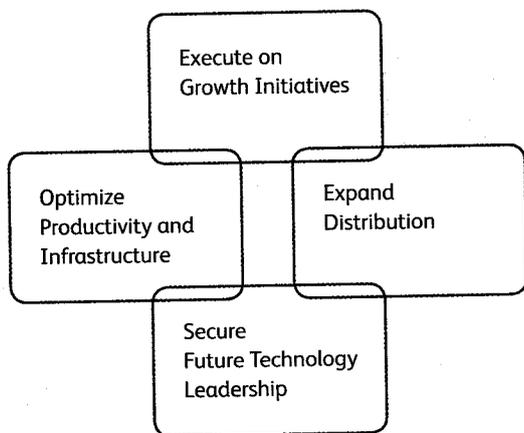
■ **\$25B Production**

We are the leading provider in the market that offers a complete family of monochrome and color production systems, business development tools and workflow solutions. We are creating new market opportunities in targeted application areas with digital printing as a complement to traditional offset printing.

These market estimates are calculated by leveraging third-party forecasts from firms such as International Data Corporation and InfoSource in conjunction with our assumptions about our markets.

Xerox is a leader in a large, diverse and growing market. The document and business process management industry continues to see significant trends toward color, enterprise print services and electronic document management. Our broad portfolio of production, office and service offerings provide value to our customers and enable Xerox to lead and grow in the \$132 billion document market we serve. With ACS, we more than double our market opportunity to over \$500 billion, and we will now participate in the diverse and growing business process and IT outsourcing market.

## Our Strategy



We are well-positioned to lead in the large and growing business process and document management market through:

### Executing on Growth Initiatives

- Accelerating the transition to color – We have the broadest color portfolio in the industry and leading technologies to help customers realize the communication benefits of printing in color.
  - Color is a large and growing market and is estimated at \$44 billion.
  - Cost and quality improvements are driving the transition from black-and-white to color.
  - We are also a leader in the black-and-white segment and we continue to gain share and capture growth opportunities in this \$62 billion market.
- Building on services leadership – We lead the industry with end-to-end Document Management Services and we participate in three areas of the outsourcing services market:
  - Infrastructure Outsourcing, where we help our customers through differentiated technology, skills and automation to reduce their enterprise spend and optimize their IT and print infrastructure to support their business processes. With the acquisition of ACS, we have expanded our capabilities into IT outsourcing.
  - Application Outsourcing, where we help our customers to streamline their document-intensive business processes through automation and deployment of software applications and tools.
  - Business Process Outsourcing (“BPO”), where we have the technology and global presence to deliver value to our customers of all sizes. In today’s competitive environment, our customers are striving to reduce cost, improve productivity and add more value. With our broad array of solutions, workflow, knowledge and leadership, we are uniquely positioned to deliver value to our customers. With the acquisition of ACS, we are the leader in this diverse industry.

- Strengthening our leadership in digital production printing – We continue to create new market opportunities with digital printing as a complement to traditional offset printing through technology that enables short-run book publishing, personalized transactional and promotional statements, cross-media customized campaigns and more.
  - We continue to identify new applications which are suitable for digital production printing.
  - Our leading technology, workflow and business development tools lead the way to enable our customers to increase their communication effectiveness, improve their returns and add value in a competitive market.

### Expanding our Distribution Channels

- We continue to broaden our distribution capacity through acquisitions and channel partnerships targeted at expanding our presence in the small and medium-size business (“SMB”) market.
- We are focused on capturing the high-growth opportunities in the Developing Markets. Through our marketing investments and expanded offerings, we are well-positioned to meet the unique business requirements in these markets.
- We are capitalizing on our coverage investments and partnerships to capture the opportunities in digital production printing.
- We will leverage our account management infrastructure and global reach to create significant opportunities for ACS to expand its business worldwide.

### Securing Future Technology Leadership

- Through advancing our heritage of innovation, we are yielding a broad technology portfolio.
- We continue to capitalize on breakthrough ink technologies. We launched the new ColorQube™ product and, with this innovative offering, we are able to deliver affordable color to the market and further expand and leverage color growth.
- We continue to expand our Document Management Technology software and solutions to optimize the capabilities of our products and streamline customers’ processes.
- We will utilize our intellectual property and technology to enhance ACS’s BPO solutions.

### Optimizing Productivity and Infrastructure

- We continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our infrastructure through our cost-reduction programs.
- We are focused on optimizing our resources to support innovation and growth.
- We will apply the capabilities of both Xerox and ACS to further improve our combined cost efficiency.

### Acquisitions

During 2009, Global Imaging Systems, Inc. ("GIS") acquired ComDoc, Inc. This acquisition further strengthens our distribution capacity and expands GIS's coverage into four states, offering them access to more than 14,000 new customers.

In February 2010, we acquired Affiliated Computer Services, Inc. ACS is a premier provider of diversified business process outsourcing and information technology services and solutions to commercial and government clients worldwide in areas that include finance and accounting services, communications, transportation, human resources, healthcare, transaction processing and customer care. ACS's revenues for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009 were \$6.6 billion. Headquartered in Dallas, Texas, ACS's 78,000 employees support thousands of multinational corporations and government agencies in more than 100 countries and from about 425 locations.

This transformative acquisition allows Xerox to capitalize on rapidly emerging demands in the marketplace. Our customers are increasingly seeking service providers that offer a full range of solutions – from the management of print services to the management of work processes. As part of Xerox, ACS:

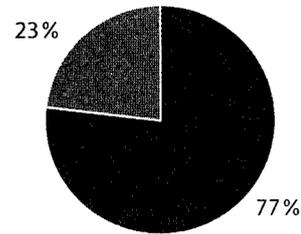
- Provides us with immediate scale and leadership in business process outsourcing, a market that is sized at approximately \$150 billion and growing at a rate of 5 percent per year.
- Increases our already strong operating cash flow.
- Strengthens our annuity-based business model. Through multi-year service contracts for business process outsourcing and document management, our recurring revenue will represent 80 percent of total revenue.
- Leverages the power of our brand, technology and our global reach, creating significant opportunities for us to expand ACS's business in markets outside of the U.S.
- Significantly enhances our revenue growth and operating margin.

### Business Model Fundamentals

**Our annuity-based business model yields strong and stable cash generation.**

Through our annuity-based business model, we drive significant cash generation and have a strong foundation upon which we can expand earnings.

### Revenue Stream



#### ■ 77% Post Sale

Approximately 77% of our revenue, post sale includes annuity-based revenue from maintenance, services, supplies and financing, as well as revenue from rentals and operating lease arrangements.

#### ■ 23% Equipment Sales

The remaining 23% of our revenue comes from equipment sales, from either lease arrangements that qualify as sales for accounting purposes or outright cash sales.

### Annuity Model

The fundamentals of our business rest upon an annuity model that drives significant post sale revenue and cash generation. Over 75 percent of our 2009 total revenue was post sale revenue that includes equipment maintenance and consumable supplies, among other elements. With the acquisition of ACS, our annuity model is further enhanced, and recurring revenue will represent over 80 percent of total revenue. Some of the key indicators of post sale revenue growth include:

- The number of page-producing machines in the field ("MIF"), which is impacted by the number of equipment installations and removals;
- Expanding the document management services we offer our customers;
- The mix of color pages, as color pages use more consumables per page than black-and-white; and
- Expanding our market, particularly within the digital production printing, is key to increasing pages and we have developed tools and resources to be the leader in this large market opportunity.

### Cash Generation

Our consistent strong cash flow from operations is driven by recurring revenues; this, along with modest capital investments, will enable us to pay down the debt associated with the ACS acquisition and continue to provide a return to shareholders through:

- Expanding through acquisitions our distribution and business process outsourcing capabilities;
- Buying back shares under our share repurchase program once debt leverage targets are met; and
- Maintaining our quarterly dividend.

### Expanded Earnings

We anticipate expanding our future earnings through:

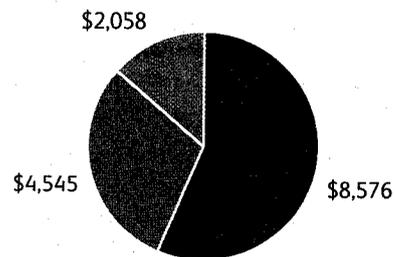
- Modest revenue growth;
- Driving cost efficiencies to balance gross profit and expense;
- Leveraging share repurchase; and
- Making accretive acquisitions.

### Segment Information

Our reportable segments are Production, Office and Other. We present operating segment financial information in Note 2 – Segment Reporting in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which we incorporate by reference here. We have a very broad and diverse base of customers by both geography and industry, ranging from SMB to graphic communications companies, governmental entities, educational institutions and large Fortune 1000 corporate accounts. None of our business segments depends upon a single customer, or a few customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are still evaluating and assessing the impact of the ACS acquisition on our internal organizational and reporting structure, as well as its related impact on our reportable segment disclosures. Accordingly, in the first quarter 2010, we currently expect to report ACS as a separate reportable segment pending completion of that evaluation and assessment.

### Revenues by Business Segment (in millions)



#### ■ \$8,576 Office

Our Office segment serves global, national and small to mid-size commercial customers, as well as government, education and other public sector customers.

#### ■ \$4,545 Production

Our Production segment provides high-end digital monochrome and color systems designed for customers in the graphic communications industry and for large enterprises.

#### ■ \$2,058 Other

Our Other segment primarily includes revenue from paper sales, wide-format systems, value-added services, and Global Imaging Systems network integration solutions and electronic presentation systems.

## Our Business

### Office

Xerox develops and manufactures a range of color and black-and-white multifunction printer/copier/fax products and document-related software solutions. Our Office segment serves global, national and small to mid-size commercial customers, as well as government, education and other public sector customers. Office systems and services, which include monochrome devices at speeds up to 95 ppm and color devices up to 85 ppm, include our family of ColorQube, WorkCentre® multifunction printers (“MFPs”) and Phaser® desktop printers and MFPs.

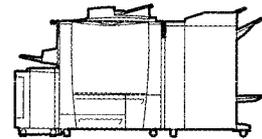
We offer a complete range of services and solutions in partnership with independent software partners that allow our customers to analyze, streamline, automate, secure and track their document workflows, which we then use to identify the most efficient, productive mix of office equipment, software and services for that business, helping to reduce the customer’s document-related costs.

In 2009, we continued to build on our position in the market by:

- Driving to a revenue leadership position in the combined color page printer and color MFP spaces. Revenue leadership is focused on both increasing unit share of color devices installed and growing the total number of color pages printed. Our goal is to accelerate the market trend toward color-centric printers and MFPs from mono-centric devices.
- Helping customers through our industry-leading MPS offering to reduce operational costs by up to 30 percent and get more out of the print infrastructure they’ve invested in.
- Enhancing our already strong color product portfolio, making color more affordable, easier to use, faster and more reliable while maintaining our leadership position in black-and-white. Key to our success was the extension of our unique solid ink value proposition into the growing A3 color workgroup MFP market space with the ColorQube 9200 series of MFPs.
- Expanding our channel reach and capacity to support the needs of the SMB market. This will increase our MIF and capture more pages, building the foundation for future post sale revenue growth.

The breadth of our product portfolio is unmatched. Our color-capable laser devices provide an attractive color entry point, our patented solid ink technology offers unmatched ease of use, vibrant color image quality and economic color run costs, and our top-of-the-line color laser products provide superior image quality coupled with industry-leading productivity and reliability. In 2009, we delivered a number of innovative products to the markets; following are a few examples:

### ColorQube™ 9201/9202/9203



- ColorQube 9201/9202/9203: A game-changer that brings Xerox’s solid ink technology upstream to the console (A3) workgroup color market. The ColorQube 9200 Series makes color affordable by dramatically reducing the cost of color with its Hybrid Color Plans. Cartridge-free solid ink technology is extremely easy to use, and with only one customer-replaceable unit, the ColorQube has 90 percent less waste and a 9 percent lower carbon footprint associated with it over life than a comparable laser MFP.
- Phaser 7500: This 35 ppm color laser printer allows small and mid-size workgroups to attain professional-quality features. Key features include improved print quality as a function of 1200 dpi, new “Color by Words” Xerox technology, a natural language technology enabling easy and intuitive color adjustments, enhanced media handling capabilities, and longer lives on customer-replaceable parts.
- WorkCentre 6400: The WC6400 is Xerox’s first desktop MFP that utilizes Xerox’s Smart Controller platform and supports Extensible Interface Platform, Xerox’s open platform allowing customization of applications on the MFP. Able to handle busy volumes with print speeds up to 32 ppm color/37 ppm mono, the WorkCentre 6400 also offers basic finishing, Print Around and ID Card Copy.

- WorkCentre 7425/7428/7435: This A3 workgroup color MFP platform utilizes HiQ LED technology and targets the sweet spot of the color market with speeds up to 35 ppm color and black-and-white. This series uses Xerox's Emulsion Aggregation ("EA") High-Gloss Toner, which allows for sharper 1200 x 2400 dpi image quality, and is extremely energy efficient – using less than 2 watts in sleep mode.
- Channel Managed Print Services: A suite of managed print service programs that helps channel partners manage their customers' printing infrastructure and reduce costs. Xerox's program is the first to offer channel partners the ability to manage their customers' entire fleet of printers and multifunction printers, no matter what the brand.
- Enterprise Print Services: A managed print services solution offering to help companies better manage documents across their global print infrastructure – from the office to the in-house print center to the virtual workplace.

## Production

We provide high-end digital monochrome and color systems designed for customers in the graphic communications industry and for large enterprises. These high-end devices enable digital on-demand printing, digital full-color printing and enterprise printing. We are the only manufacturer in the market that offers a complete family of cut-sheet monochrome production systems from 65 to 288 ppm, color production systems from 40 to 110 ppm and a complete line of continuous feed printers from 250 to 1,300 ppm. In addition, we offer a variety of pre-press and post-press options and the industry's broadest set of workflow software.

We continue to strengthen our leadership position in cut-sheet monochrome and color and expand our reach and share into continuous-feed monochrome and color building on the power of digital printing. Our digital production printing strategy complements the traditional offset market and continues to transform our industry. We are enabling print providers in graphic communications, service bureaus and large enterprises to profit and grow by meeting their customers' specific business needs with just-in-time, one-to-one and e-based services – rather than simply manufacturing a printed piece. Having the right business model<sup>SM</sup>, the right workflow<sup>SM</sup> and the right technology<sup>SM</sup> are fundamental to this transformation.

In 2009, we continued to build on our unmatched product breadth, world-class market and business development tools and integrated end-to-end applications.

## Right Business Model

Our commitment to our customers starts before technology is discussed and extends long after a solution is installed. It includes sharing resources, strategies and tools that will help our customers grow their businesses with digital printing.

- ProfitAccelerator<sup>®</sup>: This robust set of tools and programs designed to maximize our customers' investment in digital printing equipment expanded in 2009 and now includes more than 100 tools. It brings together Xerox's unparalleled experience and expertise, world-class resources and industry-leading support.
- Business Development Services: In direct response to customer demand, this initiative continues to provide both training and professional services to help print providers increase page volume and revenue.

## Right Workflow

Our FreeFlow<sup>®</sup> digital workflow is a collection of software technology solutions that our customers can use to improve all aspects of their processes, from content creation and management to production and fulfillment. Our digital technology, combined with total document solutions and services that enable personalization and printing on demand, delivers value that improves our customers' business results.

In 2009 we launched FreeFlow Process Manager<sup>®</sup> 8.0, which continues to further enhance our software solutions to drive productivity and accelerate time from job submission to print.

Through our industry-leading FreeFlow Digital Workflow collection and FreeFlow Print Server, we deliver three primary values to our customers, the ability to Connect, Control, and Enable. Our solutions:

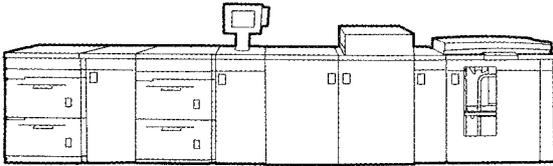
- Connect our customers to their customers 24/7, enabling them to be open for business around the clock.
- Control our customers' costs, environmental impacts and security. Automated workflows provide extensive productivity gains and greatly increase document integrity by eliminating manual processes.
- Enable new applications and new revenue streams such as photo books, secure event tickets and packaging.

## Our Business

### Right Technology

For more than two decades, we have delivered innovative technologies that have revolutionized the production printing industry. We continued to increase installations of our flagship Digital Color Production Presses. We are the industry leader in the number of pages produced on digital production color presses, with our flagship Xerox® iGen4® Digital Production Press, iGen3® Digital Production Press and DocuColor® Digital Presses. Worldwide, approximately 400 customers have installed two or more iGen presses to meet their increased demand. In 2009 we delivered a number of innovative products to the markets; following are a few examples:

### DocuColor® 7002/8002 Digital Presses



- Xerox® DocuColor 7002/8002: In August we launched both 70 and 80 ppm full-color production systems built off the very successful 7000AP/8000AP products. The new products utilize a new low-gloss toner formulation which provides a more matte or “offset-like” finish. We also incorporated the In-Line Spectrophotometer and Automated Color Quality Suite; these automation tools enable increased productivity and color quality. New finishing options including tape and e-bind solutions were also enabled on the new products.
- Xerox® Nuvera® 200 EA Perfecting Production System: In April we added to the Nuvera product portfolio with the Nuvera 200 Perfecting Production System. This product enhances the Xerox portfolio with another tandem architecture product positioned below the flagship Nuvera 288. Throughout the year we expanded the finishing capabilities of the entire Nuvera portfolio. We added an in-line binding solution, the GBC e-Bind 200, a new booklet maker from partner Plockmatic, the DBM5001 and an enhanced stacking solution, the Xerox® DS 3500 stacker. All of these finishing options are available on any Nuvera product.

- Xerox® Nuvera 100/120/144/200/288 MX Production Systems: In October we refreshed the entire magnetic ink character recognition (“MICR”) portfolio. We added MICR capability to the 200 and 288 products for the first time. Reliability and productivity improvements were made to the existing Nuvera 100/120/144 MX that include an upgrade to our FreeFlow Print Server hardware and software, and other system upgrades to the print engine.

### Other

The Other segment primarily includes revenue from paper sales, value-added services, wide-format systems, and GIS network integration solutions and electronic presentation systems.

We sell cut-sheet paper to our customers for use in their document processing products. The market for cut-sheet paper is highly competitive and revenues are significantly affected by pricing. Our strategy is to charge a premium over mill wholesale prices, which is adequate to cover our costs and the value we add as a distributor, as well as to provide unique products that enhance digital production printing and color output.

An increasingly important part of our offering is value-added services, which utilize our document industry knowledge and experience. Our value-added services deliver solutions that optimize our customers’ document output and infrastructure costs while streamlining, simplifying and digitizing their document-intensive business processes. Through our imaging centers, a company can scan and digitize documents to create secure, accessible and searchable online information archives, such as a library of car-rental contracts or construction blueprints. Often our value-added services solutions lead to larger managed print services contracts which include our equipment, supplies, service and labor. We report revenue from managed services contracts in the Production or Office segments. In 2009, the combined value-added services and managed print services revenue, including equipment, totaled \$3.5 billion.

In our wide-format systems business, we offer document processing products and devices designed to reproduce large engineering and architectural drawings up to three feet by four feet in size. In 2009 we launched:

- The Xerox® 6604 and 6605 Wide Format Printer: This printer continues our successful tradition in the computer-aided design environment with its unsurpassed ease of operation and benchmark image quality. This new product includes a full-color scanner and new user-friendly interface for ease of operation.

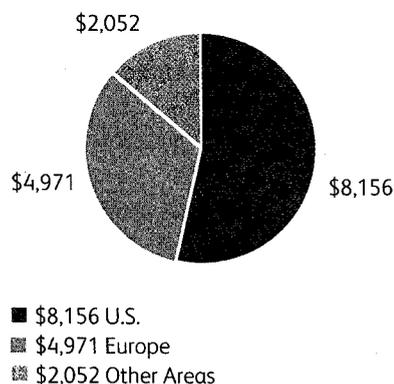
## Revenue

We sell the majority of our products and services under bundled lease arrangements, in which our customers pay a monthly amount for the equipment, maintenance, services, supplies and financing over the course of the lease agreement. These arrangements are beneficial to our customers and to us since, in addition to customers receiving a bundled offering, these arrangements allow us to maintain the customer relationship for future sales of equipment and services.

We analyze these arrangements to determine whether the equipment component meets certain accounting requirements such that the equipment fair value should be recorded as a sale at lease inception, that is, a sales-type lease. We allocate the remaining portion of the monthly minimum payments to the various elements of the lease based on fair value – service, maintenance, supplies and financing – that we generally recognize over the term of the lease agreement, and that we report as “post sale revenue.” In those arrangements that do not qualify as sales-type leases, we recognize revenue over the term of the lease agreement, whether rental or operating lease, and report it in post sale revenue. Our accounting policies for revenue recognition for leases and bundled arrangements are included in Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Consolidated Financial Statements in this 2009 Annual Report.

### Revenues by Geography

(in millions)



Revenues by geography are based on the location of the unit reporting the revenue and includes exports sales. Approximately 50% of our revenue is generated from customers outside the U.S.

## Research and Development

**Creating the future today by pioneering high-impact technologies that enable us to lead in our core markets and to create future markets for Xerox.**

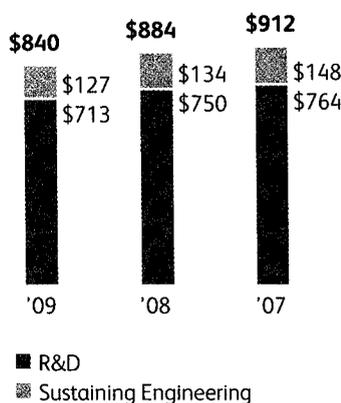
Investment in R&D is critical for competitiveness in our fast-paced markets. More than two-thirds of our equipment sales are from products launched during the past two years. Research activities are conducted in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia – often in collaboration with Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd. (“Fuji Xerox”).

Our R&D drives innovation and customer value by:

- Creating new differentiated products and services;
- Enabling cost competitiveness through continuous and disruptive innovation for products and services;
- Enabling new ways to serve customers;
- Creating new business opportunities that drive future growth and reach new customers; and
- Creating sustainable/green products, solutions and services.

### RD&E Expenses

(in millions)



Fuji Xerox invested \$796 million in R&D in 2009, \$788 million in 2008 and \$672 million in 2007.

## Our Business

To ensure our success, we have aligned our R&D investment portfolio with our growth initiatives of accelerating the transition to color, enhancing customer value by building on our services leadership and by strengthening our leadership in digital production printing. The decrease in RD&E spending for 2009 reflects our successful integration of the Production and Office development and engineering infrastructure, which optimizes platform development and time to market. 2009 R&D spending focused primarily on the development of high-end communication solutions in digital production printing, extending our enterprise product portfolio for more-affordable color and supporting a new generation of workplace solutions, expanding our services offerings and delivering lower-cost platforms and customer productivity enablers. With our R&D investments we have continued to expand the capability of the Xerox® iGen family with both higher throughput and image quality and high-value solutions to deliver customized and 1:1 marketing materials. We have also extended the market reach of our proprietary solid ink technology through the ColorQube family of products that offer breakthrough running cost for workgroup color applications. Coupled with our Extensible Interface Platform, Xerox multifunction devices can now help our customers streamline document workflows, integrating paper-based documents into their enterprise applications. Sustaining engineering expenses, which are the hardware engineering and software development costs we incur after we launch a product, are included in our RD&E expenses.

### Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

Xerox and its subsidiaries were awarded 706 U.S. utility patents in 2009. On that basis, we would have ranked 24th on the list of companies that were awarded the most U.S. patents during the year. Including our research partner Fuji Xerox, we were awarded over 1,130 U.S. utility patents in 2009. Our patent portfolio evolves as new patents are awarded to us and as older patents expire. As of December 31, 2009, we held approximately 9,437 design and utility U.S. patents. These patents expire at various dates up to 20 years or more from their original filing dates. While we believe that our portfolio of patents and applications has value, in general no single patent is essential to our business or any individual segment. In addition, any of our proprietary rights could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented or may not provide significant competitive advantages.

In the U.S., we are party to numerous patent-licensing agreements and, in a majority of them, we license or assign our patents to others, in return for revenue and/or access to their patents. Most patent licenses expire concurrently with the expiration of the last patent identified in the license. In 2009, we added 10 new agreements to our portfolio of patent-licensing and sale agreements, and Xerox and its subsidiaries were licensor or seller in seven of the agreements. We are also a party to a number of cross-licensing agreements with companies that hold substantial patent portfolios, including Canon, Microsoft, IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Océ, Sharp, Samsung and Seiko Epson. These agreements vary in subject matter, scope, compensation, significance and time.

In the U.S., we own approximately 502 trademarks, either registered or applied for. These trademarks have a perpetual life, subject to renewal every 10 years. We vigorously enforce and protect our trademarks.

### Marketing and Distribution

**Our brand is a valuable resource and continues to be ranked among the top percentile of the most valuable global brands.**

We manage our business based on the principal business segments described earlier. However, we have organized the marketing, selling and distribution of our products and solutions according to geography and channel type. We sell our products and solutions directly to customers through our worldwide sales force and through a network of independent agents, dealers, value-added resellers, systems integrators and the Web. In the U.S., GIS continues to expand its network of office technology suppliers to serve an ever-expanding base of small and medium-size businesses. We utilize our direct sales force to address our customers' more advanced technology, solutions and services requirements, and use cost-effective indirect distribution channels for our basic product offerings.

In large enterprises, we follow a services-led approach that enables us to address two basic challenges facing large enterprises:

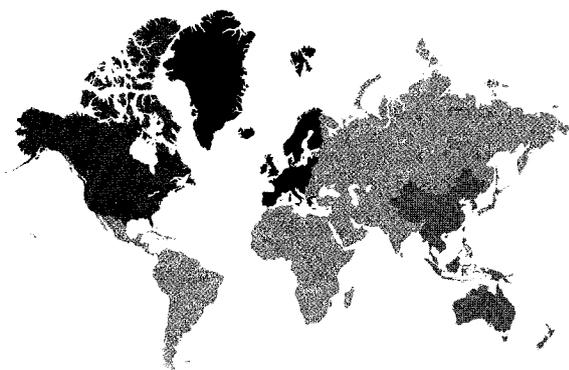
- How to optimize infrastructure to be both cost effective and globally consistent.
- How to improve the value proposition and communication with their customers.

In response to these needs, we offer a go-to-market approach that leads with the largest direct sales and service delivery force in the industry available in a globally consistent manner. This can range from hardware, software or services in whatever combination is necessary to meet the needs of that customer.

We market our Phaser line of color and monochrome laser-class and solid ink printers primarily through office information technology resellers, who typically access our products through distributors. We continue to expand our distribution partnerships in North America through additional information technology resellers and by enhancing our network of independent agents. We also continued to increase product offerings available through a two-tiered distribution model in Europe and developing markets.

**We operate in over 160 countries worldwide.**

We provide the industry's broadest portfolio of document technology, services and software, and the most diverse array of business process and IT outsourcing support through a variety of distribution channels around the world.



■ **North American Operations**

North American Operations includes the United States and Canada.

■ **Xerox Europe**

Xerox Europe covers 17 countries across Europe.

■ **Developing Markets**

Developing Markets supports more than 130 countries.

■ **Fuji Xerox**

Fuji Xerox, an unconsolidated entity of which we own 25%, develops, manufactures and distributes document management systems, supplies and services.

Our reselling relationship with key partners contributed to our market coverage expansion and new business penetration. Through our global reseller alliance with FujiFilm, we distribute our production products and solutions to graphic communications customers, as well as photo specialty markets spanning retail, professional labs and centralized processing center businesses. In 2009, we signed additional country-level contracts with FujiFilm Graphics Systems in Europe and developing markets to extend Xerox digital production systems reach to new commercial print customers and prospects. We continue to use alliances to integrate "best-in-class" information technologies and services to deliver improved workflow, color management and document output management, enabling our customers to accelerate profitable revenue growth in their businesses. Through the world-class Xerox Business Partner Program we are able to deliver an extensive portfolio of products and end-to-end solutions which streamline our customers' workflows, enabling them to reduce costs, improve operational efficiencies and drive new business opportunities.

In Europe, Africa, the Middle East, India and parts of Asia, we distribute our products through Xerox Limited, a company established under the laws of England, and related non-U.S. companies. Xerox Limited enters into distribution agreements with unaffiliated third parties to provide distribution of our products in many of the countries located in these regions, and previously entered into agreements with unaffiliated third parties providing distribution of our products in Iran, Sudan and Syria. Iran, Sudan and Syria, among others, have been designated as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. Department of State and are subject to U.S. economic sanctions. We maintain an export and sanctions compliance program and believe that we have been and are in compliance with U.S. laws and government regulations for these countries. We have no assets, liabilities or operations in these countries other than liabilities under the distribution agreements. After observing required prior notice periods, Xerox Limited terminated its distribution agreements with distributors servicing Sudan and Syria in August 2006 and terminated its distribution agreement with the distributor servicing Iran in December 2006. Now, Xerox only has legacy obligations to third parties, such as providing spare parts and supplies to these third parties. In 2009, total Xerox revenues of \$15.2 billion included approximately \$2.6 million attributable to Iran and less than \$0.2 million attributable to Sudan and Syria.

### Competition

Although we encounter aggressive competition in all areas of our business, we are the leader or among the leaders in each of our principal business segments. Our competitors range from large international companies to relatively small firms. We compete on the basis of technology, performance, price, quality, reliability, brand, distribution, and customer service and support. To remain competitive we invest in and develop new products and services and continually improve our existing offerings. Our key competitors include Canon, Ricoh, Hewlett-Packard and, in certain areas of the business, Pitney Bowes, Kodak, Océ, Konica Minolta and Lexmark. With the acquisition of ACS, we will now also compete with a variety of business process outsourcing companies, as well as in-house departments performing the functions that we are seeking to outsource. These competitors can include large multi-national corporations, accounting or consulting companies, smaller niche service providers and offshore service providers in low-cost locations. We believe that our brand recognition, reputation for our business process and document management knowledge and expertise, innovative technology, service, breadth of product offerings, global distribution channels, customer relationships and large customer base are important competitive advantages. We and our competitors continue to develop and market new and innovative products at competitive prices and, at any given time, we may set new market standards for quality, speed and function.

**Globally, we have 130,000 direct employees including ACS.** We have over 8,000 sales professionals, over 12,500 technical service employees and over 46,000 employees serving our customers through on-site operations or off-site delivery centers. In addition, we distribute our technology through over 6,500 Agents and Concessionaires and over 10,000 Resellers.



### Service

As of December 31, 2009, we had a worldwide service force of approximately 12,500 employees and an extensive variable contract service force. We continue to expand our use of cost-effective remote service technology for basic product offerings while utilizing our direct service force and a variable contract service force to address customers' more advanced technology requirements. The increasing use of a variable contract service force is consistent with our strategy to reduce fixed service costs while maintaining high-quality levels of service. We believe that our service force represents a significant competitive advantage because it is continually trained on our products and its diagnostic equipment is state-of-the-art. We offer service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in major metropolitan areas around the world, providing a consistent and superior level of service worldwide.

### Customer Financing

We finance a large portion of customer purchases of Xerox equipment through our bundled lease arrangements. We believe that financing facilitates customer acquisition of Xerox technology and enhances our value proposition while providing Xerox a profitable revenue stream and an attractive gross margin that provides us a reasonable return on our investment in this business.

As a result of our customer financing program, we benefit by gaining in-depth knowledge of the products being leased and a deep understanding of the customer base and their use of our technology. This knowledge allows us to effectively manage the credit and residual value risk normally associated with financing. Our financing risk is further mitigated because a majority of our lease contracts are non-cancelable and include cancellation penalties approximately equal to the full value of the lease receivables.

Because our lease contracts permit customers to pay for equipment over time rather than at the date of installation, we maintain a certain level of debt to support our investment in these lease contracts. We fund our customer financing activity through a combination of cash generated from operations, cash on hand, proceeds from capital market offerings and borrowings under bank credit facilities. At December 31, 2009 we had \$7.0 billion of finance receivables and \$0.6 billion of equipment on operating leases, or Total Finance assets of \$7.6 billion. We maintain an assumed 7:1 leverage ratio of debt to equity as compared to our Finance assets and therefore a significant portion of our \$9.3 billion of debt is associated with our financing business.

## Manufacturing and Supply

Our manufacturing and distribution facilities are located around the world. The company's largest manufacturing site is in Webster, New York, where we make fusers, photoreceptors, Xerox® iGen and Nuvera systems, components, consumables and other products. Additionally we have an EA Toner plant located in Webster, New York, which was built in 2007. Our remaining primary manufacturing operations are located in: Dundalk, Ireland, for our high-end production products and consumables; and Wilsonville, Oregon, for solid ink products, consumable supplies and components for our Office segment products. We also have a major facility in Venray, Netherlands, which handles supplies manufacturing and supply chain management for the Eastern Hemisphere.

We are currently in the third year of a master supply agreement with Flextronics, a global electronics manufacturing services company, to outsource portions of manufacturing for our Office segment. The agreement has a three-year term, with two additional one-year extension periods at our option. Our inventory purchases from Flextronics currently represent approximately 20 percent of our overall worldwide inventory procurement and production. Pricing for inventory sourced through Flextronics is generally market-based. We have agreed to purchase from Flextronics some products and consumables within specified product families, although we do have the ability to source product from other suppliers without penalty to the extent needed. Flextronics is required to acquire inventory based on our forecasted requirements and must maintain sufficient manufacturing capacity to satisfy these requirements. Under certain circumstances, we may become obligated to purchase inventory that remains unused for more than 180 days, becomes obsolete or remains unused on the termination of the supply agreement. If Flextronics were unable to continue to supply product, it would not result in a material disruption to our business, because Flextronics primarily provides contract assembly labor and we continue to manage the inbound sourcing and supply chain management of raw materials and sub-assembly parts. In addition, we own the tooling and technology that Flextronics currently uses to produce our products; there are a number of alternative suppliers that could replace the contract assembly labor Flextronics provides and we have business resumption plans in place for Flextronics and other similar suppliers.

We acquire other office products from various third parties in order to increase the breadth of our product portfolio and meet channel requirements. We have arrangements with Fuji Xerox under which we purchase and sell products, some of which are the result of mutual research and development arrangements. Refer to Note 7 – Investments in Affiliates, at Equity in the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2009 Annual Report for additional information regarding our relationship with Fuji Xerox.

## Fuji Xerox

Fuji Xerox is an unconsolidated entity in which we currently own a 25 percent interest and FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation ("FujiFilm") owns a 75 percent interest. Fuji Xerox develops, manufactures and distributes document processing products in Japan, China, Hong Kong, other areas of the Pacific Rim, Australia and New Zealand. We retain significant rights as a minority shareholder. Our technology licensing agreements with Fuji Xerox ensure that the two companies retain uninterrupted access to each other's portfolio of patents, technology and products.

## International Operations

We are incorporating by reference the financial measures by geographical area for 2009, 2008 and 2007 that are included in Note 2 – Segment Reporting in the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2009 Annual Report. See also the risk factors entitled "Our business, results of operations and financial condition may be negatively impacted by economic conditions abroad, including fluctuating foreign currencies and shifting regulatory schemes" in Part 1, Item 1A of Form 10-K.

## Backlog

We believe that backlog, or the value of unfilled orders, is not a meaningful indicator of future business prospects because of the significant proportion of our revenue that follows equipment installation, the large volume of products we deliver from shelf inventories and the shortening of product life cycles.

## Seasonality

Our revenues are affected by such factors as the introduction of new products, the length of sales cycles and the seasonality of technology purchases. As a result, our operating results are difficult to predict. These factors have historically resulted in lower revenue in the first quarter than in the immediately preceding fourth quarter.

## Other Information

Xerox is a New York corporation, organized in 1906, and our principal executive offices are located at 45 Glover Avenue, P.O. Box 4505, Norwalk, Connecticut 06856-4505.

Our telephone number is (203) 968-3000.

On the Investor Information section of our Internet website, you will find our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports. We make these documents available as soon as we can after we have filed them with, or furnished them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our Internet address is [www.xerox.com](http://www.xerox.com).

# Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of Xerox Corporation. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

Throughout this document, references to "we," "our," the "Company" and "Xerox" refer to Xerox Corporation and its subsidiaries. References to "Xerox Corporation" refer to the stand-alone parent company and do not include its subsidiaries.

## Executive Overview

We are a technology and services enterprise and a leader in the global document market. We develop, manufacture, market, service and finance the industry's broadest portfolio of document equipment, software, solutions and services. The global document market continues to see significant trends toward color, enterprise print services and electronic document management. Our broad portfolio of production, office and service offerings provide value to our customers and enable Xerox to lead and grow in the \$132 billion market we serve.

In 2009, we agreed to acquire Affiliated Computer Services, Inc. ("ACS"). The acquisition was completed in February 2010. This acquisition transforms us into the world's leading enterprise for business process and document management and accelerates our growth in an expanding market. ACS is one of the largest providers of business process outsourcing ("BPO") and information technology ("IT") services and solutions to commercial and government clients worldwide. ACS's revenues for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009 were \$6.6 billion and they employed 78,000 people and operated in over 100 countries. With the acquisition of ACS we have greatly expanded our market opportunity. The BPO market is estimated at \$150 billion and the ITO market is estimated at \$250 billion.

Our business strategy is built upon an annuity model that yields consistent, strong cash flow, expanded earnings and enables us to provide good returns to shareholders. The majority of our revenue (supplies, service, paper, outsourcing, rentals and financing) is recurring, which we collectively refer to as post sale revenue. This recurring revenue provides a significant degree of stability to our revenue, profits and cash flow.

Post sale revenue currently represents more than 75 percent of the Company's revenue and is driven by the amount of equipment installed at customer locations and the utilization of that equipment. As such, our critical success factors include equipment installations, which stabilize and grow our installed base of equipment at customer locations, page volume growth and higher revenue per page. Key drivers to increase equipment installations, usage and associated post sale revenue include the following:

- Accelerate transition to color
- Build on services leadership
- Strengthening our leadership in digital production printing.

The transition to color is a primary driver to improve revenue per page, as color documents typically require significantly more toner coverage per page than traditional black-and-white printing. We have the broadest color portfolio in the industry and leading technologies. Our growing services business helps customers reduce their costs. We lead the industry with end-to-end managed print services. Lastly, we continue to create new market opportunities with digital printing as a complement to traditional offset printing.

We operate in a global business environment, serving a wide range of customers, with about 50 percent of our revenue generated from customers outside the U.S. Our markets are competitive. Customers are demanding document services such as assessment consulting, managed print services, imaging and hosting, and document-intensive business process improvements. Additionally, our customers demand improved technology solutions, such as the ability to print offset-quality color documents on-demand; improved product functionality, such as the ability to print, copy, fax and scan from a single device; and lower prices for the same functionality.

Accretive acquisitions and expanded distribution to drive organic growth are also key elements of our business strategy. In addition to the ACS acquisition, in 2009 Global Imaging Systems, Inc. ("GIS") acquired ComDoc, Inc. ("ComDoc"), one of the larger independent dealers in the U.S., expanding coverage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia.

## Financial Overview

Although we began to see some improvements in our markets in the fourth quarter 2009, we faced significant external challenges in 2009 including:

- A worldwide recession driving down demand and volumes;
- A credit market crisis impacting access, rates and creating liquidity pressures on our channels and customers; and
- The negative effects of currency changes on our revenue and costs.

## Management's Discussion

The overall slowdown in business activity reduced print volumes, especially in heavily document-driven processes, and our customers, in an effort to manage costs, are delaying spending on technology upgrades until there are stronger signs of economic improvement. The weak economies in developing markets, like Russia and Eurasia, where access to credit is still quite limited, also impacted our revenues. We reacted to these challenges by prioritizing cash generation and taking actions on cost and expense to help mitigate the effects of lower revenue.

The following is a summary of key 2009 highlights:

- Delivered strong operating cash flow and reduced spending;
- Operational performance continues to improve sequentially;
- Competitive position strengthened through innovative technology and industry-leading Managed Print Services offering; and
- ACS acquisition opens new market opportunities and strengthens financial position.

Total revenue of \$15,179 million for 2009 declined 14% from the prior year, including a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency. Equipment sales of \$3,550 million for 2009 decreased 24% from the prior year, primarily reflecting the continued industry-wide slowdown in technology spending. Post sale revenue of \$11,629 million for 2009 was down 10% from the prior year, primarily reflecting lower supplies revenue as distributors maintained lower inventory levels and businesses implemented their own cost-cutting measures.

The benefits from restructuring and operational cost improvements helped to relieve the pressure from revenue declines. Gross margins of 39.7% for 2009 increased 0.8-percentage points from the prior year despite the continued effect of higher product costs due to the strength of the Japanese Yen. Selling, administrative and general expenses ("SAG") for 2009 declined \$385 million, reflecting favorable currency, the benefits from restructuring and operational cost improvements, partially offset by increased bad debt expense.

Cash flows from operations of \$2,208 million in 2009 were primarily driven by working capital improvements. Cash used in investing activities of \$343 million reflected well-controlled capital expenditures of \$193 million, as well as \$145 million for GIS's acquisition of ComDoc in the first quarter of 2009.

We continue to maintain debt levels primarily to support our customer financing operations and, at the end of 2009, to fund the ACS acquisition. Total Debt at December 31, 2009 of \$9,264 million increased \$880 million from the prior year as net debt repayments of approximately \$1.8 billion were more than offset by the issuance of \$2,750 million in Senior Notes. Our 2009 public offerings included \$750 million of Senior Notes issued in May and \$2.0 billion of Senior Notes issued in December. The net proceeds from the December Senior Notes offering were used in connection with the acquisition of ACS. We finished the year with cash and cash equivalents of \$3,799 billion, which included funds subsequently used for the acquisition of ACS.

Our 2010 priorities include:

- Effective ACS transition, including synergies capture;
- Grow revenue and maintain leadership in innovation;
- Continue to aggressively manage spending and resize our cost base to align to current revenues; and
- Drive operating cash flow and achieve debt reduction goals.

Our 2010 balance sheet and cash flow strategy includes: sustaining our working capital improvements; maintaining our investment-grade credit ratings; achieving an optimal cost of capital; and effectively deploying cash to deliver and maximize shareholder value through acquisitions and dividends. Our strategy also includes appropriately leveraging our financing assets (finance receivables and equipment on operating leases).

### Currency Impacts

To understand the trends in our business, we believe that it is helpful to analyze the impact of changes in the translation of foreign currencies into U.S. Dollars on revenues and expenses. We refer to this analysis as "currency impact" or "the impact from currency." Revenues and expenses from our developing markets are analyzed at actual exchange rates for all periods presented, since these countries generally have volatile currency and inflationary environments, and our operations in these countries have historically implemented pricing actions to recover the impact of inflation and devaluation. We do not hedge the translation effect of revenues or expenses denominated in currencies where the local currency is the functional currency.

Approximately 50% of our consolidated revenues are derived from operations outside of the United States where the U.S. Dollar is not the functional currency. When compared with the average of the major European currencies and Canadian Dollar on a revenue-weighted basis, the U.S. Dollar was 7% stronger in 2009 and 3% weaker in 2008, each compared to the prior year. As a result, the foreign currency translation impact on revenue was a 3% detriment in 2009 and a 1% benefit in 2008.

# Management's Discussion

## Summary Results

### Revenue

Revenues for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			Percent Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
Equipment sales	\$ 3,550	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,753	(24)%	(2)%
Post sale revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	11,629	12,929	12,475	(10)%	4%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 15,179</b>	<b>\$ 17,608</b>	<b>\$ 17,228</b>	<b>(14)%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Reconciliation to Consolidated Statements of Income</b>					
Sales	\$ 6,646	\$ 8,325	\$ 8,192		
Less: Supplies, paper and other sales	(3,096)	(3,646)	(3,439)		
<b>Equipment Sales</b>	<b>\$ 3,550</b>	<b>\$ 4,679</b>	<b>\$ 4,753</b>		
Service, outsourcing and rentals	\$ 7,820	\$ 8,485	\$ 8,214		
Finance income	713	798	822		
Add: Supplies, paper and other sales	3,096	3,646	3,439		
<b>Post Sale Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 11,629</b>	<b>\$ 12,929</b>	<b>\$ 12,475</b>		
<b>Memo: Color<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 5,972</b>	<b>\$ 6,669</b>	<b>\$ 6,356</b>	<b>(10)%</b>	<b>5%</b>

### Revenue 2009

Revenue decreased 14% compared to the prior year, including a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency. Although moderating in the fourth quarter 2009, worldwide economic weakness negatively impacted our major market segments during the year. Total revenues included the following:

- 10% decrease in post sale revenue including a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency. The components of post sale revenue decreased as follows:
  - 8% decrease in service, outsourcing and rentals revenue to \$7,820 million, reflecting a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency and an overall decline in page volume. Total digital pages declined 6% despite an increase in color pages of 10%.
  - Supplies, paper and other sales of \$3,096 million decreased 15% due primarily to currency, which had a 2-percentage point negative impact, and declines in channel supplies purchases, including lower purchases within developing markets, and lower paper sales.
- 24% decrease in equipment sales revenue, including a 1-percentage point negative impact from currency. The overall decline in install activity was the primary driver, along with price declines of approximately 5% across the Production and Office segments.
- 10% decrease in color revenue<sup>(2)</sup> including a 2-percentage point negative impact from currency. Color revenue of \$5,972 million in 2009 comprised 43% of total revenue, excluding GIS,<sup>(3)</sup> compared to 41% in 2008 reflecting:

- 5% decrease in color post sale revenue including a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency. The decline was partially driven by lower channel color printer supplies purchases. Color represented 40% and 37% of post sale revenue in 2009 and 2008, excluding GIS,<sup>(3)</sup> respectively.
- 22% decrease in color equipment sales revenue including a 2-percentage point negative impact from currency and lower installs driven by the impact of the economic environment. Color sales represented 53% and 50% of total equipment sales in 2009 and 2008, excluding GIS,<sup>(3)</sup> respectively.
- 10%<sup>(4)</sup> growth in color pages. Color pages<sup>(4)</sup> represented 21% and 18% of total pages in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### Revenue 2008

Revenue increased 2% compared to the prior year and was flat when including GIS in our 2007 results.<sup>(5)</sup> Currency had a 1-percentage point positive impact on total revenues. Total revenues included the following:

- 4% increase in post sale revenue, or 2% including GIS in our 2007 results.<sup>(5)</sup> This included a 1-percentage point benefit from currency. Growth in GIS, color products and document management services offset the declines in high-volume black-and-white printing systems, black-and-white multifunction devices and light lens product revenue. The components of post sale revenue increased as follows:
  - 3% increase in service, outsourcing and rentals revenue to \$8,485 million reflected the full-year inclusion of GIS and growth in document management services.
  - Supplies, paper and other sales of \$3,646 million grew 6% year-over-year due to the full-year inclusion of GIS, as well as growth in color supplies and paper sales.

# Management's Discussion

- 2% decrease in equipment sales revenue. There was no impact from currency on equipment sales revenue. When including GIS in our 2007 results,<sup>(1)</sup> equipment sales revenue decreased 5%, with a 1-percentage point benefit from currency. Overall price declines of between 5%–10%, as well as product mix, more than offset overall growth in install activity.
- 5% growth in color revenue.<sup>(2)</sup> Color revenue of \$6,669 million in 2008 represented 41% of total revenue, excluding GIS,<sup>(3)</sup> compared to 39% in 2007, reflecting:
  - 10% growth in color post sale revenue to \$4,590 million. Color post sale revenue represented 37% and 35% of post sale revenue in 2008 and 2007, respectively.<sup>(3)</sup>
  - Color equipment sales revenue declined 4% to \$2,079 million. Color equipment sales represented 50% of total equipment sales in 2008 and 2007, respectively.<sup>(3)</sup>
  - 24%<sup>(4)</sup> growth in color pages. Color pages<sup>(4)</sup> represented 18% and 12% of total pages in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

<sup>(1)</sup> Post sale revenue is largely a function of the equipment placed at customer locations, the volume of prints and copies that our customers make on that equipment, the mix of color pages and associated services.

<sup>(2)</sup> Color revenues represent a subset of total revenue and excludes the impact of GIS's revenues.

<sup>(3)</sup> As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, total color, color post sale and color equipment sales revenues comprised 39%, 37% and 46%; and 38%, 36% and 44%, respectively, if calculated on total, total post sale, and total equipment sales revenues, including GIS. GIS is excluded from the color information presented because the breakout of the information required to make this computation for all periods is not available.

<sup>(4)</sup> Pages include estimates for developing markets, GIS and printers.

<sup>(5)</sup> The percentage point impacts from GIS reflect the revenue growth year-over-year after including GIS's results for 2007 on a pro forma basis. We acquired GIS in May 2007. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for an explanation of this non-GAAP measure.

## Net Income

Net income and diluted earnings per share for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	2009	2008	2007
Net income attributable to Xerox	\$ 485	\$ 230	\$ 1,135
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.55	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.19

### Net Income 2009

Net income attributable to Xerox of \$485 million, or \$0.55 per diluted share, included the following:

- A \$49 million after-tax (\$72 million pre-tax) charge, or \$0.06 per diluted share, related to costs associated with the acquisition of ACS.
- A charge of \$46 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, for our share of Fuji Xerox's after-tax restructuring charge.

### Net Income 2008

Net income of \$230 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share, included the following:

- \$491 million after-tax charges (\$774 million pre-tax) associated with securities-related litigation matters, as well as other probable litigation-related losses, including \$36 million for the Brazilian labor-related contingencies.

- \$292 million after-tax charge (\$426 million pre-tax) for the second, third and fourth quarter 2008 restructuring and asset impairment actions.
- \$24 million after-tax charge (\$39 million pre-tax) for an Office product line equipment write-off.
- \$41 million income tax benefit from the settlement of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits.

## Application of Critical Accounting Policies

In preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements and accounting for the underlying transactions and balances, we apply various accounting policies. Senior management has discussed the development and selection of the critical accounting policies, estimates and related disclosures included herein with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. We consider the policies discussed below as critical to understanding our Consolidated Financial Statements, as their application places the most significant demands on management's judgment, since financial reporting results rely on estimates of the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. In instances where different estimates could have reasonably been used, we disclosed the impact of these different estimates on our operations. In certain instances, like revenue recognition for leases, the accounting rules are prescriptive; therefore, it would not have been possible to reasonably use different estimates. Changes in assumptions and estimates are reflected in the period in which they occur. The impact of such changes could be material to our results of operations and financial condition in any quarterly or annual period.

Specific risks associated with these critical accounting policies are discussed throughout the MD&A, where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion of the application of these and other accounting policies, refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Revenue Recognition for Leases

Our accounting for leases involves specific determinations under applicable lease accounting standards, which often involve complex and prescriptive provisions. These provisions affect the timing of revenue recognition for our equipment. If a lease qualifies as a sales-type capital lease, equipment revenue is recognized upon delivery or installation of the equipment as sale revenue as opposed to ratably over the lease term. The critical elements that we consider with respect to our lease accounting are the determination of the economic life and the fair value of equipment, including the residual value. For purposes of determining the economic life, we consider the most objective measure to be the original contract term, since most equipment is returned by lessees at or near the end of the contracted term. The economic life of most of our products is five years, since this represents the most frequent contractual lease term for our principal products and only a small percentage of our leases are for original terms longer than five years. There is no significant after-market for our used equipment. We believe five years is representative of the period during which the equipment is expected to be economically usable, with normal service, for the purpose for which it is intended.

## Management's Discussion

### Revenue Recognition Under Bundled Arrangements

We sell the majority of our products and services under bundled lease arrangements, which typically include equipment, service, supplies and financing components for which the customer pays a single negotiated monthly fixed price for all elements over the contractual lease term. Typically these arrangements include an incremental, variable component for page volumes in excess of contractual page volume minimums, which are often expressed in terms of price per page. Revenues under these arrangements are allocated, considering the relative fair values of the lease and non-lease deliverables included in the bundled arrangement, based upon the estimated relative fair values of each element. Lease deliverables include maintenance and executory costs, equipment and financing, while non-lease deliverables generally consist of supplies and non-maintenance services. Our revenue allocation for lease deliverables begins by allocating revenues to the maintenance and executory costs plus profit thereon. The remaining amounts are allocated to the equipment and financing elements. We perform analyses of available verifiable objective evidence of equipment fair value based on cash selling prices during the applicable period. The cash selling prices are compared to the range of values included in our lease accounting systems. The range of cash selling prices must be reasonably consistent with the lease selling prices, taking into account residual values, in order for us to determine that such lease prices are indicative of fair value.

Our pricing interest rates, which are used in determining customer payments, are developed based upon a variety of factors including local prevailing rates in the marketplace and the customer's credit history, industry and credit class. We reassess our pricing interest rates quarterly based on changes in the local prevailing rates in the marketplace. These interest rates have been generally adjusted if the rates vary by 25 basis points or more, cumulatively, from the last rate in effect. The pricing interest rates generally equal the implicit rates within the leases, as corroborated by our comparisons of cash to lease selling prices.

### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Credit Losses

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon customer payment history and current creditworthiness. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that have been identified. We cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience credit loss rates similar to those we have experienced in the past. Measurement of such losses requires consideration of historical loss experience, including the need to adjust for current conditions, and judgments about the probable effects of relevant observable data, including present economic conditions such as delinquency rates and financial health of specific customers. We recorded bad debt provisions of \$291 million, \$188 million and \$134 million in SAG expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Historically, the majority of the bad debt provision relates to our finance receivables portfolio. This provision is inherently more difficult to estimate than the provision for trade accounts receivable because the underlying lease portfolio has an average maturity, at any time, of approximately two to three years and contains past-due billed amounts, as well as unbilled amounts. The estimated credit quality of any given customer and class of customer or geographic location can significantly change during the life of the portfolio. We consider all available information in our quarterly assessments of the adequacy of the provision for doubtful accounts.

The current economic environment has increased the risk of non-collection of receivables. We have accordingly considered this increased risk in the evaluation and assessment of our allowance for doubtful accounts at year-end. Bad debt provisions increased by \$103 million in 2009 and reserves as a percentage of trade and finance receivables increased to 4.1% at December 31, 2009 as compared to 3.4% at December 31, 2008. However, collection risk is somewhat mitigated by the fact that our receivables are fairly well dispersed among a diverse customer base both in size and geography. Days sales outstanding improved slightly year-over-year. In addition, accounts receivable balances greater than 90 days outstanding were about 12% of total gross accounts receivables at December 31, 2009, which was relatively flat as compared to the prior year. However, we continue to assess our receivable portfolio in light of the current economic environment and its impact on our estimation of the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

As discussed above, in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, we estimated our provision for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and customer-specific collection issues. This methodology has been consistently applied for all periods presented. During the five-year period ended December 31, 2009, our reserve for doubtful accounts ranged from 3.0% to 4.1% of gross receivables. Holding all other assumptions constant, a 1-percentage point increase or decrease in the reserve from the December 31, 2009 rate of 4.1% would change the 2009 provision by approximately \$91 million.

### Pension and Post-retirement Benefit Plan Assumptions

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans in various forms in several countries covering substantially all employees who meet eligibility requirements. Post-retirement benefit plans cover primarily U.S. employees for retirement medical costs. Several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events are used in calculating the expense, liability and asset values related to our pension and post-retirement benefit plans. These factors include assumptions we make about the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, rate of increase in healthcare costs, the rate of future compensation increases and mortality. Differences between these assumptions and actual experiences are reported as net actuarial gains and losses and are subject to amortization to net periodic pension cost, generally over the average remaining service lives of the employees participating in the pension plan.

## Management's Discussion

Cumulative actuarial losses for our pension plans of \$1.8 billion as of December 31, 2009 were flat as compared to December 31, 2008. Positive returns on plan assets in 2009 as compared to expected returns offset a decrease in discount rates. The total actuarial loss will be amortized in the future, subject to offsetting gains or losses that will change the future amortization amount.

We have utilized a weighted average expected rate of return on plan assets of 7.4% for 2009 and 7.6% for both 2008 and 2007, on a worldwide basis.

During 2009, the actual return on plan assets was \$720 million, primarily as a result of an improvement in the equity markets. In estimating the 2010 expected rate of return, in addition to assessing recent performance, we considered the historical returns earned on plan assets, the rates of return expected in the future and our investment strategy and asset mix with respect to the plans' funds. The weighted average expected rate of return on plan assets we will utilize for 2010 will be 7.3% as compared to 7.4% in 2009 and 7.6% in 2008.

For purposes of determining the expected return on plan assets, we utilize a calculated value approach in determining the value of the pension plan assets, as opposed to a fair market value approach. The primary difference between the two methods relates to a systematic recognition of changes in fair value over time (generally two years) versus immediate recognition of changes in fair value. Our expected rate of return on plan assets is then applied to the calculated asset value to determine the amount of the expected return on plan assets to be used in the determination of the net periodic pension cost. The calculated value approach reduces the volatility in net periodic pension cost that can result from using the fair market value approach. The difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets is added to, or subtracted from, any cumulative differences that arose in prior years. This amount is a component of the net actuarial gain or loss.

Another significant assumption affecting our pension and post-retirement benefit obligations and the net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit cost is the rate that we use to discount our future anticipated benefit obligations. The discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension liabilities could be effectively settled considering the timing of expected payments for plan participants. In estimating this rate, we consider rates of return on high-quality fixed-income investments included in various published bond indices, adjusted to eliminate the effects of call provisions and differences in the timing and amounts of cash outflows related to the bonds. In the U.S. and the U.K., which comprise approximately 80% of our projected benefit obligations, we consider the Moody's Aa Corporate Bond Index and the International Index Company's iBoxx Sterling Corporate AA Cash Bond Index, respectively, in the determination of the appropriate discount rate assumptions. The weighted average discount rate we utilized to measure our pension obligation as of December 31, 2009 and to calculate our 2010 expense was 5.7%, which is a decrease of 0.6% from 6.3% used in determining our 2009 expense.

Assuming settlement losses in 2010 are consistent with 2009, our 2010 net periodic defined benefit pension cost is expected to be approximately \$70 million higher than 2009, primarily as a result of a decrease in the discount rate and increased amortization of actuarial losses, which includes the impact of the significant asset losses in 2008.

On a consolidated basis, we recognized net periodic pension cost of \$270 million, \$254 million and \$315 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The costs associated with our defined contribution plans, which are included in net periodic pension cost, were \$38 million, \$80 million and \$80 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The decrease in 2009 was primarily due to the April 2009 suspension of the 401(k) match in the U.S. Pension cost is included in several income statement components based on the related underlying employee costs. Pension and post-retirement benefit plan assumptions are included in Note 14 – Employee Benefit Plans in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Holding all other assumptions constant, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the discount rate would change the 2010 projected net periodic pension cost by \$12 million. Likewise, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the expected return on plan assets would change the 2010 projected net periodic pension cost by \$11 million.

### Income Taxes and Tax Valuation Allowances

We record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as well as operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We follow very specific and detailed guidelines in each tax jurisdiction regarding the recoverability of any tax assets recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and provide valuation allowances as required. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability considering historical profitability, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies. If we continue to operate at a loss in certain jurisdictions or are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if there is a material change in the actual effective tax rates or time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we could be required to increase the valuation allowance against all or a significant portion of our deferred tax assets, resulting in a substantial increase in our effective tax rate and a material adverse impact on our operating results. Conversely, if and when our operations in some jurisdictions were to become sufficiently profitable to recover previously reserved deferred tax assets, we would reduce all or a portion of the applicable valuation allowance in the period when such determination is made. This would result in an increase to reported earnings in such period. Adjustments to our valuation allowance, through (credits) charges to income tax expense, were \$(11) million, \$17 million and \$14 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. There were other (decreases) increases to our valuation allowance, including the effects of currency, of \$55 million, \$(136) million and \$86 million for the years ended December 31, 2009,

## Management's Discussion

2008 and 2007, respectively, that did not affect income tax expense in total, as there was a corresponding adjustment to deferred tax assets or other comprehensive income. Gross deferred tax assets of \$3.7 billion and \$3.8 billion had valuation allowances of \$672 million and \$628 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We are subject to ongoing tax examinations and assessments in various jurisdictions. Accordingly, we may incur additional tax expense based upon our assessment of the more-likely-than-not outcomes of such matters. In addition, when applicable, we adjust the previously recorded tax expense to reflect examination results. Our ongoing assessments of the more-likely-than-not outcomes of the examinations and related tax positions require judgment and can materially increase or decrease our effective tax rate, as well as impact our operating results.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and various foreign jurisdictions. In the U.S. we are no longer subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2007. With respect to our major foreign jurisdictions, we are no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2000.

### Legal Contingencies

We are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits, investigations and proceedings concerning securities law, intellectual property law, environmental law, employment law and ERISA, as discussed in Note 16 – Contingencies in the Consolidated Financial Statements. We determine whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. We assess our potential liability by analyzing our litigation and regulatory matters using available information. We develop our views on estimated losses in consultation with outside counsel handling our defense in these matters, which involves an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. Should developments in any of these matters cause a change in our determination as to an unfavorable outcome and result in the need to recognize a material accrual, or should any of these matters result in a final adverse judgment or be settled for significant amounts, they could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position in the period or periods in which such change in determination, judgment or settlement occurs.

### Business Combinations and Goodwill

The application of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations requires the use of significant estimates and assumptions in the determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in order to properly allocate purchase price consideration between assets that are depreciated and amortized from goodwill. Our estimates of the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable and, when appropriate, include assistance from independent third-party appraisal firms.

As a result of our acquisition of GIS, as well as other prior-year acquisitions, we have a significant amount of goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment loss may have been incurred. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. We estimate the fair value of each reporting unit using a discounted cash flow methodology. This requires us to use significant judgment including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our business, the useful life over which cash flows will occur, determination of our weighted average cost of capital for purposes of establishing a discount rate and relevant market data.

Our annual impairment test of goodwill was performed in the fourth quarter. The estimated fair values of our reporting units were based on discounted cash flow models derived from internal earnings forecasts and assumptions. The assumptions and estimates used in those valuations incorporated the current economic environment. In performing our 2009 impairment test, the following were the overall composite assumptions regarding revenue and expense growth, which were the basis for estimating future cash flows used in the discounted cash flow model: 1) revenue growth 2–4%; 2) gross margin 39–40%; 3) RD&E 4–5%; 4) SAG 24–25%; and 5) return on sales 8–9%. We believe these estimated assumptions are appropriate for our circumstances, in line with historical results, consistent with our forecasted long-term business model and give consideration to the current economic environment. Our forecast does not include the impact of the ACS acquisition completed in February 2010, since our impairment test was limited to goodwill as of the fourth quarter 2009.

Based on these valuations, we determined that the fair values of our reporting units exceeded their carrying values and no goodwill impairment charge was required during the fourth quarter 2009.

Refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” for further information regarding our goodwill impairment testing, as well as Note 8 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding goodwill by operating segment.

## Operations Review of Segment Revenue and Operating Profit

Our reportable segments are consistent with how we manage the business and view the markets we serve. Our reportable segments are Production, Office and Other. See Note 2 – Segment Reporting in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on our segment operating revenues and segment operating profit.

# Management's Discussion

Revenues by segment for the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			Total
	Production	Office	Other	
<b>2009</b>				
Equipment sales	\$ 1,031	\$ 2,363	\$ 156	\$ 3,550
Post sale revenue	3,514	6,213	1,902	11,629
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 4,545</b>	<b>\$ 8,576</b>	<b>\$ 2,058</b>	<b>\$ 15,179</b>
<b>Segment Profit (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ 217</b>	<b>\$ 835</b>	<b>\$ (274)</b>	<b>\$ 778</b>
<b>Operating Margin</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>(13.3)%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>2008</b>				
Equipment sales	\$ 1,325	\$ 3,105	\$ 249	\$ 4,679
Post sale revenue	3,912	6,723	2,294	12,929
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 5,237</b>	<b>\$ 9,828</b>	<b>\$ 2,543</b>	<b>\$ 17,608</b>
<b>Segment Profit (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ 394</b>	<b>\$ 1,062</b>	<b>\$ (165)</b>	<b>\$ 1,291</b>
<b>Operating Margin</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>(6.5)%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>2007</b>				
Equipment sales	\$ 1,471	\$ 3,030	\$ 252	\$ 4,753
Post sale revenue	3,844	6,443	2,188	12,475
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 5,315</b>	<b>\$ 9,473</b>	<b>\$ 2,440</b>	<b>\$ 17,228</b>
<b>Segment Profit (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ 562</b>	<b>\$ 1,115</b>	<b>\$ (89)</b>	<b>\$ 1,588</b>
<b>Operating Margin</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>(3.7)%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

Note: Install activity percentages include the Xerox-branded product shipments to GIS.

## Production

### Revenue 2009

Production revenue of \$4,545 million decreased 13%, including a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency, reflecting:

- 10% decrease in post sale revenue with a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency, as declines were driven in part by lower black-and-white page volumes and lower revenue from entry production color products which reflect the weak economic environment during the year.
- 22% decrease in equipment sales revenue, with a 2-percentage point negative impact from currency. The decline in revenue across all product groups reflects lower installs driven by the weak economic environment and delays in customer spending on technology.
- 11% decline in installs of production color products, as entry production color declines were partially offset by increased Xerox® 700 installs and iGen4.
- 22% decline in installs of production black-and-white systems, reflecting declines in all product groups.

### Revenue 2008

Production revenue of \$5,237 million decreased 1%, including a 1-percentage point benefit from currency, reflecting:

- 2% increase in post sale revenue as growth from color, continuous feed and light production products offset declines in revenue from black-and-white high-volume printing systems and light lens devices.
- 10% decrease in equipment sales revenue, primarily reflecting pricing declines in both black-and-white and color production systems, driven in part by weakness in the U.S.
- 1% increase in installs of production color products driven in part by Xerox® 700 and iGen4 activity, as well as color continuous feed.
- 6% decline in installs of production black-and-white systems driven primarily by declines in installs of light production systems.

### Operating Profit 2009

Production operating profit of \$217 million decreased \$177 million from 2008. The decrease is primarily the result of lower gross profit flow-through from revenue declines which were partially offset by lower RD&E and SAG spending as a result of favorable currency and cost reductions. The improvement in SAG was mitigated by an increase in bad debt provisions.

## Management's Discussion

### Operating Profit 2008

Production operating profit of \$394 million decreased \$168 million from 2007. The decrease is primarily the result of lower revenue and lower gross margins due to pricing and product mix, as well as increased SAG expenses.

### Office

#### Revenue 2009

Office revenue of \$8,576 million decreased 13%, including a 2-percentage point negative impact from currency, reflecting:

- 8% decrease in post sale revenue with a 3-percentage point negative impact from currency. Revenue declined across most product segments and reflects lower channel supplies purchases, including purchases within developing markets, which more than offset the growth in GIS.
- 24% decrease in equipment sales revenue, including a 1-percentage point negative impact from currency. The decline in revenue across most product groups reflects lower installs driven by the weak economic environment during this year.
- 20% decline in installs of color multifunction devices driven by lower overall demand, which more than offset the impact of new products including the ColorQube and Office version of the Xerox® 700.
- 37% decline in installs of black-and-white copiers and multifunction devices, including an 83% decline in the low-dollar-value Segment 1 products (11–20 ppm), driven primarily by lower activity in developing markets, offset by a 4% increase in Segment 2–5 products (21–90 ppm). Segment 2–5 installs include the Xerox® 4595, a 95 ppm device with an embedded controller.
- 34% decline in installs of color printers due to lower demand and lower sales to OEM partners.

#### Revenue 2008

Office revenue of \$9,828 million increased 4%, including a 1-percentage point benefit from currency, as well as the benefits from our expansion in the SMB market through GIS and Veenman. Revenue for 2008 reflects:

- 4% increase in post sale revenue, reflecting the full-year inclusion of GIS, as well as growth from color multifunction devices, and color printers partially offset by declines in black-and-white digital devices. Office post sale revenue was negatively impacted in the fourth quarter of 2008 by declines in channel supply purchases, including lower purchases within developing markets.
- 2% increase in equipment sales revenue, reflecting the full-year inclusion of GIS, as well as growth from color digital products which more than offset declines from black-and-white devices, primarily due to price declines and product mix.
- 24% color multifunction device install growth led by strong demand for Xerox® WorkCentre and Phaser products.
- 8% increase in installs of black-and-white copiers and multifunction devices, including 8% growth in Segment 1&2 products (11–30 ppm) and 8% growth in Segment 3–5 products (31–90 ppm). Segment 3–5 installs include the Xerox® 4595, a 95 ppm device with an embedded controller.
- 12% increase in color printer installs.

### Operating Profit 2009

Office operating profit of \$835 million decreased \$227 million from 2008, as revenue declines were partially offset by lower RD&E and SAG as a result of favorable currency and cost actions. The improvement in SAG was mitigated by an increase in bad debt provisions.

### Operating Profit 2008

Office operating profit of \$1,062 million decreased \$53 million from 2007. The decrease was primarily due to lower gross profits reflecting lower margins, as well as higher SAG expenses partially offset by the full-year inclusion of GIS.

### Other

#### Revenue 2009

Other revenue of \$2,058 million decreased 19%, including a 2-percentage point negative impact from currency, primarily driven by declines in revenue from paper, wide-format systems, and licensing and royalty arrangements. Paper comprised approximately 50% of the Other segment revenue.

#### Revenue 2008

Other revenue of \$2,543 million increased 4%, primarily reflecting the full-year inclusion of GIS and increased paper revenue partially offset by lower revenue from wide-format systems. There was no impact from currency. Paper comprised approximately 50% of the Other segment revenue.

### Operating Loss 2009

Other operating loss of \$274 million increased \$109 million from 2008, primarily due to lower revenue, as well as lower interest income and equity income.

### Operating Loss 2008

Other operating loss of \$165 million increased \$76 million from 2007, reflecting lower wide-format revenue, higher foreign exchange losses and lower interest income partially offset by gains on sales of assets.

## Costs, Expenses and Other Income

### Gross Margin

Gross margins by revenue classification were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Sales	33.9%	33.7%	35.9%
Service, outsourcing and rentals	42.6%	41.9%	42.7%
Finance income	62.0%	61.8%	61.6%
<b>Total Gross Margin</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>

### Gross Margin 2009

Total gross margin increased 0.8-percentage points compared to 2008, primarily driven by cost improvements enabled by restructuring and our cost actions, which were partially offset by the 0.5-percentage point unfavorable impact of transaction currency, primarily the Yen, and price declines of 1.0-percentage points.

# I Management's Discussion

- Sales gross margin increased 0.2-percentage points, primarily due to the cost improvements and the positive mix of revenues partially offset by the adverse impact of transaction currency on our inventory purchases of 1.0-percentage point and price declines of 1.2-percentage points.
- Service, outsourcing and rentals margin increased 0.7-percentage points, primarily due to the positive impact from the reduction in costs driven by our restructuring and cost actions of 1.5-percentage points. These cost improvements more than offset the approximate 0.9-percentage points impact of pricing.
- Financing income margin of 62% remained comparable to 2008.

## Gross Margin 2008

2008 Total gross margin decreased 1.4-percentage points compared to 2007, as price declines and mix of approximately 2.0-percentage points were only partially offset by cost productivity improvements. Cost improvements were limited by an unfavorable impact on product costs of approximately 0.5-percentage points from the significant strengthening of the Yen versus the U.S. Dollar and Euro. The negative impact of 0.3-percentage points from an Office product line equipment write-off was offset by positive adjustments related to the capitalized costs for equipment on operating leases and European product disposal costs.

- Sales gross margin decreased 2.2-percentage points primarily due to the approximately 2.5-percentage point impact of price declines, as well as channel and product mix. Cost improvements, which historically tend to offset price declines, were limited in 2008 by the adverse impact of the strengthening Yen on our inventory purchases.
- Service, outsourcing and rentals margin decreased 0.8-percentage points, primarily due to mix, as price declines of 1.3-percentage points were offset by cost improvements. Mix reflects margin pressure from document management services.
- Financing income margin of approximately 62% remained comparable to 2007.
- Since a large portion of our inventory procurement is from Japan, the strengthening of the Yen versus the U.S. Dollar and Euro in 2008 significantly impacted our product cost. The Yen strengthened approximately 14% against the U.S. Dollar and 6% against the Euro in 2008 as compared to 2007. A significant portion of that strengthening occurred in the fourth quarter 2008 when the Yen strengthened 17% against the U.S. Dollar and 29% against the Euro as compared to prior year.

## Research, Development and Engineering Expenses ("RD&E")

We invest in technological development, particularly in color, and believe our RD&E spending is sufficient to remain technologically competitive. Our R&D is strategically coordinated with that of Fuji Xerox.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
<b>RD&amp;E % Revenue</b>	5.5%	5.0%	5.3%	0.5 pts	(0.3) pts
R&D	\$713	\$750	\$764	\$ (37)	\$ (14)
Sustaining engineering	127	134	148	(7)	(14)
<b>Total RD&amp;E Expenses</b>	<b>\$840</b>	<b>\$884</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$ (44)</b>	<b>\$ (28)</b>
<b>R&amp;D Investment by Fuji Xerox<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$796</b>	<b>\$788</b>	<b>\$672</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$116</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Increase in Fuji Xerox R&D was primarily due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

## RD&E 2009

The decrease in RD&E spending for 2009 reflects our restructuring and cost actions which consolidated the Production and Office development and engineering infrastructures.

## RD&E 2008

The decrease in R&D spending for 2008 reflects the capture of efficiencies following a significant number of new product launches over the previous two years, as well as leveraging our current RD&E investments to support our GIS operations. Sustaining engineering costs declined in 2008 due primarily to lower spending related to environmental compliance activities and maturing product platforms in the Production segment.

# Management's Discussion

## Selling, Administrative and General Expenses ("SAG")

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
<b>Total SAG</b>	\$ 4,149	\$ 4,534	\$ 4,312	\$ (385)	\$ 222
<b>SAG as a % of Revenue</b>	27.3%	25.7%	25.0%	1.6 pts	0.7 pts
<b>Bad Debt Expense</b>	\$ 291	\$ 188	\$ 134	\$ 103	\$ 54
<b>Bad Debt as a % of Revenue</b>	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8 pts	0.3 pts

### SAG 2009

SAG of \$4,149 million was \$385 million lower than 2008, including a \$126 million benefit from currency. The SAG decrease was the result of the following:

- \$311 million decrease in selling expenses reflecting favorable currency, benefits from restructuring, an overall reduction in marketing spend and lower commissions.
- \$177 million decrease in general and administrative ("G&A") expenses reflecting favorable currency and benefits from restructuring and cost actions partially offset by higher compensation accruals.
- \$103 million increase in bad debt expense reflecting increased write-offs in North America and Europe.

### SAG 2008

SAG of \$4,534 million was \$222 million higher than 2007, including a \$12 million unfavorable impact from currency. The SAG increase was the result of the following:

- \$94 million increase in selling expenses, primarily reflecting the full-year inclusion of GIS, investments in selling resources and marketing communications, and unfavorable currency partially offset by lower compensation.
- \$75 million increase in G&A expenses, primarily from the full-year inclusion of GIS and unfavorable currency.
- \$54 million increase in bad debt expense, reflecting increased write-offs, particularly in the fourth quarter 2008, which included several high-value account bankruptcies in the U.S., U.K. and Germany.

Bad debt expense, which is included in SAG, increased \$103 million in 2009 and reserves as a percentage of trade and finance receivables increased to 4.1% at December 31, 2009 as compared to 3.4% at December 31, 2008. These increases reflect the weak worldwide economic conditions and the increased level of customer bankruptcies in certain industry groups during the year. Bad debts provision and write-offs in the fourth quarter 2009 were flat as compared to the prior year.

### Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we recorded net restructuring and asset impairment (credits)/charges of \$(8) million, \$429 million and \$(6) million, respectively.

- Restructuring activity was minimal in 2009, and the credit of \$8 million primarily reflected changes in estimates for prior years' initiatives.
- The 2008 net charge included \$357 million related to head count reductions of approximately 4,900 employees, primarily in North America and Europe, and lease termination and asset impairment charges of \$72 million, primarily reflecting the exit from certain leased and owned facilities resulting from a rationalization of our worldwide operating locations. These actions applied equally to both North America and Europe, with approximately half focused on SAG reductions, approximately a third on gross margin improvements and the remainder focused on the optimization of RD&E investments. Estimated savings from these initiatives were approximately \$250 million in 2009.
- Restructuring activity was minimal in 2007 and the related credit of \$6 million primarily reflected changes in estimates for prior year's severance costs.

The restructuring reserve balance as of December 31, 2009 for all programs was \$74 million, of which approximately \$64 million is expected to be spent over the next 12 months. Refer to Note 9 – Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our restructuring programs.

### 2010 Expected Actions

In connection with our continued objective to align our cost base to current revenues, we expect to record pre-tax restructuring charges of approximately \$280 million in 2010, of which \$250 million is expected to be recorded in the first quarter. These actions are expected to impact all geographies and segments, with approximately equal focus on SAG reductions, gross margin improvements and optimization of RD&E investments. The restructuring is also expected to involve the rationalization of some of our facilities.

# Management's Discussion

## Acquisition-Related Costs

Acquisition-related costs of \$72 million were incurred and expensed during 2009 in connection with our acquisition of ACS. \$58 million of the costs relate to the write-off of fees associated with the Bridge Loan Facility commitment which was terminated as a result of securing permanent financing to fund the acquisition. The remainder of the costs represents transaction costs such as banking, legal and accounting fees, as well as some pre-integration costs such as external consulting services. Consistent with the new accounting guidance with respect to business combinations, adopted in 2009, all acquisition-related costs must be expensed as incurred.

## Worldwide Employment

Worldwide employment of 53,600 as of December 31, 2009 decreased approximately 3,500 from December 31, 2008, primarily reflecting restructuring reductions, partially offset by additional headcount related to GIS acquisitions. Worldwide employment was approximately 57,100 and 57,400 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

## Other Expenses, Net

Other expenses, net for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Non-financing interest expense	\$ 256	\$ 262	\$ 263
Interest income	(21)	(35)	(55)
Gain on sales of businesses and assets	(16)	(21)	(7)
Currency losses, net	26	34	8
Amortization of intangible assets	60	54	42
Litigation matters	9	781	(6)
All Other expenses, net	31	12	20
<b>Total Other Expenses, Net</b>	<b>\$ 345</b>	<b>\$ 1,087</b>	<b>\$ 265</b>

Non-financing interest expense: 2009 non-financing interest expense decreased compared to 2008, as interest expense associated with our \$2.0 billion Senior Note offering for the funding of the ACS acquisition was more than offset by lower interest rates on the remaining debt.

In 2008, non-financing interest expense was flat compared to 2007, as the benefit of lower interest rates was offset by higher average non-financing debt balances.

Interest income: Interest income is derived primarily from our invested cash and cash equivalent balances. The decline in interest income in 2009 and 2008 was primarily due to lower average cash balances and rates of return.

Gain on sales of businesses and assets: 2009 and 2008 gain on sales of business and assets primarily consisted of the sales of certain surplus facilities in Latin America.

Currency losses, net: Currency losses primarily result from the re-measurement of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, the cost of hedging foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, the mark-to-market of foreign exchange contracts utilized to hedge those foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities and the mark-to-market impact of hedges of anticipated transactions, primarily future inventory purchases, for those that we do not apply cash flow hedge accounting treatment.

The 2009 currency losses were primarily due to the significant movement in exchange rates among the U.S. Dollar, Euro and Yen in the first quarter of 2009, as well as the increased cost of hedging, particularly in developing markets.

The 2008 currency losses were primarily due to net re-measurement losses associated with our Yen-denominated payables, foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in our developing markets and the cost of hedging. The currency losses on Yen-denominated payables were largely limited to the first quarter 2008 as a result of the significant and rapid weakening of the U.S. Dollar and Euro versus the Yen.

Amortization of intangible assets: The increase in 2009 and 2008 amortization as compared to prior years primarily reflects the full-year amortization of the assets acquired as part of our recent acquisitions.

Litigation matters: In 2008 legal matters consisted of the following:

- \$721 million reflecting provisions for the \$670 million court approved settlement of *Carlson v. Xerox Corporation* ("Carlson") and other pending securities-related cases, net of expected insurance recoveries. On January 14, 2009, the United States Court for the District of Connecticut entered a Final Order and Judgment approving the settlement of the Carlson litigation.
- \$36 million for probable losses on Brazilian labor-related contingencies. Following an assessment of the most recent trend in the outcomes of these matters, we reassessed the probable estimated loss and, as a result, recorded an additional reserve of \$36 million in the fourth quarter of 2008.
- \$24 million associated with probable losses from various other legal matters.

Refer to Note 16 – Contingencies in the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding litigation against the Company.

All other expenses, net: All Other expenses in 2009 were \$19 million higher than the prior year, primarily due to fees associated with the sale of receivables, as well as an increase in interest expense related to Brazil tax and labor contingencies.

# Management's Discussion

## Income Taxes

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 627	\$ (79)	\$ 1,468
Income tax expense (benefit)	152	(231)	400
Effective tax rate	24.2%	292.4%	27.2%

The 2009 effective tax rate of 24.2% was lower than the U.S. statutory tax rate, primarily reflecting the benefit to taxes from the geographical mix of income before taxes and the related effective tax rates in those jurisdictions, and the settlement of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits partially offset by a reduction in the utilization of foreign tax credits.

The 2008 effective tax rate of 292.4% reflected the tax benefits from certain discrete items including the net provision for litigation matters; the second, third and fourth quarter restructuring and asset impairment charges; the product line equipment write-off; and the settlement of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits. Excluding these items, the adjusted effective tax rate was 20.9%\*. The adjusted 2008 effective tax rate was lower than the U.S. statutory tax rate, primarily reflecting the benefit to taxes from the geographical mix of income before taxes and the related effective tax rates in those jurisdictions, the utilization of foreign tax credits and tax law changes.

The 2007 effective tax rate of 27.2% was lower than the U.S. statutory rate, primarily reflecting tax benefits from the geographical mix of income before taxes and the related effective tax rates in those jurisdictions and the utilization of foreign tax credits, as well as the resolution of other tax matters. These benefits were partially offset by changes in tax law.

Our effective tax rate will change based on nonrecurring events, as well as recurring factors including the geographical mix of income before taxes and the related effective tax rates in those jurisdictions and available foreign tax credits. In addition, our effective tax rate will change based on discrete or other nonrecurring events (such as audit settlements) that may not be predictable. Including the results from ACS, we anticipate that our effective tax rate for 2010 will be approximately 32%, excluding the effects of any discrete events.

Refer to Note 15 – Income and Other Taxes in the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

\* See the "Non-GAAP Measures" section for additional information.

## Equity in Net Income of Unconsolidated Affiliates

2009 equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates of \$41 million is principally related to our 25% share of Fuji Xerox income. The \$72 million decrease from 2008 is primarily due to Fuji Xerox's lower net income, which has been impacted by the worldwide economic weakness, and includes \$46 million related to our share of Fuji Xerox after-tax restructuring costs.

2008 equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates of \$113 million increased by \$16 million from 2007, primarily due to a \$14 million reduction in our share of Fuji Xerox restructuring charges.

## Subsequent Events

We have operations in Venezuela where the U.S. Dollar is the functional currency. At December 31, 2009 our Venezuelan operations had approximately 90 million in net Bolivar-denominated monetary assets that were re-measured to U.S. Dollars at the official exchange rate of 2.15 Bolivars to the Dollar. In January 2010, Venezuela announced a devaluation of the Bolivar to an official rate of 4.30 Bolivars to the Dollar for our products. As a result of this devaluation, we expect to record a loss of approximately \$21 million in the first quarter of 2010 for the re-measurement of our net Bolivar-denominated monetary assets. Other than the loss from re-measurement, we do not expect the devaluation to materially impact our results of operations or financial position in 2010, since we derive less than 0.5% of our total revenue from Venezuela and expect to take actions to lessen the effect of the devaluation.

On January 20, 2010 we acquired Irish Business Systems Limited ("IBS") for approximately \$31 million. This acquisition expands our reach into the small and mid-size business (SMB) market in Ireland. IBS, with eight offices located throughout Ireland, is a managed print services provider and the largest independent supplier of digital imaging and printing solutions in Ireland.

On February 5, 2010 we completed the acquisition of ACS. Refer to Note 3 – Acquisitions, Note 11 – Debt and Note 17 – Shareholders' Equity for further information regarding the acquisition and associated funding for it.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2009 we adopted SFAS No. 160 "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51" (Accounting Standards Codification™ Topic 810-10-65). This guidance requires that minority interests be renamed noncontrolling interests and be presented as a separate component of equity. In addition, the Company must report a consolidated net income (loss) measure that includes the amount attributable to such noncontrolling interests for all periods presented.

Refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of all recent accounting pronouncements, including the respective dates of adoption and the effects on results of operations and financial condition.

# I Management's Discussion

## Capital Resources and Liquidity

### Cash Flow Analysis

The following summarizes our cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2009, as reported in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$2,208	\$ 939	\$ 1,871	\$ 1,269	\$ (932)
Net cash used in investing activities	(343)	(441)	(1,612)	98	1,171
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	692	(311)	(619)	1,003	308
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	13	(57)	60	70	(117)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,570	130	(300)	2,440	430
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,229	1,099	1,399	130	(300)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>	<b>\$3,799</b>	<b>\$1,229</b>	<b>\$ 1,099</b>	<b>\$ 2,570</b>	<b>\$ 130</b>

#### Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$2,208 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$1,269 million increase from 2008 was primarily due to the following:

- \$587 million increase due to the absence of payments for securities-related litigation settlements.
- \$433 million increase as a result of lower inventory levels reflecting aggressive supply chain actions in light of lower sales volume.
- \$410 million increase from accounts receivables reflecting the benefits from sales of accounts receivables, lower revenue and strong collection effectiveness.
- \$177 million increase due to lower contributions to our defined pension benefit plans. The lower contributions are primarily in the U.S., as no contributions were required due to the availability of prior years' credit balances.
- \$116 million increase due to lower net tax payments.
- \$84 million increase due to higher net run-off of finance receivables.
- \$64 million increase due to lower placements of equipment on operating leases, reflecting lower install activity.
- \$440 million decrease in pre-tax income before litigation, restructuring and acquisition costs.

- \$139 million decrease due to higher restructuring payments related to prior years' actions.
- \$54 million decrease due to lower accounts payable and accrued compensation, primarily related to lower purchases and the timing of payments to suppliers.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$939 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$932 million decrease from 2007 was primarily due to the following:

- \$615 million decrease due to net payments for the settlement of the securities-related litigation.
- \$330 million decrease in pre-tax income before litigation and restructuring.
- \$90 million decrease due to higher net income tax payments, primarily resulting from the absence of prior-year tax refunds.
- \$74 million decrease primarily due to lower benefit and compensation accruals.
- \$71 million decrease due to higher inventory levels as a result of lower equipment and supplies sales in 2008.
- \$136 million increase from accounts receivable due to strong collection effectiveness throughout 2008.
- \$107 million increase from derivatives, primarily due to the termination of certain interest rate swaps in fourth quarter 2008.

## Management's Discussion

### Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$343 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$98 million increase from 2008 was primarily due to the following:

- \$142 million increase due to lower capital expenditures (including internal use software), reflecting very stringent spending controls.
- \$21 million decrease due to lower cash proceeds from asset sales.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$441 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$1,171 million increase from 2007 was primarily due to the following:

- \$1,460 million increase due to less cash used for acquisitions. 2008 acquisitions included \$138 million for Veenman B.V. and Saxon Business Systems, as compared to \$1,568 million for GIS and its additional acquisitions in the prior year.
- \$192 million decrease due to lower funds from escrow and other restricted investments in 2008. The prior year reflected funds received from the run-off of our secured borrowing programs.
- \$134 million decrease in other investing cash flows due to the absence of proceeds from liquidations of short-term investments.

### Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$692 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$1,003 million increase from 2008 was primarily due to the following:

- \$812 million increase because no purchases were made under our share repurchase program during 2009.
- \$170 million increase from lower net repayments on secured debt.
- \$21 million increase due to lower share repurchases related to employee withholding taxes on stock-based compensation vesting.
- \$3 million decrease due to lower net debt proceeds. 2009 reflects the repayment of \$1,029 million for Senior Notes due in 2009, net payments of \$448 million for Zero Coupon Notes, net payments of \$246 million on the Credit Facility, net payments of \$35 million primarily for foreign short-term borrowings and \$44 million of debt issuance costs for the Bridge Loan Facility commitment, which was recently terminated. These payments were partially offset by net proceeds of \$2,725 million from the issuance of Senior Notes in May and December 2009. 2008 reflects the issuance of \$1.4 billion in Senior Notes, \$250 million in Zero Coupon Notes and net payments of \$354 million on the Credit Facility and \$370 million on other debt.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$311 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$308 million increase from 2007 was primarily due to the following:

- \$1,642 million increase from lower net repayments on secured debt. 2007 reflects termination of our secured financing programs with GE in the United Kingdom and Canada of \$634 million and Merrill Lynch in France for \$469 million, as well as the repayment of secured borrowings to DLL of \$153 million. The remainder reflects lower payments associated with our GE U.S. secured borrowings.
- \$888 million decrease from lower net cash proceeds from unsecured debt. 2008 reflects the issuance of \$1.4 billion in Senior Notes, \$250 million from a private placement borrowing and net payments of \$354 million on the Credit Facility, and \$370 million on other debt. 2007 reflects the issuance of \$1.1 billion Senior Notes, \$400 million from private placement borrowings and net proceeds of \$600 million on the Credit Facility, offset by net payments of \$286 million on other debt.
- \$180 million decrease due to additional purchases under our share repurchase program.
- \$154 million decrease due to common stock dividend payments.
- \$79 million decrease due to lower proceeds from the issuance of common stock, reflecting a decrease in stock option exercises as well as lower related tax benefits.
- \$33 million decrease due to share repurchases related to employee withholding taxes on stock-based compensation vesting.

### Financing Activities, Credit Facility and Capital Markets

#### Customer Financing Activities

We provide lease equipment financing to the majority of our customers. Our lease contracts permit customers to pay for equipment over time rather than at the date of installation. Our investment in these contracts is reflected in Total finance assets, net. We currently fund our customer financing activity through cash generated from operations, cash on hand, borrowings under bank credit facilities and proceeds from capital markets offerings.

We have arrangements in certain international countries and domestically through GIS, where third-party financial institutions independently provide lease financing, on a non-recourse basis to Xerox, directly to our customers. In these arrangements, we sell and transfer title of the equipment to these financial institutions. Generally, we have no continuing ownership rights in the equipment subsequent to its sale; therefore, the unrelated third-party finance receivable and debt are not included in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

# I Management's Discussion

The following represents Total finance assets associated with our lease and finance operations as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

(in millions)	2009	2008
Total finance receivables, net <sup>(1)</sup>	\$7,027	\$7,278
Equipment on operating leases, net	551	594
<b>Total Finance Assets, Net</b>	<b>\$7,578</b>	<b>\$7,872</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes (i) billed portion of finance receivables, net, (ii) finance receivables, net and (iii) finance receivables due after one year, net as included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The decrease of \$294 million in Total finance assets, net includes favorable currency of \$224 million.

We maintain a certain level of debt, referred to as financing debt, in order to support our investment in our lease contracts. We maintain an assumed 7:1 leverage ratio of debt to equity as compared to our finance assets for this financing aspect of our business. Based on this leverage, the following represents the breakdown of Total debt between financing debt and core debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

(in millions)	2009	2008
Financing debt <sup>(1)</sup>	\$6,631	\$6,888
Core debt <sup>(2)</sup>	2,633	1,496
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>\$9,264</b>	<b>\$8,384</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Financing debt includes \$6,149 million and \$6,368 million as of December 2009 and 2008, respectively, of debt associated with Total finance receivables, net and is the basis for our calculation of "equipment financing interest" expense. The remainder of the financing debt is associated with Equipment on operating leases.

<sup>(2)</sup> Core debt at December 31, 2009 includes the \$2.0 billion Senior Notes issuance which was used to fund the acquisition of ACS.

The following summarizes our debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

(in millions)	2009	2008
Principal debt balance <sup>(3)</sup>	\$9,122	\$ 8,201
Net unamortized discount	(11)	(6)
Fair value adjustments	153	189
<b>Total Debt<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>8,384</b>
Less: Current maturities and short-term debt	(988)	(1,610)
<b>Total Long-term Debt<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$8,276</b>	<b>\$ 6,774</b>

<sup>(3)</sup> Total debt at December 31, 2009 includes the \$2.0 billion Senior Notes issuance which was used to fund the acquisition of ACS.

Principal debt balance at December 31, 2008 includes short-term debt of \$61 million. Refer to Note 11 – Debt in the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the above balances.

## Financial Instruments

Refer to Note 13 – Financial Instruments in the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our derivative financial instruments.

## Share Repurchase Programs

Refer to Note 17 – Shareholders' Equity – "Treasury Stock" in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our share repurchase programs.

## Dividends

The Board of Directors declared a 4.25 cent per-share dividend on common stock in each quarter of 2009 and 2008.

## Credit Facility

In October 2009, in connection with our anticipated acquisition of ACS, we amended our \$2.0 billion Credit Facility and entered into a Bridge Loan Facility commitment as noted below. The Credit Facility amendment extended the maximum permitted leverage ratio of 4.25x through September 30, 2010, which will change to 4.00x through December 31, 2010 and to 3.75x thereafter. The amendment also included the following changes:

- The definition of principal debt was changed such that principal debt was calculated as of December 31, 2009 net of cash proceeds from the Senior Notes issued in connection with the pre-funding of the ACS acquisition.
- A portion of the Credit Facility that had a maturity date of April 30, 2012 was extended to a maturity date of April 30, 2013, consistent with the majority of the facility. Accordingly, after this amendment, approximately \$1.6 billion, or approximately 80% of the Credit Facility, has a maturity date of April 30, 2013.

## Capital Markets Offerings

In 2009 we raised net proceeds of \$745 million and \$1,980 million through the issuance of Senior Notes of \$750 million in May and \$2.0 billion in December, respectively. The net proceeds from the Senior Notes issued in December 2009 were used to fund the acquisition of ACS.

Refer to Note 3 – Acquisitions in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the ACS acquisition, as well as Note 11 – Debt in the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Debt activity.

## Management's Discussion

### Bridge Loan Facility Commitment

In connection with the agreement to acquire ACS, in September 2009 we entered into a commitment for a syndicated \$3.0 billion Bridge Loan Facility with several banks that was to be used for funding the acquisition in the event the transaction closed prior to obtaining permanent financing in the capital markets. Debt issuance costs for the Bridge Loan Facility commitment were \$58 million. On December 4, 2009, the debt commitment was reduced to \$500 million following our issuance of \$2.0 billion of Senior Notes. On January 8, 2010, we terminated the remaining commitment because we concluded we had sufficient liquidity to complete the ACS acquisition without having to borrow under the Bridge Loan Facility.

### Liquidity and Financial Flexibility

We manage our worldwide liquidity using internal cash management practices, which are subject to (1) the statutes, regulations and practices of each of the local jurisdictions in which we operate, (2) the legal requirements of the agreements to which we are a party and (3) the policies and cooperation of the financial institutions we utilize to maintain and provide cash management services.

Our liquidity is a function of our ability to successfully generate cash flows from a combination of efficient operations and access to capital markets. Our ability to maintain positive liquidity going forward depends on our ability to continue to generate cash from operations and access to financial markets, both of which are subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other market factors that are beyond our control.

The following is a discussion of our liquidity position as of December 31, 2009:

- As of December 31, 2009, total cash and cash equivalents was \$3.8 billion and our borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility was \$2.0 billion, reflecting no outstanding borrowings or letters of credit. Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2009 included the net proceeds from the \$2.0 billion Senior Notes issued in December 2009, which were used to fund the acquisition of ACS.

- Over the past three years we have consistently delivered strong cash flow from operations, driven by the strength of our annuity-based revenue model. Cash flows from operations were \$2,208 million, \$939 million and \$1,871 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Cash flows from operations in 2008 included \$615 million in net payments for our securities litigation.
- Our principal debt maturities are in line with historical and projected cash flows and are spread over the next 10 years as follows (in millions):

Year	Amount
2010	\$ 988
2011	802
2012	1,101
2013	961
2014	819
2015	1,000
2016	950
2017	500
2018	1,001
2019 and thereafter	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,122</b>

In February 2010, in connection with the closing of our acquisition of ACS, we borrowed \$649 million under our Credit Facility.

### Loan Covenants and Compliance

At December 31, 2009 we were in full compliance with the covenants and other provisions of the Credit Facility, our Senior Notes and our Bridge Loan Facility commitment (which was terminated on January 8, 2010). We have the right to prepay any outstanding loans or to terminate the Credit Facility without penalty. Failure to be in compliance with any material provision or covenant of these agreements could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations and our ability to continue to fund our customers' purchase of Xerox equipment.

Refer to Note 11 – Debt for further information regarding debt arrangements.

Credit Ratings: We are currently rated investment grade by all major rating agencies. As of February 8, 2010 the ratings were as follows:

	Senior Unsecured Debt	Outlook
Moody's	Baa2	Stable
Standard & Poors	BBB-	Stable
Fitch	BBB	Negative

# Management's Discussion

## Contractual Cash Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2009 we had the following contractual cash obligations and other commercial commitments and contingencies (in millions):

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
Long-term debt, including capital lease obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 988	\$ 802	\$ 1,101	\$ 961	\$ 819	\$ 4,451
Minimum operating lease commitments <sup>(2)</sup>	224	181	128	99	70	80
Liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	649
Retiree health payments	103	101	100	100	98	457
Purchase commitments						
Flextronics <sup>(4)</sup>	503	—	—	—	—	—
Fuji Xerox <sup>(5)</sup>	1,256	—	—	—	—	—
EDS contracts <sup>(6)</sup>	113	77	77	77	19	—
Other IM service contracts <sup>(7)</sup>	80	77	61	56	44	18
<b>Total Contractual Cash Obligations</b>	<b>\$3,267</b>	<b>\$1,238</b>	<b>\$1,467</b>	<b>\$1,293</b>	<b>\$1,050</b>	<b>\$5,655</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Refer to Note 11 – Debt in our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information and interest payments related to long-term debt (amounts above include principal portion only).

<sup>(2)</sup> Refer to Note 6 – Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net in our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to minimum operating lease commitments.

<sup>(3)</sup> Refer to Note 12 – Liability to Subsidiary Trust Issuing Preferred Securities in our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information and interest payments (amounts above include principal portion only).

<sup>(4)</sup> Flextronics: We outsource certain manufacturing activities to Flextronics and are currently in the third year of the Master Supply Agreement. The term of this agreement is three years, with two additional one-year extension periods at our option. The amount included in the table reflects our estimate of purchases over the next year and is not a contractual commitment.

<sup>(5)</sup> Fuji Xerox: The amount included in the table reflects our estimate of purchases over the next year and is not a contractual commitment.

<sup>(6)</sup> EDS contract: We have an information management contract with Electronic Data Systems Corp. ("EDS") through March 2014. Services to be provided under this contract include support for European and Brazilian mainframe system processing and application maintenance through June 2010, as well as workplace and service desk and voice and data network management through March 2014. There are no minimum payments required under this contract. The amounts disclosed in the table reflect our estimate of probable minimum payments for the periods shown. We can terminate the contract for convenience with six months prior notice, as defined in the contract, with no termination fee and with payment to EDS for costs incurred as of the termination date. Should we terminate the contract for convenience, we have an option to purchase the assets placed in service under the EDS contract.

<sup>(7)</sup> IM (Information Management) services: During 2009 we terminated several agreements with EDS for information management services and entered into new agreements for similar services with several providers. Services to be provided under these contracts include support for data network transport; mainframe application processing, development and support; and mid-range applications processing and support. These contracts have various terms through 2015. Some of the contracts require minimum payments and include termination penalties. The amounts disclosed in this table reflect our estimate of probable minimum payments.

### Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Plans

We sponsor pension and other post-retirement benefit plans that may require periodic cash contributions. Our 2009 contributions for these plans were \$122 million for pensions and \$107 million for our retiree health plans. We expect to make contributions of approximately \$260 million to our worldwide defined benefit pension plans and \$103 million to our retiree health benefit plans in 2010. Once the January 1, 2010 actuarial valuations are finalized for our U.S. qualified pension plans, we will reassess the need for additional contributions for these plans. No additional contributions were made in 2009, due to the ERISA funded

status of our U.S. qualified pension plans and the availability of a credit balance that had resulted from funding in prior periods in excess of minimum requirements. In 2008 we made additional contributions above what was disclosed in the 2007 Annual Report of \$165 million to our U.S. qualified pension plans.

Our retiree health benefit plans are non-funded and are almost entirely related to domestic operations. Cash contributions are made each year to cover medical claims costs incurred in that year. The amounts reported in the above table as retiree health payments represent our estimated future benefit payments.

## Management's Discussion

### Fuji Xerox

We purchased products, including parts and supplies, from Fuji Xerox totaling \$1.6 billion, \$2.1 billion and \$1.9 billion in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our purchase commitments with Fuji Xerox are in the normal course of business and typically have a lead time of three months. Related party transactions with Fuji Xerox are discussed in Note 7 – Investments in Affiliates, at Equity in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Brazil Tax and Labor Contingencies

Our Brazilian operations were involved in various litigation matters and have received or been the subject of numerous governmental assessments related to indirect and other taxes, as well as disputes associated with former employees and contract labor. The tax matters, which comprise a significant portion of the total contingencies, principally relate to claims for taxes on the internal transfer of inventory, municipal service taxes on rentals and gross revenue taxes. We are disputing these tax matters and intend to vigorously defend our position. Based on the opinion of legal counsel and current reserves for those matters deemed probable of loss, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will materially impact our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The labor matters principally relate to claims made by former employees and contract labor for the equivalent payment of all social security and other related labor benefits, as well as consequential tax claims, as if they were regular employees. As of December 31, 2009 the total amounts related to the unreserved portion of the tax and labor contingencies, inclusive of any related interest, amounted to approximately \$1,225 million, with the increase from the December 31, 2008 balance of \$839 million primarily related to currency and current-year interest indexation. In connection with the above proceedings, customary local regulations may require us to make escrow cash deposits or post other security of up to half of the total amount in dispute. As of December 31, 2009 we had \$240 million of escrow cash deposits for matters we are disputing, and there are liens on certain Brazilian assets with a net book value of \$19 million and additional letters of credit of approximately \$137 million. Generally, any escrowed amounts would be refundable and any liens would be removed to the extent the matters are resolved in our favor. We routinely assess all these matters as to probability of ultimately incurring a liability against our Brazilian operations, and record our best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where we assess the likelihood of an ultimate loss as probable.

### Other Contingencies and Commitments

As more fully discussed in Note 16 – Contingencies in the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits, investigations and proceedings concerning securities law, intellectual property law, environmental law, employment law and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. In addition, guarantees, indemnifications and claims may arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with suppliers, customers and nonconsolidated affiliates. Nonperformance under a contract including a guarantee, indemnification or claim could trigger an obligation of the Company. We determine whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably

estimated. Should developments in any of these areas cause a change in our determination as to an unfavorable outcome and result in the need to recognize a material accrual, or should any of these matters result in a final adverse judgment or be settled for significant amounts, they could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position in the period or periods in which such change in determination, judgment or settlement occurs.

### Unrecognized Tax Benefits

As of December 31, 2009 we had \$148 million of unrecognized tax benefits. This represents the tax benefits associated with various tax positions taken, or expected to be taken, on domestic and international tax returns that have not been recognized in our financial statements due to uncertainty regarding their resolution. The resolution or settlement of these tax positions with the taxing authorities is at various stages and therefore we are unable to make a reliable estimate of the eventual cash flows by period that may be required to settle these matters. In addition, certain of these matters may not require cash settlement due to the existence of credit and net operating loss carryforwards, as well as other offsets, including the indirect benefit from other taxing jurisdictions that may be available.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Although we rarely utilize off-balance sheet arrangements in our operations, we enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. The nature of these lease arrangements is discussed in Note 6 – Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net in the Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, we have facilities in the U.S., Canada and several countries in Europe that enable us to sell, on an ongoing basis, certain short-term accounts receivable without recourse to third parties. Refer to Note 4 – Receivables, Net in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Refer to Note 16 – Contingencies in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our guarantees, indemnifications and warranty liabilities.

### Financial Risk Management

We are exposed to market risk from foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, which could affect operating results, financial position and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities and, when appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. These derivative financial instruments are utilized to hedge economic exposures, as well as reduce earnings and cash flow volatility resulting from shifts in market rates.

Recent market events have not required us to materially modify or change our financial risk management strategies with respect to our exposures to interest rate and foreign currency risk. Refer to Note 13 – Financial Instruments in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on our financial risk management.

# Management's Discussion

## Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Assuming a 10% appreciation or depreciation in foreign currency exchange rates from the quoted foreign currency exchange rates at December 31, 2009, the potential change in the fair value of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in each entity would not be significant because all material currency asset and liability exposures were economically hedged as of December 31, 2009. A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the U.S. Dollar against all currencies from the quoted foreign currency exchange rates at December 31, 2009 would have a \$689 million impact on our cumulative translation adjustment portion of equity. The net amount invested in foreign subsidiaries and affiliates, primarily Xerox Limited, Fuji Xerox, Xerox Canada Inc. and Xerox do Brasil, and translated into Dollars using the year-end exchange rates, was \$6.9 billion at December 31, 2009.

## Interest Rate Risk Management

The consolidated weighted-average interest rates related to our total debt and liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities for 2009, 2008 and 2007 approximated 6.1%, 6.6% and 7.1%, respectively. Interest expense includes the impact of our interest rate derivatives.

Virtually all customer-financing assets earn fixed rates of interest. The interest rates on a significant portion of the Company's term debt are fixed.

As of December 31, 2009 \$2.4 billion of our total debt carried variable interest rates, including the effect of pay variable interest rate swaps we are utilizing with the intent to reduce the effective interest rate on our fixed coupon debt.

The fair market values of our fixed-rate financial instruments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. At December 31, 2009 a 10% change in market interest rates would change the fair values of such financial instruments by approximately \$274 million.

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We have reported our financial results in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). A reconciliation of the following non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP are set forth below:

### Adjusted Revenue

We discussed the revenue growth for the year ended December 31, 2008 using non-GAAP financial measures. To understand trends in the business, we believe that it is helpful to adjust the revenue growth rates to illustrate the impact of the acquisition of GIS by including their estimated revenue for the comparable 2007 period. We refer to this adjusted revenue as "As Adjusted" in the following reconciliation table. Revenue "As Adjusted" adds GIS's revenues from January 1, 2007 to May 8, 2007 to our 2007 reported revenue. Management believes these measures give investors an additional perspective on revenue trends, as well as the impact to the Company of the acquisition of GIS that was completed in May 2007.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
<b>Equipment Sales Revenue:</b>			
As Reported	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,753	(2)%
As Adjusted	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,938	(5)%
<b>Post Sale Revenue:</b>			
As Reported	\$12,929	\$12,475	4%
As Adjusted	\$12,929	\$12,681	2%
<b>Total Revenues:</b>			
As Reported	\$17,608	\$17,228	2%
As Adjusted	\$17,608	\$17,619	—

### Adjusted Effective Tax Rate

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2008 is discussed using a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes the effect of charges associated with an equipment write-off; restructuring and asset impairments; certain litigation matters and the settlement of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits. Management believes that it is helpful to exclude these effects to better understand, analyze and compare 2008's income tax expense and effective tax rate to the 2007 amounts, given the discrete nature and size of these items in 2008.

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Pre-Tax Income	Income Taxes	Effective Tax Rate
As Reported	\$ (79)	\$ (231)	292.4%
Restructuring and asset impairment charges	426	134	
Equipment write-off	39	15	
Provision for securities litigation matters	774	283	
Tax settlements	—	41	
<b>As Adjusted</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>	<b>\$ 242</b>	<b>20.9%</b>

Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide an additional means of analyzing the current-period results against the corresponding prior-period results. However, non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as a substitute for, the Company's reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP.

## Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "will," "should" and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current beliefs, assumptions and expectations and are subject to a number of factors that may cause actual results to differ materially. Information concerning these factors is included in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

# Xerox Corporation

## Consolidated Statements of Income

(in millions, except per-share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
<b>Revenues</b>			
Sales	\$ 6,646	\$ 8,325	\$ 8,192
Service, outsourcing and rentals	7,820	8,485	8,214
Finance income	713	798	822
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>17,608</b>	<b>17,228</b>
<b>Costs and Expenses</b>			
Cost of sales	4,395	5,519	5,254
Cost of service, outsourcing and rentals	4,488	4,929	4,707
Equipment financing interest	271	305	316
Research, development and engineering expenses	840	884	912
Selling, administrative and general expenses	4,149	4,534	4,312
Restructuring and asset impairment charges	(8)	429	(6)
Acquisition-related costs	72	—	—
Other expenses, net	345	1,087	265
<b>Total Costs and Expenses</b>	<b>14,552</b>	<b>17,687</b>	<b>15,760</b>
<b>Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Equity Income</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>(79)</b>	<b>1,468</b>
Income tax expense (benefit)	152	(231)	400
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	41	113	97
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	35	30
<b>Net Income Attributable to Xerox</b>	<b>\$ 485</b>	<b>\$ 230</b>	<b>\$ 1,135</b>
<b>Basic Earnings per Share</b>	<b>\$ 0.56</b>	<b>\$ 0.26</b>	<b>\$ 1.21</b>
<b>Diluted Earnings per Share</b>	<b>\$ 0.55</b>	<b>\$ 0.26</b>	<b>\$ 1.19</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# Xerox Corporation

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions, except share data in thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,799	\$ 1,229
Accounts receivable, net	1,702	2,184
Billed portion of finance receivables, net	226	254
Finance receivables, net	2,396	2,461
Inventories	900	1,232
Other current assets	708	790
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>8,150</b>
Finance receivables due after one year, net	4,405	4,563
Equipment on operating leases, net	551	594
Land, buildings and equipment, net	1,309	1,419
Investments in affiliates, at equity	1,056	1,080
Intangible assets, net	598	610
Goodwill	3,422	3,182
Deferred tax assets, long-term	1,640	1,692
Other long-term assets	1,320	1,157
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$24,032</b>	<b>\$22,447</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>		
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 988	\$ 1,610
Accounts payable	1,451	1,446
Accrued compensation and benefits costs	695	625
Other current liabilities	1,327	1,769
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>4,461</b>	<b>5,450</b>
Long-term debt	8,276	6,774
Liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities	649	648
Pension and other benefit liabilities	1,884	1,747
Post-retirement medical benefits	999	896
Other long-term liabilities	572	574
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>16,841</b>	<b>16,089</b>
Common stock	871	866
Additional paid-in capital	2,493	2,447
Retained earnings	5,674	5,341
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,988)	(2,416)
Xerox Shareholders' Equity	7,050	6,238
Noncontrolling interests	141	120
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>6,358</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>\$24,032</b>	<b>\$22,447</b>
<b>Shares of Common Stock Issued and Outstanding</b>	<b>869,381</b>	<b>864,777</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# Xerox Corporation

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>			
Net income	\$ 516	\$ 265	\$ 1,165
Adjustments required to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	698	669	656
Provision for receivables	289	199	131
Provision for inventory	52	115	66
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	120	(324)	224
Net gain on sales of businesses and assets	(16)	(21)	(7)
Undistributed equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	(25)	(53)	(60)
Stock-based compensation	85	85	89
Provision for litigation, net	—	781	—
Payments for securities litigation, net	(28)	(615)	—
Restructuring and asset impairment charges	(8)	429	(6)
Payments for restructurings	(270)	(131)	(235)
Contributions to pension benefit plans	(122)	(299)	(298)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable and billed portion of finance receivables	467	57	(79)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	319	(114)	(43)
Increase in equipment on operating leases	(267)	(331)	(331)
Decrease in finance receivables	248	164	119
Decrease (increase) in other current and long-term assets	129	(8)	130
Increase in accounts payable and accrued compensation	157	211	285
(Decrease) increase in other current and long-term liabilities	(100)	(174)	38
Net change in income tax assets and liabilities	(18)	(92)	73
Net change in derivative assets and liabilities	(56)	230	(10)
Other operating, net	38	(104)	(36)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,208	939	1,871
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>			
Cost of additions to land, buildings and equipment	(95)	(206)	(236)
Proceeds from sales of land, buildings and equipment	17	38	25
Cost of additions to internal use software	(98)	(129)	(123)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(163)	(155)	(1,615)
Net change in escrow and other restricted investments	(6)	8	200
Other investing, net	2	3	137
Net cash used in investing activities	(343)	(441)	(1,612)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>			
Net payments on secured financings	(57)	(227)	(1,869)
Net proceeds on other debt	923	926	1,814
Common stock dividends	(149)	(154)	—
Proceeds from issuances of common stock	1	6	65
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	2	22
Payments to acquire treasury stock, including fees	—	(812)	(632)
Repurchases related to stock-based compensation	(12)	(33)	—
Other financing	(14)	(19)	(19)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	692	(311)	(619)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	13	(57)	60
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,570	130	(300)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,229	1,099	1,399
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>	<b>\$3,799</b>	<b>\$1,229</b>	<b>\$ 1,099</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# Xerox Corporation

## Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	AOCL <sup>(1)</sup>	Xerox Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
<b>Balance at December 31, 2006</b>	\$ 956	\$ 3,710	\$(141)	\$ 4,202	\$(1,647)	\$ 7,080	\$ 108	\$ 7,188
Net income	—	—	—	1,135	—	1,135	30	1,165
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	501	501	1	502
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles	—	—	—	(9)	—	(9)	—	(9)
Changes in defined benefit plans <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	382	382	—	382
Other unrealized losses	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>						\$ 2,008	\$ 31	\$ 2,039
Cash dividends declared on common stock <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	(40)	—	(40)	—	(40)
Stock option and incentive plans, net	7	165	—	—	—	172	—	172
Payments to acquire treasury stock	—	—	(632)	—	—	(632)	—	(632)
Cancellation of treasury stock	(43)	(699)	742	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19)	(19)
Purchase of noncontrolling interests <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	(17)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2007</b>	\$ 920	\$ 3,176	\$( 31)	\$ 5,288	\$( 765)	\$ 8,588	\$ 103	\$ 8,691
Net income	—	—	—	230	—	230	35	265
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(1,364)	(1,364)	(3)	(1,367)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles	—	—	—	(25)	—	(25)	—	(25)
Changes in defined benefit plans <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	(286)	(286)	—	(286)
Other unrealized losses, net	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
<b>Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>						\$(1,446)	\$ 32	\$(1,414)
Cash dividends declared on common stock <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	(152)	—	(152)	—	(152)
Stock option and incentive plans, net	5	55	—	—	—	60	—	60
Payments to acquire treasury stock	—	—	(812)	—	—	(812)	—	(812)
Cancellation of treasury stock	(59)	(784)	843	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15)	(15)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2008</b>	\$ 866	\$ 2,447	\$ —	\$ 5,341	\$(2,416)	\$ 6,238	\$ 120	\$ 6,358
Net income	—	—	—	485	—	485	31	516
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	595	595	1	596
Changes in defined benefit plans <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	(169)	(169)	—	(169)
Other unrealized gains	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>						\$ 913	\$ 32	\$ 945
Cash dividends declared on common stock <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	(152)	—	(152)	—	(152)
Stock option and incentive plans, net	5	67	—	—	—	72	—	72
Tax loss on stock option and incentive plans, net	—	(21)	—	—	—	(21)	—	(21)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2009</b>	\$ 871	\$ 2,493	\$ —	\$ 5,674	\$(1,988)	\$ 7,050	\$ 141	\$ 7,191

<sup>(1)</sup> Refer to Note 1 "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL)" section for additional information.

<sup>(2)</sup> Refer to Note 14 – Employee Benefit Plans for additional information.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cash dividends declared of \$0.0425 in the fourth quarter 2007 and in each of the four quarters in 2008 and 2009.

<sup>(4)</sup> Represents purchase of De Lage Landen's 51% ownership interest in our lease finance joint venture in the Netherlands.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

References herein to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” and Xerox refer to Xerox Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

### Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

We are a technology and services enterprise and a leader in the global document market. We develop, manufacture, market, service and finance a complete range of document equipment, software, solutions and services.

### Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Xerox Corporation and all of our controlled subsidiary companies. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in business entities in which we do not have control, but we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies (generally 20% to 50% ownership), are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Operating results of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of acquisition.

We consolidate variable interest entities if we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the entity. Operating results for variable interest entities in which we are determined to be the primary beneficiary are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income from the date such determination is made.

For convenience and ease of reference, we refer to the financial statement caption “Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Equity Income” as “Pre-tax Income” or “Pre-tax Loss” throughout the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2009, we changed the presentation of our financial statements for noncontrolling (minority) interests. Refer to “Business Combinations and Noncontrolling Interests” below for additional information.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to: (i) allocation of revenues and fair values in leases and other multiple-element arrangements; (ii) accounting for residual values; (iii) economic lives of leased assets; (iv) allowance for doubtful accounts; (v) inventory valuation; (vi) restructuring and related charges; (vii) asset impairments; (viii) depreciable lives of assets; (ix) useful lives of intangible assets; (x) pension and post-retirement benefit plans; (xi) income tax reserves and valuation allowances; and (xii) contingency and litigation reserves. Future events and their effects cannot be predicted

with certainty; accordingly, our accounting estimates require the exercise of judgment. The accounting estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements will change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, as additional information is obtained and as our operating environment changes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The following table summarizes certain significant charges that require management estimates:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Restructuring provisions and asset impairments	\$ (8)	\$429	\$ (6)
Amortization of acquired intangible assets <sup>(1)</sup>	64	58	46
Provisions for receivables	289	199	131
Provisions for obsolete and excess inventory	52	115	66
Provisions for litigation and regulatory matters	9	781	(6)
Depreciation and obsolescence of equipment on operating leases	329	298	269
Depreciation of buildings and equipment	247	257	262
Amortization of internal use and product software	58	56	79
Defined pension benefits – net periodic benefit cost	232	174	235
Other post-retirement benefits – net periodic benefit cost	26	77	102
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance provisions	(11)	17	14

<sup>(1)</sup> Note: this includes amortization of \$4 for patents which is included in cost of sales.

### Changes in Estimates

In the ordinary course of accounting for items discussed above, we make changes in estimates as appropriate and as we become aware of circumstances surrounding those estimates. Such changes and refinements in estimation methodologies are reflected in reported results of operations in the period in which the changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## New Accounting Standards and Accounting Changes

### FASB Establishes Accounting Standards Codification™

In 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-01, "Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" (ASC Topic 105), which establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("the Codification" or "ASC") as the official single source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). All existing accounting standards are superseded. All other accounting guidance not included in the Codification will be considered non-authoritative. The Codification also includes all relevant Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") guidance organized using the same topical structure in separate sections within the Codification.

Following the Codification, the Board will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") which will serve to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the changes to the Codification.

The Codification is not intended to change GAAP, but it will change the way GAAP is organized and presented. The Codification was effective for our third-quarter 2009 financial statements and the principal impact on our financial statements is limited to disclosures, as all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be referenced in accordance with the Codification. In order to ease the transition to the Codification, we are providing the Codification cross-reference alongside the references to the standards issued and adopted prior to the adoption of the Codification.

### Fair Value Accounting

In 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (ASC Topic 820) which defines fair value, establishes a market-based framework or hierarchy for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This guidance is applicable whenever another accounting pronouncement requires or permits assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value. It does not expand or require any new fair value measures; however, the application of this statement may change current practice. We adopted this guidance for financial assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2008 and for non-financial assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of this guidance, which primarily affected the valuation of our derivative contracts, did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In 2009, the FASB issued the following updates that provide additional application guidance and enhance disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities:

- FSP FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" (ASC Topic 820-10-65).
- FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments" (ASC Topic 320-10-65).
- FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASC Topic 320-10-65).

We elected to early-adopt these updates effective March 31, 2009 and the adoption did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05 which amends Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Overall (ASC Topic 820-10) to provide guidance on the fair value measurement of liabilities. This update provides clarification for circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. This update was effective October 1, 2009 (our fourth quarter) and did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 which amends Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Overall (ASC Topic 820-10). This update requires a gross presentation of activities within the Level 3 roll-forward and adds a new requirement to disclose transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 measurements. The update also clarifies the following existing disclosure requirements in ASC 820-10 regarding: i) the level of disaggregation of fair value measurements; and ii) the disclosures regarding inputs and valuation techniques. This update is effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 roll-forward information, which is effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. The principle impact from this update will be expanded disclosures regarding our fair value measurements.

### Business Combinations and Noncontrolling Interests

In 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" (ASC Topic 805). This guidance requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the full fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction (whether a full or partial acquisition); establishes the acquisition date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; requires expensing of most transaction and restructuring costs; and requires the acquirer to disclose the information needed to evaluate and understand the nature and financial effect of the business combination. We adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2009 and have applied it to all business combinations prospectively from that date. The impact of ASC Topic 805 on our consolidated financial statements will depend upon the nature, terms and size of the acquisitions we consummate in the future.

In 2009, the FASB issued Staff Position No. FSP FAS 141(R)-1, "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies" (ASC Topic 805-20). This updated guidance amended the accounting treatment for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination and requires that pre-acquisition contingencies be recognized at fair value, if fair value can be reasonably determined. If fair value cannot be reasonably determined, measurement should be based on the best estimate in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" (ASC Topic 405). This updated guidance was effective January 1, 2009.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

In 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51" (ASC Topic 810-10-65). This guidance requires companies to present noncontrolling (minority) interests as equity (as opposed to a liability) and provides guidance on the accounting for transactions between an entity and noncontrolling interests. In addition, it requires companies to report a consolidated net income (loss) measure that includes the amount attributable to such noncontrolling interests. We adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2009, and have applied it to noncontrolling interests prospectively from that date. The presentation and disclosure requirements were applied retrospectively for all periods presented. As a result of this adoption, we reclassified noncontrolling interests in the amount of \$120 from Other long-term liabilities to equity in the December 31, 2008 balance sheet.

## Revenue Recognition

In 2009, the FASB issued the following ASUs:

- ASU No. 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (ASC Topic 605) – Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements, a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. This guidance modifies the fair value requirements of ASC subtopic 605-25 Revenue Recognition-Multiple Element Arrangements by allowing the use of the "best estimate of selling price" in addition to VSOE and VOE (now referred to as TPE, standing for third-party evidence) for determining the selling price of a deliverable. A vendor is now required to use its best estimate of the selling price when VSOE or TPE of the selling price cannot be determined. In addition, the residual method of allocating arrangement consideration is no longer permitted.
- ASU No. 2009-14, Software (ASC Topic 985) – Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements, a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. This guidance modifies the scope of ASC subtopic 985-605 Software-Revenue Recognition to exclude from its requirements (a) non-software components of tangible products and (b) software components of tangible products that are sold, licensed or leased with tangible products when the software components and non-software components of the tangible product function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality.

These updates require expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures and are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. We have elected to adopt these updates effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010 and we will apply them prospectively from that date for new or materially modified arrangements. We do not believe adoption of these updates will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

## Benefit Plans Accounting

In 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Post-retirement Benefit Plan Assets" (ASC Topic 715-20-65). This guidance expands disclosure by requiring the following new disclosures: 1) how investment allocation decisions are made by management; 2) major categories of plan assets; 3) a roll-forward of assets valued with non-observable market inputs; and 4) significant concentrations of risk. Additionally, ASC 715-20-65 requires an employer to disclose information about the valuation of plan assets similar to that required in ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. This guidance was effective for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2009. The only impact from this standard was to require us to expand disclosures regarding our benefit plan assets. Refer to Note 14 – Employee Benefit Plans for expanded disclosures.

## Other Accounting Changes

In January 2010, the FASB issued the following Codification updates:

- ASU 2010-01 which amends Equity (ASC Topic 505): Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. This update clarifies that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in EPS prospectively and is not a stock dividend for purposes of applying ASC Topics 505 and 260 (Equity and Earnings Per Share). This update was effective October 1, 2009 (our fourth quarter) and did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.
- ASU 2010-02 which amends Consolidation (ASC Topic 810): Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary – a Scope Clarification. This update provides amendments to ASC Topic 810 to clarify the scope of the decrease in ownership provisions of the topic and related guidance. This update was effective October 1, 2009 (our fourth quarter) and did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In 2009, the FASB issued the following codification updates:

- ASU 2009-16 which amends Transfers and Servicing (ASC Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This update removed the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and removed the exception from applying consolidation guidance to these entities. This update also clarified the requirements for isolation and limitations on portions of financial assets that are eligible for sale accounting. We adopted this update effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010. We have certain accounts receivable sale arrangements that will require modification in order to qualify for sale accounting under this updated guidance. Assuming those arrangements are modified, we do not believe adoption of this update will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

- ASU 2009-17 which amends Consolidations (ASC Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. This update requires an analysis to determine whether a variable interest gives the entity a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. It also requires an ongoing reassessment and eliminates the quantitative approach previously required for determining whether an entity is the primary beneficiary. We adopted this update effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010 and we do not believe adoption of this update will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.
- In 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events" (ASC Topic 855). This guidance is intended to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This guidance was effective for our second quarter ended June 30, 2009.

During 2009 and early 2010, the FASB has issued several ASUs – ASU No. 2009-02 through ASU No. 2009-17 and ASU No. 2010-01 through ASU No. 2010-08. Except for ASUs No. 2009-05, 2009-13, 2009-14, 2009-16, 2009-17, 2010-01, 2010-02 and 2010-06 discussed above, the remaining ASUs entail technical corrections to existing guidance or affect guidance related to specialized industries or entities and therefore have minimal, if any, impact on the Company.

## Summary of Accounting Policies

### Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue through the sale and rental of equipment, service and supplies, and income associated with the financing of our equipment sales. Revenue is recognized when earned. More specifically, revenue related to sales of our products and services is recognized as follows:

**Equipment:** Revenues from the sale of equipment, including those from sales-type leases, are recognized at the time of sale or at the inception of the lease, as appropriate. For equipment sales that require us to install the product at the customer location, revenue is recognized when the equipment has been delivered and installed at the customer location. Sales of customer installable products are recognized upon shipment or receipt by the customer according to the customer's shipping terms. Revenues from equipment under other leases and similar arrangements are accounted for by the operating lease method and are recognized as earned over the lease term, which is generally on a straight-line basis.

**Service:** Service revenues are derived primarily from maintenance contracts on our equipment sold to customers and are recognized over the term of the contracts. A substantial portion of our products are sold with full-service maintenance agreements for which the customer typically pays a base service fee plus a variable amount based on usage. As a consequence, other than the product warranty obligations associated with certain of our low end products in the Office segment, we do not have any significant product warranty obligations, including any obligations under customer satisfaction programs.

Revenues associated with outsourcing services, as well as professional and value-added services, are generally recognized as such services are performed. In those service arrangements where final acceptance of a system or solution by the customer is required, revenue is deferred until all acceptance criteria have been met. Costs associated with service arrangements are generally recognized as incurred. Initial direct costs of an arrangement are capitalized and amortized over the contractual service period. Long-lived assets used in the fulfillment of the arrangements are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the term of the contract. Losses on service arrangements are recognized in the period that the contractual loss becomes probable and estimable.

**Sales to distributors and resellers:** We utilize distributors and resellers to sell certain of our products to end users. We refer to our distributor and reseller network as our two-tier distribution model. Sales to distributors and resellers are generally recognized as revenue when products are sold to such distributors and resellers. Distributors and resellers participate in various cooperative marketing and other programs, and we record provisions for these programs as a reduction to revenue when the sales occur. Similarly, we account for our estimates of sales returns and other allowances when the sales occur based on our historical experience.

**Supplies:** Supplies revenue generally is recognized upon shipment or utilization by customers in accordance with the sales terms.

**Software:** Software included within our equipment and services is generally considered incidental and is therefore accounted for as part of the equipment sales or services revenues. Software accessories sold in connection with our equipment sales, as well as free-standing software sales, are accounted for as separate deliverables or elements. In most cases, these software products are sold as part of multiple-element arrangements and include software maintenance agreements for the delivery of technical service, as well as unspecified upgrades or enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis. In those software accessory and free-standing software arrangements that include more than one element, we allocate the revenue among the elements based on vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value. VSOE of fair value is based on the price charged when the deliverable is sold separately by us on a regular basis and not as part of the multiple-element arrangement. Revenue allocated to software is normally recognized upon delivery, while revenue allocated to the software maintenance element is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

**Leases:** Our accounting for leases involves specific determinations regarding complex accounting provisions, as well as significant judgments. The two primary accounting provisions which we use to classify transactions as sales-type or operating leases are: 1) a review of the lease term to determine if it is equal to or greater than 75% of the economic life of the equipment and 2) a review of the present value of the minimum lease payments to determine if they are equal to or greater than 90% of the fair market value of the equipment at the inception of the lease. Our leases in our Latin America operations have historically been recorded as operating leases, given the cancellable nature of the contract or because the recoverability of the lease investment is deemed not to be predictable at lease inception.

The critical elements that we consider with respect to our lease accounting are the determination of the economic life and the fair value of equipment, including the residual value. For purposes of determining the economic life, we consider the most objective measure to be the original contract term, since most equipment is returned by lessees at or near the end of the contracted term. The economic life of most of our products is five years, since this represents the most frequent contractual lease term for our principal products and only a small percentage of our leases have original terms longer than five years. We continually evaluate the economic life of both existing and newly introduced products for purposes of this determination. Residual values, if any, are established at lease inception using estimates of fair value at the end of the lease term.

The vast majority of our leases that qualify as sales-type are non-cancelable and include cancellation penalties approximately equal to the full value of the lease receivables. A portion of our business involves sales to governmental units. Governmental units are those entities that have statutorily defined funding or annual budgets that are determined by their legislative bodies. Certain of our governmental contracts may have cancellation provisions or renewal clauses that are required by law, such as 1) those dependant on fiscal funding outside of a governmental unit's control, 2) those that can be cancelled if deemed in the best interest of the governmental unit's taxpayers or 3) those that must be renewed each fiscal year, given limitations that may exist on entering into multi-year contracts that are imposed by statute. In these circumstances, we carefully evaluate these contracts to assess whether cancellation is remote. The evaluation of a lease agreement with a renewal option includes an assessment as to whether the renewal is reasonably assured, based on the apparent intent and our experience of such governmental unit. We further ensure that the contract provisions described above are offered only in instances where required by law. Where such contract terms are not legally required, we consider the arrangement to be cancelable and account for the lease as an operating lease.

After the initial lease of equipment to our customers, we may enter subsequent transactions with the same customer whereby we extend the term. Revenue from such lease extensions is typically recognized over the extension period.

**Bundled Arrangements:** We sell our products and services under bundled lease arrangements, which typically include equipment, service, supplies and financing components for which the customer pays a single negotiated fixed minimum monthly payment for all elements over the contractual lease term. These arrangements also typically include an incremental, variable component for page volumes in excess of contractual page volume minimums, which are often expressed in terms of price per page. The fixed minimum monthly payments are multiplied by the number of months in the contract term to arrive at the total fixed minimum payments that the customer is obligated to make ("fixed payments") over the lease term. The payments associated with page volumes in excess of the minimums are contingent on whether or not such minimums are exceeded ("contingent payments"). The minimum contractual committed page volumes are typically negotiated to equal the customer's estimated page volume at lease inception. In applying our lease accounting methodology, we only consider the fixed payments for purposes of allocating to the relative fair value elements of the contract. Contingent payments, if any, are inherently uncertain and therefore are recognized as revenue in the period when the customer exceeds the minimum copy volumes specified in the contract. Revenues under bundled arrangements are allocated considering the relative fair values of the lease and non-lease deliverables included in the bundled arrangement based upon the estimated relative fair values of each element. Lease deliverables include maintenance and executory costs, equipment and financing, while non-lease deliverables generally consist of the supplies and non-maintenance services. Our revenue allocation for the lease deliverables begins by allocating revenues to the maintenance and executory costs plus profit thereon. The remaining amounts are allocated to the equipment and financing elements.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, including money market funds, and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Restricted Cash and Investments

As more fully discussed in Note 16 – Contingencies, various litigation matters in Brazil require us to make cash deposits as a condition of continuing the litigation. In addition, several of our secured financing arrangements and other contracts require us to post cash collateral or maintain minimum cash balances in escrow. These cash amounts are classified in our Consolidated Balance Sheets based on when the cash will be contractually or judicially released (refer to Note 10 – Supplementary Financial Information for classification of amounts). At December 31, 2009 and 2008, such restricted cash amounts were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Tax and other litigation deposits in Brazil	\$240	\$167
Escrow and cash collections related to receivable sales and secured borrowing arrangements	29	16
Other restricted cash	20	20
<b>Total Restricted Cash and Investments</b>	<b>\$289</b>	<b>\$203</b>

## Provisions for Losses on Uncollectible Receivables

The provisions for losses on uncollectible trade and finance receivables are determined principally on the basis of past collection experience applied to ongoing evaluations of our receivables and evaluations of the default risks of repayment.

Allowances for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivables	\$148	\$131
Allowance for doubtful finance receivables	\$222	\$198

## Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of average cost or market. Inventories also include equipment that is returned at the end of the lease term. Returned equipment is recorded at the lower of remaining net book value or salvage value. Salvage value consists of the estimated market value (generally determined based on replacement cost) of the salvageable component parts, which are expected to be used in the remanufacturing process. We regularly review inventory quantities and record a provision for excess and/or obsolete inventory based primarily on our estimated forecast of product demand, production requirements and servicing commitments. Several factors may influence the realizability of our inventories, including our decision to exit a product line, technological changes and new product development. The provision for excess and/or obsolete raw materials and equipment inventories is based primarily on near-term forecasts of product demand and include consideration of new product introductions, as well as changes in remanufacturing strategies. The provision for excess and/or obsolete service parts inventory is based primarily on projected servicing requirements over the life of the related equipment populations.

Land, Buildings and Equipment and Equipment on Operating Leases  
Land, buildings and equipment are recorded at cost. Buildings and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life. Equipment on operating leases is depreciated to estimated salvage value over the lease term. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Significant improvements are capitalized and maintenance and repairs are expensed. Refer to Note 5 – Inventories and Equipment on Operating Leases, Net and Note 6 – Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net for further discussion.

## Internal Use Software

We capitalize direct costs associated with developing, purchasing or otherwise acquiring software for internal use and amortize these costs on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the software, beginning when the software is implemented. Useful lives of the software generally vary from three to seven years. Amortization expense was \$53, \$50 and \$76 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Capitalized costs were \$354 and \$288 as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

## Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment loss may have been incurred. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. We estimate the fair value of each reporting unit using a discounted cash flow methodology. This requires us to use significant judgment including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our business, the useful life over which cash flows will occur, determination of our weighted average cost of capital and relevant market data.

Other intangible assets primarily consist of assets obtained in connection with business acquisitions, including installed customer base and distribution network relationships, patents on existing technology and trademarks. We apply an impairment evaluation whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying value of our intangible assets may not be recoverable. Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives. We believe that the straight-line method of amortization reflects an appropriate allocation of the cost of the intangible assets to earnings in proportion to the amount of economic benefits obtained annually by the Company. Refer to Note 8 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net for further information.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review the recoverability of our long-lived assets, including buildings, equipment, internal-use software and other intangible assets, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Our primary measure of fair value is based on discounted cash flows.

## Treasury Stock

We account for repurchased common stock under the cost method and include such treasury stock as a component of our Common Shareholders' Equity. Retirement of Treasury stock is recorded as a reduction of Common stock and Additional paid-in capital at the time such retirement is approved by our Board of Directors.

## Research, Development and Engineering ("RD&E")

Research, development and engineering costs are expensed as incurred. Sustaining engineering costs are incurred with respect to ongoing product improvements or environmental compliance after initial product launch. Our RD&E expense for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
R&D	\$ 713	\$ 750	\$ 764
Sustaining engineering	127	134	148
<b>Total RD&amp;E Expense</b>	<b>\$ 840</b>	<b>\$ 884</b>	<b>\$ 912</b>

## Restructuring Charges

Costs associated with exit or disposal activities, including lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs associated with restructuring, plant closing or other activity, are recognized when they are incurred. In those geographies where we have either a formal severance plan or a history of consistently providing severance benefits representing a substantive plan, we recognize severance costs when they are both probable and reasonably estimable. Refer to Note 9 – Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges for further information.

## Pension and Post-retirement Benefit Obligations

We sponsor pension plans in various forms in several countries covering substantially all employees who meet eligibility requirements. Post-retirement benefit plans cover U.S. and Canadian employees for retirement medical costs. We employ a delayed recognition feature in measuring the costs of pension and post-retirement benefit plans. This requires changes in the benefit obligations and changes in the value of assets set aside to meet those obligations to be recognized not as they occur, but systematically and gradually over subsequent periods. All changes are ultimately recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost, except to the extent they may be offset by subsequent changes. At any point, changes that have been identified and quantified but not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax.

Several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events are used in calculating the expense, liability and asset values related to our pension and post-retirement benefit plans. These factors include assumptions we make about the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, rate of increase in healthcare costs, the rate of future compensation increases, and mortality among others. Actual returns on plan assets are not immediately recognized in our income statement, due to the delayed recognition requirement. In calculating the expected return on the plan asset component of our net periodic pension cost, we apply our estimate of the long-term rate of return to the plan assets that support our pension obligations, after deducting assets that are specifically allocated to Transitional Retirement Accounts (which are accounted for based on specific plan terms).

For purposes of determining the expected return on plan assets, we utilize a calculated value approach in determining the value of the pension plan assets, as opposed to a fair market value approach. The primary difference between the two methods relates to systematic recognition of changes in fair value over time (generally two years) versus immediate recognition of changes in fair value. Our expected rate of return on plan assets is then applied to the calculated asset value to determine the amount of the expected return on plan assets to be used in the determination of the net periodic pension cost. The calculated value approach reduces the volatility in net periodic pension cost that results from using the fair market value approach.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The discount rate is used to present value our future anticipated benefit obligations. In estimating our discount rate, we consider rates of return on high-quality fixed-income investments included in various published bond indexes, adjusted to eliminate the effects of call provisions and differences in the timing and amounts of cash outflows related to the bonds, as well as the expected timing of pension and other benefit payments. In the U.S. and the U.K., which comprise approximately 80% of our projected benefit obligation, we consider the Moody's Aa Corporate Bond Index and the International Index Company's iBoxx Sterling Corporate AA Cash Bond Index, respectively, in the determination of the appropriate discount rate assumptions. Refer to Note 14 – Employee Benefit Plans for further information.

Each year, the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets, as well as increases or decreases in the benefit obligation as a result of changes in the discount rate, are added to or subtracted from any cumulative actuarial gain or loss that arose in prior years. This resultant amount is the net actuarial gain or loss recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss and is subject to subsequent amortization to net periodic pension cost in future periods over the remaining service lives of the employees participating in the pension plan.

#### Foreign Currency Translation and Re-measurement

The functional currency for most foreign operations is the local currency. Net assets are translated at current rates of exchange, and income, expense and cash flow items are translated at average exchange rates for the applicable period. The translation adjustments are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The U.S. Dollar is used as the functional currency for certain subsidiaries that conduct their business in U.S. Dollars. A combination of current and historical exchange rates is used in re-measuring the local currency transactions of these subsidiaries and the resulting exchange adjustments are included in income.

Foreign currency losses were \$26, \$34 and \$8 in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are included in Other expenses, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

We have operations in Venezuela where the U.S. Dollar is the functional currency. At December 31, 2009 our Venezuelan operations had approximately 90 million in net Bolivar-denominated monetary assets that were re-measured to U.S. Dollars at the official exchange rate of 2.15 Bolivars to the Dollar. In January 2010, Venezuela announced a devaluation of the Bolivar to an official rate of 4.30 Bolivars to the Dollar for our products. As a result of this devaluation, we expect to record a loss of approximately \$21 in the first quarter of 2010 for the re-measurement of our net Bolivar-denominated monetary assets.

#### Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ("AOCL")

AOCL is composed of the following for the three years ending December 31, 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cumulative translation adjustments	\$ (800)	\$ (1,395)	\$ (31)
Benefit plans net actuarial losses and prior service credits <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,190)	(1,021)	(735)
Other unrealized (losses) gains, net	2	—	1
<b>Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</b>	<b>\$ (1,988)</b>	<b>\$ (2,416)</b>	<b>\$ (765)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes our share of Fuji Xerox.

## Note 2 – Segment Reporting

Our reportable segments are consistent with how we manage the business and view the markets we serve. Our reportable segments are Production, Office and Other. The Production and Office segments are centered on strategic product groups which share common technology, manufacturing and product platforms, as well as classes of customers.

The Production segment includes black-and-white products which operate at speeds over 90 pages per minute ("ppm"), excluding 95 ppm with an embedded controller, and color products which operate at speeds over 40 ppm, excluding 50, 60 and 70 ppm products with an embedded controller. Products include the Xerox® iGen3 and iGen4 digital color production press, Xerox® Nuvera, DocuTech®, DocuPrint® and DocuColor families, as well as older-technology light-lens products. These products are sold predominantly through direct sales channels to Fortune 1000, graphic arts, government, education and other public sector customers.

The Office segment includes black-and-white products which operate at speeds up to 95 ppm and color devices up to 85 ppm. Products include our family of ColorQube, WorkCentre multifunction printers, Phaser desktop printers and digital multifunction printers, DocuColor color multifunction products, color laser, solid ink color printers and multifunction devices, monochrome laser desktop printers, digital and light-lens copiers and facsimile products, and non-Xerox branded products with similar specifications. These products are sold through direct and indirect sales channels to global, national and mid-size commercial customers, as well as government, education and other public sector customers.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The segment classified as Other includes several units, none of which met the thresholds for separate segment reporting. This group primarily includes Xerox Supplies Business Group (predominantly paper sales), Value-Added Services, Wide Format Systems, Xerox Technology Enterprises, royalty and licensing revenues, GIS network integration solutions and electronic presentation systems, equity net income and non-allocated

Corporate items. Other segment profit (loss) includes the operating results from these entities, other less-significant businesses, our equity income from Fuji Xerox, and certain costs which have not been allocated to the Production and Office segments, including non-financing interest, as well as other items included in Other expenses, net. Selected financial information for our Operating segments for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, was as follows:

	Production	Office	Other	Total
<b>2009<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Revenues	\$4,287	\$8,135	\$2,044	\$14,466
Finance income	258	441	14	713
<b>Total Segment Revenues</b>	<b>\$4,545</b>	<b>\$8,576</b>	<b>\$2,058</b>	<b>\$15,179</b>
Interest expense	\$ 101	\$ 165	\$ 261	\$ 527
Segment profit (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 217	\$ 835	\$ (274)	\$ 778
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41	\$ 41
<b>2008<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Revenues	\$4,937	\$9,347	\$2,526	\$16,810
Finance income	300	481	17	798
<b>Total Segment Revenues</b>	<b>\$5,237</b>	<b>\$9,828</b>	<b>\$2,543</b>	<b>\$17,608</b>
Interest expense	\$ 117	\$ 181	\$ 269	\$ 567
Segment profit (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 394	\$1,062	\$ (165)	\$ 1,291
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 113	\$ 113
<b>2007<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Revenues	\$5,001	\$8,980	\$2,425	\$16,406
Finance income	314	493	15	822
<b>Total Segment Revenues</b>	<b>\$5,315</b>	<b>\$9,473</b>	<b>\$2,440</b>	<b>\$17,228</b>
Interest expense	\$ 123	\$ 186	\$ 270	\$ 579
Segment profit (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 562	\$1,115	\$ (89)	\$ 1,588
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 97	\$ 97

<sup>(1)</sup> Asset information on a segment basis is not disclosed, as this information is not separately identified and internally reported to our chief executive officer.

<sup>(2)</sup> Depreciation and amortization expense, which is recorded in cost of sales, RD&E and SAG are included in segment profit above. This information is neither identified nor internally reported to our chief executive officer. The separate identification of this information for purposes of segment disclosure is impracticable, as it is not readily available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The following is a reconciliation of segment profit to pre-tax income (loss):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
<b>Total Segment Profit</b>	\$ 778	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,588
Reconciling items:			
Restructuring and asset impairment charges	8	(429)	6
Restructuring charges of Fuji Xerox	(46)	(16)	(30)
Litigation matters <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(774)	—
Equipment write-off	—	(39)	—
ACS acquisition-related costs	(72)	—	—
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	(41)	(113)	(97)
Other	—	1	1
<b>Pre-tax Income (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ 627</b>	<b>\$ (79)</b>	<b>\$ 1,468</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The 2008 provision for litigation represents \$670 for the *Carlson v. Xerox Corporation* court-approved settlement, as well as provisions for other litigation matters including \$36 for the probable loss related to the Brazil labor-related contingencies. Refer to Note 16 – Contingencies for further discussion.

Geographic area data is based upon the location of the subsidiary reporting the revenue or long-lived assets and is as follows:

	Revenues			Long-lived Assets <sup>(1)</sup>		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
United States	\$ 8,156	\$ 9,122	\$ 9,078	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,375
Europe	4,971	6,011	5,888	717	680	746
Other Areas	2,052	2,475	2,262	260	248	341
<b>Total Revenues and Long-lived Assets</b>	<b>\$ 15,179</b>	<b>\$ 17,608</b>	<b>\$ 17,228</b>	<b>\$ 2,222</b>	<b>\$ 2,314</b>	<b>\$ 2,462</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Long-lived assets are comprised of (i) land, buildings and equipment, net, (ii) equipment on operating leases, net, (iii) internal use software, net and iv) capitalized software costs, net.

## Note 3 – Acquisitions

Affiliated Computer Services, Inc.

In September 2009, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Affiliated Computer Services, Inc. (“ACS”) in a cash and stock transaction. The acquisition closed on February 5, 2010, at which time 100% of the outstanding shares of ACS common stock were converted into a combination of 4.935 shares of Xerox common stock and \$18.60 in cash for a combined value of \$60.40 per share, or approximately \$6.0 billion based on the closing price of Xerox common stock of \$8.47 on date of closing. Approximately 489,800 thousand shares of common stock were issued to holders of ACS Class A and Class B common stock.

Xerox assumed all outstanding ACS stock options at closing. Each assumed ACS option became exercisable for 7.085289 Xerox common shares for a total of approximately 96,700 thousand shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$6.79 per option. The estimated fair value associated with the Xerox options issued in exchange for the ACS options was approximately \$222 based on a Black-Scholes valuation model. Approximately \$168 of the estimated fair value is expected to be recorded as part of the acquisition fair value and \$54 will be expensed over the remaining vesting period which is estimated to be approximately 3.9 years.

As part of the closing, we repaid \$1.7 billion of ACS’s debt and assumed an additional \$0.6 billion. We also issued convertible preferred stock with a liquidation value of \$300 to ACS’s Class B shareholder (see Note 17 – Shareholders’ Equity for further information). The cash portion of the acquisition, as well as the repayment of ACS’s debt, was funded through a combination of cash-on-hand, borrowing under our existing Credit Facility and the issuance of senior notes in the capital markets. (Refer to Note 11 – Debt for further information.)

ACS provides business process outsourcing (“BPO”) and information technology (“IT”) services and solutions to commercial and government clients worldwide. ACS delivers a full range of BPO and IT services, as well as end-to-end solutions to the public and private sectors, and supports a variety of industries including education, energy, financial, government, healthcare, retail and transportation. ACS’s revenues for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009 were \$6.6 billion and they employed 78,000 people and operated in over 100 countries.

All information regarding the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including assets and liabilities arising from contingencies, is not yet available. However, the purchase price is expected to be primarily allocated to intangible assets and goodwill based on third-party valuations and management’s estimates, which have not yet been finalized.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The unaudited pro forma results presented below include the effects of the ACS acquisition as if it had been consummated as of January 1, 2008. The pro forma results include the amortization associated with a preliminary estimate for the acquired intangible assets and interest expense associated with debt used to fund the acquisition. However, pro forma results do not include any anticipated synergies or other expected benefits of the acquisition. Accordingly, the unaudited pro forma financial information below is not necessarily indicative of either future results of operations or results that might have been achieved had the acquisition been consummated as of January 1, 2008:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	\$21,802	\$23,941
Net income attributable to Xerox	700	359
Basic earnings per share	0.50	0.24
Diluted earnings per share	0.49	0.24

We are still evaluating and assessing the impact of the ACS acquisition on our internal organizational and reporting structure, as well as its related impact on our reportable segment disclosures. Accordingly, in the first quarter 2010, we currently expect to report ACS as a separate reportable segment, pending completion of that evaluation and assessment.

#### Veenman B.V.

In 2008, we acquired Veenman B.V. ("Veenman"), expanding our reach into the small and mid-size business market in Europe, for approximately \$69 (€ 44 million) in cash, including transaction costs. Veenman is the Netherlands' leading independent distributor of office printers, copiers and multifunction devices serving small and mid-size businesses. The operating results of Veenman are not material to our financial statements, and are included within our Office segment from the date of acquisition. The purchase price was primarily allocated to intangible assets and goodwill based on third-party valuations and management's estimates.

#### Global Imaging Systems, Inc.

In 2007, we acquired GIS, a provider of office technology for small and mid-size businesses in the United States. The acquisition of GIS expanded our access to the U.S. small and mid-size business market. The aggregate purchase price was approximately \$1.5 billion. In addition, in connection with the closing, we also repaid \$200 of GIS's then-outstanding bank debt. The results of operations for GIS are included in our Consolidated Statements of Income as of May 9, 2007.

The total cost of the acquisition was allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair values. Goodwill of \$1,335 and intangible assets of \$363 were recorded in connection with the acquisition based on third-party valuations and management's estimates for those acquired intangible assets. The majority of the goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes and the primary elements that generated goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce, specialized processes and procedures and operating synergies, none of which qualify as a separate intangible asset. Intangible assets included customer relationships of \$189 with a 12-year weighted average useful life and trade names of \$174 with a 20-year weighted average useful life.

The unaudited pro forma results presented below include the effects of the GIS acquisition as if it had been consummated as of January 1, 2007.

	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Revenue	\$17,619
Net income attributable to Xerox	1,139
Basic earnings per share	1.22
Diluted earnings per share	1.20

#### GIS Acquisitions

In February 2009, GIS acquired ComDoc, Inc. ("ComDoc") for approximately \$145 in cash. ComDoc is one of the larger independent office technology dealers in the U.S. and expands GIS's coverage in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. GIS also acquired another business in 2009 for \$18 in cash. In 2008, GIS acquired Saxon Business Systems, an office equipment supplier in Florida, for approximately \$69 in cash, including transaction costs. GIS acquired three other similar businesses in 2008 for a total of \$17 in cash. In 2007, GIS acquired four businesses that provide office-imaging solutions and related services for \$39 in cash.

These acquisitions continue the development of GIS's national network of office technology suppliers to serve its expanding base of small and mid-size businesses. The operating results of these acquired entities are not material to our financial statements and are included within our Office segment from the dates of acquisition. The purchase prices were primarily allocated to intangible assets and goodwill based on third-party valuations and management's estimates.

#### Advectis, Inc.

In 2007, we acquired Advectis, Inc. ("Advectis"), a privately-owned provider of a web-based solution to electronically manage the process needed to underwrite, audit, collaborate, deliver and archive mortgage loan documents, for \$30 in cash. The operating results of Advectis are not material to our financial statements, and are included within our Other segment from the date of acquisition. The purchase price was primarily allocated to intangible assets and goodwill based on management's estimates.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 4 – Receivables, Net

### Finance Receivables

Finance receivables result from installment arrangements and sales-type leases arising from the marketing of our equipment. These receivables are typically collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Finance receivables, net at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Gross receivables	\$ 8,427	\$ 8,718
Unearned income	(1,197)	(1,273)
Residual values	19	31
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(222)	(198)
<b>Finance Receivables, Net</b>	<b>\$ 7,027</b>	<b>\$ 7,278</b>
Less: Billed portion of finance receivables, net	(226)	(254)
Less: Current portion of finance receivables not billed, net	(2,396)	(2,461)
<b>Finance Receivables Due After One Year, Net</b>	<b>\$ 4,405</b>	<b>\$ 4,563</b>

Contractual maturities of our gross finance receivables as of December 31, 2009 were as follows (including those already billed of \$226):

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total
	\$3,191	\$2,334	\$1,622	\$910	\$327	\$43	\$8,427

### Accounts Receivable Sales Arrangements

We have facilities in the U.S., Canada and several countries in Europe that enable us to sell, on an ongoing basis, certain accounts receivable without recourse to third parties. The accounts receivables sold are generally short-term trade receivables with a payment due date of less than 60 days. In some of the agreements we continue to service the sold receivables and hold beneficial interests. When applicable, a servicing liability is recorded for the estimated fair value of the servicing. Beneficial interests are included in the caption "Other current assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and are recorded at estimated fair value. The amounts associated with the servicing liability and beneficial interests were not material at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Accounts receivables sales for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Accounts receivables sales	\$1,566	\$ 717	\$ 326
Fees associated with sales	13	4	2
Estimated impact of sales on operating cash flows	309	51	147

## Note 5 – Inventories and Equipment on Operating Leases, Net

Inventories at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Finished goods	\$ 772	\$1,044
Work-in-process	43	80
Raw materials	85	108
<b>Total Inventories</b>	<b>\$ 900</b>	<b>\$1,232</b>

Cost of sales in 2008 included a charge of \$39 associated with an Office segment product line equipment and residual value write-off. The write-off was the result of a 2008 change in strategy reflecting our decision to discontinue the remanufacture of end-of-lease returned inventory from a certain Office segment product line following an assessment of the current and expected market for these products.

The transfer of equipment from our inventories to equipment subject to an operating lease is presented in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the operating activities section as a non-cash adjustment. Equipment on operating leases and similar arrangements consists of our equipment rented to customers and depreciated to estimated salvage value at the end of the lease term. We recorded \$52, \$115 and \$66 in inventory write-down charges for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Equipment on operating leases and the related accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Equipment on operating leases	\$ 1,583	\$1,507
Accumulated depreciation	(1,032)	(913)
<b>Equipment on Operating Leases, Net</b>	<b>\$ 551</b>	<b>\$ 594</b>

Depreciable lives generally vary from three to four years, consistent with our planned and historical usage of the equipment subject to operating leases. Depreciation and obsolescence expense for equipment on operating leases was \$329, \$298 and \$269 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our equipment operating lease terms vary, generally from 12 to 36 months. Scheduled minimum future rental revenues on operating leases with original terms of one year or longer are:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
	\$385	\$281	\$181	\$94	\$46	\$45

Total contingent rentals on operating leases, consisting principally of usage charges in excess of minimum contracted amounts, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$125, \$117 and \$117, respectively.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 6 – Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net

Land, buildings and equipment, net at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	2009	2008
Land	—	\$ 45	\$ 45
Buildings and building equipment	25 to 50	1,192	1,156
Leasehold improvements	Varies	328	372
Plant machinery	5 to 12	1,686	1,597
Office furniture and equipment	3 to 15	994	973
Other	4 to 20	100	100
Construction in progress	—	33	95
Subtotal		4,378	4,338
Accumulated depreciation		(3,069)	(2,919)
<b>Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net</b>		<b>\$ 1,309</b>	<b>\$ 1,419</b>

Depreciation expense and operating lease rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Depreciation expense	\$ 247	\$ 257	\$ 262
Operating lease rent expense <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 267	\$ 252	\$ 286

<sup>(1)</sup> We lease certain land, buildings and equipment, substantially all of which are accounted for as operating leases.

Future minimum operating lease commitments that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2009 were as follows:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
\$224	\$181	\$128	\$99	\$70	\$80

We have an information management contract with Electronic Data Systems Corp. ("EDS") through March 2014. Services to be provided under this contract include support for European and Brazilian mainframe system processing and application maintenance through mid-2010, as well as workplace and service desk and voice and data network management through March 2014. There are no minimum payments required under this contract. We can terminate the contract for convenience with six months notice, as defined in the contract, with no termination fee and with payment to EDS for costs incurred as of the termination date. Should we terminate the contract for convenience, we have an option to purchase the assets placed in service under the EDS contract. Payments to EDS, which are primarily recorded in selling, administrative and general expenses, were \$198, \$279 and \$294 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During 2009 we terminated several agreements with EDS for information management services and entered into new agreements for similar services with several providers. Services to be provided under these contracts include support for data network transport; mainframe application processing, development and support; and mid-range applications processing and support. These contracts have various terms through 2015. Some of the contracts require minimum payments and include termination penalties. Payments for information management services, which are primarily recorded in selling, administrative and general expenses, were \$26 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

## Note 7 – Investments in Affiliates, at Equity

Investments in corporate joint ventures and other companies in which we generally have a 20% to 50% ownership interest at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Fuji Xerox	\$ 998	\$1,028
All other equity investments	58	52
<b>Investments in Affiliates, at Equity</b>	<b>\$1,056</b>	<b>\$1,080</b>

Our equity in net income of our unconsolidated affiliates for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Fuji Xerox	\$30	\$101	\$89
Other investments	11	12	8
<b>Total Equity in Unconsolidated Affiliates</b>	<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>\$97</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Fuji Xerox

Fuji Xerox is headquartered in Tokyo and operates in Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand and other areas of the Pacific Rim. Our investment in Fuji Xerox of \$998 at December 31, 2009 differs from our implied 25% interest in the underlying net assets, or \$1,108, due primarily to our deferral of gains resulting from sales of assets by us to Fuji Xerox, partially offset by goodwill related to the Fuji Xerox investment established at the time we acquired our remaining 20% of Xerox Limited from The Rank Group plc.

Equity in net income of Fuji Xerox is affected by certain adjustments to reflect the deferral of profit associated with intercompany sales. These adjustments may result in recorded equity income that is different than that implied by our 25% ownership interest. Equity income for 2009 and 2008 includes after-tax restructuring charges of \$46 and \$16, respectively, primarily reflecting employee-related costs as part of Fuji Xerox's continued cost-reduction actions to improve its competitive position.

Yen/U.S. Dollar exchange rates used to translate are as follows:

	Exchange Basis	2009	2008	2007
Summary of Operations	Weighted Average Rate	93.51	103.31	117.53
Balance Sheet	Year-End Rate	92.46	90.28	112.55

Condensed financial data of Fuji Xerox for the three calendar years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
<b>Summary of Operations</b>			
Revenues	\$ 9,998	\$ 11,190	\$ 10,218
Costs and expenses	9,781	10,451	9,565
Income before income taxes	217	739	653
Income tax expense	67	287	252
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 150</b>	<b>\$ 452</b>	<b>\$ 401</b>
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	7	6
<b>Net Income Attributable to Fuji Xerox</b>	<b>\$ 149</b>	<b>\$ 445</b>	<b>\$ 395</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
Assets:			
Current assets	\$ 4,111	\$ 4,734	\$ 4,242
Long-term assets	5,457	5,470	4,639
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 9,568</b>	<b>\$ 10,204</b>	<b>\$ 8,881</b>
Liabilities and Equity:			
Current liabilities	\$ 2,643	\$ 3,534	\$ 3,322
Long-term debt	1,368	996	900
Other long-term liabilities	1,104	1,095	746
Fuji Xerox Shareholders' equity	4,434	4,556	3,888
Noncontrolling interests	19	23	25
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>\$ 9,568</b>	<b>\$ 10,204</b>	<b>\$ 8,881</b>

## Other Transactions with Fuji Xerox

We receive dividends from Fuji Xerox which are reflected as a reduction in our investment. Additionally, we have a Technology Agreement with Fuji Xerox whereby we receive royalty payments for their use of our Xerox brand trademark, as well as rights to access their patent portfolio in exchange for access to our patent portfolio. These payments are included in Service, outsourcing and rental revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We also have arrangements with Fuji Xerox whereby we purchase inventory from and sell inventory to Fuji Xerox. Pricing of the transactions under these arrangements is based upon terms the Company believes to be conducted at arm's length. Our purchase commitments with Fuji Xerox are in the normal course of business and typically have a lead time of three months. In addition, we pay Fuji Xerox and they pay us for unique research and development costs.

Other transactions with Fuji Xerox for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Dividends received from Fuji Xerox	\$ 10	\$ 56	\$ 37
Royalty revenue earned	106	112	108
Inventory purchases from Fuji Xerox	1,590	2,150	1,946
Inventory sales to Fuji Xerox	133	162	186
R&D payments received from Fuji Xerox	3	5	3
R&D payments paid to Fuji Xerox	33	34	30

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, amounts due to Fuji Xerox were \$114 and \$194, respectively.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 8 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

### Goodwill

The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by reportable segment, for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

	Production	Office	Other	Total
<b>Balance at December 31, 2006<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$ 892	\$ 986	\$ 146	\$ 2,024
Foreign currency translation	21	17	—	38
Acquisition of GIS	—	1,218	105	1,323
Acquisition of Advectis, Inc.	—	—	26	26
GIS acquisitions	—	30	3	33
Other	—	—	4	4
<b>Balance at December 31, 2007</b>	\$ 913	\$ 2,251	\$ 284	\$ 3,448
Foreign currency translation	(233)	(161)	(1)	(395)
Acquisition of Veenman B.V.	—	44	—	44
GIS acquisitions	—	73	—	73
Purchase price allocation adjustment – GIS <sup>(2)</sup>	—	120	(108)	12
<b>Balance at December 31, 2008</b>	\$ 680	\$ 2,327	\$ 175	\$ 3,182
Foreign currency translation	71	50	1	122
GIS acquisitions	—	118	—	118
<b>Balance at December 31, 2009</b>	\$ 751	\$ 2,495	\$ 176	\$ 3,422

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes adjustment of \$110 from the Other segment to the Office segment related to the goodwill associated with our 1998 acquisition of XL Connect Solutions, Inc.

<sup>(2)</sup> In 2008, we finalized the GIS purchase price allocation. As a result, the \$108 of goodwill reflected in our Other segment in 2007 was reallocated to our Office segment. This adjustment aligned goodwill to the reporting unit benefiting from the synergies of the purchase.

### Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets primarily relate to the Office operating segment. Intangible assets were comprised of the following as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Weighted Average Amortization Period	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount
Customer base	14 years	\$525	\$198	\$327	\$492	\$155	\$337
Distribution network	25 years	123	49	74	123	44	79
Trademarks	20 years	210	25	185	191	15	176
Technology, patents and non-compete	6 years	40	28	12	40	22	18
<b>Total Intangible Assets</b>		<b>\$898</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$598</b>	<b>\$846</b>	<b>\$236</b>	<b>\$610</b>

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$64, \$58 and \$46 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively and, excluding the impact of additional acquisitions,

is expected to approximate \$64 annually from 2010 through 2012 and \$55 annually through 2014. Amortization expense is primarily recorded in Other expenses, net with the exception of amortization expense associated with licensed technology, which is recorded in Cost of sales.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 9 – Restructuring and Asset Impairment Charges

The net restructuring and asset impairment (credits) charges in the Consolidated Statements of Income totaled \$(8), \$429 and \$(6) in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Detailed information related to restructuring program activity during the three years ended December 31, 2009 is outlined below:

Restructuring Activity	Severance and Related Costs	Lease Cancellation and Other Costs	Asset Impairments <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
<b>Balance December 31, 2006</b>	\$ 293	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ 337
Restructuring provision	27	7	1	35
Reversals of prior accruals	(38)	(3)	—	(41)
Net current-year charges <sup>(2)</sup>	(11)	4	1	(6)
Charges against reserve and currency	(211)	(10)	(1)	(222)
<b>Balance December 31, 2007</b>	\$ 71	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ 109
Restructuring provision	363	20	53	436
Reversals of prior accruals	(6)	(1)	—	(7)
Net current-year charges <sup>(2)</sup>	357	19	53	429
Charges against reserve and currency	(108)	(25)	(53)	(186)
<b>Balance December 31, 2008</b>	\$ 320	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ 352
Restructuring provision	28	9	—	37
Reversals of prior accruals	(39)	(6)	—	(45)
Net current-year charges <sup>(2)</sup>	(11)	3	—	(8)
Charges against reserve and currency	(255)	(15)	—	(270)
<b>Balance December 31, 2009<sup>(3)</sup></b>	\$ 54	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 74

<sup>(1)</sup> Charges associated with asset impairments represent the write-down of the related assets to their new cost basis and are recorded concurrently with the recognition of the provision.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents amount recognized within the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years shown.

<sup>(3)</sup> We expect to utilize the majority of the remaining December 31, 2009 restructuring balance in 2010.

The following table summarizes the reconciliation to the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Charges to reserve	\$(270)	\$(186)	\$(222)
Asset impairments	—	53	1
Effects of foreign currency and other non-cash items	—	2	(14)
<b>Cash Payments for Restructurings</b>	<b>\$(270)</b>	<b>\$(131)</b>	<b>\$(235)</b>

The following table summarizes the total amount of costs incurred in connection with these restructuring programs by segment for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

	2009	2008	2007
Production	\$(4)	\$190	\$(6)
Office	(3)	200	3
Other	(1)	39	(3)
<b>Total Net Restructuring Charges</b>	<b>\$(8)</b>	<b>\$429</b>	<b>\$(6)</b>

Over the past several years, we have engaged in a series of restructuring programs related to downsizing our employee base, exiting certain activities, outsourcing certain internal functions and engaging in other actions designed to reduce our cost structure and improve productivity. These initiatives primarily include severance actions and impact all major geographies and segments. Management continues to evaluate our business and, therefore, there may be additional provisions for new plan initiatives, as well as changes in estimates to amounts previously recorded, as payments are made or actions are completed. Asset impairment charges were also incurred in connection with these restructuring actions for those assets made obsolete as a result of these programs.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## 2010 Plan

We expect to record pre-tax restructuring charges of approximately \$280 in 2010, of which \$250 is expected to be recorded in the first quarter. These actions are expected to impact all geographies and segments with approximately equal focus on SAG reductions, gross margin improvements and optimization of RD&E investments. The restructuring is also expected to involve the rationalization of some of our facilities.

## 2009 Activity

Restructuring activity was minimal in 2009 and the related charges primarily reflected changes in estimates in severance costs from previously recorded actions.

## 2008 Activity

During 2008, we recorded \$357 of net restructuring charges predominantly consisting of severance and costs related to the elimination of approximately 4,900 positions, primarily in both North America and Europe. Focus areas for the actions include the following:

- Improving efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure including: marketing, finance, human resources and training.
- Capturing efficiencies in technical services, managed services, and supply chain and manufacturing infrastructure.
- Optimizing product development and engineering resources.

In addition, related to these activities, we also recorded lease cancellation and other costs of \$19 and asset impairment charges of \$53. The lease termination and asset impairment charges primarily related to: (i) the relocation of certain manufacturing operations including the closing of our toner plant in Oklahoma City and the consolidation of our manufacturing operations in Ireland; and (ii) the exit from certain leased and owned facilities as a result of the actions noted above.

## 2007 Activity

Restructuring activity was minimal in 2007 and the related charges primarily reflected changes in estimates in severance costs from previously recorded actions.

## Note 10 – Supplementary Financial Information

The components of other current assets and other current liabilities at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
<b>Other Current Assets</b>		
Deferred taxes	\$ 290	\$ 305
Restricted cash	31	20
Prepaid expenses	111	119
Financial derivative instruments	16	39
Advances and deposits	19	26
Income taxes receivable	38	42
Other	203	239
<b>Total Other Current Assets</b>	<b>\$ 708</b>	<b>\$ 790</b>

	2009	2008
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>		
Income taxes payable	\$ 27	\$ 47
Other taxes payable	161	173
Interest payable	114	141
Restructuring reserves	64	325
Unearned income	201	203
Financial derivative instruments	15	134
Product warranties	19	25
Dividends payable	41	38
Distributor and reseller rebates/commissions	127	131
Other	558	552
<b>Total Other Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$1,327</b>	<b>\$1,769</b>

The components of other long-term assets and other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
<b>Other Long-term Assets</b>		
Prepaid pension costs	\$ 155	\$ 61
Net investment in discontinued operations <sup>(1)</sup>	240	259
Internal use software, net	354	288
Restricted cash	258	183
Debt issuance costs, net	62	48
Financial derivative instruments	10	53
Other	241	265
<b>Total Other Long-term Assets</b>	<b>\$1,320</b>	<b>\$1,157</b>
<b>Other Long-term Liabilities</b>		
Deferred and other tax liabilities	\$ 167	\$ 182
Financial derivative instruments	9	—
Environmental reserves	23	29
Restructuring reserves	10	27
Other	363	336
<b>Total Other Long-term Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 572</b>	<b>\$ 574</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> At December 31, 2009, our net investment in discontinued operations primarily consists of a \$265 performance-based instrument relating to the 1997 sale of The Resolution Group ("TRG"), net of remaining net liabilities associated with our discontinued operations of \$25. The recovery of the performance-based instrument is dependent on the sufficiency of TRG's available cash flows, as guaranteed by TRG's ultimate parent, which are expected to be recovered in annual cash distributions through 2017.

## Note 11 – Debt

Short-term borrowings at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$988	\$1,549
Notes payable	—	7
Italy Credit Facility due 2009	—	54
<b>Total Short-term Debt</b>	<b>\$988</b>	<b>\$1,610</b>

We classify our debt based on the contractual maturity dates of the underlying debt instruments or as of the earliest put date available to the debt holders. We defer costs associated with debt issuance over the applicable term, or to the first put date in the case of convertible debt or debt with a put feature. These costs are amortized as interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

	Weighted Average Interest Rates at December 31, 2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2009	2008
<b>U.S. Operations</b>			
<b>Xerox Corporation</b>			
Euro Senior Notes due 2009	—%	\$ —	\$ 317
Senior Notes due 2009	—%	—	583
Floating Senior Notes due 2009	—%	—	150
Senior Notes due 2010	7.13%	700	700
Notes due 2011	0.08%	1	1
Notes due 2011	7.01%	50	50
Senior Notes due 2011	6.59%	750	750
Credit Facility due 2012	—%	—	246
Senior Notes due 2012	5.59%	1,100	1,100
Senior Notes due 2013	5.65%	400	400
Senior Notes due 2013	7.63%	550	550
Convertible Notes due 2014	9.00%	19	19
Senior Notes due 2014	8.25%	750	—
Senior Notes due 2015	4.25%	1,000	—
Notes due 2016	7.20%	250	250
Senior Notes due 2016	6.48%	700	700
Senior Notes due 2017	6.83%	500	500
Senior Notes due 2018	6.37%	1,000	1,000
Senior Notes due 2019	5.63%	650	—
Zero Coupon Notes due 2022	—%	—	433
Zero Coupon Notes due 2023	5.41%	267	253
Senior Notes due 2039	6.75%	350	—
Subtotal		\$ 9,037	\$ 8,002
<b>Xerox Credit Corporation</b>			
Notes due 2013	6.42%	10	10
Notes due 2014	6.06%	50	50
Subtotal		\$ 60	\$ 60
<b>Other U.S. Operations</b>			
Borrowings secured by			
finance receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	5.87%	2	56
Borrowings secured by other assets			
	11.35%	5	6
Subtotal		\$ 7	\$ 62
<b>Total U.S. Operations</b>			
		\$ 9,104	\$ 8,124
<b>International Operations</b>			
Other debt due 2009–2010	2.89%	\$ 18	\$ 16
<b>Total International Operations</b>			
		\$ 18	\$ 16
<b>Principal Debt Balance</b>			
		9,122	8,140
Unamortized discount		(11)	(6)
Fair value adjustments <sup>(2)</sup>		153	189
<b>Total Debt</b>			
		\$ 9,264	\$ 8,323
Less: current maturities		(988)	(1,549)
<b>Total Long-term Debt</b>			
		\$ 8,276	\$ 6,774

<sup>(1)</sup> As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the associated net encumbered finance receivables were \$17 and \$104, respectively. This secured loan agreement will terminate in 2010. Refer to Note 19 – Subsequent Events for additional information.

<sup>(2)</sup> Fair value adjustments represent changes in the fair value of hedged debt obligations attributable to movements in benchmark interest rates. Hedge accounting requires hedged debt instruments to be reported at an amount equal to the sum of their carrying value (principal value plus/minus premiums/discounts) and any fair value adjustment.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents weighted average effective interest rate which includes the effect of discounts and premiums on issued debt.

Scheduled payments due on our principal long-term debt for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total
\$988 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$802	\$1,101	\$961	\$819	\$4,451	\$9,122

<sup>(1)</sup> Quarterly total debt maturities for 2010 are \$17, \$702, \$268 and \$1 for the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively.

The zero coupon note of \$267 due 2023 is included in the above maturity schedule based on the year of its first potential put date of 2010.

#### Credit Facility

The Credit Facility is a \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility including a \$300 letter of credit subfacility. At December 31, 2009 we had no outstanding borrowings or letters of credit.

The Credit Facility is available, without sublimit, to certain of our qualifying subsidiaries and includes provisions that would allow us to increase the overall size of the Credit Facility up to an aggregate amount of \$2.5 billion. Our obligations under the Credit Facility are unsecured and are not currently guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. Any domestic subsidiary that guarantees more than \$100 of Xerox Corporation debt must also guaranty our obligations under the Credit Facility as well. In the event that any of our subsidiaries borrows under the Credit Facility, its borrowings thereunder would be guaranteed by us.

In October 2009, in connection with the acquisition of ACS, we amended the Credit Facility as follows:

- The definition of “principal debt” was changed such that prior to the closing of the ACS acquisition, it was calculated net of cash proceeds from the Senior Notes issued in connection with the pre-funding of the ACS acquisition.
- A portion of the Credit Facility that had a maturity date of April 30, 2012 was extended to a maturity date of April 30, 2013, consistent with the majority of the Credit Facility. Accordingly, after the amendment, approximately \$1.6 billion, or approximately 80% of the Credit Facility, has a maturity date of April 30, 2013. The remaining portion of the Credit Facility continues to have a maturity date of April 30, 2012.
- Extended the permitted leverage ratios to current levels noted below.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at LIBOR plus an all-in spread that varies between 2.5% and 4.5%, depending on our credit rating at the time of borrowing. Based on our credit rating as of December 31, 2009, the applicable all-in spread for the Credit Facility would be 3.50%.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The Credit Facility contains various conditions to borrowing and affirmative, negative and financial maintenance covenants. Certain of the more significant covenants are summarized below:

- (a) Maximum leverage ratio (a quarterly test that is calculated as principal debt divided by consolidated EBITDA, as defined) of 4.25x through September 30, 2010, 4.00x thereafter through December 31, 2010 and 3.75x thereafter to maturity of the facility.
- (b) Minimum interest coverage ratio (a quarterly test that is calculated as consolidated EBITDA divided by consolidated interest expense) may not be less than 3.00x.
- (c) Limitations on (i) liens of Xerox and certain of our subsidiaries securing debt, (ii) certain fundamental changes to corporate structure, (iii) changes in nature of business and (iv) limitations on debt incurred by certain subsidiaries.

The Credit Facility also contains various events of default, the occurrence of which could result in a termination by the lenders and the acceleration of all our obligations under the Credit Facility. These events of default include, without limitation: (i) payment defaults, (ii) breaches of covenants under the Credit Facility (certain of which breaches do not have any grace period), (iii) cross-defaults and acceleration to certain of our other obligations and (iv) a change of control of Xerox.

#### Senior Notes Offerings

In December 2009, we issued a total of \$2.0 billion of Senior Notes. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$15 were deferred. The Senior Notes rank equally with our other existing senior unsecured indebtedness. The net proceeds from these Senior Notes were used to repay ACS's senior credit facility upon completion of the acquisition and to fund a portion of the cash consideration and certain fees and expenses relating to the acquisition of ACS (Refer to Note 3 – Acquisitions for further information). Prior to the closing of the acquisition, the net proceeds from the Senior Notes were invested in cash and cash equivalents.

The following is a summary of our December 2009 Senior Note offerings:

	Rates	% of Par	Principal	Net Proceeds	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
Senior Notes due 2015	4.250%	99.808%	\$ 1,000	\$ 991	4.25%
Senior Notes due 2019	5.625%	99.725%	650	643	5.63%
Senior Notes due 2039	6.750%	99.588%	350	346	6.75%
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 2,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,980</b>	

In May 2009, we issued \$750 of 8.25% Senior Notes due 2014 (the "2014 Senior Notes") at 99.982 percent of par, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$745. The 2014 Senior Notes accrue interest at the rate of 8.25% per annum, payable semi annually and, as a result of the discount, have a weighted average effective interest rate of 8.25%. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$5 were deferred. The 2014 Senior Notes rank equally with our other existing senior unsecured indebtedness. Proceeds from the offering were used to repay borrowings under the Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes.

#### Bridge Loan Facility Commitment

In connection with the agreement to acquire ACS, we entered into a syndicated \$3.0 billion Bridge Loan Facility commitment with several banks that was to be used for funding of the acquisition in the event the transaction closed prior to obtaining permanent financing in the capital markets. Debt issuance costs for the Bridge Loan Facility commitment were \$58. As a result of the successful December Senior Note offering, we reduced the size of the commitment to \$500 in December 2009 and, as a result of sufficient cash balances as of December 31, 2009, we elected to terminate the remainder of the commitment in January 2010. The Debt issuance costs of \$58 were written off to earnings and are included in Acquisition-related costs.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Zero Coupon Notes

In 2009, we repaid \$400 in Zero Coupon Notes. The total repayment of \$448 included accreted interest of \$48. These Notes were repaid when the holders exercised a put option to redeem the bond prior to their scheduled maturity in 2022.

## Guarantees

At December 31, 2009, we have issued guarantees of \$123 on behalf of our foreign subsidiaries. Of this amount, \$13 is related to indebtedness of our foreign subsidiaries and is included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009, with the remainder primarily representing letters of credit. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, \$56 of letters of credit have been issued in connection with insurance guarantees.

## Interest

Interest paid on our short-term debt, long-term debt and liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities amounted to \$531, \$527 and \$552 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Interest expense and interest income for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Interest expense <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 527	\$ 567	\$ 579
Interest income <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 734	\$ 833	\$ 877

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Equipment financing interest expense, as well as non-financing interest expense included in Other expenses, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes Finance income, as well as other interest income that is included in Other expenses, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Equipment financing interest is determined based on an estimated cost of funds, applied against the estimated level of debt required to support our net finance receivables. The estimated cost of funds is based on a blended rate for term and duration comparable to available borrowing rates for a BBB rated company, which are reviewed at the end of each period. The estimated level of debt is based on an assumed 7 to 1 leverage ratio of debt/equity as compared to our average finance receivable balance during the applicable period.

Net cash proceeds on debt other than secured borrowings as shown on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Cash payments on notes payable, net	\$(1,331)	\$ (238)	\$ (143)
Net cash proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	2,702	1,883	2,254
Cash payments on long-term debt	(448)	(719)	(297)
<b>Net Cash Proceeds on Other Debt</b>	<b>\$ 923</b>	<b>\$ 926</b>	<b>\$ 1,814</b>

## Note 12 – Liability to Subsidiary Trust Issuing Preferred Securities

The Liability to Subsidiary Trust Issuing Preferred Securities included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$649 and \$648 as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, reflects our obligations to Xerox Capital Trust I ("Trust I") as a result of their loans to us from proceeds related to their issuance of preferred securities. This subsidiary is not consolidated in our financial statements because we are not the primary beneficiary of the trust.

In 1997, Trust I issued 650 thousand of 8.0% preferred securities (the "Preferred Securities") to investors for \$644 (\$650 liquidation value) and 20,103 shares of common securities to us for \$20. With the proceeds from these securities, Trust I purchased \$670 principal amount of 8.0% Junior Subordinated Debentures due 2027 of the Company ("the Debentures"). The Debentures represent all of the assets of Trust I. On a consolidated basis, we received net proceeds of \$637 which was net of fees and discounts of \$13. Interest expense, together with the amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts, was \$54 in 2009, 2008 and 2007. We have guaranteed, on a subordinated basis, distributions and other payments due on the Preferred Securities. The guarantee, our obligations under the Debentures, the indenture pursuant to which the Debentures were issued and our obligations under the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust governing the trust, taken together, provide a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts due on the Preferred Securities. The Preferred Securities accrue and pay cash distributions semiannually at a rate of 8% per year of the stated liquidation amount of one thousand dollars per Preferred Security. The Preferred Securities are mandatorily redeemable upon the maturity of the Debentures on February 1, 2027, or earlier to the extent of any redemption by us of any Debentures. The redemption price in either such case will be one thousand dollars per share plus accrued and unpaid distributions to the date fixed for redemption.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 13 – Financial Instruments

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, which could affect operating results, financial position and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities and, when appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. These derivative financial instruments are utilized to hedge economic exposures, as well as to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility resulting from shifts in market rates. We enter into limited types of derivative contracts, including interest rate swap agreements, foreign currency spot, forward and swap contracts and net purchased foreign currency options to manage interest rate and foreign currency exposures. Our primary foreign currency market exposures include the Japanese Yen, Euro and British Pound Sterling. The fair market values of all our derivative contracts change with fluctuations in interest rates and/or currency rates and are designed so that any changes in their values are offset by changes in the values of the underlying exposures. Derivative financial instruments are held solely as risk management tools and not for trading or speculative purposes.

We are required to recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the balance sheet. As permitted, certain of these derivative contracts have been designated for hedge accounting treatment. Certain of our derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are effective as economic hedges. These derivative contracts are likewise required to be recognized each period at fair value and therefore do result in some level of volatility. The level of volatility will vary with the type and amount of derivative hedges outstanding, as well as fluctuations in the currency and interest rate market during the period. The related cash flow impacts of all of our derivative activities are reflected as cash flows from operating activities.

By their nature, all derivative instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of market and credit risk. The market risk associated with these instruments resulting from currency exchange and interest rate movements is expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. We do not believe there is significant risk of loss in the event of non-performance by the counterparties associated with these instruments because these transactions are executed with a diversified group of major financial institutions. Further, our policy is to deal with counterparties having a minimum investment grade or better credit rating. Credit risk is managed through the continuous monitoring of exposures to such counterparties.

### Interest Rate Risk Management

We use interest rate swap agreements to manage our interest rate exposure and to achieve a desired proportion of variable and fixed rate debt. These derivatives may be designated as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges depending on the nature of the risk being hedged.

#### Fair Value Hedges

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, pay variable/ receive fixed interest rate swaps with notional amounts of \$2,350 and \$675 with a net asset fair value of \$1 and \$53, respectively, were designated and accounted for as fair value hedges. The swaps were structured to hedge the fair value of related debt by converting them from fixed rate instruments to variable rate instruments. No ineffective portion was recorded to earnings during 2009, 2008 or 2007.

The following is a summary of our fair value hedges at December 31, 2009:

Debt Instrument	Year First Designated as Hedge	Notional Amount	Net Fair Value	Weighted Average Interest Rate Paid	Interest Rate Received	Basis	Maturity
Senior Notes due 2012	2009	\$1,100	\$ (2)	4.05 %	5.50 %	Libor	2012
Senior Notes due 2013	2009	400	—	3.92 %	5.65 %	Libor	2013
Senior Notes due 2014	2009	750	3	5.51 %	8.25 %	Libor	2014
Senior Notes due 2016	2009	100	—	3.11 %	6.40 %	Libor	2016
<b>Total Fair Value Hedges</b>		<b>\$2,350</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>				

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Cash Flow Hedges

As of December 31, 2008, a pay fixed/receive variable interest rate swap that was designated and accounted for as a cash flow hedge, had a notional amount of \$150 and a net liability fair value of \$2. The swap was structured to hedge the LIBOR interest rate of the floating Senior Notes due 2009 by converting it from a variable rate instrument to a fixed rate instrument. The swap matured in conjunction with the repayment of the Senior Notes in December 2009. No ineffective portion was recorded to earnings during 2009, 2008 or 2007 and all components of the derivative gain or loss was included in the assessment of hedged effectiveness.

## Terminated Swaps

During the period from 2004 to 2009, we early-terminated several interest rate swaps which had been designated as fair value hedges of certain debt instruments. These terminated interest rate swaps had an aggregate notional value of \$4.0 billion. The associated net fair value adjustments to the debt instruments are being amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the related notes. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, the amortization of these fair value adjustments reduced interest expense by \$17, \$12 and \$9, respectively, and we expect to record a net decrease in interest expense of \$133 in future years through 2027.

## Foreign Exchange Risk Management

We are a global company that is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in the normal course of its business. As a part of our foreign exchange risk management strategy, we use derivative instruments, primarily forward contracts, to hedge certain foreign currency exposures, thereby reducing volatility of earnings or protecting fair values of assets and liabilities.

## Foreign Currency-Denominated Assets and Liabilities

We generally utilize forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge these exposures. Changes in the value of these currency derivatives are recorded in earnings together with the offsetting foreign exchange gains and losses on the underlying assets and liabilities.

## Forecasted Purchases and Sales in Foreign Currency

We generally utilize forward foreign exchange contracts and purchased option contracts to hedge these anticipated transactions. These contracts generally mature in 12 months or less. A portion of these contracts are designated as cash-flow hedges.

## Summary of Foreign Exchange Hedging Positions

At December 31, 2009, we had outstanding forward exchange and purchased option contracts with gross notional values of \$2,093, which is reflective of the amounts that are normally outstanding at any point during the year.

The following is a summary of the primary hedging positions and corresponding fair values held as of December 31, 2009:

Currency Hedged (Buy/Sell)	Gross Notional Value	Fair Value Asset (Liability) <sup>(1)</sup>
U.K. Pound Sterling/Euro	\$ 668	\$ 6
Euro/U.S. Dollar	113	(2)
U.S. Dollar/Euro	225	3
Swedish Kronor/Euro	134	1
Swiss Franc/Euro	189	—
Japanese Yen/U.S. Dollar	237	(7)
Japanese Yen/Euro	186	1
Euro/U.K. Pound Sterling	24	—
U.S. Dollar/Canadian Dollar	20	—
All Other	297	(1)
<b>Total Foreign Exchange Hedging</b>	<b>\$2,093</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the net receivable (payable) amount included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2009.

## Foreign Currency Cash Flow Hedges

We designate a portion of our foreign currency derivative contracts as cash flow hedges of our foreign currency-denominated inventory purchases and sales. The changes in fair value for these contracts were reported in Accumulated other comprehensive loss and reclassified to Cost of sales and revenue in the period or periods during which the related inventory was sold to a third party. No amount of ineffectiveness was recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income for these designated cash flow hedges and all components of each derivative's gain or loss was included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. As of December 31, 2009, the net asset fair value of these contracts was \$1.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Summary of Derivative Instruments Fair Values

The following table provides a summary of the fair value amounts of derivative instruments at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Designation of Derivatives	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
		2009	2008
<b>Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments</b>			
	Other current assets:		
	Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$ 4	\$ —
	Other long-term assets:		
	Interest rate swaps	10	53
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 14</b>	<b>\$ 53</b>
	Other current liabilities:		
	Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 2
	Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	3	1
	Total	\$ 3	\$ 3
	Other long-term liabilities:		
	Interest rate swaps	\$ 9	\$ —
	<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 12</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>
<b>Derivatives NOT Designated as Hedging Instruments</b>			
	Other current assets:		
	Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$ 12	\$ 39
	Other current liabilities:		
	Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	12	131
	<b>Total Derivative Assets</b>	<b>\$ 26</b>	<b>\$ 92</b>
	<b>Total Derivative Liabilities</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>134</b>
	<b>Total Net Derivative Asset (Liability)</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ (42)</b>

## Summary of Derivatives

### Summary of Derivative Instruments Gains (Losses)

The following tables provide a summary of the gains and losses on derivative instruments for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Derivative Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income			Hedged Item Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income		
		2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense	\$(18)	\$206	\$36	\$18	\$(206)	\$(36)

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Derivative Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)			Location Derivative Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income (Effective Portion)		
	2009	2008	2007		2009	2008	2007
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$(2)	\$ 9	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$10
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	(1)	4	—	Cost of sales	2	2	(1)
<b>Total Cash Flow Hedges</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>		<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 9</b>

No amount of ineffectiveness was recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income for these designated cash flow hedges and all components of each derivative's gain or loss was included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Summary of Non-Designated Derivative Instruments Gains (Losses)

Non-designated derivative instruments are primarily instruments used to hedge foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. They are not designated as hedges since there is a natural offset for the re-measurement of the underlying foreign currency-denominated asset or liability.

The following table provides a summary of gains (losses) on non-designated derivative instruments for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

Derivatives NOT Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Derivative Gain (Loss)	2009	2008	2007
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	Other expense – Currency losses, net	\$49	\$(143)	\$(10)
Foreign exchange contracts – options	Other expense – Currency losses, net	—	(4)	3
<b>Total Non-designated Derivatives</b>		<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$(147)</b>	<b>\$ (7)</b>

During the three years ended December 31, 2009, we recorded Currency losses, net of \$26, \$34 and \$8, respectively. Currency losses, net includes the mark-to-market of the derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and the related cost of those derivatives, as well as the re-measurement of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (“AOCL”)

The following table provides a summary of the activity associated with all of our designated cash flow hedges (interest rate and foreign currency) reflected in AOCL for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Beginning cash flow hedges			
balance, net of tax	\$—	\$—	\$ 1
Changes in fair value gain (loss)	(1)	1	4
Reclass to earnings	2	(1)	(5)
<b>Ending Cash Flow Hedges</b>			
<b>Balance, Net of Tax</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$—</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following table represents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the basis for that measurement:

	Total Fair Value Measurement December 31, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Derivative Assets:</b>				
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$16	\$—	\$16	\$—
Interest rate swaps	10	—	10	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>\$—</b>
<b>Derivative Liabilities:</b>				
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$15	\$—	\$15	\$—
Interest rate swaps	9	—	9	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>\$—</b>

	Total Fair Value Measurement December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Derivative Assets:</b>				
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$ 39	\$—	\$ 39	\$—
Interest rate swaps	53	—	53	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 92</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$ 92</b>	<b>\$—</b>
<b>Derivative Liabilities:</b>				
Foreign exchange contracts – forwards	\$ 132	\$—	\$ 132	\$—
Interest rate swaps	2	—	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 134</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$ 134</b>	<b>\$—</b>

In 2009 and 2008, we utilized the income approach to measure fair value for our derivative assets and liabilities. The income approach uses pricing models that rely on market-observable inputs such as yield curves, currency exchange rates and forward prices, and therefore are classified as Level 2.

## Summary of Other Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The estimated fair values of our other financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,799	\$ 3,799	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,229
Accounts receivable, net	1,702	1,702	2,184	2,184
Short-term debt	988	1,004	1,610	1,593
Long-term debt	8,276	8,569	6,774	5,918
Liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities	649	814	648	555

# I Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The fair value amounts for Cash and cash equivalents and Accounts receivable, net approximate carrying amounts due to the short maturities of these instruments. The fair value of Short- and Long-term debt, as well as our Liability to subsidiary trust issuing preferred securities, was estimated based on quoted market prices for publicly traded securities or on the current rates offered to us for debt of similar maturities. The difference between the fair value and the carrying value represents the theoretical net premium or discount we would pay or receive to retire all debt at such date.

## Note 14 – Employee Benefit Plans

We sponsor numerous pension and other post-retirement benefit plans, primarily retiree health, in our domestic and international operations. December 31 is the measurement date for all of our other post-retirement benefit plans. Refer to Note 1 – “New Accounting Standards and Accounting Changes” section for additional information regarding recent accounting changes affecting our benefit plans.

	Pension Benefits		Retiree Health	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
<b>Change in Benefit Obligation:</b>				
Benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 8,495	\$ 10,458	\$ 1,002	\$ 1,501
Service cost	173	209	7	14
Interest cost	508	(5)	60	84
Plan participants' contributions	9	13	36	31
Plan amendments	4	1	1	(219)
Actuarial loss (gain)	209	(550)	124	(251)
Acquisitions	1	20	—	—
Currency exchange rate changes	373	(1,090)	15	(23)
Curtailments	—	3	—	—
Benefits paid/settlements	(578)	(657)	(143)	(135)
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	—	93	—	—
<b>Benefit obligation, December 31</b>	<b>\$ 9,194</b>	<b>\$ 8,495</b>	<b>\$ 1,102</b>	<b>\$ 1,002</b>
<b>Change in Plan Assets:</b>				
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	\$ 6,923	\$ 9,805	\$ —	\$ —
Actual return on plan assets	720	(1,527)	—	—
Employer contribution	122	299	107	105
Plan participants' contributions	9	13	36	30
Acquisitions	—	20	—	—
Currency exchange rate changes	349	(1,049)	—	—
Benefits paid/settlements	(578)	(657)	(143)	(135)
Other <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	16	19	—	—
<b>Fair value of plan assets, December 31</b>	<b>\$ 7,561</b>	<b>\$ 6,923</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Net Funded Status at December 31<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$(1,633)</b>	<b>\$(1,572)</b>	<b>\$(1,102)</b>	<b>\$(1,002)</b>
<b>Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:</b>				
Other long-term assets	\$ 155	\$ 61	\$ —	\$ —
Accrued compensation and benefit costs	(47)	(48)	(103)	(106)
Pension and other benefit liabilities	(1,741)	(1,585)	—	—
Post-retirement medical benefits	—	—	(999)	(896)
<b>Net Amounts Recognized</b>	<b>\$(1,633)</b>	<b>\$(1,572)</b>	<b>\$(1,102)</b>	<b>\$(1,002)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 2008 Other reflects adjustments associated with the change in measurement dates for several European countries as required by ASC Topic 715-30-35.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes under-funded and non-funded plans.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2009 activity represents opening balance adjustment of \$16.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

Benefit plans pre-tax amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Pension Benefits		Retiree Health	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$1,834	\$1,818	\$ 40	\$ (85)
Prior service (credit) cost	(169)	(192)	(144)	(186)
<b>Total Pre-tax Loss (Gain)</b>	<b>\$1,665</b>	<b>\$1,626</b>	<b>\$(104)</b>	<b>\$(271)</b>

The Accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$8,337 and \$7,902 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Aggregate information for pension plans with an Accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets is presented below:

	2009	2008
Projected benefit obligation	\$5,134	\$5,374
Accumulated benefit obligation	4,864	5,051
Fair value of plan assets	3,697	3,821

Our domestic retirement defined benefit plans provide employees a benefit, depending on eligibility, at the greater of (i) the benefit calculated under a highest average pay and years of service formula, (ii) the benefit calculated under a formula that provides for the accumulation of salary and interest credits during an employee's work life, or (iii) the individual account balance from the Company's prior defined contribution plan (Transitional Retirement Account or TRA).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

	Pension Benefits			Retiree Health		
	Year Ended December 31,					
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
<b>Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost:</b>						
Service cost	\$ 173	\$ 209	\$ 237	\$ 7	\$ 14	\$ 17
Interest cost <sup>(1)</sup>	508	(5)	578	60	84	87
Expected return on plan assets <sup>(2)</sup>	(523)	(80)	(668)	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	25	36	75	—	—	10
Amortization of prior service credit	(21)	(20)	(20)	(41)	(21)	(12)
Recognized curtailment/settlement loss	70	34	33	—	—	—
Net periodic defined benefit cost	232	174	235	26	77	102
Defined contribution plans	38	80	80	—	—	—
<b>Total Net Periodic Benefit Costs</b>	<b>\$ 270</b>	<b>\$ 254</b>	<b>\$ 315</b>	<b>\$ 26</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 102</b>
<b>Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:</b>						
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 8	\$1,062	\$ (499)	\$ 126	\$ (244)	\$ (114)
Prior service cost (credit)	—	1	5	1	(219)	—
Amortization of net actuarial (loss) gain	(95)	(70)	(108)	—	—	(10)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	21	20	20	41	21	12
<b>Total Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$ (66)</b>	<b>\$1,013</b>	<b>\$ (582)</b>	<b>\$ 168</b>	<b>\$ (442)</b>	<b>\$ (112)</b>
<b>Total Recognized in Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>\$ 204</b>	<b>\$1,267</b>	<b>\$ (267)</b>	<b>\$ 194</b>	<b>\$ (365)</b>	<b>\$ (10)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Interest cost includes interest expense on non-TRA obligations of \$390, \$408 and \$374 and interest expense (income) directly allocated to TRA participant accounts of \$118, \$(413) and \$204 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

<sup>(2)</sup> Expected return on plan assets includes expected investment income on non-TRA assets of \$405, \$493 and \$464 and actual investment income (expense) on TRA assets of \$118, \$(413) and \$204 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup> Amount represents the pre-tax effect included within other comprehensive income. The net of tax amount and effect of translation adjustments, as well as our share of Fuji Xerox benefit plan changes, is included within the Consolidated Statements of Common Shareholders' Equity. The net after-tax loss (gain) included in other comprehensive (loss) income for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was \$169, \$286 and \$(382), respectively.

The net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are \$64 and \$(20), respectively. The net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the retiree health benefit plans that will be amortized from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are zero and \$(26), respectively.

Pension plan assets consist of both defined benefit plan assets and assets legally restricted to the TRA accounts. The combined investment results for these plans, along with the results for our other defined benefit plans, are shown above in the "actual return on plan assets" caption. To the extent that investment results relate to TRA, such results are charged directly to these accounts as a component of interest cost.

## Plan Amendment

In December 2009, the U.K. Final Salary Pension Scheme was amended to close the plan to future accrual effective January 1, 2014. Benefits earned up to January 1, 2014 will not be affected; therefore, the amendment does not result in a material change to the projected benefit obligation at the re-measurement date, December 31, 2009. The amendment results in substantially all participants becoming inactive; therefore, the amortization period for actuarial gains and losses changes from the average remaining service period of active members (approximately 10 years) to the average remaining life expectancy of all members (approximately 27 years). As of December 31, 2009, the accumulated actuarial losses for our U.K. plan amounted to \$678.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

In October 2008, we amended our domestic retiree health benefit plan to eliminate the subsidy currently paid to current and future Medicare-eligible retirees effective January 1, 2010. The amendment resulted in a net decrease of approximately \$225 in the benefit obligation and a corresponding after-tax increase to equity. The amendment decreased pre-tax net retiree health benefit expense by approximately \$50 in 2009 and \$15 in 2008.

## Plan Assets

### Current Allocation

As of the 2009 and 2008 measurement dates, the global pension plan assets were \$7.6 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively. These assets were invested among several asset classes. None of the investments includes debt or equity securities of Xerox Corporation.

The following table presents the defined benefit plans' assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2009 and the basis for that measurement:

Asset Class	Valuation Based on:			Total Fair Value December 31, 2009	% of Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 748	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 748	10%
Equity Securities:					
U.S. Large Cap	768	46	—	814	11%
U.S. Mid Cap	31	—	—	31	—%
U.S. Small Cap	90	70	—	160	2%
International Developed	1,292	493	—	1,785	24%
Emerging Markets	299	—	—	299	4%
Global Equity	12	—	—	12	—%
<b>Total Equity Securities</b>	<b>\$ 2,492</b>	<b>\$ 609</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 3,101</b>	<b>41%</b>
Debt Securities:					
U.S. Treasury Securities	4	185	—	189	3%
Debt Security Issued by Government Agency	114	798	—	912	12%
Corporate Bonds	145	1,570	—	1,715	23%
Asset Backed Securities	3	23	—	26	—%
<b>Total Debt Securities</b>	<b>\$ 266</b>	<b>\$ 2,576</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,842</b>	<b>38%</b>
Common/Collective Trust	\$ 2	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 28	—%
Derivatives:					
Interest Rate Contracts	—	52	—	52	—%
Foreign Exchange Contracts	15	(77)	—	(62)	(1)%
Equity Contracts	—	(24)	—	(24)	—%
Credit Contracts	—	(2)	—	(2)	—%
Other Contracts	—	(6)	—	(6)	—%
<b>Total Derivatives</b>	<b>\$ 15</b>	<b>\$ (57)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (42)</b>	<b>(1)%</b>
Hedge Funds	—	—	4	4	—%
Real Estate	62	119	237	418	6%
Private Equity/Venture Capital	—	—	286	286	4%
Guaranteed Insurance Contracts	—	—	130	130	2%
Other	8	9	—	17	—%
<b>Total Defined Benefit Plan's Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 3,593</b>	<b>\$ 3,282</b>	<b>\$ 657</b>	<b>\$ 7,532</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Total fair value assets exclude \$29 of other net non-financial assets (liabilities) such as due to/from broker, interest receivables and accrued expenses.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The following table presents the defined benefit plans' assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2008 and the basis for that measurement:

Asset Class	Valuation Based on:			Total Fair Value December 31, 2008	% of Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 497	\$ 367	\$ —	\$ 864	12%
Equity Securities:					
U.S. Large Cap	149	561	—	710	10%
U.S. Mid Cap	33	—	—	33	—%
U.S. Small Cap	26	60	—	86	1%
International Developed	866	740	—	1,606	22%
Emerging Markets	89	84	—	173	2%
Global Equity	8	106	—	114	2%
<b>Total Equity Securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,171</b>	<b>\$ 1,551</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,722</b>	<b>37%</b>
Debt Securities:					
U.S. Treasury Securities	4	230	—	234	3%
Debt Security Issued by Government Agency	116	769	—	885	12%
Corporate Bonds	94	1,116	—	1,210	16%
Asset Backed Securities	1	338	—	339	5%
<b>Total Debt Securities</b>	<b>\$ 215</b>	<b>\$ 2,453</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,668</b>	<b>36%</b>
Common/Collective Trust	\$ —	\$ 68	\$ —	\$ 68	1%
Derivatives:					
Interest Rate Contracts	—	77	—	77	1%
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—	(81)	—	(81)	(1)%
Equity Contracts	—	114	—	114	2%
Credit Contracts	—	3	—	3	—%
Other Contracts	—	7	—	7	—%
<b>Total Derivatives</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 120</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 120</b>	<b>2%</b>
Hedge Funds	—	—	3	3	—%
Real Estate	8	117	279	404	6%
Private Equity/Venture Capital	—	—	331	331	5%
Guaranteed Insurance Contracts	—	—	104	104	1%
Other	2	19	—	21	—%
<b>Total Defined Benefit Plan's Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 1,893</b>	<b>\$ 4,695</b>	<b>\$ 717</b>	<b>\$ 7,305</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Total fair value assets exclude \$(382) of other net non-financial assets (liabilities) such as due to/from broker, interest receivables and accrued expenses.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The following table represents a roll-forward of the defined benefit plan's assets measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 assets):

	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)					Total
	Hedge Funds	Real Estate	Private Equity/Venture Capital	Guaranteed Insurance Contracts	Other	
<b>December 31, 2008</b>	\$ 3	\$ 279	\$ 331	\$ 104	\$—	\$ 717
Net payments, purchases and sales	1	5	16	1	—	23
Net transfers in (out)	—	—	—	16	—	16
Realized gains (losses)	—	—	8	3	(1)	10
Unrealized gains (losses)	—	(66)	(69)	2	1	(132)
Currency translation	—	19	—	4	—	23
<b>December 31, 2009</b>	\$ 4	\$ 237	\$ 286	\$ 130	\$—	\$ 657

Our pension plan assets at December 31, 2009 were as follows: U.S. \$3.1 billion; U.K. \$2.7 billion; Canada \$0.5 billion and Other \$1.3 billion. Our benefit obligations at December 31, 2009 were as follows: U.S. \$4.4 billion; U.K. \$2.7 billion; Canada \$0.6 billion and Other \$1.5 billion.

#### Investment Strategy

The target asset allocations for our worldwide plans for 2009 and 2008 were:

	2009	2008
Equity investments	41%	47%
Fixed income investments	45%	42%
Real estate	7%	7%
Private equity	4%	3%
Other	3%	1%
<b>Total Investment Strategy</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

We employ a total return investment approach whereby a mix of equities and fixed income investments are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. The intent of this strategy is to minimize plan expenses by exceeding the interest growth in long-term plan liabilities. Risk tolerance is established through careful consideration of plan liabilities, plan funded status and corporate financial condition. This consideration involves the use of long-term measures that address both return and risk. The investment portfolio contains a diversified blend of equity and fixed income investments. Furthermore, equity investments are diversified across U.S. and non-U.S. stocks, as well as growth, value and small and large capitalizations. Other assets such as real estate, private equity and hedge funds are used to improve portfolio diversification. Derivatives may be used to hedge market exposure in an efficient and timely manner; however, derivatives may not be used to leverage the portfolio beyond the market value of the underlying investments. Investment risks and returns are measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through annual liability measurements and quarterly investment portfolio reviews.

#### Expected Long-term Rate of Return

We employ a "building block" approach in determining the long-term rate of return for plan assets. Historical markets are studied and long-term relationships between equities and fixed income are assessed. Current market factors such as inflation and interest rates are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined. The long-term portfolio return is established, giving consideration to investment diversification and rebalancing. Peer data and historical returns are reviewed periodically to assess reasonableness and appropriateness.

#### Contributions

Our 2009 contributions for our worldwide benefit plans were \$122 for pensions and \$107 for our retiree health. In 2010 we expect to make contributions of approximately \$260 to our worldwide defined benefit pension plans and \$103 to our retiree health benefit plans in 2010. Once the January 1, 2010 actuarial valuations are finalized for our U.S. qualified pension plans, we will reassess the need for additional contributions for these plans. No additional contributions were made in 2009, due to the ERISA funded status of our U.S. qualified pension plans and the availability of a credit balance that had resulted from funding in prior periods in excess of minimum requirements. In 2008, we made additional contributions above what was disclosed in the 2007 Annual Report of \$165 to our U.S. qualified pension plans.

#### Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid during the following years:

	Pension Benefits	Retiree Health
2010	\$721	\$103
2011	640	101
2012	664	100
2013	679	100
2014	677	98
Years 2015–2019	3,643	457

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Assumptions

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at the plan measurement dates:

	Pension Benefits			Retiree Health		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	5.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.4%	6.3%	6.2%
Rate of compensation increase	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	— <sup>(1)</sup>	— <sup>(1)</sup>	— <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Rate of compensation increase is not applicable to the retiree health benefits, as compensation levels do not impact earned benefits.

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits				Retiree Health			
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	5.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.3%	5.4%	6.3%	6.2%	5.8%
Expected return on plan assets	7.3%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	— <sup>(1)</sup>	— <sup>(1)</sup>	— <sup>(1)</sup>	— <sup>(1)</sup>
Rate of compensation increase	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	— <sup>(2)</sup>	— <sup>(2)</sup>	— <sup>(2)</sup>	— <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Expected return on plan assets is not applicable to retiree health benefits, as these plans are not funded.

<sup>(2)</sup> Rate of compensation increase is not applicable to retiree health benefits, as compensation levels do not impact earned benefits.

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates at December 31,

	2009	2008
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	9.8%	9.4%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.9%	5.0%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2017	2013

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost components	\$ 5	\$ (4)
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	\$ 71	\$ (61)

## Note 15 – Income and Other Taxes

Income (loss) before income taxes for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Domestic income (loss)	\$ 45	\$ (622)	\$ 691
Foreign income	582	543	777
<b>Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes</b>	<b>\$ 627</b>	<b>\$ (79)</b>	<b>\$ 1,468</b>

Provisions (benefits) for income taxes for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Federal income taxes			
Current	\$ (50)	\$ (26)	\$ 30
Deferred	109	(285)	92
Foreign income taxes			
Current	84	118	144
Deferred	11	4	120
State income taxes			
Current	(2)	1	2
Deferred	—	(43)	12
<b>Total Provision (Benefits)</b>	<b>\$ 152</b>	<b>\$ (231)</b>	<b>\$ 400</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the consolidated effective income tax rate for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Nondeductible expenses	3.2	(19.5)	0.9
Effect of tax law changes	—	16.1	1.1
Change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(1.7)	(21.0)	0.9
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(0.2)	36.7	1.2
Audit and other tax return adjustments	(8.7)	84.4	(4.1)
Tax-exempt income	(0.5)	8.5	(0.6)
Other foreign, including earnings taxed at different rates	(3.7)	148.9	(7.3)
Other	0.8	3.3	0.1
<b>Effective Income Tax Rate</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>292.4%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>

On a consolidated basis, we paid a total of \$78, \$194 and \$104 in income taxes to federal, foreign and state jurisdictions during the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Total income tax expense (benefit) for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was allocated as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Pre-tax income	\$ 152	\$(231)	\$ 400
Common shareholders' equity:			
Changes in defined benefit plans	(61)	(183)	222
Stock option and incentive plans, net	21	(2)	(22)
Translation adjustments and other	(13)	10	24
<b>Total Income Tax Expense (Benefit)</b>	<b>\$ 99</b>	<b>\$(406)</b>	<b>\$ 624</b>

## Unrecognized Tax Benefits and Audit Resolutions

Due to the extensive geographical scope of our operations, we are subject to ongoing tax examinations in numerous jurisdictions. Accordingly, we may record incremental tax expense based upon the more-likely-than-not outcomes of any uncertain tax positions. In addition, when applicable, we adjust the previously recorded tax expense to reflect examination results when the position is effectively settled. Our ongoing assessments of the more-likely-than-not outcomes of the examinations and related tax positions require judgment and can increase or decrease our effective tax rate, as well as impact our operating results. The specific timing of when the resolution of each tax position will be reached is uncertain. As of December 31, 2009, we do not believe that there are any positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

## Unrecognized Tax Benefits

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
<b>Balance at January 1</b>	<b>\$ 170</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>	<b>\$ 287</b>
Additions from acquisitions	—	—	4
Additions related to current year	6	12	33
Additions related to prior years' positions	27	13	78
Reductions related to prior years' positions	(33)	(65)	(33)
Settlements with taxing authorities <sup>(1)</sup>	(7)	(28)	(66)
Reductions related to lapse of statute of limitations	(29)	(45)	(14)
Currency	14	(20)	14
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>\$ 148</b>	<b>\$ 170</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Majority of settlements did not result in the utilization of cash.

Included in the balances at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are \$67, \$67 and \$137, respectively, of tax positions that are highly certain of realizability but for which there is uncertainty about the timing or may be reduced through an indirect benefit from other taxing jurisdictions. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than for the possible incurrence of interest and penalties, the disallowance of these positions would not affect the annual effective tax rate.

We have filed claims in certain jurisdictions to assert our position should the law be clarified by judicial means. At this point in time, we believe it is unlikely that we will receive any benefit from these types of claims but we will continue to analyze as the issues develop. Accordingly, we have not included any benefit for these types of claims in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits.

We recognized interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits, as well as interest received from favorable settlements within income tax expense. We had \$13, \$22 and \$23 accrued for the payment of interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various foreign jurisdictions. In the U.S. we are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2007. With respect to our major foreign jurisdictions, we are no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2000.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Deferred Income Taxes

In substantially all instances, deferred income taxes have not been provided on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and other foreign investments carried at equity. The amount of such earnings included in consolidated retained earnings at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$8.0 billion. These earnings have been indefinitely reinvested and we currently do not plan to initiate any action that would precipitate the payment of income taxes thereon. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of additional tax that might be payable on the foreign earnings. Our 2001 sale of half of our ownership interest in Fuji Xerox resulted in our investment no longer qualifying as a foreign corporate joint venture. Accordingly, deferred taxes are required to be provided on the undistributed earnings of Fuji Xerox, arising subsequent to such date, as we no longer have the ability to ensure indefinite reinvestment.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred taxes at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
<b>Tax Effect of Future Tax Deductions:</b>		
Research and development	\$ 752	\$ 930
Post-retirement medical benefits	421	392
Depreciation	246	249
Net operating losses	576	486
Other operating reserves	261	249
Tax credit carryforwards	525	552
Deferred compensation	233	248
Allowance for doubtful accounts	93	84
Restructuring reserves	16	88
Pension	403	373
Other	132	182
Subtotal	3,658	3,833
Valuation allowance	(672)	(628)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,986</b>	<b>\$ 3,205</b>
<b>Tax Effect of Future Taxable Income:</b>		
Unearned income and installment sales	\$ (996)	\$(1,119)
Intangibles and goodwill	(154)	(160)
Other	(38)	(53)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$(1,188)</b>	<b>\$(1,332)</b>
<b>Total Deferred Taxes, Net</b>	<b>\$ 1,798</b>	<b>\$ 1,873</b>

The above amounts are classified as current or long-term in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in accordance with the asset or liability to which they relate or, when applicable, based on the expected timing of the reversal. Current deferred tax assets at December 31, 2009 and 2008 amounted to \$290 and \$305, respectively.

The deferred tax assets for the respective periods were assessed for recoverability and, where applicable, a valuation allowance was recorded to reduce the total deferred tax asset to an amount that will, more-likely-than-not, be realized in the future. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was an increase of \$44 and a decrease of \$119, respectively. The valuation allowance relates primarily to certain net operating loss carryforwards, tax credit carryforwards and deductible temporary differences for which we have concluded it is more-likely-than-not that these items will not be realized in the ordinary course of operations.

Although realization is not assured, we have concluded that it is more-likely-than-not that the deferred tax assets, for which a valuation allowance was determined to be unnecessary, will be realized in the ordinary course of operations based on the available positive and negative evidence, including scheduling of deferred tax liabilities and projected income from operating activities. The amount of the net deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if actual future income or income tax rates are lower than estimated, or if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing taxable or deductible temporary differences.

At December 31, 2009, we had tax credit carryforwards of \$525 available to offset future income taxes, of which \$146 are available to carryforward indefinitely while the remaining \$379 will expire 2010 through 2027 if not utilized. We also had net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes of \$556 that will expire 2010 through 2029, if not utilized, and \$2.5 billion available to offset future taxable income indefinitely.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Note 16 – Contingencies

### Brazil Tax and Labor Contingencies

Our Brazilian operations are involved in various litigation matters and have received or been the subject of numerous governmental assessments related to indirect and other taxes, as well as disputes associated with former employees and contract labor. The tax matters, which comprise a significant portion of the total contingencies, principally relate to claims for taxes on the internal transfer of inventory, municipal service taxes on rentals and gross revenue taxes. We are disputing these tax matters and intend to vigorously defend our position. Based on the opinion of legal counsel and current reserves for those matters deemed probable of loss, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will materially impact our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The labor matters principally relate to claims made by former employees and contract labor for the equivalent payment of all social security and other related labor benefits, as well as consequential tax claims, as if they were regular employees. As of December 31, 2009, the total amounts related to the unreserved portion of the tax and labor contingencies, inclusive of any related interest, amounted to approximately \$1,225, with the increase from December 31, 2008 balance of approximately \$839 primarily related to currency and current-year interest indexation. In connection with the above proceedings, customary local regulations may require us to make escrow cash deposits or post other security of up to half of the total amount in dispute. As of December 31, 2009 we had \$240 of escrow cash deposits for matters we are disputing, and there are liens on certain Brazilian assets with a net book value of \$19 and additional letters of credit of approximately \$137. Generally, any escrowed amounts would be refundable and any liens would be removed to the extent the matters are resolved in our favor. We routinely assess all these matters as to probability of ultimately incurring a liability against our Brazilian operations and record our best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where we assess the likelihood of an ultimate loss as probable.

### Legal Matters

As more fully discussed below, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits, investigations and proceedings concerning securities law, intellectual property law, environmental law, employment law and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”). We determine whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. We assess our potential liability by analyzing our litigation and regulatory matters using available information. We develop our views on estimated losses in consultation with outside counsel handling our defense in these matters, which involves an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. Should developments in any of these matters cause a change in our determination as to an unfavorable outcome and result in the need to recognize a material accrual, or should any of these matters result in a final adverse judgment or be settled for significant amounts, they could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position in the period or periods in which such change in determination, judgment or settlement occurs.

The following is a summary of 2009 significant developments in litigation matters:

- In re Xerox Corp. ERISA Litigation – settlement reached, approved by district court and paid.
- Arbitration between MPI Technologies, Inc. and MPI Tech S.A. and Xerox Canada Ltd. and Xerox Corporation – settlement reached and paid.

### Litigation Against the Company

*In re Xerox Corporation Securities Litigation:* A consolidated securities law action (consisting of 17 cases) is pending in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. Defendants are the Company, Barry Romeril, Paul Allaire and G. Richard Thoman. The consolidated action is a class action on behalf of all persons and entities who purchased Xerox Corporation common stock during the period October 22, 1998 through October 7, 1999 inclusive (“Class Period”) and who suffered a loss as a result of misrepresentations or omissions by Defendants as alleged by Plaintiffs (the “Class”). The Class alleges that in violation of Section 10(b) and/or 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“1934 Act”), and SEC Rule 10b-5 thereunder, each of the defendants is liable as a participant in a fraudulent scheme and course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit on purchasers of the Company’s common stock during the Class Period by disseminating materially false and misleading statements and/or concealing material facts relating to the defendants’ alleged failure to disclose the material negative impact that the April 1998 restructuring had on the Company’s operations and revenues. The complaint further alleges that the alleged scheme: (i) deceived the investing public regarding the economic capabilities, sales proficiencies, growth, operations and the intrinsic value of the Company’s common stock; (ii) allowed several corporate insiders, such as the named

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

individual defendants, to sell shares of privately held common stock of the Company while in possession of materially adverse, non-public information; and (iii) caused the individual plaintiffs and the other members of the purported class to purchase common stock of the Company at inflated prices. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages in favor of the plaintiffs and the other members of the purported class against all defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of defendants' alleged wrongdoing, including interest thereon, together with reasonable costs and expenses incurred in the action, including counsel fees and expert fees. In 2001, the Court denied the defendants' motion for dismissal of the complaint. The plaintiffs' motion for class certification was denied by the Court in 2006, without prejudice to refile. In February 2007, the Court granted the motion of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Welfare Fund of Local Union No. 164, Robert W. Roten, Robert Agius ("Agius") and Georgia Stanley to appoint them as additional lead plaintiffs. In July 2007, the Court denied plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification, without prejudice to renewal after the Court holds a pre-filing conference to identify factual disputes the Court will be required to resolve in ruling on the motion. After that conference and Agius's withdrawal as lead plaintiff and proposed class representative, in February 2008 plaintiffs filed a second renewed motion for class certification. In April 2008, defendants filed their response and motion to disqualify Milberg LLP as a lead counsel. On September 30, 2008, the Court entered an order certifying the class and denying the appointment of Milberg LLP as class counsel. Subsequently, on April 9, 2009, the Court denied defendants' motion to disqualify Milberg LLP. The parties have filed motions to exclude certain expert testimony. On November 6, 2008, the defendants filed a motion for summary judgment. Briefing with respect to each of these motions is complete. On April 22, 2009, the Court denied plaintiffs' motions to exclude the testimony of two of defendants' experts. The Court has not yet rendered decisions regarding the other pending motions. The individual defendants and we deny any wrongdoing and are vigorously defending the action. In the course of litigation, we periodically engage in discussions with plaintiffs' counsel for possible resolution of this matter. Should developments cause a change in our determination as to an unfavorable outcome, or result in a final adverse judgment or a settlement for a significant amount, there could be a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position in the period in which such change in determination, judgment or settlement occurs.

*Merger Agreement Between Xerox and Affiliated Computer Services, Inc.:* In late September and early October 2009, nine purported class action complaints were filed by Affiliated Computer Services, Inc. ("ACS") shareholders challenging ACS's proposed merger with Xerox. (See Note 3 – Acquisitions.) Two actions were filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery

which subsequently were consolidated into one action. Seven actions were filed in state courts in Texas, which subsequently were consolidated into one action in the Dallas County Court at Law No. 3. The operative complaints in the Delaware and Texas actions name as defendants ACS and/or the members of ACS's board of directors (the "Individual Defendants") and Xerox Corporation and/or Boulder Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xerox (the "Xerox Defendants"). On October 22, 2009, a class of ACS shareholders was certified in the Delaware action. Pursuant to a stipulation entered into by all parties in the Delaware and Texas actions on November 20, 2009, the Texas plaintiffs agreed to stay prosecution of the Texas action until agreed otherwise by the defendants and ordered by the Texas court, and all plaintiffs agreed that any further prosecution of the Delaware and Texas actions, or any claims that could have been brought in those actions, would proceed in the Delaware action. The Texas court has calendared a trial date of November 29, 2010, for administrative purposes in the event that all issues are not resolved in the Delaware proceedings.

On December 11, 2009, plaintiffs in the Delaware action filed an amended complaint alleging, among other things, that (i) the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to ACS and its shareholders by authorizing the sale of ACS to Xerox for what plaintiffs deem inadequate consideration and pursuant to inadequate process, and the Xerox Defendants aided and abetted these alleged breaches; (ii) the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to ACS and its shareholders by agreeing to the provisions of the merger agreement relating to the consideration to be paid to the holders of Class B shares which the Delaware plaintiffs allege violates the ACS certificate of incorporation and is, therefore, void, and the Xerox Defendants aided and abetted these alleged breaches; and (iii) the Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to disclose material facts in the October 23, 2009 Form S-4 filed with the SEC in connection with the merger. The amended complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the defendants from consummating the merger on the agreed-upon terms, and unspecified compensatory damages, together with the costs and disbursements of the action.

On December 16, 2009, the Delaware court so ordered a stipulation between Xerox, ACS and certain Individual Defendants and the plaintiffs in the Delaware action providing, among other things, that in exchange for modifying certain provisions of the merger agreement and other consideration, the plaintiffs would not seek to enjoin any shareholder vote on the closing of the merger, nor take any action for the purpose of preventing or delaying the closing of the merger. On January 20, 2010, the Delaware court so ordered a stipulation by all parties in the Delaware action providing, among other things, for a trial to take place May 10–14, 2010 on the claims for damages asserted in the action. On January 29, 2010, defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint and on February 8, 2010, plaintiffs moved for partial summary judgment.

The merger between ACS and Xerox closed on February 5, 2010. We deny any wrongdoing and are vigorously defending the actions.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Other Matters

It is our policy to promptly and carefully investigate, often with the assistance of outside advisers, allegations of impropriety that may come to our attention. If the allegations are substantiated, appropriate prompt remedial action is taken. When and where appropriate, we report such matters to the U.S. Department of Justice and to the SEC, and/or make public disclosure.

### India

We became aware of a number of matters at our Indian subsidiary, Xerox India Ltd. (formerly Xerox Modicorp Ltd.), much of which occurred over several years before we obtained majority ownership of these operations in mid-1999. These matters include misappropriations of funds and payments to other companies that may have been inaccurately recorded on the subsidiary's books, certain alleged improper payments in connection with sales to government customers and allegations that Xerox India's then senior officers were aware of such activities. These transactions were not material to the Company's financial statements. In 2002, we reported these transactions to the Indian authorities, the U.S. Department of Justice and to the SEC. As previously disclosed, following these reports, Indian authorities have advanced the position that Xerox India violated the Indian Company Law by means of alleged improper payments and alleged defaults/failures of the Xerox India, Ltd. board of directors.

Xerox India has asserted that the alleged violations are generally unsubstantiated and without any basis in law. We believe that any fines or penalties that might be imposed in connection with such ongoing matters would not be material to the Company.

### Other Contingencies

#### Guarantees, Indemnifications and Warranty Liabilities

Guarantees and claims arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with suppliers, customers and nonconsolidated affiliates when the Company undertakes an obligation to guarantee the performance of others if specified triggering events occur. Nonperformance under a contract could trigger an obligation of the Company. These potential claims include actions based upon alleged exposures to products, real estate, intellectual property such as patents, environmental matters and other indemnifications. The ultimate effect on future financial results is not subject to reasonable estimation because considerable uncertainty exists as to the final outcome of these claims. However, while the ultimate liabilities resulting from such claims may be significant to results of operations in the period recognized, management does not anticipate they will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. As of December 31, 2009, we have accrued our estimate of liability incurred under our indemnification arrangements and guarantees.

#### Indemnifications Provided as Part of Contracts and Agreements

We are a party to the following types of agreements pursuant to which we may be obligated to indemnify the other party with respect to certain matters:

- Contracts that we entered into for the sale or purchase of businesses or real estate assets, under which we customarily agree to hold the other party harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations and covenants, including obligations to pay rent. Typically, these relate to such matters as adequate title to assets sold, intellectual property rights, specified environmental matters and certain income taxes arising prior to the date of acquisition.
- Guarantees on behalf of our subsidiaries with respect to real estate leases. These lease guarantees may remain in effect subsequent to the sale of the subsidiary.
- Agreements to indemnify various service providers, trustees and bank agents from any third-party claims related to their performance on our behalf, with the exception of claims that result from third party's own willful misconduct or gross negligence.
- Guarantees of our performance in certain sales and services contracts to our customers and indirectly the performance of third parties with whom we have subcontracted for their services. This includes indemnifications to customers for losses that may be sustained as a result of the use of our equipment at a customer's location.

In each of these circumstances, our payment is conditioned on the other party making a claim pursuant to the procedures specified in the particular contract, which procedures typically allow us to challenge the other party's claims. In the case of lease guarantees, we may contest the liabilities asserted under the lease. Further, our obligations under these agreements and guarantees may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances, we may have recourse against third parties for certain payments we made.

#### Patent Indemnifications

In most sales transactions to resellers of our products, we indemnify against possible claims of patent infringement caused by our products or solutions. These indemnifications usually do not include limits on the claims, provided the claim is made pursuant to the procedures required in the sales contract.

#### Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Our corporate by-laws require that, except to the extent expressly prohibited by law, we must indemnify Xerox Corporation's officers and directors against judgments, fines, penalties and amounts paid in settlement, including legal fees and all appeals, incurred in connection with civil or criminal action or proceedings, as it relates to their services to Xerox Corporation and our subsidiaries. Although the by-laws provide no limit on the amount of indemnification, we may have recourse against our insurance carriers for certain payments made by us. However, certain indemnification payments may not be covered under our directors' and officers' insurance coverage. In addition, we indemnify certain fiduciaries of our employee benefit plans for liabilities incurred in their service as fiduciary whether or not they are officers of the Company.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

## Product Warranty Liabilities

In connection with our normal sales of equipment, including those under sales-type leases, we generally do not issue product warranties. Our arrangements typically involve a separate full-service maintenance agreement with the customer. The agreements generally extend over a period equivalent to the lease term or the expected useful life under a cash sale. The service agreements involve the payment of fees in return for our performance of repairs and maintenance. As a consequence, we do not have any significant product warranty obligations, including any obligations under customer satisfaction programs. In a few circumstances, particularly in certain cash sales, we may issue a limited product warranty if negotiated by the customer. We also issue warranties for certain of our lower-end products in the Office segment, where full-service maintenance agreements are not available. In these instances, we record warranty obligations at the time of the sale. Aggregate product warranty liability expenses for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were \$34, \$39 and \$40, respectively. Total product warranty liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$20 and \$27, respectively.

## Note 17 – Shareholders' Equity

### Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2009, we had no preferred stock shares or preferred stock purchase rights outstanding. We are authorized to issue approximately 22 million shares of cumulative preferred stock, \$1 par value.

In connection with the acquisition of ACS in February 2010 (see Note 3 – Acquisitions for further information), we issued 300,000 shares of Convertible Preferred Stock with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$300 to the holders of ACS Class B Common Stock. The Convertible Preferred Stock will pay quarterly cash dividends at a rate of 8 percent per year and will have a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. Each share of Convertible Preferred Stock will be convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into 89.8876 shares of common stock for a total of 26,966 thousand shares (which reflects an initial conversion price of approximately \$11.125 per share of common stock, which is a 25% premium over \$8.90, which was the average closing price of Xerox common stock over the seven-trading day period ended on September 14, 2009, and the number used for calculating the conversion price in the ACS merger agreement), subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. On or after the fifth anniversary of the issue date, we will have the right to cause, under certain circumstances, any or all of the Convertible Preferred Stock to be converted into shares of common stock at the then applicable conversion rate. The holders of Convertible Preferred Stock will also be able to convert upon a change in control at the applicable conversion rate plus an additional number

of shares determined by reference to the price paid for our common stock upon a change in control. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain fundamental change events, including a future change in control of Xerox or if Xerox common stock ceases to be listed on a national securities exchange, the holders of Convertible Preferred Stock will have the right to require us to redeem any or all of the Convertible Preferred Stock in cash at a redemption price per share equal to the liquidation preference and any accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the redemption date. The Convertible Preferred Stock will be classified as temporary equity (i.e., apart from permanent equity) as a result of the contingent redemption feature.

### Common Stock

We have 1.75 billion authorized shares of common stock, \$1 par value. At December 31, 2009, 79 million shares were reserved for issuance under our incentive compensation plans, 48 million shares were reserved for debt to equity exchanges and two million shares were reserved for the conversion of convertible debt.

In connection with the acquisition of ACS in February 2010 (see Note 3 – Acquisitions for further information), we issued approximately 489,800 thousand shares of common stock to holders of ACS Class A and Class B common stock.

### Treasury Stock

Our Board of Directors has authorized programs for repurchase of the Company's common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we did not purchase any common stock and we have no immediate plans for further share repurchases.

The following provides cumulative information relating to our share repurchase programs from their inception in October 2005 through December 31, 2009 (shares in thousands):

Authorized share repurchase	\$ 4,500
Share repurchases	\$ 2,941
Share repurchase fees	\$ 4
Number of shares repurchased	194,093

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

The following table reflects the changes in Common stock and Treasury stock shares for the three years ended December 31, 2009 (shares in thousands):

	Common Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Shares
<b>Balance at December 31, 2006</b>	954,568	(8,363)
Stock option and incentive plans, net	7,588	—
Acquisition of Treasury stock	—	(36,638)
Cancellation of Treasury stock	(43,165)	43,165
Other	22	—
<b>Balance at December 31, 2007</b>	919,013	(1,836)
Stock option and incentive plans, net	4,442	—
Acquisition of Treasury stock	—	(56,842)
Cancellation of Treasury stock	(58,678)	58,678
<b>Balance at December 31, 2008</b>	864,777	—
Stock option and incentive plans, net	4,604	—
<b>Balance at December 31, 2009</b>	869,381	—

## Stock-Based Compensation

We have a long-term incentive plan whereby eligible employees may be granted restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance shares ("PSs") and non-qualified stock options.

We grant PSs and RSUs in order to continue to attract and retain employees and to better align employee interest with those of our shareholders. Each of these awards is subject to settlement with newly issued shares of our common stock. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, 15 million shares were available for grant of awards.

Stock-based compensation expense for the three years ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Stock-based compensation expense, pre-tax	\$85	\$85	\$89
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	52	52	55

Restricted stock units: Compensation expense is based upon the grant date market price for most awards and a Monte Carlo simulation pricing model for a fiscal 2009 grant that included a market condition; the expense is recorded over the vesting period, which ranges from three to five years from the date of grant. A summary of the activity for RSUs as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and changes during the years then ended, is presented below (shares in thousands):

Nonvested Restricted Stock Units	2009		2008		2007	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1	14,037	\$ 15.43	11,696	\$ 16.78	8,635	\$ 15.71
Granted	15,268	6.69	5,923	13.63	4,444	18.17
Vested	(3,764)	15.17	(3,350)	16.92	(935)	13.65
Cancelled	(414)	13.94	(232)	15.98	(448)	16.42
<b>Outstanding at December 31</b>	<b>25,127</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>14,037</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>11,696</b>	<b>16.78</b>

At December 31, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of RSUs outstanding was \$213. The total intrinsic value and actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions for vested RSUs for the three years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Vested Restricted Stock Units	2009	2008	2007
Total intrinsic value of vested RSUs	\$19	\$54	\$16
Tax benefit realized for vested RSUs tax deductions	6	18	3

At December 31, 2009, there was \$129 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs, which is expected to be recognized ratably over a remaining weighted-average contractual term of 1.9 years.

# I Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per-share data and unless otherwise indicated.

Performance shares: We grant officers and selected executives PSs that vest contingent upon meeting pre-determined Diluted Earnings per Share ("EPS") and Core Cash Flow from Operations targets. These shares entitle the holder to one share of common stock, payable after a three-year period and the attainment of the stated goals. If the cumulative three-year actual results for EPS and Core Cash Flow from Operations exceed the stated targets, then the plan participants have the potential to earn additional shares of common stock. This overachievement can not exceed 50% for officers and 25% for non-officers of the original grant.

A summary of the activity for PSs as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and changes during the years then ended, is presented below (shares in thousands):

Nonvested Performance Shares	2009		2008		2007	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1	7,378	\$ 15.39	6,585	\$ 16.16	4,571	\$ 15.04
Granted	718	15.17	3,696	13.67	2,160	18.48
Vested	(3,075)	15.17	(2,734)	14.87	—	—
Cancelled	(147)	15.52	(169)	16.05	(146)	15.41
<b>Outstanding at December 31</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>16.16</b>

At December 31, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of PSs outstanding was \$41. The total intrinsic value of PSs and the actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions for vested PSs for the two years ended December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Vested Performance Shares	2009	2008
Total intrinsic value of vested PSs	\$15	\$41
Tax benefit realized for vested PSs tax deductions	6	13

We account for PSs using fair value determined as of the grant date. If the stated targets are not met, any recognized compensation cost would be reversed. As of December 31, 2009, there was \$16 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested PSs; this cost is expected to be recognized ratably over a remaining weighted-average contractual term of 1.1 years.

Stock options: Stock options generally vest over a period of three years and expire between eight and 10 years from the date of grant. We have not issued any new stock options since 2004 and all options currently outstanding are fully vested and exercisable. The following table provides information relating to the status of, and changes in, outstanding stock options for each of the three years ended December 31, 2009 (stock options in thousands):

Employee Stock Options	2009		2008		2007	
	Stock Options	Weighted Average Option Price	Stock Options	Weighted Average Option Price	Stock Options	Weighted Average Option Price
Outstanding at January 1	45,185	\$15.49	52,424	\$19.73	60,480	\$18.56
Cancelled/Expired	(16,676)	24.68	(6,559)	50.08	(922)	24.18
Exercised	(146)	5.88	(680)	8.89	(7,134)	9.22
<b>Outstanding and Exercisable at December 31</b>	<b>28,363</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>45,185</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>52,424</b>	<b>19.73</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Dollars in millions, except per share data and unless otherwise indicated.

All outstanding stock options at December 31, 2009 were exercisable, with an aggregate intrinsic value of \$13, a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 2.17 years and a weighted-average exercise price of \$10.13.

The following table provides information relating to stock option exercises for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

	2009	2008	2007
Total intrinsic value of stock options	\$—	\$4	\$61
Cash received	1	6	65
Tax benefit realized for stock option tax deductions	—	2	22

In connection with the acquisition of ACS in February 2010 (see Note 3 – Acquisitions for further information), we issued approximately 96,700 thousand options in exchange for ACS options.

## Note 18 – Earnings per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share of common stock for the three years ended December 31, 2009 (shares in thousands):

	2009	2008	2007
<b>Basic Earnings per Share:</b>			
Net income attributable to Xerox	\$ 485	\$ 230	\$ 1,135
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	869,979	885,471	934,903
Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.21
<b>Diluted Earnings per Share:</b>			
Net income attributable to Xerox	\$ 485	\$ 230	\$ 1,135
Interest on Convertible securities, net	1	—	1
<b>Adjusted Net Income Available to Common Shareholders</b>			
	\$ 486	\$ 230	\$ 1,136
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	869,979	885,471	934,903
Common shares issuable with respect to:			
Stock options	462	3,885	8,650
Restricted stock and performance shares	7,087	6,186	7,396
Convertible securities	1,992	—	1,992
<b>Adjusted Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding</b>			
	879,520	895,542	952,941
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.19
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17	\$0.0425

The 2009, 2008 and 2007 computation of diluted earnings per share did not include the effects of 39 million, 29 million and 23 million stock options, respectively, because their respective exercise prices were greater than the corresponding market value per share of our common stock. In addition, the common shares issuable with respect to convertible securities were not included in the 2008 computation of diluted EPS because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

## Note 19 – Subsequent Events

On January 20, 2010, we acquired Irish Business Systems (“IBS”) for approximately \$31. This acquisition expands our reach into the small and mid-size business market in Ireland. IBS has eight offices located throughout Ireland and is a managed print services provider and the largest independent supplier of digital imaging and printing solutions in Ireland.

On February 5, 2010, we completed the acquisition of ACS. Refer to Note 3 – Acquisitions, Note 11 – Debt and Note 17 – Shareholders’ Equity for further information regarding the acquisition and funding associated with it.

On February 25, 2010, we provided notice of termination for convenience of the Amended and Restated Program Agreement dated as of October 27, 2005 (as amended to date, the “Program Agreement”) by and among General Electric Capital Corporation (“GECC”), Xerox, Xerox Lease Funding LLC and Xerox Lease Equipment LLC. The Program Agreement will terminate effective no later than August 25, 2010. Termination of the Program Agreement will result in the termination of other agreements relating to our vendor finance relationship with GECC, including the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated as of October 21, 2002 (as amended to date, the “Loan Agreement”) between Xerox Lease Funding LLC and GECC. As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$2 was outstanding under the Loan Agreement and as of February 16, 2010 all amounts outstanding under the Loan Agreement had been repaid.

## Reports of Management

### Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Our management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of all information presented in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts based on management's best estimates and judgments. Management believes the consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the form and substance of transactions and that the financial statements fairly represent the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed solely of independent directors, meets regularly with the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the internal auditors and representatives of management to review accounting, financial reporting, internal control and audit matters, as well as the nature and extent of the audit effort. The Audit Committee is responsible for the engagement of the independent auditors. The independent auditors and internal auditors have free access to the Audit Committee.



Ursula M. Burns  
Chief Executive Officer



Lawrence A. Zimmerman  
Chief Financial Officer



Gary R. Kabureck  
Chief Accounting Officer

### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in the rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive, financial and accounting officers, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on the above evaluation, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.



## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Xerox Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows and shareholders' equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Xerox Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Stamford, Connecticut  
February 26, 2010

## Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

(in millions, except per-share data)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Full Year
<b>2009</b>					
Revenues	\$ 3,554	\$ 3,731	\$ 3,675	\$ 4,219	\$15,179
Costs and expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	3,476	3,534	3,517	4,025	14,552
Income before Income Taxes and Equity Income	78	197	158	194	627
Income tax expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	19	59	44	30	152
Equity in net (loss) income of unconsolidated affiliates <sup>(3)</sup>	(10)	9	15	27	41
Net Income	49	147	129	191	516
Less: Net income – noncontrolling interests	7	7	6	11	31
Net Income Attributable to Xerox	\$ 42	\$ 140	\$ 123	\$ 180	\$ 485
Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.56
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.55
<b>2008</b>					
Revenues	\$ 4,335	\$ 4,533	\$ 4,370	\$ 4,370	\$17,608
Costs and expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	4,844	4,279	4,123	4,441	17,687
(Loss) Income before Income Taxes and Equity Income	(509)	254	247	(71)	(79)
Income tax (benefits) expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	(246)	59	15	(59)	(231)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates <sup>(3)</sup>	28	29	35	21	113
Net (Loss) Income	(235)	224	267	9	265
Less: Net income – noncontrolling interests	9	9	9	8	35
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Xerox	\$ (244)	\$ 215	\$ 258	\$ 1	\$ 230
Basic (Loss) Earnings per Share <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.30	\$ —	\$ 0.26
Diluted (Loss) Earnings per Share <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.29	\$ —	\$ 0.26

<sup>(1)</sup> Costs and expenses include acquisition-related costs of \$9 and \$63 for the third and fourth quarters of 2009, respectively. Costs and expenses include charges for restructuring and asset impairments and an equipment write-off of \$63, \$14 and \$388 for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2008, respectively. In addition, the first and fourth quarters of 2008 include \$795 and \$(21) for litigation matters.

<sup>(2)</sup> The third and fourth quarters of 2009 include \$1 and \$22, respectively, of tax benefits for acquisition-related costs. The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2008 include \$304, \$20, \$5 and \$124 of tax benefits, respectively, from the above-noted charges. Third quarter 2008 also included a \$41 income tax benefit from the settlement of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits.

<sup>(3)</sup> The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2009 include \$22, \$9, \$9 and \$6 of charges, respectively, for our share of Fuji Xerox restructuring charges. The first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2008 include \$10, \$3, \$2 and \$1 of charges, respectively, for our share of Fuji Xerox restructuring charges.

<sup>(4)</sup> The sum of quarterly earnings per share may differ from the full-year amounts due to rounding or, in the case of diluted earnings per share, because securities that are anti-dilutive in certain quarters may not be anti-dilutive on a full-year basis.



## Five Years in Review

(in millions, except per-share data)

	2009	2008	2007 <sup>(2)</sup>	2006	2005
<b>Per-Share Data</b>					
Income from continuing operations					
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.91
Diluted	0.55	0.26	1.19	1.22	0.90
Earnings					
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.96
Diluted	0.55	0.26	1.19	1.22	0.94
Common stock dividends declared	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.0425	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Operations</b>					
Revenues	\$ 15,179	\$ 17,608	\$ 17,228	\$ 15,895	\$ 15,701
Sales	6,646	8,325	8,192	7,464	7,400
Service, outsourcing and rentals	7,820	8,485	8,214	7,591	7,426
Finance income	713	798	822	840	875
Income from continuing operations	516	265	1,165	1,232	948
Income from continuing operations – Xerox	485	230	1,135	1,210	933
Net income	516	265	1,165	1,232	993
Net income – Xerox	485	230	1,135	1,210	978
<b>Financial Position</b>					
Working capital	\$ 5,270	\$ 2,700	\$ 4,463	\$ 4,056	\$ 4,390
Total assets	24,032	22,447	23,543	21,709	21,953
<b>Consolidated Capitalization</b>					
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 988	\$ 1,610	\$ 525	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,139
Long-term debt	8,276	6,774	6,939	5,660	6,139
Total Debt	9,264	8,384	7,464	7,145	7,278
Liabilities to subsidiary trusts issuing preferred securities <sup>(1)</sup>	649	648	632	624	724
Series C mandatory convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	—	889
Xerox shareholders' equity	7,050	6,238	8,588	7,080	6,319
Noncontrolling interests	141	120	103	108	90
<b>Total Consolidated Capitalization</b>	<b>\$ 17,104</b>	<b>\$ 15,390</b>	<b>\$ 16,787</b>	<b>\$ 14,957</b>	<b>\$ 15,300</b>
<b>Selected Data and Ratios</b>					
Common shareholders of record at year-end	44,792	46,541	48,261	40,372	53,017
Book value per common share	\$ 8.11	\$ 7.21	\$ 9.36	\$ 7.48	\$ 6.79
Year-end common stock market price	\$ 8.46	\$ 7.97	\$ 16.19	\$ 16.95	\$ 14.65
Employees at year-end	53,600	57,100	57,400	53,700	55,220
Gross margin	39.7%	38.9%	40.3%	40.6%	41.2%
Sales gross margin	33.9%	33.7%	35.9%	35.7%	36.6%
Service, outsourcing and rentals gross margin	42.6%	41.9%	42.7%	43.0%	43.3%
Finance gross margin	62.0%	61.8%	61.6%	63.7%	62.7%

<sup>(1)</sup> For 2005, the amount includes \$98 reported in other current liabilities.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2007 results include the acquisition of GIS.

# Corporate Information

## Stock Listed and Traded

Xerox common stock (XRX) is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is also traded on the Boston, Cincinnati, Pacific Coast, Philadelphia and Switzerland exchanges.

## Xerox Common Stock Prices and Dividends

New York Stock Exchange composite prices*	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<b>2009</b>				
High	\$ 9.10	\$ 7.25	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.66
Low	4.17	4.70	6.05	7.25
Dividends paid per share	0.0425	0.0425	0.0425	0.0425
<b>2008</b>				
High	\$ 15.82	\$ 15.36	\$ 14.39	\$ 11.30
Low	13.10	13.28	11.05	5.25
Dividends paid per share	0.0425	0.0425	0.0425	0.0425

\* Prices as of close of business



## Officers

**Anne M. Mulcahy**  
Chairman

**Ursula M. Burns**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Lawrence A. Zimmerman**  
Vice Chairman and  
Chief Financial Officer

**Lynn R. Blodgett**  
Executive Vice President  
President and Chief Executive Officer,  
Affiliated Computer Services, Inc.

**James A. Firestone**  
Executive Vice President  
President, Corporate Operations

**Armando Zagalo de Lima**  
Executive Vice President  
President, Xerox Global Customer Operations

**Willem T. Appelo**  
Senior Vice President  
President, Xerox Global Business  
and Services Group

**M. Stephen Cronin**  
Senior Vice President  
President, Xerox Global Services

**Don H. Liu**  
Senior Vice President  
General Counsel and Secretary

**Russell M. Peacock**  
Senior Vice President  
President, Xerox North America

**Eric Armour**  
Vice President  
President, Global Business Group

**Richard F. Cerrone**  
Vice President  
Acquisition Transition Office

**Richard M. Dastin**  
Vice President  
President, Global Product Delivery Group

**Kathleen S. Fanning**  
Vice President  
Worldwide Tax

**Anthony M. Federico**  
Vice President  
Chief Engineer and Graphic Communications  
Executive Liaison

**Jacques H. Guers**  
Vice President  
President, Developing Markets Operations

**D. Cameron Hyde**  
Vice President  
Senior Vice President,  
Global Accounts Operations

**Gary R. Kabureck**  
Vice President and  
Chief Accounting Officer

**John M. Kelly**  
Vice President  
President, Xerox Global Services  
North America

**James H. Lesko**  
Vice President  
Investor Relations

**Jule E. Limoli**  
Vice President  
President, North American  
Agent Operations

**Douglas C. Lord**  
Vice President  
President, North American  
Solutions Group

**John E. McDermott**  
Vice President  
Chief Information Officer

**Ivy Thomas McKinney**  
Vice President  
Deputy General Counsel

**Patricia M. Nazemetz**  
Vice President  
Chief Ethics Officer

**Shaun W. Pantling**  
Vice President  
Director and General Manager,  
Xerox Global Services Europe

**Rhonda L. Seegal**  
Vice President and Treasurer

**Sophie V. Vandebroek**  
Vice President  
Chief Technology Officer and  
President, Xerox Innovation Group

**Leslie F. Varon**  
Vice President and  
Controller

**Douglas H. Marshall**  
Assistant Secretary

**Carol A. McFate**  
Assistant Treasurer and  
Chief Investment Officer

## Shareholder Information

For investor information, including comprehensive earnings releases: [www.xerox.com/investor](http://www.xerox.com/investor) or call 888.979.8378.

For shareholder services: call 800.828.6396 (TDD: 800.368.0328) or 781.575.3222; or write to Computershare Trust Company, N.A. P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940-3078; or use e-mail available at [www.computershare.com](http://www.computershare.com).

## Annual Meeting

Thursday, May 20, 2010, 9:00 a.m. EDT  
Xerox Corporate Headquarters  
45 Glover Avenue  
Norwalk, Connecticut  
Proxy material mailed on April 8, 2010 to shareholders of record March 22, 2010.

## Investor Contacts

Jason Barnecut  
Manager, Investor Relations  
[jason.barnecut@xerox.com](mailto:jason.barnecut@xerox.com)

Jennifer Horsley  
Manager, Investor Relations  
[jennifer.horsley@xerox.com](mailto:jennifer.horsley@xerox.com)

This annual report is also available online at [www.xerox.com/investor](http://www.xerox.com/investor).

## Electronic Delivery Enrollment

Xerox offers shareholders the convenience of electronic delivery including:

- Immediate receipt of the Proxy Statement and Annual Report
- Online proxy voting

### Registered Shareholders, visit

<http://www.eTree.com/Xerox>

You are a registered shareholder if you have your stock certificate in your possession or if the shares are being held by our transfer agent, Computershare.

### Beneficial Shareholders, visit

<http://enroll.icsdelivery.com/xrx>

You are a beneficial shareholder if you maintain your position in Xerox within a brokerage account.

## How to Reach Us

**Xerox Corporation**  
45 Glover Avenue  
Norwalk, CT 06856-4505  
203.968.3000

**Xerox Europe**  
Riverview  
Oxford Road  
Uxbridge  
Middlesex  
United Kingdom  
UB8 1HS  
+44.1895.251133

**Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.**  
Tokyo Midtown West  
9-7-3, Akasaka  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0052  
Japan  
+81.3.6271.5111

**ACS, A Xerox Company**  
2828 North Haskell  
Dallas, TX 75204  
214.841.6111  
[www.acs-inc.com](http://www.acs-inc.com)

## Products and Services

[www.xerox.com](http://www.xerox.com) or by phone:  
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## Additional Information

**The Xerox Foundation**  
203.849.2478  
Contact: Evelyn Shockley, Manager

**Diversity Programs and EEO-1 Reports**  
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[ethics@xerox.com](mailto:ethics@xerox.com)

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[citizenship@xerox.com](mailto:citizenship@xerox.com)

**Governance**  
[www.xerox.com/investor](http://www.xerox.com/investor)

**Questions from Students and Educators**  
[nancy.dempsey@xerox.com](mailto:nancy.dempsey@xerox.com)

**Xerox Innovation**  
[www.xerox.com/innovation](http://www.xerox.com/innovation)

**Independent Auditors**  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
300 Atlantic Street  
Stamford, CT 06901  
203.539.3000

Xerox Corporation  
45 Glover Avenue  
P.O. Box 4505  
Norwalk, CT 06856-4505  
United States  
203-968-3000  
www.xerox.com

