

CEO letter

Dear Fellow Stockholders,

In 2009, the global economy experienced the worst recession in a generation. At HP, all of our work to reduce our cost base and to make it more variable proved immensely valuable. Beginning in our first fiscal quarter, we had to address a rapidly deteriorating demand environment across our product portfolio. We set a goal of controlling discretionary spending, while keeping the muscle of the organization intact and maintaining forward progress on our core strategy. At the same time, we focused on executing the integration of the services businesses acquired from Electronic Data Systems Corporation (EDS) in August 2008, ultimately rebranding the business HP Enterprise Services within the HP Enterprise Business. Although there is still much work to do, we enter fiscal 2010 in a stronger competitive position.

All of our efforts resulted in a solid performance relative to the industry and the economic environment:

- Net revenue of \$114.6 billion
- GAAP operating profit of \$10.1 billion
- GAAP diluted earnings per share of \$3.14
- Non-GAAP operating profit of \$12.6 billion*
- Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share of \$3.85*

A solid performance by a more agile company

Over the last five years, HP has become a much more agile company, able to adapt and benefit from changing market conditions. In fiscal 2009, we gained share in key markets and continued to invest for growth in research and development, acquisitions, and sales coverage.

Perhaps nowhere has this agility been more evident than in our Personal Systems Group (PSG). In the first quarter, PSG revenue declined 19 percent from the prior year, but the business was able to adjust quickly to the new environment, rationalizing an operating model that encompasses the industry's largest PC supply chain and tens of thousands of resellers and retailers around the world. PSG delivered solid margins and continued to drive innovation into the market with a steady rollout of high-performing, well-designed, and well-received products. Over the course of the year, PSG not only reaffirmed its position as the worldwide leader in PC market share, but also captured the #1 position in the U.S. enterprise market with double-digit share gains.

In the Imaging and Printing Group (IPG), the decline in demand hit especially hard early in the year. IPG has made significant progress in its cost structure, inventory management, and overall operational rigor. Operationally, it is in much better shape as it enters fiscal 2010. IPG is gaining traction in retail photo kiosks, which is an exciting opportunity. The kiosks generally stay installed for many years and generate significant supplies usage. Managed Print Services is another important area that is getting a lot of focus. The revenues from services contracts are longer-term as well as more stable, and over the last five years we've grown this into a multi-billion dollar business. In commercial printing, the analog-to-digital shift is occurring at the rate of roughly 200 billion pages a year, and we are leveraging our technology to accelerate and profit from the transition.

In the HP Enterprise Business (EB), our product businesses also had to adapt to the market environment across the portfolio of software, servers, and storage, while continuing to deliver for our customers. Our industry-standard x86 servers performed particularly well. We gained market share and enjoyed a strong rollout of our new G6 server, which offers improved performance, a very attractive return on investment, and meaningful innovations in heating, cooling, and energy use.

The biggest story in EB, however, was in Services. Throughout fiscal 2009, we benefited from the more stable revenues associated with Services, which has now become our most profitable segment. We worked hard on the integration of EDS, retained 199 of the 200 largest EDS accounts, and increased customer satisfaction. Today, we face the marketplace as one company with a more competitive cost structure and a significant number of new customers. Services is well positioned to compete, win, and grow.

A disciplined multi-year strategy

At HP, we've been executing a disciplined, multi-year strategy, building the company through careful analysis of our operations and portfolio, the competitive landscape, and the long-term forces shaping our industry and the world. This process began with the build-out of our industry-standard hardware offerings into scaled, market-leading positions from the desktop to the data center. We then pioneered the area of automation and management software to optimize and differentiate our hardware in the marketplace. And then, with EDS, we acquired a best-in-class, globally scaled service provider to meet customer needs more effectively as technology is increasingly delivered through a services model.

Since 2004, we have invested more than \$17 billion in research and development and \$20 billion in acquisitions to build the best, most comprehensive portfolio in the industry. The recent announcement of our intent to acquire 3Com Corporation exemplifies HP's forward-looking focus. 3Com has outstanding technology that complements our existing offerings, and, when completed, the acquisition will expand HP's presence in the important networking segment.

A future of converged infrastructure

Increasingly, we expect that traditional technology silos such as servers, storage, networking, and software will begin to converge into infrastructure that is optimized to meet customer needs. The converged infrastructure will be differentiated with value-added software and delivered through services any way the customer wants it—in-house, outsourced, cloud-based, or through a hybrid environment that balances cost, security, and performance across multiple models.

No other company is as well positioned as HP to drive this evolution in the marketplace or deliver on its potential. HP's supply chain is the largest in the industry and provides tremendous leverage across our hardware portfolio. For example, the supply base shared between our industry standard servers and PCs has helped HP to change the server marketplace, introducing better performance at a lower cost. Industry standard servers are now the fastest-growing server segment, and HP leads the category. We expect to replicate that success in other data center adjacencies such as storage and networking. In addition, HP can use its software competencies to develop innovative solutions on top of industry-standard hardware, deploy them broadly, and use the power of our supply chain to capture share in higher-margin categories.

The power of information

This transition towards a converged infrastructure is exciting for our future. However, the greater opportunity lies in our ability to project the intelligence of this computing capability from the data center out into the world to help meet the demands of a rapidly evolving global community.

By 2025, worldwide population is expected to increase by 20 percent. The population in the world's cities will grow by more than 1 billion people—the equivalent of adding a Beijing every other month. The “global middle class” is expected to grow from 440 million to 1.3 billion people over the next few decades, as wireless and Internet connectivity continue to level the playing field. In the background of all of this, we are witnessing an explosion in information. The total amount of information is estimated to double every four years, and digital content doubles every 18 months.

Throughout history, every few centuries, we harness a new source of power. First it was fire, later electricity and oil. Today, it is information. At HP, we've helped lead a revolution in the way information is created, captured, stored, processed, and shared. Open, industry-standard computing has helped free data from complex, proprietary mainframes, and it has democratized information technology in a way that is more affordable, powerful, and flexible. Software transforms the vast sea of digital content into usable information that is

delivered as a service and transmitted to interactive, always-connected devices in real time. Getting the right information to the right place at the right time is a powerful way to drive better decision-making, better resource utilization, and extreme efficiencies.

HP is working with customers in areas such as education, healthcare, and energy to meet the changing needs of the global community today. And in HP Labs, we're working on the future. Innovations like nano-scale sensors, breakthrough software for analytics and knowledge discovery, and data centers with zero net environmental impact will be the building blocks of tomorrow's sustainable society. We are using our technology to find a better answer for how we meet the needs of a world with growing demands and limited resources.

Building a better world

We are also helping build a better world through social investment and environmental innovation. HP's Office of Global Social Innovation is working to transform teaching and learning to foster the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators. We're integrating technology into the learning experience and providing professional development. From technology grants in East Palo Alto to building a university e-infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa, we're helping level the playing field for participation in the global economy. Around the world, our efforts are supported by tens of thousands of employees who volunteer in their local communities and donate, in conjunction with matching grants, to the causes they care about most.

Another important priority is doing our part to preserve and protect the environment. Our strategic framework includes reducing the carbon footprint of HP-owned operations and of our supply chain, reducing the environmental impact of our products and services, developing solutions and services that will reduce the footprint of the rest of the economy, and advocating for effective public policy. We also announced last year that by the end of 2011, we will reduce the energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions of all HP products by 40 percent compared to 2005 levels. These actions were recently recognized by *Newsweek*, which ranked HP #1 among the 500 largest corporations in the United States based on environmental impact, green policies, and social responsibility.

In closing

Even as HP successfully managed through a challenging fiscal 2009, we have continued to build for the future and prepare our company for growth. Today, our market leadership extends across the industry's broadest portfolio of hardware, software, and services. Our scale and reach provide meaningful and sustainable competitive advantages that we are ready to capitalize on in fiscal 2010. In the years ahead, we are well positioned to lead the evolution of our industry and to create extraordinary opportunities for our customers, our stockholders, our people, and the world around us.

Sincerely,



Mark V. Hurd
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

* Fiscal year 2009 non-GAAP financial information excludes \$1.7 billion of adjustments on an after-tax basis, or \$0.71 per diluted share, related primarily to the amortization of purchased intangible assets, restructuring charges, acquisition-related charges, and in-process research and development charges. HP's management uses non-GAAP operating profit and non-GAAP diluted earnings per share (EPS) to evaluate and forecast HP's performance before gains, losses, or other charges that are considered by HP's management to be outside of HP's core business segment operating results. HP believes that presenting non-GAAP operating profit and non-GAAP diluted EPS, in addition to GAAP operating profit and GAAP diluted EPS, provides investors with greater transparency to the information used by HP's management in its financial and operational decision-making. HP further believes that providing this additional non-GAAP information helps investors understand HP's operating performance and evaluate the efficacy of the methodology and information used by management to evaluate and measure such performance. This additional non-GAAP information is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP operating profit and GAAP diluted EPS.

HP members of the board

Marc L. Andreessen
Director since 2009

Mr. Andreessen is co-founder and a general partner of Andreessen Horowitz, a venture capital firm founded in July 2009, and co-founder and Chairman of Ning, Inc., an online platform founded in late 2004 for people to create their own social networks. From September 1999 to July 2007, Mr. Andreessen served as Chairman of Opsware, Inc., a software company that he co-founded. Mr. Andreessen also is a director of eBay Inc.

Lawrence T. Babbio, Jr.
Director since 2002

Mr. Babbio has served as a Senior Advisor to Warburg Pincus, a private equity firm, since June 2007. Previously, Mr. Babbio served as Vice Chairman and President of Verizon Communications, Inc., a telecommunications company, from 2000 until his retirement in April 2007.

Sari M. Baldauf
Director since 2006

Ms. Baldauf served as Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Networks business group of Nokia Corporation, a communications company, from July 1998 until February 2005. She previously held various positions at Nokia since 1983. Ms. Baldauf also serves as a director at Fortum Oyj, Daimler AG, F-Secure Corporation and CapMan Plc.

Rajiv L. Gupta
Director since 2009

Mr. Gupta has served as a Senior Advisor to New Mountain Capital, LLC, a private equity firm, since July 2009. Previously, Mr. Gupta served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Rohm and Haas Company, a worldwide producer of specialty materials, from October 1999 to April 2009. Mr. Gupta occupied various other positions at Rohm and Haas since joining the company in 1971, including Vice Chairman from 1998 to 1999; Director of the Electronic Materials business from 1996 to 1999; and Vice President and Regional Director of the Asia-Pacific Region from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Gupta also is a director of The Vanguard Group and Tyco International Ltd.

John H. Hammergren
Director since 2005

Mr. Hammergren has served as Chairman of McKesson Corporation, a healthcare services and information technology company, since July 2002 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of McKesson since April 2001. Mr. Hammergren also is a director of Nadro, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico).

Mark V. Hurd
Director since 2005

Mr. Hurd has served as Chairman of HP since September 2006 and as Chief Executive Officer, President and a member of the Board since April 2005. Prior to that, he served as Chief Executive Officer of NCR Corporation, a technology company, from March 2003 to March 2005 and as President from July 2001 to March 2005. Mr. Hurd also is a director of News Corporation.

Joel Z. Hyatt
Director since 2007

Mr. Hyatt has served as Vice Chairman of Current Media, LLC, a cable and satellite television company, since July 2009. Previously, Mr. Hyatt served as Chief Executive Officer of Current Media from September 2002 until July 2009. From September 1998 to June 2003, Mr. Hyatt was a Lecturer in Entrepreneurship at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Prior to that, Mr. Hyatt was the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Hyatt Legal Plans, Inc., a provider of employer-sponsored group legal plans.

John R. Joyce
Director since 2007

Mr. Joyce has served as a Managing Director at Silver Lake, a private equity firm, since July 2005. From 1975 to July 2005, he served in multiple roles for IBM, a global technology firm, including Senior Vice President and Group Executive of the IBM Global Services division; Chief Financial Officer; President, IBM Asia Pacific; and Vice President and Controller for IBM's global operations. Mr. Joyce also is a director of Gartner, Inc.; Avago Technologies Limited; Sabre, Inc.; Serena Software, Inc.; and Intelsat, Ltd.

Robert L. Ryan
Director since 2004

Mr. Ryan has served as HP's Lead Independent Director since September 2008. He served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Medtronic, Inc., a medical technology company, from 1993 until his retirement in May 2005. Mr. Ryan also is a director of General Mills, Inc.; The Black and Decker Corporation; and Citigroup, Inc.

Lucille S. Salhany
Director since 2002

Ms. Salhany has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of JHMedia, a consulting company, since 1997. Since 2003, she has been a partner and director of Echo Bridge Entertainment, an independent film distribution company.

G. Kennedy Thompson
Director since 2006

Mr. Thompson has served as an Executive Advisor to Aquiline Capital Partners LLC, a private equity firm, since June 2009. Previously, Mr. Thompson served as Chairman of Wachovia Corporation, a financial services company, from February 2003 until June 2008. Mr. Thompson also served as Chief Executive Officer of Wachovia from 2000 until June 2008 and as President from 1999 until June 2008.

HP executive team

Mark V. Hurd
Chairman, Chief Executive
Officer and President

Peter J. Bocian
Executive Vice President and
Chief Administrative Officer

R. Todd Bradley
Executive Vice President,
Personal Systems Group

Michael J. Holston
Executive Vice President,
General Counsel and
Secretary

Vyomesh I. Joshi
Executive Vice President,
Imaging and Printing Group

Catherine A. Lesjak
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Ann M. Livermore
Executive Vice President,
HP Enterprise Business

Randall D. Mott
Executive Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

Marcela Perez de Alonso
Executive Vice President,
Human Resources

Shane V. Robison
Executive Vice President
and Chief Strategy and
Technology Officer

This document contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. If the risks or uncertainties ever materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, the results of Hewlett-Packard Company and its consolidated subsidiaries could differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including but not limited to any projections of revenue, margins, expenses, tax provisions, earnings, cash flows, benefit obligations, share repurchases, acquisition synergies, currency exchange rates, or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies, and objectives of management for future operations, including the execution of cost reduction programs and restructuring plans; any statements concerning expected development, performance or market share relating to products or services; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements regarding pending investigations, claims, or disputes; any statements of expectation or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Risks, uncertainties, and assumptions include macroeconomic and geopolitical trends and events; the execution and performance of contracts by HP and its customers, suppliers, and partners; the challenge of managing asset levels, including inventory; the difficulty of aligning expense levels with revenue changes; assumptions related to pension and other postretirement costs; expectations and assumptions relating to the execution and timing of cost reduction programs and restructuring plans; the resolution of pending investigations, claims, and disputes; and other risks that are described in HP's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including but not limited to HP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009, which is included as part of this document. HP assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

**Forward-looking
statements**

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended **October 31, 2009**

Or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number **1-4423**

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-1081436

(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94304
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(650) 857-1501**

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was \$85,982,273,000 based on the last sale price of common stock on April 30, 2009.

The number of shares of HP common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2009 was 2,364,168,918 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

10-K PART

Portions of the Registrant's proxy statement related to its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after Registrant's fiscal year end of October 31, 2009 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

III

Hewlett-Packard Company
Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2009

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7, contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. If the risks or uncertainties ever materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, the results of Hewlett-Packard Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (“HP”) may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including but not limited to any projections of revenue, margins, expenses, tax provisions, earnings, cash flows, benefit obligations, share repurchases, acquisition synergies, currency exchange rates or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, including the execution of cost reduction programs and restructuring plans; any statements concerning expected development, performance or market share relating to products or services; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements regarding pending investigations, claims or disputes; any statements of expectation or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Risks, uncertainties and assumptions include macroeconomic and geopolitical trends and events; the execution and performance of contracts by HP and its customers, suppliers and partners; the challenge of managing asset levels, including inventory; the difficulty of aligning expense levels with revenue changes; assumptions related to pension and other post-retirement costs; expectations and assumptions relating to the execution and timing of cost reduction programs and restructuring plans; the resolution of pending investigations, claims and disputes; and other risks that are described herein, including but not limited to the items discussed in “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of this report, and that are otherwise described or updated from time to time in HP’s Securities and Exchange Commission reports. HP assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

PART I

ITEM 1. Business.

HP is a leading global provider of products, technologies, software, solutions and services to individual consumers, small- and medium-sized businesses (“SMBs”) and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health and education sectors. Our offerings span:

- multi-vendor customer services, including infrastructure technology and business process outsourcing, technology support and maintenance, application development and support services and consulting and integration services;
- enterprise information technology infrastructure, including enterprise storage and server technology, networking products and resources, and software that optimizes business technology investments;
- personal computing and other access devices; and
- imaging and printing-related products and services.

HP was incorporated in 1947 under the laws of the State of California as the successor to a partnership founded in 1939 by William R. Hewlett and David Packard. Effective in May 1998, we changed our state of incorporation from California to Delaware.

HP Products and Services; Segment Information

During fiscal 2009, our operations were organized into seven business segments: Services, Enterprise Storage and Servers (“ESS”), HP Software, the Personal Systems Group (“PSG”), the Imaging and Printing Group (“IPG”), HP Financial Services (“HPFS”), and Corporate Investments.

Services, ESS and HP Software are reported collectively as a broader HP Enterprise Business (formerly the Technology Solutions Group). While the HP Enterprise Business is not an operating segment, we sometimes provide financial data aggregating the segments within it in order to provide a supplementary view of our business. In each of the past three fiscal years, notebooks, desktops and printing supplies each accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net revenue. In fiscal 2009, infrastructure technology outsourcing also accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net revenue, and in fiscal 2007 industry standard servers also accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net revenue.

A summary of our net revenue, earnings from operations and assets for our segments and business units is found in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. A discussion of factors potentially affecting our operations is set forth in “Risk Factors” in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

HP Enterprise Business

The HP Enterprise Business provides servers, storage, software and information technology (“IT”) services that enable enterprise and midmarket business customers to better manage their current IT environments and transform IT into a business enabler. HP Enterprise Business products and services help accelerate growth, minimize risk and reduce costs to optimize the business value of customers’ IT investments. Companies around the globe leverage HP’s infrastructure solutions to deploy next generation data centers and address business challenges ranging from compliance to business continuity. The HP Enterprise Business’s modular IT systems and services are primarily standards-based and feature differentiated technologies in areas including power and cooling, unified management, security, virtualization and automation. Each of the three financial reporting segments within the HP Enterprise Business are described in detail below.

Services

Services, formerly HP Services, was renamed after the reorganization of the business units subsequent to the acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corporation (“EDS”) in August 2008. Services provides consulting, outsourcing and technology services across infrastructure, applications and business process domains. Services delivers to its clients by leveraging investments in consulting and support professionals, infrastructure technology, applications, standardized methodologies, and global supply and delivery. It is divided into four main business units: infrastructure technology outsourcing, applications services, business process outsourcing and technology services.

Infrastructure Technology Outsourcing. Infrastructure technology outsourcing delivers comprehensive services that streamline and optimize our clients’ infrastructure to efficiently enhance performance, reduce costs, mitigate risk and enable business change. These services encompass the data center and the workplace (desktop); network and communications; and security, compliance and business continuity. We also offer a set of managed services, providing a cross-section of our broader infrastructure services for smaller discrete engagements.

Application Services. Applications services help clients revitalize and manage their applications assets through flexible, project-based, consulting services and longer-term outsourcing contracts. These full lifecycle services encompass application development, testing, modernization, system integration, maintenance and management. Applications projects open doors to new infrastructure technology outsourcing and business process outsourcing opportunities and represent attractive cross-selling opportunities to current HP clients.

Business Process Outsourcing. Business process outsourcing is powered by a platform of underlying infrastructure technology, applications and standardized methodologies and is supplemented by IT

experience and in-depth, industry-specific knowledge. These services encompass both industry-specific and cross-industry solutions. Our cross-industry solutions include a broad array of enterprise shared services, customer relationship management services, financial process management services and administrative services.

Technology Services. HP provides consulting and support services, as well as warranty support across HP's product lines. HP specializes in keeping technology running with mission critical services, converged infrastructure services, networking services, data center transformation services and infrastructure services for storage, server and unified communication environments. HP's technology services offerings are available in the form of service contracts, pre-packaged offerings (HP Care Pack services) or on an individual basis.

Enterprise Storage and Servers

The server market continues to shift towards standards-based architectures as proprietary hardware and operating systems are replaced by industry standard server platforms that typically offer compelling price and performance advantages by leveraging standards-based operating systems and microprocessor designs. At the same time, critical business functions continue to demand scalability and reliability. By providing a broad portfolio of storage and server solutions, ESS aims to optimize the combined product solutions required by different customers and provide solutions for a wide range of operating environments, spanning both the enterprise and the SMB markets. ESS provides storage and server products in a number of categories.

Industry Standard Servers. Industry standard servers include primarily entry-level and mid-range ProLiant servers, which run primarily Windows[®],⁽¹⁾ Linux and Novell operating systems and leverage Intel Corporation ("Intel") and Advanced Micro Devices ("AMD") processors. The business spans a range of product lines that include pedestal-tower servers, density-optimized rack servers and HP's BladeSystem family of server blades. In fiscal 2009, HP's industry standard server business continued to lead the industry in terms of units shipped and factory revenue. HP also has a leadership position in server blades, the fastest growing segment of the market.

Business Critical Systems. Business critical systems include Itanium[®]⁽²⁾-based Integrity servers running on the HP-UX, Windows[®], Linux, OpenVMS and NonStop operating systems, including the high-end Superdome servers and fault-tolerant Integrity NonStop servers. Business critical systems also include the Reduced Instruction Set Computing ("RISC")-based servers with the HP 9000 line running on the HP-UX operating system, HP AlphaServers running on both Tru64 UNIX[®]⁽³⁾ and OpenVMS, and MIPs-based NonStop servers. During 2009, we continued to transition all business critical systems platforms to Itanium-based servers.

Storage. HP's StorageWorks offerings include entry-level, mid-range and high-end arrays, storage area networks, network attached storage, storage management software and virtualization technologies, as well as tape drives, tape libraries and optical archival storage.

HP Software

HP Software is a leading provider of enterprise and service-provider software and services. Our portfolio consists of:

Enterprise IT management software. Enterprise IT management solutions, including support and professional services, allow customers to manage IT infrastructure, operations, applications, IT services,

(1) Windows[®] is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

(2) Itanium[®] is a registered trademark of Intel Corporation.

(3) UNIX[®] is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

and business processes. These solutions also include tools to automate data center operations and IT processes. We market them as the HP business technology optimization suite, and we deliver them in the form of traditional software licenses and, in some cases, via a software-as-a-service distribution model.

Information management and business intelligence solutions. Our information management and business intelligence solutions include information data strategy, enterprise data warehousing, data integration, data protection, archiving, compliance, e-discovery and records management products. These solutions enable businesses to extract more value from their structured and unstructured information.

Communications and media solutions. Our communications and media industry solutions address the creation, delivery and management of consumer and enterprise communications services, with offerings in service delivery infrastructure and applications, real-time business support systems, next-generation operations support systems and digital media. These solutions enable operators, media companies, and network equipment providers to drive incremental revenue, enable new business models and reduce infrastructure costs.

Personal Systems Group

PSG is the leading provider of personal computers (“PCs”) in the world based on unit volume shipped and annual revenue. PSG provides commercial PCs, consumer PCs, workstations, handheld computing devices, calculators and other related accessories, software and services for the commercial and consumer markets. We group commercial desktops, commercial notebooks and workstations into commercial clients and consumer desktop and consumer notebooks into consumer clients when describing our performance in these markets. Like the broader PC market, PSG continues to experience a shift toward mobile products such as notebooks. Both commercial and consumer PCs are based predominately on the Windows® operating system and use Intel and AMD processors.

Commercial PCs. PSG offers a variety of personal computers optimized for commercial uses, including enterprise and SMB customers, and for connectivity and manageability in networked environments. These commercial PCs include primarily the HP Compaq business desktops, notebooks, tablet PCs, mini notebooks and mobile workstations, as well as the thin clients, retail point of sale systems, displays and the new TouchSmart all-in-one PC for business.

Consumer PCs. Consumer PCs include the HP and Compaq series of multi-media consumer desktops, notebooks and mini notebooks, including the TouchSmart line of touch-enabled all-in-one desktops and notebooks.

Workstations. Workstations are individual computing products designed for users demanding enhanced performance, such as computer animation, engineering design and other programs requiring high-resolution graphics. PSG provides workstations that run on both Windows® and Linux-based operating systems.

Handheld Computing. PSG provides a series of HP iPAQ Pocket PC handheld computing devices that run on Windows® Mobile software. These products range from basic PDAs to advanced “smartphone” devices with voice and data capability.

Imaging and Printing Group

IPG is the leading imaging and printing systems provider in the world for consumer and commercial printer hardware, printing supplies, printing media and scanning devices. IPG is also focused on imaging and printing solutions in the commercial markets, from managed print services solutions to addressing new growth opportunities in commercial printing and capturing high-value pages

in areas such as industrial applications, outdoor signage and the graphic arts business. When describing our performance in this segment, we group inkjet printer units and retail products and services into consumer hardware, LaserJet and enterprise solutions and graphics solutions into commercial hardware and break out printer supplies separately.

Inkjet and Web Solutions. This unit delivers our consumer and SMB inkjet solutions (hardware, ink, media) as well as developing our retail and web businesses. It includes single function and all-in-one inkjet printers targeted toward consumers and SMBs as well as retail publishing solutions, Snapfish and Logoworks.

LaserJet and Enterprise Solutions. This unit is focused on delivering products and services to the enterprise segment. It includes LaserJet printers and supplies, multi-function printers, scanners and enterprise software solutions such as Exstream Software and Web Jetadmin.

Managed Enterprise Solutions. This unit is focused on delivering managed print services products and solutions to Enterprise customers. This unit partners with third-party software providers to offer workflow solutions in the enterprise environment.

Graphics Solutions. Graphics solutions include large format printing (Designjet, Scitex, ColorSpan and NUR), large format supplies, inkjet high-speed production (WebPress) solutions and supplies, Indigo printing and specialty printing systems.

Printer Supplies. Printer supplies include LaserJet toner, inkjet cartridges, graphic solutions ink products, including inks for our large format, super-wide and digital press products, and other printing-related media. These supplies include HP-branded Vivera and ColorSphere ink and HP Premium and Premium Plus photo papers, which are designed to work together as a system to produce faster prints with improved resistance to fading, increased print quality and better affordability.

HP Financial Services

HPFS supports and enhances HP's global product and service solutions, providing a broad range of value-added financial life-cycle management services. HPFS enables our worldwide customers to acquire complete IT solutions, including hardware, software and services. The group offers leasing, financing, utility programs and asset recovery services, as well as financial asset management services for large global and enterprise customers. HPFS also provides an array of specialized financial services to SMBs and educational and governmental entities. HPFS offers innovative, customized and flexible alternatives to balance unique customer cash flow, technology obsolescence and capacity needs.

Corporate Investments

Corporate Investments includes Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, also known as HP Labs, and certain business incubation projects. Revenue in this segment is attributable to the sale of certain network infrastructure products, including Ethernet switch products that enhance computing and enterprise solutions under the brand ProCurve Networking. Corporate Investments also derives revenue from licensing specific HP technology to third parties.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We manage our business and report our financial results based on the principal business segments described above. Our customers are organized by consumer and commercial customer groups, and distribution is organized by direct and channel. Within the channel, we have various types of partners that we utilize for various customer groups. The partners include:

- retailers that sell our products to the public through their own physical or Internet stores;
- resellers that sell our products and services, frequently with their own value-added products or services, to targeted customer groups;
- distribution partners that supply our solutions to smaller resellers with which we do not have direct relationships;

- independent distributors that sell our products into geographies or customer segments in which we have little or no presence;
- original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) that integrate our products with their own hardware or software and sell the integrated products;
- independent software vendors (“ISVs”) that provide their clients with specialized software products, frequently driving sales of additional non-HP products and services, and often assist us in selling our products and services to clients purchasing their products; and
- systems integrators that provide various levels and kinds of expertise in designing and implementing custom IT solutions and often partner with HPS to extend their expertise or influence the sale of our products and services.

The mix of HP’s business by channel or direct sales differs substantially by business and region. We believe that customer buying patterns and different regional market conditions necessitate sales, marketing and distribution to be tailored accordingly. HP is focused on driving the depth and breadth of its coverage in addition to efficiencies and productivity gains in both the direct and indirect business.

The HP Enterprise Business manages most of our enterprise and public sector customer relationships and also has primary responsibility for simplifying sales processes across our segments to improve speed and effectiveness of customer delivery. In this capacity, the HP Enterprise Business manages our direct sales for value products including UNIX®, enterprise storage and software and pre-sales technical consultants, as well as our direct distribution activities for commercial products and go-to-market activities with systems integrators and ISVs. The HP Enterprise Business also drives HP’s vertical sales and marketing approach in the communication, media and entertainment, financial services, manufacturing and distribution and public sector industries.

PSG manages SMB customer relationships and commercial reseller channels, due largely to the significant volume of commercial PCs that HP sells through these channels. In addition to commercial channel relationships, the Volume Direct organization, which is charged with the management of direct sales for volume products, is hosted within PSG. In addition, PSG manages direct online sales through the Consumer Exchange and the Small Business Exchange.

IPG manages HP’s overall consumer-related sales and marketing activities, including our annual consumer product launch for the back-to-school and holiday seasons. IPG also manages consumer channel relationships with third-party retail locations for imaging and printing products, as well as other consumer products, including consumer PCs, which provides for a bundled sale opportunity between PCs and IPG products.

Manufacturing and Materials

We utilize a number of outsourced manufacturers (“OMs”) around the world to manufacture HP-designed products. The use of OMs is intended to generate cost efficiencies and reduce time to market for certain HP-designed products. Third-party OEMs manufacture some products that we purchase and resell under the HP brand. In addition to our use of OMs, we currently manufacture finished products from components and sub-assemblies that we acquire from a wide range of vendors.

We utilize two primary methods of fulfilling demand for products: building products to order and configuring products to order. We employ building products to order capabilities to maximize manufacturing efficiencies by producing high volumes of basic product configurations. Configuring products to order permits configuration of units to the particular hardware and software customization requirements of certain customers. Our inventory management and distribution practices in both building products to order and configuring products to order seek to minimize inventory holding

periods by taking delivery of the inventory and manufacturing immediately prior to the sale or distribution of products to our customers.

We purchase materials, supplies and product subassemblies from a substantial number of vendors. For most of our products, we have existing alternate sources of supply, or such sources are readily available. However, we do rely on sole sources for laser printer engines, LaserJet supplies and parts for products with short life cycles (although some of these sources have operations in multiple locations). We are dependent upon Intel as a supplier of processors and Microsoft for various software products. However, we believe that disruptions with these suppliers would result in industry-wide dislocations and therefore would not disproportionately disadvantage us relative to our competitors. We also have a valued relationship with AMD, and we have continued to see solid acceptance of AMD processors in the market during fiscal 2009.

Like other participants in the high technology industry, we ordinarily acquire materials and components through a combination of blanket and scheduled purchase orders to support our requirements for periods averaging 90 to 120 days. From time to time, we experience significant price volatility and supply constraints of certain components that are not available from multiple sources. Frequently, we are able to obtain scarce components for somewhat higher prices on the open market, which may have an impact on gross margin but does not disrupt production. On occasion, we acquire component inventory in anticipation of supply constraints or enter into longer-term pricing commitments with vendors to improve the priority, price and availability of supply. See “Risk Factors—We depend on third-party suppliers, and our revenue and gross margin could suffer if we fail to manage suppliers properly,” in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

International

Our products and services are available worldwide. We believe this geographic diversity allows us to meet demand on a worldwide basis for both consumer and enterprise customers, draws on business and technical expertise from a worldwide workforce, provides stability to our operations, allows us to drive economies of scale, provides revenue streams to offset geographic economic trends and offers us an opportunity to access new markets for maturing products. In addition, we believe that future growth is dependent in part on our ability to develop products and sales models that target developing countries. In this regard, we believe that our broad geographic presence gives us a solid base upon which to build such future growth.

A summary of our domestic and international net revenue and net property, plant and equipment is set forth in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. Approximately 64% of our overall net revenue in fiscal 2009 came from outside the United States. The substantial majority of our net revenue originating outside the United States was from customers other than foreign governments.

For a discussion of risks attendant to HP’s foreign operations, see “Risk Factors—Due to the international nature of our business, political or economic changes or other factors could harm our future revenue, costs and expenses and financial condition,” in Item 1A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk” in Item 7A and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Research and Development

We remain committed to innovation as a key element of HP’s culture. Our development efforts are focused on designing and developing products, services and solutions that anticipate customers’ changing needs and desires and emerging technological trends. Our efforts also are focused on identifying the areas where we believe we can make a unique contribution and the areas where

partnering with other leading technology companies will leverage our cost structure and maximize our customers' experiences.

HP Labs, together with the various research and development groups within the five principal business segments, are responsible for our research and development efforts. HP Labs is part of our Corporate Investments segment.

Expenditures for research and development were \$2.8 billion in fiscal 2009, \$3.5 billion in fiscal 2008 and \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2007. We anticipate that we will continue to have significant research and development expenditures in the future to provide a continuing flow of innovative, high-quality products and services to maintain and enhance our competitive position.

For a discussion of risks attendant to our research and development activities, see "Risk Factors—If we cannot continue to develop, manufacture and market products and services that meet customer requirements for innovation and quality, our revenue and gross margin may suffer," in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Patents

Our general policy has been to seek patent protection for those inventions and improvements likely to be incorporated into our products and services or where proprietary rights will improve our competitive position. At October 31, 2009, our worldwide patent portfolio included over 33,000 patents, which was slightly above the number of patents in our patent portfolio at the end of both fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

Patents generally have a term of twenty years from the time they are filed. As our patent portfolio has been built over time, the remaining terms on the individual patents vary. While we believe that our patents and applications are important for maintaining the competitive differentiation of our products and maximizing our return on research and development investments, no single patent is in itself essential to us as a whole or any of our principal business segments.

In addition to developing our patents, we license intellectual property from third parties as we deem appropriate. We have also granted and continue to grant to others licenses under patents owned by us when we consider these arrangements to be in our interest. These license arrangements include a number of cross-licenses with third parties.

For a discussion of risks attendant to intellectual property rights, see "Risk Factors—Our revenue, cost of sales, and expenses may suffer if we cannot continue to license or enforce the intellectual property rights on which our businesses depend or if third parties assert that we violate their intellectual property rights," in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Backlog

We believe that backlog is not a meaningful indicator of future business prospects due to the diversity of our products and services portfolio, including the large volume of products delivered from shelf or channel partner inventories and the shortening of product life cycles. Therefore, we believe that backlog information is not material to an understanding of our overall business.

Seasonality

General economic conditions have an impact on our business and financial results. From time to time, the markets in which we sell our products experience weak economic conditions that may negatively affect sales. We experience some seasonal trends in the sale of our products and services. For example, European sales often are weaker in the summer months and consumer sales often are stronger in the fourth calendar quarter. Demand during the spring and early summer months also may

be adversely impacted by market anticipation of seasonal trends. See “Risk Factors—Our sales cycle makes planning and inventory management difficult and future financial results less predictable,” in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Competition

We encounter aggressive competition in all areas of our business activity. We compete primarily on the basis of technology, performance, price, quality, reliability, brand, reputation, distribution, range of products and services, ease of use of our products, account relationships, customer training, service and support, security and availability of application software and our Internet infrastructure offerings.

The markets for each of our business segments are characterized by vigorous competition among major corporations with long-established positions and a large number of new and rapidly growing firms. Product life cycles are short, and to remain competitive we must develop new products and services, periodically enhance our existing products and services and compete effectively on the basis of the factors listed above. In addition, we compete with many of our current and potential partners, including OEMs that design, manufacture and often market their products under their own brand names. Our successful management of these competitive partner relationships will continue to be critical to our future success. Moreover, we anticipate that we will have to continue to adjust prices on many of our products and services to stay competitive.

On a revenue basis we are the largest company offering our range of general purpose computers and personal information, imaging and printing products for industrial, scientific, business and consumer applications, and IT services. We are the leader or among the leaders in each of our principal business segments.

The competitive environments in which each segment operates are described below:

Enterprise Storage and Servers. The areas in which ESS operates are intensely competitive and are characterized by rapid and ongoing technological innovation and price reductions. Our competitors range from broad solution providers such as International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”) to more focused competitors such as EMC Corporation (“EMC”) and Network Appliance, Inc. in storage and Dell, Inc. (“Dell”) in industry standard servers. We believe that our important competitive advantages in this segment include the six technology components of our converged infrastructure initiatives: IT systems, power and cooling, security, management, virtualization and automation. We believe that our competitive advantages also include our global reach and our significant intellectual property portfolio and research and development capabilities, which will contribute to further enhancements of our product and service offerings and our ability to cross-sell our portfolio and leverage scale advantages in everything from brand to procurement leverage.

Services. Our service businesses including HP Enterprise Services and Technology Services compete in IT support services, consulting and integration, infrastructure technology outsourcing, business process outsourcing and application services. The IT support services and consulting and integration markets have been under significant pressure as our customers have reduced their IT budgets. However, this trend has benefited the outsourcing services business as customers drive toward lower IT management costs to enable more strategic investments. Our competitors include IBM Global Services, Computer Sciences Corporation, systems integration firms such as Accenture Ltd. and offshore companies such as Fujitsu and India-based competitors Wipro Ltd, Infosys Technologies Ltd. and Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. We also compete with other traditional hardware providers, such as Dell, which are increasingly offering services to support their products. Many of our competitors are able to offer a wide range of global services, and some of our competitors enjoy significant brand recognition. Our service businesses team with many companies to offer services, and those arrangements allow us to extend our reach and augment our capabilities. Our competitive advantages are evident in our deep technology expertise, which includes multi-vendor environments, virtualization

and automation, our strong track record of collaboration with clients and partners, and the combination of our expertise in infrastructure management with skilled global resources in SAP, Oracle and Microsoft platforms.

HP Software. The areas in which HP Software operates are fueled by rapidly changing customer requirements and technologies. We market enterprise IT management software in competition with IBM, Computer Associates International (“CAI”), BMC Software, Inc. and others. Our information management and business intelligence solutions compete with products from companies like Symantec, IBM, EMC, CAI, and Teradata. We also deliver communications and media solutions that compete with products from IBM and various other competitors. As new delivery mechanisms such as software-as-a-service come on the scene, we’re also confronting less traditional competitors. Our differentiation lies in the breadth and depth of our software and services portfolio and the scope of our market coverage.

Personal Systems Group. The areas in which PSG operates are intensely competitive and are characterized by rapid price reductions and inventory depreciation. Our primary competitors for the branded personal computers are Dell, Acer Inc., ASUSTeK Computer Inc., Apple Inc., Lenovo Group Limited and Toshiba Corporation. In particular regions, we also experience competition from local companies and from generically-branded or “white box” manufacturers. Our competitive advantages include our broad product portfolio, our innovation and research and development capabilities, our brand and procurement leverage, our ability to cross-sell our portfolio of offerings, our extensive service and support offerings and the availability of our broad-based distribution of products from retail and commercial channels to direct sales.

Imaging and Printing Group. The markets for printer hardware and associated supplies are highly competitive, especially with respect to pricing and the introduction of new products and features. IPG’s key competitors include Canon USA, Inc., Lexmark International, Inc., Xerox Corporation, Seiko Epson Corporation, Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. and Brother Industries, Ltd. In addition, independent suppliers offer refill and remanufactured alternatives for our supplies which, although generally offering lower print quality and reliability, may be offered at lower prices and put pressure on our supplies sales and margins. Other companies also have developed and marketed new compatible cartridges for HP’s laser and inkjet products, particularly in jurisdictions outside of the United States where adequate intellectual property protection may not exist. In recent years, we and our competitors have regularly lowered prices on printer hardware both to reach new customers and in response to the competitive environment. Important areas for future growth include printer-based multi-function devices in the office space, digital presses in our imaging and graphics space and driving color printing expansion in the office. We believe we will provide important new contributions in the home, the office and publishing environments by providing comprehensive solutions.

HP Financial Services. In our financing business, our competitors are captive financing companies, mainly IBM Global Financing, as well as banks and financial institutions. We believe our competitive advantage in this business over banks and financial institutions is our ability to finance products, services and total solutions.

For a discussion of risks attendant to these competitive factors, see “Risk Factors—The competitive pressures we face could harm our revenue, gross margin and prospects,” in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Environment

Our operations are subject to regulation under various federal, state, local and foreign laws concerning the environment, including laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, and the cleanup of

contaminated sites. We could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions, and third-party damage or personal injury claims, if we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws.

Many of our products are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws governing chemical substances in products and their safe use, including laws regulating the manufacture and distribution of chemical substances and laws restricting the presence of certain substances in electronics products. Some of our products also are, or may in the future be, subject to requirements applicable to their energy consumption. We face increasing complexity in our product design and procurement operations as we adjust to new and future requirements relating to the chemical and materials composition of our products, their safe use, and their energy efficiency, including those that may result from climate change legislation. In the event our products become non-compliant with these laws, they could be enjoined from entering certain jurisdictions and we could face other sanctions, including fines.

We also are subject to legislation in an increasing number of jurisdictions that makes producers of electrical goods, including computers and printers, financially responsible for specified collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of past and future covered products (sometimes referred to as “product take-back legislation”). There is no assurance that such existing or future laws will not have a material adverse effect on HP’s operations or financial condition, although HP does not anticipate that effects of product take-back legislation will be different or more severe for HP than the impacts on others in the electronics industry.

We are committed to maintaining compliance with all environmental laws applicable to our operations, products and services and to reducing our environmental impact across all aspects of our business. We meet this commitment with a comprehensive environmental, health and safety policy, strict environmental management of our operations and worldwide environmental programs and services.

The liability for environmental remediation and other environmental costs is accrued when HP considers it probable and can reasonably estimate the costs. Environmental costs and accruals are presently not material to our operations or financial position. Although there is no assurance that existing or future environmental laws applicable to our operations or products will not have a material adverse effect on HP’s operations or financial condition, we do not currently anticipate material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities.

Executive Officers:

Mark V. Hurd; age 52; Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Mr. Hurd has served as Chairman of HP since September 2006 and as Chief Executive Officer, President and a member of the Board since April 2005. Prior to that, he served as Chief Executive Officer of NCR Corporation, a technology company, from March 2003 to March 2005 and as President from July 2001 to March 2005. Mr. Hurd also is a director of News Corporation.

Peter J. Bocian; age 54; Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer

Mr. Bocian has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer since December 2008. Previously, Mr. Bocian served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer of Starbucks Corporation, a roaster and retailer of specialty coffee, from October 2007 until November 2008 after having served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer designate of Starbucks since May 2007. Prior to joining Starbucks, Mr. Bocian served in various positions at NCR Corporation since 1983, most recently as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from September 2004 until May 2007.

R. Todd Bradley; age 51; Executive Vice President, Personal Systems Group

Mr. Bradley has served as Executive Vice President of HP's Personal Systems Group since June 2005. Previously he served as the Chief Executive Officer of palmOne Inc., a mobile computing company, from October 2003 to June 2005.

Michael J. Holston; age 47; Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Mr. Holston has served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel since February 2007 and as Secretary since March 2007. Prior to that, he was a partner in the litigation practice at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, where, among other clients, he supported HP as external counsel on a variety of litigation and regulatory matters for more than ten years.

Vyomesh I. Joshi; age 55; Executive Vice President, Imaging and Printing Group

Mr. Joshi has served as Executive Vice President of HP's Imaging and Printing Group since 2002. Mr. Joshi also is a director of Yahoo! Inc.

Catherine A. Lesjak; age 50; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Lesjak has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since January 2007. Previously, she served as Senior Vice President from 2003 until December 2006 and as Treasurer from 2003 until March 2007.

Ann M. Livermore; age 51; Executive Vice President, HP Enterprise Business

Ms. Livermore has served as Executive Vice President of the HP Enterprise Business since May 2004. From 2002 until May 2004, she served as Executive Vice President of HP Services. Ms. Livermore also is a director of United Parcel Service, Inc.

John N. McMullen; age 51; Senior Vice President and Treasurer

Mr. McMullen has served as Senior Vice President and Treasurer since March 2007. Previously, he served as Vice President of Finance for HP's Imaging and Printing Group from May 2002 until 2007.

Randall D. Mott; age 53; Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer

Mr. Mott has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer since July 2005. From 2000 to June 2005, Mr. Mott was Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Dell, Inc., a technology company.

James T. Murrin; age 49; Senior Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

Mr. Murrin has served as Senior Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer since March 2007. Previously, he served as Vice President of Finance for the former Technology Solutions Group since 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Murrin was Vice President of Finance for HP Services and held various other finance positions at HP since joining the company in 1989.

Marcela Perez de Alonso; age 55; Executive Vice President, Human Resources

Ms. Perez de Alonso has served as Executive Vice President, Human Resources since January 2004. From 1999 until she joined HP in January 2004, Ms. Perez de Alonso was Division Head of Citigroup North Latin America Consumer Bank, in charge of the retail business operations of Citigroup in Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Panama, the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic.

Shane V. Robison; age 56; Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy and Technology Officer

Mr. Robison has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy and Technology Officer since May 2002.

Employees

We had approximately 304,000 employees worldwide as of October 31, 2009.

Available Information and Exchange Certifications

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available on our website at <http://www.hp.com/investor/home>, as soon as reasonably practicable after HP electronically files such reports with, or furnishes those reports to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. HP's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Board of Directors committee charters (including the charters of the Audit Committee, HR and Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Governance Committee) and code of ethics entitled "Standards of Business Conduct" also are available at that same location on our website. Stockholders may request free copies of these documents from:

Hewlett-Packard Company
Attention: Investor Relations
3000 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(866) GET-HPQ1 or (866) 438-4771
<http://www.hp.com/investor/informationrequest>

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Because of the following factors, as well as other variables affecting our operating results, past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

The competitive pressures we face could harm our revenue, gross margin and prospects.

We encounter aggressive competition from numerous and varied competitors in all areas of our business, and our competitors may target our key market segments. We compete primarily on the basis of technology, performance, price, quality, reliability, brand, reputation, distribution, range of products and services, ease of use of our products, account relationships, customer training, service and support, security, availability of application software, and Internet infrastructure offerings. If our products, services, support and cost structure do not enable us to compete successfully based on any of those criteria, our operations, results and prospects could be harmed.

Unlike many of our competitors, we have a portfolio of businesses and must allocate resources across these businesses while competing with companies that specialize in one or more of these product lines. As a result, we may invest less in certain areas of our businesses than our competitors do, and these competitors may have greater financial, technical and marketing resources available to them than our businesses that compete against them. Industry consolidation also may affect competition by creating larger, more homogeneous and potentially stronger competitors in the markets in which we compete, and our competitors also may affect our business by entering into exclusive arrangements with existing or potential customers or suppliers.

We may have to continue to lower the prices of many of our products and services to stay competitive, while at the same time trying to maintain or improve revenue and gross margin. The

markets in which we do business, particularly the personal computer and printing markets, are highly competitive, and we encounter aggressive price competition for all of our products and services from numerous companies globally. Over the past several years, price competition in the market for personal computers, printers and related products has been particularly intense as competitors have aggressively cut prices and lowered their product margins for these products. In addition, competitors in some of the markets in which we compete with a greater presence in lower-cost jurisdictions may be able to offer lower prices than we are able to offer. Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by these and other industry-wide pricing pressures.

Because our business model is based on providing innovative and high quality products, we may spend a proportionately greater amount on research and development than some of our competitors. If we cannot proportionately decrease our cost structure on a timely basis in response to competitive price pressures, our gross margin and, therefore, our profitability could be adversely affected. In addition, if our pricing and other factors are not sufficiently competitive, or if there is an adverse reaction to our product decisions, we may lose market share in certain areas, which could adversely affect our revenue and prospects.

Even if we are able to maintain or increase market share for a particular product, revenue could decline because the product is in a maturing industry. Revenue and margins also could decline due to increased competition from other types of products. For example, refill and remanufactured alternatives for some of HP's LaserJet toner and inkjet cartridges compete with HP's supplies business. In addition, other companies have developed and marketed new compatible cartridges for HP's LaserJet and inkjet products, particularly in jurisdictions outside of the United States where adequate intellectual property protection may not exist. HP expects competitive refill and remanufacturing and cloned cartridge activity to continue to pressure margins in IPG, which in turn has a significant impact on HP margins and profitability overall.

If we cannot continue to develop, manufacture and market products and services that meet customer requirements for innovation and quality, our revenue and gross margin may suffer.

The process of developing new high technology products and services and enhancing existing products and services is complex, costly and uncertain, and any failure by us to anticipate customers' changing needs and emerging technological trends accurately could significantly harm our market share and results of operations. We must make long-term investments, develop or obtain appropriate intellectual property and commit significant resources before knowing whether our predictions will accurately reflect customer demand for our products and services. After we develop a product, we must be able to manufacture appropriate volumes quickly and at low costs. To accomplish this, we must accurately forecast volumes, mixes of products and configurations that meet customer requirements, and we may not succeed at doing so at all or within a given product's life cycle. Any delay in the development, production or marketing of a new product could result in our not being among the first to market, which could further harm our competitive position.

In the course of conducting our business, we must adequately address quality issues associated with our products and services, including defects in our engineering, design and manufacturing processes, as well as defects in third-party components included in our products. In order to address quality issues, we work extensively with our customers and suppliers and engage in product testing to determine the cause of the problem and to determine appropriate solutions. However, we may have limited ability to control quality issues, particularly with respect to faulty components manufactured by third parties. If we are unable to determine the cause, find an appropriate solution or offer a temporary fix (or "patch"), we may delay shipment to customers, which would delay revenue recognition and could adversely affect our revenue and reported results. Finding solutions to quality issues can be expensive and may result in additional warranty, replacement and other costs, adversely affecting our profits. If new or existing customers have difficulty operating our products, our operating margins could be

adversely affected, and we could face possible claims if we fail to meet our customers' expectations. In addition, quality issues can impair our relationships with new or existing customers and adversely affect our brand and reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Economic weakness and uncertainty could adversely affect our revenue, gross margin and expenses.

Our revenue and gross margin depend significantly on worldwide economic conditions and the demand for computing and imaging products and services in the markets in which we compete. Economic weakness and uncertainty have resulted, and may result in the future, in decreased revenue, gross margin, earnings or growth rates and difficulty managing inventory levels. For example, we have recently experienced reduced revenue from our product businesses due to slowing global economic growth, declines in the availability of credit, weakening consumer and business confidence, increased unemployment, reduced levels of capital expenditures and other challenges currently affecting the global economy. Sustained uncertainty about current global economic conditions may result in our customers continuing to postpone spending, which could adversely affect demand for our products and services. Economic weakness and uncertainty also make it more difficult for us to make accurate forecasts of revenue, gross margin and expenses.

We also have experienced, and may experience in the future, gross margin declines in certain businesses, reflecting the effect of items such as competitive pricing pressures, inventory write downs and increases in component and manufacturing costs resulting from higher labor and material costs borne by our manufacturers and suppliers that, as a result of competitive pricing pressures or other factors, we are unable to pass on to our customers. In addition, our business may be disrupted if we are unable to obtain equipment, parts and components from our suppliers—and our suppliers from their suppliers—due to the insolvency of key suppliers or the inability of key suppliers to obtain credit.

Economic weakness and uncertainty could cause our expenses to vary materially from our expectations. Any renewed financial turmoil affecting the banking system and financial markets or any significant financial services institution failures could negatively impact our treasury operations, as the financial condition of such parties may deteriorate rapidly and without notice in times of market volatility and disruption. Poor financial performance of asset markets could lead to increased pension and post-retirement benefit expenses. Other income and expense could vary materially from expectations depending on changes in interest rates, borrowing costs, currency exchange rates, hedging expenses and the fair value of derivative instruments. Economic downturns also may lead to restructuring actions and associated expenses.

We depend on third-party suppliers, and our revenue and gross margin could suffer if we fail to manage suppliers properly.

Our operations depend on our ability to anticipate our needs for components, products and services and our suppliers' ability to deliver sufficient quantities of quality components, products and services at reasonable prices in time for us to meet critical schedules. Given the wide variety of systems, products and services that we offer, the large number of our suppliers and contract manufacturers that are dispersed across the globe, and the long lead times that are required to manufacture, assemble and deliver certain components and products, problems could arise in planning production and managing inventory levels that could seriously harm us. Other supplier problems that we could face include component shortages, excess supply, risks related to the terms of our contracts with suppliers, risks associated with contingent workers, and risks related to our relationships with single source suppliers, as described below.

- *Shortages.* Occasionally we may experience a shortage of, or a delay in receiving, certain components as a result of strong demand, capacity constraints, supplier financial weaknesses, inability of suppliers to borrow funds in the credit markets, disputes with suppliers (some of

whom are also customers), disruptions in the operations of component suppliers, other problems experienced by suppliers or problems faced during the transition to new suppliers. In particular, our PC business relies heavily upon outsourced manufacturers (“OMs”) to manufacture its products and is therefore dependent upon the continuing operations of those OMs to fulfill demand for our PC products. HP represents a substantial portion of the business of some of these OMs, and any changes to the nature or volume of business transacted by HP with a particular OM could adversely affect the operations and financial condition of the OM and lead to shortages or delays in receiving products from that OM. If shortages or delays persist, the price of these components may increase, we may be exposed to quality issues or the components may not be available at all. We may not be able to secure enough components at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build products or provide services in a timely manner in the quantities or according to the specifications needed. Accordingly, our revenue and gross margin could suffer as we could lose time-sensitive sales, incur additional freight costs or be unable to pass on price increases to our customers. If we cannot adequately address supply issues, we might have to reengineer some products or service offerings, resulting in further costs and delays.

- *Oversupply.* In order to secure components for the provision of products or services, at times we may make advance payments to suppliers or enter into non-cancelable commitments with vendors. In addition, we may purchase components strategically in advance of demand to take advantage of favorable pricing or to address concerns about the availability of future components. If we fail to anticipate customer demand properly, a temporary oversupply could result in excess or obsolete components, which could adversely affect our gross margin.
- *Contractual terms.* As a result of binding price or purchase commitments with vendors, we may be obligated to purchase components or services at prices that are higher than those available in the current market and be limited in our ability to respond to changing market conditions. In the event that we become committed to purchase components or services for prices in excess of the current market price, we may be at a disadvantage to competitors who have access to components or services at lower prices, and our gross margin could suffer. In addition, many of our competitors obtain products or components from the same OMs and suppliers that we utilize. Our competitors may obtain better pricing and other terms and more favorable allocations of products and components during periods of limited supply, and our ability to engage in relationships with certain OMs and suppliers could be limited. The practice employed by our PC business of purchasing product components and transferring those components to its OMs may create large supplier receivables with the OMs that, depending on the financial condition of the OMs, may have risk of uncollectability. In addition, certain of our OMs and suppliers may decide in the future to discontinue conducting business with us. Any of these actions by our competitors, OMs or suppliers could adversely affect our future operating results and financial condition.
- *Contingent workers.* We also rely on third-party suppliers for the provision of contingent workers, and our failure to manage our use of such workers effectively could adversely affect our results of operations. We have been exposed to various legal claims relating to the status of contingent workers in the past and could face similar claims in the future. We may be subject to shortages, oversupply or fixed contractual terms relating to contingent workers, as described above. Our ability to manage the size of, and costs associated with, the contingent workforce may be subject to additional constraints imposed by local laws.
- *Single source suppliers.* Our use of single source suppliers for certain components could exacerbate our supplier issues. We obtain a significant number of components from single sources due to technology, availability, price, quality or other considerations. For example, we rely on Intel Corporation to provide us with a sufficient supply of processors for many of our

PCs, workstations, handheld computing devices and servers, and some of those processors are customized for our products. New products that we introduce may utilize custom components obtained from only one source initially until we have evaluated whether there is a need for additional suppliers. Replacing a single source supplier could delay production of some products as replacement suppliers initially may be subject to capacity constraints or other output limitations. For some components, such as customized components and some of the processors that we obtain from Intel, alternative sources may not exist or those alternative sources may be unable to produce the quantities of those components necessary to satisfy our production requirements. In addition, we sometimes purchase components from single source suppliers under short-term agreements that contain favorable pricing and other terms but that may be unilaterally modified or terminated by the supplier with limited notice and with little or no penalty. The performance of such single source suppliers under those agreements (and the renewal or extension of those agreements upon similar terms) may affect the quality, quantity and price of components to HP. The loss of a single source supplier, the deterioration of our relationship with a single source supplier, or any unilateral modification to the contractual terms under which we are supplied components by a single source supplier could adversely affect our revenue and gross margins.

Business disruptions could seriously harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to earthquakes, power shortages, telecommunications failures, water shortages, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, fires, extreme weather conditions, medical epidemics or pandemics and other natural or manmade disasters or business interruptions, for which we are predominantly self-insured. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. Our corporate headquarters, and a portion of our research and development activities, are located in California, and other critical business operations and some of our suppliers are located in California and Asia, near major earthquake faults. In addition, all six of our worldwide IT data centers are located in the southern United States, making our operations more vulnerable to natural disasters or other business disruptions occurring in that geographical area. The manufacture of product components, the final assembly of our products and other critical operations are concentrated in certain geographic locations, including Shanghai, Singapore and India. We also rely on major logistics hubs primarily in Asia to manufacture and distribute our products and in the southwestern United States to import products into the Americas region. Our operations could be adversely affected if manufacturing, logistics or other operations in these locations are disrupted for any reason, including natural disasters, information technology system failures, military actions or economic, business, labor, environmental, public health, or political issues. The ultimate impact on us, our significant suppliers and our general infrastructure of being located near major earthquake faults and being consolidated in certain geographical areas is unknown, but our revenue, profitability and financial condition could suffer in the event of a major earthquake or other natural disaster.

System security risks, data protection breaches and systems integration issues could disrupt our internal operations or information technology services provided to customers, and any such disruption could reduce our expected revenue, increase our expenses, damage our reputation and adversely affect our stock price.

Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate our confidential information or that of third parties, create system disruptions or cause shutdowns. Computer programmers and hackers also may be able to develop and deploy viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities of our products. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we produce or procure from third parties may contain defects in design

or manufacture, including “bugs” and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the system. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and the efforts to address these problems could result in interruptions, delays, cessation of service and loss of existing or potential customers that may impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions.

We manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data relating to our business. In addition, our outsourcing services business routinely processes, stores and transmits large amounts of data for our clients, including sensitive and personally identifiable information. Breaches of our security measures or the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure or unapproved dissemination of proprietary information or sensitive or confidential data about us or our clients, including the potential loss or disclosure of such information or data as a result of fraud, trickery or other forms of deception, could expose us, our customers or the individuals affected to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, result in litigation and potential liability for us, damage our brand and reputation or otherwise harm our business. We also could lose existing or potential customers for outsourcing services or other information technology solutions or incur significant expenses in connection with our customers’ system failures or any actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in our products. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures could be significant.

Portions of our IT infrastructure also may experience interruptions, delays or cessations of service or produce errors in connection with systems integration or migration work that takes place from time to time. We may not be successful in implementing new systems and transitioning data which could cause business disruptions and be more expensive, time consuming, disruptive and resource-intensive. Such disruptions could adversely impact our ability to fulfill orders and interrupt other processes. Delayed sales, lower margins or lost customers resulting from these disruptions have adversely affected in the past, and in the future could adversely affect, our financial results, stock price and reputation.

The revenue and profitability of our operations have historically varied, which makes our future financial results less predictable.

Our revenue, gross margin and profit vary among our products and services, customer groups and geographic markets and therefore will likely be different in future periods than our current results. Our revenue depends on the overall demand for our products and services. Delays or reductions in IT spending could materially adversely affect demand for our products and services, which could result in a significant decline in revenues. Overall gross margins and profitability in any given period are dependent partially on the product, customer and geographic mix reflected in that period’s net revenue. In particular, IPG and certain of its business units such as printer supplies contribute significantly to our gross margin and profitability. In addition, our services business has contributed significantly to our revenue and operating profit in recent periods. Competition, lawsuits, investigations and other risks affecting those businesses therefore may have a significant impact on our overall gross margin and profitability. Certain segments, and ESS in particular, have a higher fixed cost structure and more variation in gross margins across their business units and product portfolios than others and may therefore experience significant operating profit volatility on a quarterly basis. In addition, newer geographic markets may be relatively less profitable due to investments associated with entering those markets and local pricing pressures, and we may have difficulty establishing and maintaining the operating infrastructure necessary to support the high growth rate associated with some of those markets. Market trends, competitive pressures, commoditization of products, seasonal rebates, increased component or shipping costs, regulatory impacts and other factors may result in reductions in revenue or pressure on gross margins of certain segments in a given period, which may necessitate adjustments to our operations.

HP's stock price has historically fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate, which may make future prices of HP's stock difficult to predict.

HP's stock price, like that of other technology companies, can be volatile. Some of the factors that could affect our stock price are:

- speculation in the press or investment community about, or actual changes in, our business, strategic position, market share, organizational structure, operations, financial condition, financial reporting and results, effectiveness of cost cutting efforts, value or liquidity of our investments, exposure to market volatility, prospects, business combination or investment transactions, or executive team;
- the announcement of new products, services, technological innovations or acquisitions by HP or its competitors;
- quarterly increases or decreases in revenue, gross margin, earnings or cash flow from operations, changes in estimates by the investment community or guidance provided by HP, and variations between actual and estimated financial results;
- announcements of actual and anticipated financial results by HP's competitors and other companies in the IT industry; and
- the timing and amount of share repurchases by HP.

General or industry specific market conditions or stock market performance or domestic or international macroeconomic and geopolitical factors unrelated to HP's performance also may affect the price of HP common stock. For these reasons, investors should not rely on recent trends to predict future stock prices, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, following periods of volatility in a company's securities, securities class action litigation against a company is sometimes instituted. If instituted against HP, this type of litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of management time and resources.

Our revenue, cost of sales, and expenses may suffer if we cannot continue to license or enforce the intellectual property rights on which our businesses depend or if third parties assert that we violate their intellectual property rights.

We rely upon patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws in the United States, similar laws in other countries, and agreements with our employees, customers, suppliers and other parties, to establish and maintain intellectual property rights in the technology and products we sell, provide or otherwise use in our operations. However, any of our direct or indirect intellectual property rights could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or such intellectual property rights may not be sufficient to permit us to take advantage of current market trends or otherwise to provide competitive advantages, either of which could result in costly product redesign efforts, discontinuance of certain product offerings or other competitive harm. Further, the laws of certain countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions we may be unable to protect our proprietary technology adequately against unauthorized third-party copying or use; this too could adversely affect our competitive position.

Because of the rapid pace of technological change in the information technology industry, much of our business and many of our products rely on key technologies developed or licensed by third parties. We may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses and technologies from these third parties at all or on reasonable terms, or such third parties may demand cross-licenses to our intellectual property. In addition, it is possible that as a consequence of a merger or acquisition, third parties may obtain licenses to some of our intellectual property rights or our business may be subject to certain restrictions that were not in place prior to the transaction. Consequently, we may lose a competitive

advantage with respect to these intellectual property rights or we may be required to enter into costly arrangements in order to terminate or limit these rights.

Third parties also may claim that we or customers indemnified by us are infringing upon their intellectual property rights. For example, in recent years individuals and groups have begun purchasing intellectual property assets for the sole purpose of asserting claims of infringement and attempting to extract settlements from large companies such as HP. If we cannot or do not license the infringed technology at all or on reasonable terms, or substitute similar technology from another source, our operations could be adversely affected. Even if we believe that the claims are without merit, they can be time-consuming and costly to defend and may divert management's attention and resources away from our business. Claims of intellectual property infringement also might require us to redesign affected products, enter into costly settlement or license agreements, pay costly damage awards, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from importing, marketing or selling certain of our products. Even if we have an agreement to indemnify us against such costs, the indemnifying party may be unable to uphold its contractual obligations to us.

Finally, our results of operations and cash flows could be affected in certain periods and on an ongoing basis by the imposition, accrual and payment of copyright levies or similar fees. In certain countries (primarily in Europe), proceedings are ongoing against HP in which groups representing copyright owners seek to impose upon and collect from HP levies upon equipment (such as PCs, multifunction devices and printers) that they allege are copying devices under applicable laws. Other countries that have not imposed levies on these types of devices are expected to extend existing levy schemes, and countries that do not currently have levy schemes may decide to impose copyright levies on these types of devices. If imposed, the total amount of the copyright levies would depend on the types of products determined to be subject to the levy, the number of units of those products sold during the period covered by the levy, and the per unit fee for each type of product, all of which may be affected by several factors, including the outcome of ongoing litigation involving HP and other industry participants and possible action by the legislative bodies in the applicable countries, which could be substantial. Consequently, the ultimate impact of these potential copyright levies or similar fees, and the ability of HP to recover such amounts through increased prices, remain uncertain.

Due to the international nature of our business, political or economic changes or other factors could harm our future revenue, costs and expenses and financial condition.

Sales outside the United States make up approximately 64% of our net revenue. In addition, an increasing portion of our business activity is being conducted in emerging markets, including Brazil, Russia, India and China. Our future revenue, gross margin, expenses and financial condition could suffer due to a variety of international factors, including:

- ongoing instability or changes in a country's or region's economic or political conditions, including inflation, recession, interest rate fluctuations and actual or anticipated military or political conflicts;
- longer accounts receivable cycles and financial instability among customers;
- trade regulations and procedures and actions affecting production, pricing and marketing of products;
- local labor conditions and regulations;
- managing a geographically dispersed workforce;
- changes in the regulatory or legal environment;
- differing technology standards or customer requirements;

- import, export or other business licensing requirements or requirements relating to making foreign direct investments, which could increase our cost of doing business in certain jurisdictions, prevent us from shipping products to particular countries or markets, affect our ability to obtain favorable terms for components, increase our operating costs or lead to penalties or restrictions;
- difficulties associated with repatriating cash generated or held abroad in a tax-efficient manner and changes in tax laws; and
- fluctuations in freight costs, limitations on shipping and receiving capacity, and other disruptions in the transportation and shipping infrastructure at important geographic points of exit and entry for our products and shipments.

The factors described above also could disrupt our product and component manufacturing and key suppliers located outside of the United States. For example, we rely on manufacturers in Taiwan for the production of notebook computers and other suppliers in Asia for product assembly and manufacture.

As approximately 64% of our sales are from countries outside of the United States, other currencies, particularly the euro, the British pound, Chinese Yuan Renminbi and the Japanese yen, can have an impact on HP's results (expressed in U.S. dollars). Currency variations also contribute to variations in sales of products and services in impacted jurisdictions. Accordingly, fluctuations in foreign currency rates, most notably the strengthening of the dollar against the euro, could have a material impact on our revenue growth in future periods. In addition, currency variations can adversely affect margins on sales of our products in countries outside of the United States and margins on sales of products that include components obtained from suppliers located outside of the United States. We use a combination of forward contracts and options designated as cash flow hedges to protect against foreign currency exchange rate risks. The effectiveness of our hedges depends on our ability to accurately forecast future cash flows, which is particularly difficult during periods of uncertain demand for our products and services and highly volatile exchange rates. As a result, we could incur significant losses from our hedging activities if our forecasts are incorrect. In addition, our hedging activities may be ineffective or may not offset any or more than a portion of the adverse financial impact resulting from currency variations. Gains or losses associated with hedging activities also may impact our revenue and to a lesser extent our cost of sales and financial condition.

In many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common to engage in business practices that are prohibited by laws and regulations applicable to us, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Although we implement policies and procedures designed to facilitate compliance with these laws, our employees, contractors and agents, as well as those companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, may take actions in violation of our policies. Any such violation, even if prohibited by our policies, could have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation.

If we fail to manage the distribution of our products and services properly, our revenue, gross margin and profitability could suffer.

We use a variety of different distribution methods to sell our products and services, including third-party resellers and distributors and both direct and indirect sales to both enterprise accounts and consumers. Successfully managing the interaction of our direct and indirect channel efforts to reach various potential customer segments for our products and services is a complex process. Moreover, since each distribution method has distinct risks and gross margins, our failure to implement the most advantageous balance in the delivery model for our products and services could adversely affect our revenue and gross margins and therefore our profitability. Other distribution risks are described below.

- Our financial results could be materially adversely affected due to channel conflicts or if the financial conditions of our channel partners were to weaken.

Our future operating results may be adversely affected by any conflicts that might arise between our various sales channels, the loss or deterioration of any alliance or distribution arrangement or the loss of retail shelf space. Moreover, some of our wholesale and retail distributors may have insufficient financial resources and may not be able to withstand changes in business conditions, including economic weakness and industry consolidation. Many of our significant distributors operate on narrow product margins and have been negatively affected by business pressures. Considerable trade receivables that are not covered by collateral or credit insurance are outstanding with our distribution and retail channel partners. Revenue from indirect sales could suffer, and we could experience disruptions in distribution if our distributors' financial conditions, abilities to borrow funds in the credit markets or operations weaken.

- Our inventory management is complex as we continue to sell a significant mix of products through distributors.

We must manage inventory effectively, particularly with respect to sales to distributors, which involves forecasting demand and pricing issues. Distributors may increase orders during periods of product shortages, cancel orders if their inventory is too high or delay orders in anticipation of new products. Distributors also may adjust their orders in response to the supply of our products and the products of our competitors and seasonal fluctuations in end-user demand. Our reliance upon indirect distribution methods may reduce visibility to demand and pricing issues, and therefore make forecasting more difficult. If we have excess or obsolete inventory, we may have to reduce our prices and write down inventory. Moreover, our use of indirect distribution channels may limit our willingness or ability to adjust prices quickly and otherwise to respond to pricing changes by competitors. We also may have limited ability to estimate future product rebate redemptions in order to price our products effectively.

If we do not effectively manage our product and services transitions, our revenue may suffer.

Many of the industries in which we compete are characterized by rapid technological advances in hardware performance and software features and functionality; frequent introduction of new products; short product life cycles; and continual improvement in product price characteristics relative to product performance. Among the risks associated with the introduction of new products and services are delays in development or manufacturing, variations in costs, delays in customer purchases or reductions in price of existing products in anticipation of new introductions, difficulty in predicting customer demand for the new offerings and effectively managing inventory levels so that they are in line with anticipated demand, risks associated with customer qualification and evaluation of new products and the risk that new products may have quality or other defects or may not be supported adequately by application software. If we do not make an effective transition from existing products and services to future offerings, our revenue may decline.

Our revenue and gross margin also may suffer due to the timing of product or service introductions by our suppliers and competitors. This is especially challenging when a product has a short life cycle or a competitor introduces a new product just before our own product introduction. Furthermore, sales of our new products and services may replace sales, or result in discounting of some of our current offerings, offsetting the benefit of even a successful introduction. There also may be overlaps in the current products and services of HP and portfolios acquired through mergers and acquisitions that we must manage. In addition, it may be difficult to ensure performance of new customer contracts in accordance with our revenue, margin and cost estimates and to achieve operational efficiencies embedded in our estimates. Given the competitive nature of our industry, if any

of these risks materializes, future demand for our products and services and our results of operations may suffer.

Our revenue and profitability could suffer if we do not manage the risks associated with our IT services business properly.

The size and significance of the IT services portion of our business has increased in recent periods. The risks that accompany that business differ from those of our other businesses and include the following:

- The pricing and other terms of some of our IT services agreements, particularly our long-term IT outsourcing services agreements, require us to make estimates and assumptions at the time we enter into these contracts that could differ from actual results. Any increased or unexpected costs or unanticipated delays in connection with the performance of these engagements, including delays caused by factors outside our control, could make these agreements less profitable or unprofitable, which would have an adverse affect on the profit margin of our IT services business.
- Some of our IT services agreements require significant investment in the early stages that is expected to be recovered through billings over the life of the agreement. These agreements often involve the construction of new IT systems and communications networks and the development and deployment of new technologies. Substantial performance risk exists in each agreement with these characteristics, and some or all elements of service delivery under these agreements are dependent upon successful completion of the development, construction and deployment phases. Any failure to perform satisfactorily under these agreements may expose us to legal liability, result in the loss of customers and harm our reputation, which could decrease the revenues and profitability of our IT services business.
- Some of our outsourcing services agreements contain pricing provisions that permit a client to request a benchmark study by a mutually acceptable third- party. The benchmarking process typically compares the contractual price of our services against the price of similar services offered by other specified providers in a peer comparison group, subject to agreed upon adjustment and normalization factors. Generally, if the benchmarking study shows that our pricing has a difference outside a specified range, and the difference is not due to the unique requirements of the client, then the parties will negotiate in good faith any appropriate adjustments to the pricing. This may result in the reduction of our rates for the benchmarked services performed after the implementation of those pricing adjustments, which could decrease the revenues and profitability of our IT services business.

If we fail to comply with our customer contracts or government contracting regulations, our revenue could suffer.

Our contracts with our customers may include unique and specialized performance requirements. In particular, our contracts with federal, state, provincial and local governmental customers are subject to various procurement regulations, contract provisions and other requirements relating to their formation, administration and performance. Any failure by us to comply with the specific provisions in our customer contracts or any violation of government contracting regulations could result in the imposition of various civil and criminal penalties, which may include termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments and, in the case of our government contracts, fines and suspension from future government contracting. In addition, we are currently, and in the future may be, subject to *qui tam* litigation brought by private individuals on behalf of the government relating to our government contracts, which could include claims for up to treble damages. Further, any negative publicity related to our customer contracts or any proceedings surrounding them, regardless of its

accuracy, may damage our business by affecting our ability to compete for new contracts. If our customer contracts are terminated, if we are suspended from government work, or if our ability to compete for new contracts is adversely affected, we could suffer a material reduction in expected revenue.

We make estimates and assumptions in connection with the preparation of HP's Consolidated Financial Statements, and any changes to those estimates and assumptions could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In connection with the preparation of HP's Consolidated Financial Statements, we use certain estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors. Our most critical accounting estimates are described in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this report. In addition, as discussed in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we make certain estimates, including decisions related to provisions for legal proceedings and other contingencies. While we believe that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances, they are subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. Should any of these estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Unanticipated changes in HP's tax provisions, the adoption of a new U.S. tax legislation or exposure to additional income tax liabilities could affect our profitability.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Our tax liabilities are affected by the amounts we charge for inventory, services, licenses, funding and other items in intercompany transactions. We are subject to ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions. Tax authorities may disagree with our intercompany charges, cross-jurisdictional transfer pricing or other matters and assess additional taxes. We regularly assess the likely outcomes of these audits in order to determine the appropriateness of our tax provision. However, there can be no assurance that we will accurately predict the outcomes of these audits, and the amounts ultimately paid upon resolution of audits could be materially different from the amounts previously included in our income tax expense and therefore could have a material impact on our tax provision, net income and cash flows. In addition, our effective tax rate in the future could be adversely affected by changes to our operating structure, changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in tax laws and the discovery of new information in the course of our tax return preparation process. In particular, the carrying value of deferred tax assets, which are predominantly in the United States, is dependent on our ability to generate future taxable income in the United States. In addition, President Obama's administration has recently announced proposals for a new U.S. tax legislation that, if adopted, could adversely affect our tax rate. Any of these changes could affect our profitability.

Our sales cycle makes planning and inventory management difficult and future financial results less predictable.

In some of our segments, our quarterly sales often have reflected a pattern in which a disproportionate percentage of each quarter's total sales occur towards the end of such quarter. This uneven sales pattern makes prediction of revenue, earnings, cash flow from operations and working capital for each financial period difficult, increases the risk of unanticipated variations in quarterly results and financial condition and places pressure on our inventory management and logistics systems. If predicted demand is substantially greater than orders, there will be excess inventory. Alternatively, if orders substantially exceed predicted demand, we may not be able to fulfill all of the orders received in the last few weeks of each quarter. Other developments late in a quarter, such as a systems failure, component pricing movements, component shortages or global logistics disruptions, could adversely

impact inventory levels and results of operations in a manner that is disproportionate to the number of days in the quarter affected.

We experience some seasonal trends in the sale of our products that also may produce variations in quarterly results and financial condition. For example, sales to governments (particularly sales to the United States government) are often stronger in the third calendar quarter, consumer sales are often stronger in the fourth calendar quarter, and many customers whose fiscal and calendar years are the same spend their remaining capital budget authorizations in the fourth calendar quarter prior to new budget constraints in the first calendar quarter of the following year. European sales are often weaker during the summer months. Demand during the spring and early summer also may be adversely impacted by market anticipation of seasonal trends. Moreover, to the extent that we introduce new products in anticipation of seasonal demand trends, our discounting of existing products may adversely affect our gross margin prior to or shortly after such product launches. Typically, our third fiscal quarter is our weakest and our fourth fiscal quarter is our strongest. Many of the factors that create and affect seasonal trends are beyond our control.

Any failure by us to execute on our strategy for operational efficiency successfully could result in total costs and expenses that are greater than expected.

We have adopted an operating framework that includes a disciplined focus on operational efficiency. As part of this framework, we have adopted several initiatives, including a multi-year program announced in 2006 to reduce real estate costs by consolidating several hundred HP real estate locations worldwide to fewer core sites, and a multi-year process of examining every function and every one of our businesses and functions in order to optimize efficiency and reduce cost. We have also implemented a workforce restructuring program in fiscal 2008 relating to our services business and a workforce restructuring program in fiscal 2009 relating to our product businesses.

Our ability to achieve the anticipated cost savings and other benefits from these initiatives within the expected time frame is subject to many estimates and assumptions, including estimates and assumptions regarding the cost of consolidating real estate locations, the amount of accelerated depreciation or asset impairment to be incurred when we vacate facilities or cease using equipment before the end of their respective lease term or asset life, and the costs and timing of other activities in connection with these initiatives. These estimates and assumptions are subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. In addition, there are significant risks associated with our workforce restructuring programs, including potential delays in the implementation of those programs in highly regulated locations outside of the United States, particularly in Europe and Asia, decreases in employee morale, and the failure to meet operational targets due to the loss of employees. If these estimates and assumptions are incorrect, if we experience delays, or if other unforeseen events occur, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In order to be successful, we must attract, retain and motivate key employees, and failure to do so could seriously harm us.

In order to be successful, we must attract, retain and motivate executives and other key employees, including those in managerial, technical, sales, marketing and IT support positions. Hiring and retaining qualified executives, engineers, skilled solutions providers in the IT support business and qualified sales representatives are critical to our future, and competition for experienced employees in the IT industry can be intense. The failure to hire executives and key employees or the loss of executives and key employees could have a significant impact on our operations.

Changes to our compensation and benefit programs could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain employees.

Like other companies, HP has implemented changes to its compensation programs intended to reduce fixed costs, create a high performance culture at all levels and provide an opportunity for employees to earn significant rewards if HP delivers strong financial results. These changes included reducing base pay for many employees; lowering the cap on matching contributions under the HP 401(k) Plan; making the funding of the HP 401(k) Plan matching contributions fully discretionary depending on quarterly business results; and eliminating the purchase price discount for shares purchased under the HP Share Ownership Plan, all of which were announced in February 2009. HP also has reduced the total number of share-based payment awards granted to employees and the number of employees who receive share-based payment awards. Due to these changes in our compensation programs, we may find it difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees, and any such difficulty could materially adversely affect our business. Moreover, any difficulty relating to obtaining stockholder approval of equity compensation plans could limit our ability to grant share-based payment awards to employees in the future.

Terrorist acts, conflicts and wars may seriously harm our business and revenue, costs and expenses and financial condition and stock price.

Terrorist acts, conflicts or wars (wherever located around the world) may cause damage or disruption to HP, our employees, facilities, partners, suppliers, distributors, resellers or customers. The potential for future attacks, the national and international responses to attacks or perceived threats to national security, and other actual or potential conflicts or wars, including the ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have created many economic and political uncertainties. In addition, as a major multi national company with headquarters and significant operations located in the United States, actions against or by the United States may impact our business or employees. Although it is impossible to predict the occurrences or consequences of any such events, they could result in a decrease in demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible to deliver products to our customers or to receive components from our suppliers, create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain and result in the need to impose employee travel restrictions. We are predominantly uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts, conflicts and wars.

Any failure by us to identify, manage, complete and integrate acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions successfully could harm our financial results, business and prospects, and the costs, expenses and other financial and operational effects associated with managing, completing and integrating acquisitions may result in financial results that are different than expected.

As part of our business strategy, we frequently acquire complementary companies or businesses, divest non-core businesses or assets, enter into strategic alliances and joint ventures and make investments to further our business (collectively, “business combination and investment transactions”). In order to pursue this strategy successfully, we must identify suitable candidates for and successfully complete business combination and investment transactions, some of which may be large and complex, and manage post-closing issues such as the integration of acquired companies or employees. We may not fully realize all of the anticipated benefits of any business combination and investment transaction, and the timeframe for achieving benefits of a business combination and investment transaction may depend partially upon the actions of employees, suppliers or other third parties. In addition, the pricing and other terms of our contracts for business combination and investment transactions require us to make estimates and assumptions at the time we enter into these contracts, and, during the course of our due diligence, we may not identify all of the factors necessary to estimate our costs accurately. Any increased or unexpected costs, unanticipated delays or failure to achieve contractual obligations could make these transactions less profitable or unprofitable. Moreover, if we fail to identify and complete

successfully business combination and investment transactions that further our strategic objectives, we may be required to expend resources to develop products and technology internally, we may be at a competitive disadvantage or we may be adversely affected by negative market perceptions, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our revenue, gross margin and profitability.

Integration issues are complex, time-consuming and expensive and, without proper planning and implementation, could significantly disrupt our business. The challenges involved in integration include:

- combining product offerings and entering into new markets in which we are not experienced;
- convincing customers and distributors that the transaction will not diminish client service standards or business focus, preventing customers and distributors from deferring purchasing decisions or switching to other suppliers (which could result in our incurring additional obligations in order to address customer uncertainty), minimizing sales force attrition and coordinating sales, marketing and distribution efforts;
- consolidating and rationalizing corporate IT infrastructure, which may include multiple legacy systems from various acquisitions and integrating software code;
- minimizing the diversion of management attention from ongoing business concerns;
- persuading employees that business cultures are compatible, maintaining employee morale and retaining key employees, engaging with employee works councils representing an acquired company's non-U.S. employees, integrating employees into HP, correctly estimating employee benefit costs and implementing restructuring programs;
- coordinating and combining administrative, manufacturing, research and development and other operations, subsidiaries, facilities and relationships with third parties in accordance with local laws and other obligations while maintaining adequate standards, controls and procedures;
- achieving savings from supply chain integration; and
- managing integration issues shortly after or pending the completion of other independent transactions.

Integration and other risks associated with business combination and investment transactions can be more pronounced for larger and more complicated transactions. For example, in August 2008, we completed our acquisition of EDS, and we are in the process of integrating EDS into our company. The size of the acquisition of EDS increases both the scope and consequence of ongoing integration risks. We may not successfully address the integration challenges in a timely manner, or at all, and we may not fully realize all of the anticipated benefits or synergies of the EDS acquisition. If we fail to realize such anticipated benefits or synergies, our operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Managing business combination and investment transactions requires varying levels of management resources, which may divert our attention from other business operations. These business combination and investment transactions also have resulted and in the future may result in significant costs and expenses and charges to earnings, including those related to severance pay, early retirement costs, employee benefit costs, asset impairment charges, charges from the elimination of duplicative facilities and contracts, in-process research and development charges, inventory adjustments, assumed litigation and other liabilities, legal, accounting and financial advisory fees, and required payments to executive officers and key employees under retention plans. Moreover, HP has incurred and will incur additional depreciation and amortization expense over the useful lives of certain assets acquired in connection with business combination and investment transactions, and, to the extent that the value of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives acquired in connection with a business combination and investment transaction becomes impaired, we may be required to incur additional material charges

relating to the impairment of those assets. In order to complete an acquisition, we may issue common stock, potentially creating dilution for existing stockholders. In addition, we may borrow to finance an acquisition, and the amount and terms of any potential future acquisition-related borrowings, as well as other factors, could affect our liquidity and financial condition and potentially our credit ratings. Any potential future downgrades in our credit rating associated with an acquisition could adversely affect our ability to borrow and cost of borrowing and result in more restrictive borrowing terms. In addition, HP's effective tax rate on an ongoing basis is uncertain, and business combination and investment transactions could impact our effective tax rate. We also may experience risks relating to the challenges and costs of closing a business combination and investment transaction and the risk that an announced business combination and investment transaction may not close. As a result, any completed, pending or future transactions may contribute to financial results that differ from the investment community's expectations in a given quarter.

Unforeseen environmental costs could impact our future net earnings.

We are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, including laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites, the content of our products and the recycling, treatment and disposal of our products including batteries. In particular, we face increasing complexity in our product design and procurement operations as we adjust to new and future requirements relating to the chemical and materials composition of our products, their safe use, the energy consumption associated with those products and product take-back legislation. We could incur substantial costs, our products could be restricted from entering certain jurisdictions, and we could face other sanctions, if we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws or if our products become non-compliant with environmental laws. Our potential exposure includes fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party property damage or personal injury claims and clean up costs. Further, liability under some environmental laws relating to contaminated sites can be imposed retroactively, on a joint and several basis, and without any finding of noncompliance or fault. The amount and timing of costs under environmental laws are difficult to predict.

Some anti-takeover provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

We have provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each of which could have the effect of rendering more difficult or discouraging an acquisition of HP deemed undesirable by our Board of Directors. These include provisions:

- authorizing blank check preferred stock, which HP could issue with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our common stock;
- limiting the liability of, and providing indemnification to, HP's directors and officers;
- specifying that HP stockholders may take action only at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and otherwise in accordance with our bylaws and limiting the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings;
- requiring advance notice of proposals by HP stockholders for business to be conducted at stockholder meetings and for nominations of candidates for election to our Board of Directors;
- requiring a vote by the holders of two-thirds of HP's outstanding shares to amend certain bylaws relating to HP stockholder meetings, the Board of Directors and indemnification; and
- controlling the procedures for conduct of HP Board and stockholder meetings and election, appointment and removal of HP directors.

These provisions, alone or together, could deter or delay hostile takeovers, proxy contests and changes in control or management of HP. As a Delaware corporation, HP also is subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prevents some stockholders from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of substantially all of HP's outstanding common stock.

Any provision of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control of HP could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of HP common stock and also could affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for HP common stock.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. Properties.

As of October 31, 2009, we owned or leased a total of approximately 77 million square feet of space worldwide. We owned 45% of this space and leased the remaining 55%. Included in these amounts are 10 million square feet of vacated space, of which 3 million square feet is leased to non HP interests. We believe that our existing properties are in good condition and are suitable for the conduct of our business.

As of October 31, 2009, HP core sales and support operations occupied approximately 12 million square feet. We own 40% of the space used for sales and support activities and lease the remaining 60%.

HP core manufacturing plants, research and development facilities and warehouse and administrative facilities occupied approximately 55 million square feet. We own 46% of our manufacturing, research and development, warehouse and administrative space and lease the remaining 54%. Our plants are equipped with machinery, most of which we own and which, in part, we developed to meet the special requirements of our manufacturing processes. At the end of fiscal 2009, we are continuing to execute on our plan to reduce our real estate costs and increase our productive utilization by consolidating several hundred HP core real estate locations worldwide.

As indicated above, we have seven business segments: Services, ESS, HP Software, PSG, IPG, HPFS, and Corporate Investments. Because of the interrelation of these segments, a majority of these segments use substantially all of the properties at least in part, and we retain the flexibility to use each of the properties in whole or in part for each of the segments.

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices, including our global headquarters, are located at 3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California, United States of America.

Headquarters of Geographic Operations

The locations of our headquarters of geographic operations at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

<i>Americas</i>	<i>Europe, Middle East, Africa</i>	<i>Asia Pacific</i>
Houston, United States	Geneva, Switzerland	Singapore
Miami, United States		Tokyo, Japan
Mississauga, Canada		

Product Development and Manufacturing

The locations of our major product development and manufacturing facilities and HP Labs at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

<i>Americas</i>	<i>Europe, Middle East, Africa</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Laboratories</i>
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	Leixlip, Ireland	Bangalore, India
Cupertino, San Diego and Woodland, California	Kiryat-Gat and Netanya, Israel	Beijing, China
Colorado Springs and Ft Collins, Colorado	Amersfoort, The Netherlands	Bristol, United Kingdom
Boise, Idaho	<i>Asia Pacific, including Japan</i>	Haifa, Israel
Indianapolis, Indiana	Shanghai, China	Palo Alto, United States
Andover and Marlboro, Massachusetts	Udham Singh Nagar, India	St. Petersburg, Russia
Minnetonka, Minnesota	Tokyo, Japan	
Corvallis, Oregon	Singapore	
LaVergne and Memphis, Tennessee		
Houston, Texas		
Sandston, Virginia		
Vancouver, Washington		

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings.

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Information regarding the market prices of HP common stock and the markets for that stock may be found in the “Quarterly Summary” in Item 8 and on the cover page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, respectively, which are incorporated herein by reference. We have declared and paid cash dividends each fiscal year since 1965. The trend has been to declare \$0.16 per share every first and third quarters and to pay \$0.08 per share per quarter. As of November 30, 2009, there were approximately 126,600 stockholders of record. Additional information concerning dividends may be found in “Selected Financial Data” in Item 6 and in Item 8, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities in fiscal 2009 that have not been previously reported in a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs</u>
		In thousands, except per share amounts		
Month #1 (August 2009)	17,589	\$43.78	17,589	\$5,286,004
Month #2 (September 2009)	20,889	\$45.60	20,889	\$4,333,424
Month #3 (October 2009)	<u>7,972</u>	\$47.54	<u>7,972</u>	\$3,954,407
Total	<u>46,450</u>	\$45.24	<u>46,450</u>	

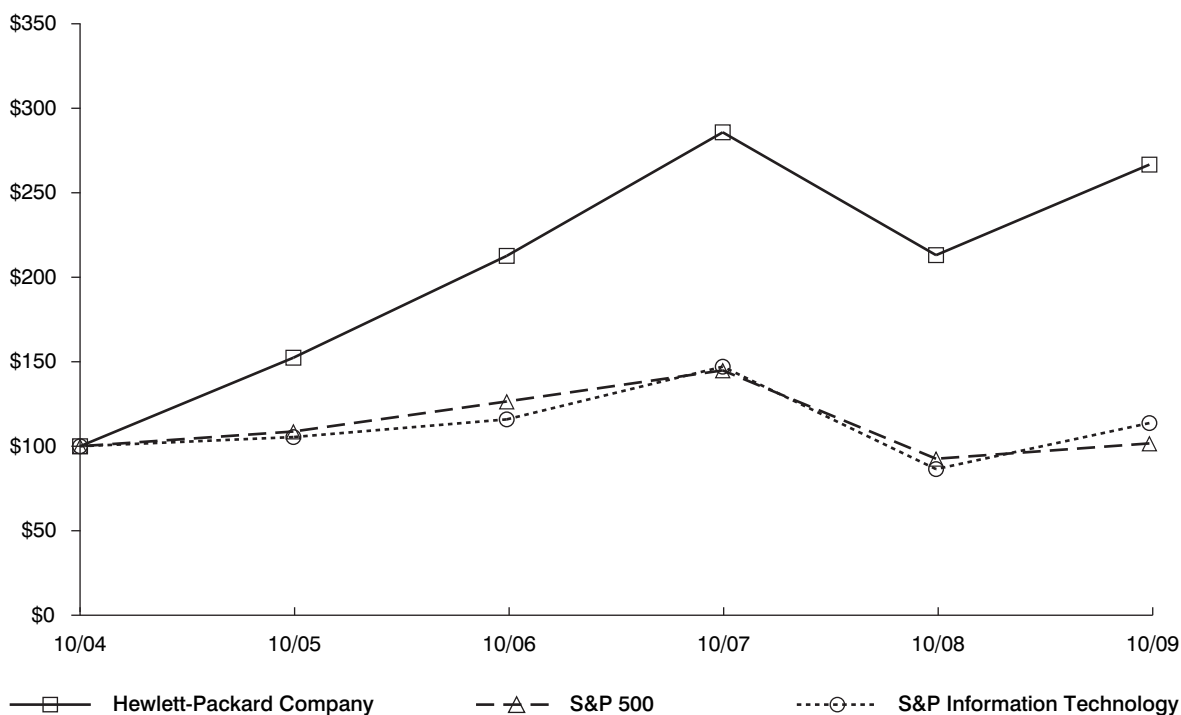
HP repurchased shares in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 under an ongoing program to manage the dilution created by shares issued under employee stock plans as well as to repurchase shares opportunistically. This program, which does not have a specific expiration date, authorizes repurchases in the open market or in private transactions. All shares repurchased in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 were purchased in open market transactions.

As of October 31, 2009, HP had remaining authorization of approximately \$4.0 billion for future share repurchases under the \$8.0 billion repurchase authorization approved by the HP Board of Directors on September 19, 2008.

On November 19, 2009, HP’s Board of Directors authorized an additional \$8.0 billion for future share repurchases.

Stock Performance Graph and Cumulative Total Return

The graph below shows the cumulative total stockholder return assuming the investment of \$100 on the date specified (and the reinvestment of dividends thereafter) in each of HP common stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P Information Technology Index.⁽¹⁾ The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, or intended to forecast, future performance of our common stock.



	<u>10/04</u>	<u>10/05</u>	<u>10/06</u>	<u>10/07</u>	<u>10/08</u>	<u>10/09</u>
Hewlett-Packard Company	100.00	152.39	212.65	285.77	213.09	266.66
S&P 500	100.00	108.72	126.49	144.90	92.60	101.68
S&P Information Technology	100.00	105.43	115.90	147.08	86.47	113.71

⁽¹⁾ The stock performance graph does not include HP's peer group because peer group information is represented and included in the S&P Information Technology Index.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

The information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of results of future operations and should be read in conjunction with Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data,” of this Form 10-K, which are incorporated herein by reference, in order to understand further the factors that may affect the comparability of the financial data presented below.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Selected Financial Data

	For the fiscal years ended October 31,				
	2009 ⁽²⁾	2008	2007	2006	2005
	In millions, except per share amounts				
Net revenue	\$114,552	\$118,364	\$104,286	\$91,658	\$86,696
Earnings from operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,136	\$ 10,473	\$ 8,719	\$ 6,560	\$ 3,473
Net earnings	\$ 7,660	\$ 8,329	\$ 7,264	\$ 6,198	\$ 2,398
Net earnings per share					
Basic	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.35	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.23	\$ 0.83
Diluted	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.25	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.18	\$ 0.82
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32
At year-end:					
Total assets	\$114,799	\$113,331	\$ 88,699	\$81,981	\$77,317
Long-term debt	\$ 13,980	\$ 7,676	\$ 4,997	\$ 2,490	\$ 3,392

⁽¹⁾ Earnings from operations include the following items:

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	In millions				
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	\$1,571	\$ 967	\$ 783	\$ 604	\$ 622
Restructuring charges	640	270	387	158	1,684
In-process research and development charges	7	45	190	52	2
Pension curtailments and pension settlements, net	—	—	(517)	—	(199)
Acquisition-related charges	242	41	—	—	—
Total charges before taxes	<u>\$2,460</u>	<u>\$1,323</u>	<u>\$ 843</u>	<u>\$ 814</u>	<u>\$2,109</u>
Total charges, net of taxes	<u>\$1,733</u>	<u>\$ 973</u>	<u>\$ 690</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>	<u>\$1,509</u>

⁽²⁾ In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, HP early adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2009-13, “Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements” and FASB ASU No. 2009-14, “Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements.” HP adopted these standards as of the beginning of fiscal 2009. As a result, fiscal 2009 net revenues and net earnings were higher by \$255 million and \$55 million, respectively.

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

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this document.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading global provider of products, technologies, software, solutions and services to individual consumers, small- and medium-sized businesses, and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health and education sectors. Our offerings span:

- multi-vendor customer services, including infrastructure technology and business process outsourcing, technology support and maintenance, application development and support services, and consulting and integration services;
- enterprise information technology infrastructure, including enterprise storage and server technology, networking products and resources, and software that optimizes business technology investments;
- personal computing and other access devices; and
- imaging and printing-related products and services.

We have seven business segments for financial reporting purposes: Services, Enterprise Storage and Servers ("ESS"), HP Software, the Personal Systems Group ("PSG"), the Imaging and Printing Group ("IPG"), HP Financial Services ("HPFS"), and Corporate Investments. Services, ESS and HP Software are reported collectively as a broader HP Enterprise Business (formerly referred to as the Technology Solutions Group). While the HP Enterprise Business is not an operating segment, we sometimes provide financial data aggregating the segments within it in order to provide a supplementary view of our business.

Our strategy and operations are currently focused on the following initiatives:

Competitive Positioning

We are positioning our businesses to take advantage of important trends in the markets for our products and services. For example, we are aligning our printing business to capitalize on key market trends such as the shift from analog to digital printing and the growth in printable content by developing innovative products for consumers such as the first web-connected home printer, working to enable web and mobile printing, expanding our presence in high-usage annuity businesses including graphics and retail photo printing, and growing our managed print services business. We are also positioning our enterprise business to capitalize on the trend towards converged infrastructure products that integrate storage, networking, servers and management software. In addition, we have developed IT management software offerings that seek to satisfy the increasing demand for virtualization management and increased automation.

Driving Operational Efficiency

We have implemented an ongoing program to optimize efficiency and reduce cost across the company. As part of those efforts, we are continuing to execute on our multi-year program to consolidate real estate locations worldwide to fewer core sites in order to reduce our IT spending and

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Continued)

real estate costs. In addition, we are continuing to implement the restructuring plan announced in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 to optimize the cost structure of our services business and the restructuring plan announced in May 2009 to structurally change and improve the effectiveness of several of our product businesses. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further discussion of these restructuring plans and the associated restructuring charges.

We also took actions in fiscal 2009 to further improve our cost structure and further shift our employee compensation structure from fixed to variable. As part of those actions, we reduced base pay for many of our employees, we reduced the matching contributions under the HP 401(k) Plan for all U.S. employees and began funding these matching contributions quarterly on a discretionary basis based on our financial performance, and we modified our employee stock purchase plan to eliminate the discount applicable to purchases made under the plan. We are continuing to evaluate our businesses and market conditions and may consider additional restructuring or other actions in future periods.

Investing for Growth

We are investing some of the savings derived from our efficiency initiatives for growth. For example, we are increasing our sales coverage to expand the size of the market that we cover, including expanding into emerging markets such as China, India and Brazil. We are creating innovative new products and developing new channels to connect with our customers, particularly in our PC business. In addition, we are expanding our portfolio of products and services that we can offer to our customers, both through acquisitions and through organic growth. A critical component of this strategy was our acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corporation ("EDS") in August 2008, which has increased the size and breadth of our services business and enabled us to provide comprehensive IT product and services solutions to our customers.

In November 2009, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 3Com Corporation, a global enterprise provider of networking switching, routing and security solutions, at a price of \$7.90 per share in cash or an enterprise value of approximately \$2.7 billion. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, including the receipt of domestic and foreign regulatory approvals and the approval of 3Com's stockholders. The transaction is expected to close in our second fiscal quarter of 2010.

Leveraging our Portfolio and Scale

We now offer one of the IT industry's broadest portfolios of products and services, and we are working to leverage that portfolio as a strategic advantage. For example, in our enterprise business, we are able to provide servers, storage and networking packaged with services that can be delivered to customers in the manner of their choosing, be it in-house, outsourced or as a service via the Internet. Our portfolio of management software completes the package by allowing our customers to manage their IT operations in an efficient and cost-effective manner. In addition, we are working to optimize our supply chain by eliminating complexity, reducing fixed costs, and leveraging our scale to ensure the availability of components at favorable prices even during shortages. We are also expanding our use of industry standard components in our enterprise products to further leverage our scale.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Continued)

The following provides an overview of our key fiscal 2009 financial metrics and demonstrates how our execution of these initiatives has translated into financial performance:

	HP Enterprise Business							
	HP Consolidated	Services	ESS	HP Software	Total	PSG	IPG	HPFS
In millions, except per share amounts								
Net revenue	\$114,552	\$34,693	\$15,359	\$3,572	\$53,624	\$35,305	\$24,011	\$2,673
Year-over-year net revenue % (decrease) increase	(3.2)%	65.4%	(20.8)%	(15.4)%	20.2%	(16.5)%	(18.9)%	(0.9)%
Earnings from operations	\$ 10,136	\$ 5,044	\$ 1,518	\$ 684	\$ 7,246	\$ 1,661	\$ 4,310	\$ 206
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	8.8%	14.5%	9.9%	19.1%	13.5%	4.7%	18.0%	7.7%
Net earnings	\$ 7,660							
Net earnings per share								
Basic	\$ 3.21							
Diluted	\$ 3.14							

Cash and cash equivalents at October 31, 2009 totaled \$13.3 billion, an increase of \$3.1 billion from the October 31, 2008 balance of \$10.2 billion. The increase for fiscal 2009 was due primarily to \$13.4 billion of cash provided from operations and \$1.8 billion of proceeds from the issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, which were partially offset by \$5.1 billion of cash used to repurchase common stock, \$3.2 billion net investment in property, plant and equipment, and \$2.8 billion net payment of our debt.

We intend the discussion of our financial condition and results of operations that follows to provide information that will assist in understanding our Consolidated Financial Statements, the changes in certain key items in those financial statements from year to year, and the primary factors that accounted for those changes, as well as how certain accounting principles, policies and estimates affect our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The discussion of results of operations at the consolidated level is followed by a more detailed discussion of results of operations by segment.

For a further discussion of trends, uncertainties and other factors that could impact our operating results, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, which is incorporated herein by reference.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

General

The Consolidated Financial Statements of HP are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), which require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net revenue and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Senior management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these estimates with the Audit Committee of HP's Board of Directors. Management believes that the accounting estimates employed and the resulting balances are

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Continued)

reasonable; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, if different estimates reasonably could have been used, or if changes in the estimate that are reasonably possible could materially impact the financial statements. Management believes the following critical accounting policies reflect the significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

We enter into contracts to sell our products and services, and, while the majority of our sales agreements contain standard terms and conditions, there are agreements that contain multiple elements or non-standard terms and conditions. As a result, significant contract interpretation is sometimes required to determine the appropriate accounting, including whether the deliverables specified in a multiple element arrangement should be treated as separate units of accounting for revenue recognition purposes, and, if so, how the price should be allocated among the elements and when to recognize revenue for each element. We recognize revenue for delivered elements only when the delivered elements have standalone value, uncertainties regarding customer acceptance are resolved and there are no customer-negotiated refund or return rights for the delivered elements. If the arrangement includes a customer-negotiated refund or return right relative to the delivered item and the delivery and performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in our control, the delivered element constitutes a separate unit of accounting. Changes in the allocation of the sales price between elements may impact the timing of revenue recognition but will not change the total revenue recognized on the contract.

We recognize revenue as work progresses on certain fixed-price contracts, such as consulting arrangements. Using a proportional performance method, we estimate the total expected labor costs in order to determine the amount of revenue earned to date. We follow this basis because reasonably dependable estimates of the labor costs applicable to various stages of a contract can be made. Total contract profit is subject to revisions throughout the life of the contract. We record changes in revenue to income, as a result of revisions to cost estimates, in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

We recognize revenue on certain design and build (design, development and/or construction of software and/or systems) projects using the percentage-of-completion method. We use the cost-to-cost method of measurement towards completion as determined by the percentage of cost incurred to date to the total estimated costs of the project. In circumstances when reasonable and reliable cost estimates for a project cannot be made, we recognize revenue using the completed contract method.

We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer and distributor programs and incentive offerings, including price protection, promotions, other volume-based incentives and expected returns. Future market conditions and product transitions may require us to take actions to increase customer incentive offerings, possibly resulting in an incremental reduction of revenue at the time the incentive is offered. Additionally, certain incentive programs require us to estimate, based on historical experience, the number of customers who will actually redeem the incentive.

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2009-13, "Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements"

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Continued)

("ASU 2009-13"). The new standard changes the requirements for establishing separate units of accounting in a multiple element arrangement and requires the allocation of arrangement consideration to each deliverable based on the relative selling price. The selling price for each deliverable is based on vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE") if available, third-party evidence ("TPE") if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price ("ESP") if neither VSOE nor TPE is available.

Concurrently to issuing ASU 2009-13, the FASB also issued ASU No. 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements" ("ASU 2009-14"). ASU 2009-14 excludes software that is contained on a tangible product from the scope of software revenue guidance if the software is essential to the tangible product's functionality.

HP early adopted the provisions of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 as of the beginning of fiscal 2009 for new and materially modified deals originating after November 1, 2008; therefore the previously reported quarterly results have been restated to reflect the impact of adoption.

We establish VSOE of selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately and, in rare instances, using the price established by management having the relevant authority. TPE of selling price is established by evaluating largely similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. The best estimate of selling price is established considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product lifecycle. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies and industry technology lifecycles. When determining our best estimate of selling price, we apply management judgment when establishing margin objectives and pricing strategies and evaluating market conditions and product lifecycles. We may modify or develop new go-to-market practices in the future. As these go-to-market strategies evolve, we may modify our pricing practices in the future, which may result in changes in selling prices, impacting both VSOE and ESP. The aforementioned factors may result in a different allocation of revenue to the deliverables in multiple element arrangements from the current fiscal year, which may change the pattern and timing of revenue recognition for these elements but will not change the total revenue recognized for the arrangement.

The adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 was not material to our financial results, increasing net revenues and net earnings by \$255 million and \$55 million, respectively for fiscal 2009. The primary driver of the impact was the number of new or materially modified deals, particularly impacting the second half of the fiscal year, which was driven by economic and customer-specific factors. An additional driver of the impact was the extent of hardware or shorter-term service projects sold into longer-term complex service arrangements in a particular quarter, which may vary significantly on a deal-by-deal basis. We are not able to reasonably estimate the effect of adopting these standards on future financial periods as the impact will vary based on the nature and volume of new or materially modified deals in any given period.

Business Combinations

We allocate the purchase price of acquired companies to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired, including in-process research and development ("IPR&D"), based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over these fair values is recorded as goodwill. We engage independent third-party appraisal firms to assist us in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. The significant

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purchased intangible assets recorded by us include customer contracts and lists, developed and core technology and the Compaq trade name. The fair values assigned to the identified intangible assets are discussed in detail in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include but are not limited to: future expected cash flows from customer contracts, customer lists, distribution agreements, and acquired developed technologies and patents; expected costs to develop IPR&D into commercially viable products and estimating cash flows from projects when completed; Compaq brand awareness and market position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the brand will continue to be used in our product portfolio; and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates.

Other estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as more fully discussed in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Restructuring

We have engaged, and may continue to engage, in restructuring actions, which require management to utilize significant estimates related to expenses for severance and other employee separation costs, realizable values of assets made redundant or obsolete, lease cancellation and other exit costs. If the actual amounts differ from our estimates, the amount of the restructuring charges could be materially impacted. For a full description of our restructuring actions, refer to our discussions of restructuring in the Results of Operations section and Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We recognize stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards, net of an estimated forfeiture rate. We recognize compensation cost for only those shares expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award.

Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of share-based payment awards requires subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the share-based payment awards and stock price volatility. We utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value the stock options granted under our principal option plans. To implement this model, we examined our historical pattern of option exercises to determine if there were any discernable activity patterns based on certain employee populations. From this analysis, we identified three employee populations to which to apply the Black-Scholes model. We determined that implied volatility calculated based on actively traded options on HP common stock is a better indicator of expected volatility and future stock price trends than historical volatility. Therefore, expected volatility used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007 was based on market-based implied volatility.

We issue performance-based restricted units ("PRUs") representing hypothetical shares of HP common stock. Each PRU award reflects a target number of shares that may be issued to the award recipient. We determine the actual number of shares the recipient receives at the end of a three-year performance period based on results achieved versus goals based on our annual cash flow from operations as a percentage of revenue and average total shareholder return ("TSR") relative to the S&P 500 over the performance period. We use historic volatility for PRU awards as implied volatility

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cannot be used when simulating multivariate prices for companies in the S&P 500. We estimate the fair value of PRUs using the Monte Carlo simulation model, as the TSR modifier contains a market condition. We update the estimated expense, net of forfeitures, for the cashflow performance against the goal for that year at the end of each reporting period.

The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of share-based payment awards represent management's best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize expense only for those shares expected to vest. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, the stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for a further discussion on stock-based compensation.

Taxes on Earnings

We calculate our current and deferred tax provisions based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from the actual results reflected in our income tax returns filed during the subsequent year. We record adjustments based on filed returns when we have identified and finalized them, which is generally in the third and fourth quarters of the subsequent year for U.S. federal and state provisions, respectively.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which we expect the differences to reverse. We record a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that we are more likely than not to realize. We have considered future market growth, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which we operate and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the need for a valuation allowance. In the event we were to determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, we would increase the valuation allowance and make a corresponding charge to earnings in the period in which we make such determination. Likewise, if we later determine that we are more likely than not to realize the net deferred tax assets, we would reverse the applicable portion of the previously provided valuation allowance. In order for us to realize our deferred tax assets, we must be able to generate sufficient taxable income in the tax jurisdictions in which the deferred tax assets are located.

Our effective tax rate includes the impact of certain undistributed foreign earnings for which we have not provided U.S. taxes because we plan to reinvest such earnings indefinitely outside the United States. We plan foreign earnings remittance amounts based on projected cash flow needs as well as the working capital and long-term investment requirements of our foreign subsidiaries and our domestic operations. Based on these assumptions, we estimate the amount we will distribute to the United States and provide the U.S. federal taxes due on these amounts. Further, as a result of certain employment actions and capital investments we have undertaken, income from manufacturing activities in certain countries is subject to reduced tax rates, and in some cases is wholly exempt from taxes, for fiscal years through 2022. Material changes in our estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements in the various jurisdictions in which we do business could impact our effective tax rate.

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We are subject to income taxes in the United States and over sixty foreign countries, and we are subject to routine corporate income tax audits in many of these jurisdictions. We believe that our tax return positions are fully supported, but tax authorities are likely to challenge certain positions, which may not be fully sustained. However, our income tax expense includes amounts intended to satisfy income tax assessments that result from these challenges. Determining the income tax expense for these potential assessments and recording the related assets and liabilities requires management judgments and estimates. We evaluate our uncertain tax positions in accordance with the guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. We believe that our reserve for uncertain tax positions, including related interest, is adequate. The amounts ultimately paid upon resolution of audits could be materially different from the amounts previously included in our income tax expense and therefore could have a material impact on our tax provision, net income and cash flows. Our reserve for uncertain tax positions is attributable primarily to uncertainties concerning the tax treatment of our international operations, including the allocation of income among different jurisdictions, and related interest. We review our reserves quarterly, and we may adjust such reserves because of proposed assessments by tax authorities, changes in facts and circumstances, issuance of new regulations or new case law, previously unavailable information obtained during the course of an examination, negotiations between tax authorities of different countries concerning our transfer prices, execution of Advanced Pricing Agreements, resolution with respect to individual audit issues, the resolution of entire audits, or the expiration of statutes of limitations.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We determine our allowance for doubtful accounts using a combination of factors to ensure that we have not overstated our trade and financing receivables balances due to uncollectibility. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for all customers based on a variety of factors, including the use of third-party credit risk models that generate quantitative measures of default probabilities based on market factors, the financial condition of customers, the length of time receivables are past due, trends in overall weighted-average risk rating of the total portfolio, macroeconomic conditions, significant one-time events and historical experience. Also, we record specific provisions for individual accounts when we become aware of specific customer circumstances, such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position. If circumstances related to customers change, we would further adjust our estimates of the recoverability of receivables either upward or downward. The annual general provision for doubtful accounts has averaged approximately 0.06% of net revenue over the last three fiscal years. Using our third-party credit risk model at October 31, 2009, a 50-basis-point deterioration in the weighted-average default probabilities of our significant customers would have resulted in an approximately \$36 million increase to our trade allowance at the end of fiscal year 2009.

Inventory

We state our inventory at the lower of cost or market. We make adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its net realizable value, if required, at the product group level for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, rapid technological changes, product life cycle and development plans, component cost trends, product pricing, physical deterioration and quality issues. Revisions to these adjustments would be required if these factors differ from our estimates.

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Valuation of Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

We review goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 350, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other" require that we perform a two-step impairment test on goodwill. In the first step, we compare the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. Our reporting units are consistent with the reportable segments identified in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. We determine the fair value of our reporting units based on a weighting of income and market approaches. Under the income approach, we calculate the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Under the market approach, we estimate the fair value based on market multiples of revenue or earnings for comparable companies. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets assigned to that unit, goodwill is not impaired and we are not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then we must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then we record an impairment loss equal to the difference. We also compare the fair value of purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives to their carrying value. We estimate the fair value of these intangible assets using an income approach. We recognize an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the intangible asset is less than the carrying value.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit or an indefinite-lived purchased intangible asset is judgmental in nature and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, assumed royalty rates, future economic and market conditions and determination of appropriate market comparables. We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable but that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates. In addition, we make certain judgments and assumptions in allocating shared assets and liabilities to determine the carrying values for each of our reporting units.

Our annual goodwill impairment analysis, which we performed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, did not result in an impairment charge. The excess of fair value over carrying value for each of HP's reporting units as of August 1, 2009, the annual testing date, ranged from approximately \$750 million to approximately \$35 billion. In order to evaluate the sensitivity of the fair value calculations on the goodwill impairment test, we applied a hypothetical 10% decrease to the fair values of each reporting unit. This hypothetical 10% decrease would result in excess fair value over carrying value ranging from approximately \$550 million to approximately \$31 billion for each of HP's reporting units.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value based on valuation techniques using the best information available, which may include quoted market prices, market comparables, and discounted cash flow projections. Financial instruments are primarily comprised of time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, corporate and other debt securities, equity securities and other investments in common stock and common stock equivalents and derivative instruments.

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We measure fair value using the framework established by the FASB accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures. This framework requires fair value to be determined based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

The valuation techniques are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable or market inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs require management to make certain assumptions and judgments based on the best information available. Observable inputs are the preferred source of values. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1—Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3—Prices or valuations that require management inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

A description of the valuation methodologies we use to measure our financial assets and liabilities at fair value is provided below.

Cash Equivalents and Investments: We hold time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, other debt securities primarily consisting of corporate and foreign government notes and bonds, and common stock and equivalents. In general, and where applicable, we use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets to determine fair value. If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are not available to determine fair value, then we use quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. If quoted prices for identical or similar assets are not available, we use internally developed valuation models, whose inputs include bid prices, and third party valuations utilizing underlying asset assumptions.

Derivative Instruments: As discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, we mainly hold non-speculative forwards, swaps and options to hedge certain foreign currency and interest rate exposures. When active market quotes are not available, we use industry standard valuation models. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs including interest rate curves, credit risk, foreign exchange rates, and forward and spot prices for currencies. In certain cases, market-based observable inputs are not available and, in those cases, we use management judgment to develop assumptions which are used to determine fair value.

Warranty Provision

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time we recognize revenue. We evaluate our warranty obligations on a product group basis. Our standard product warranty terms generally include post-sales support and repairs or replacement of a product at no additional charge for a specified period of time. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers, we base our estimated warranty obligation upon warranty terms, ongoing product failure rates, repair costs, product

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call rates, average cost per call, and current period product shipments. If actual product failure rates, repair rates or any other post sales support costs were to differ from our estimates, we would be required to make revisions to the estimated warranty liability. Warranty terms generally range from 90 days to three years parts and labor, depending upon the product. Over the last three fiscal years, the annual warranty provision has averaged approximately 3.5% of annual net product revenue, while actual annual warranty costs have averaged approximately 3.3% of annual net product revenue.

Retirement Benefits

Our pension and other post-retirement benefit costs and obligations are dependent on various assumptions. Our major assumptions relate primarily to discount rates, salary growth, long-term return on plan assets and medical cost trend rates. We base the discount rate assumption on current investment yields of high quality fixed income investments during the retirement benefits maturity period. The salary growth assumptions reflect our long-term actual experience and future and near-term outlook. Long-term return on plan assets is determined based on historical portfolio results and management's expectation of the future economic environment, as well as target asset allocations.

In the beginning of fiscal 2008, we implemented a liability-driven investment strategy for the HP U.S. defined benefit pension plan, which was frozen effective December 31, 2007. As part of the strategy, we transitioned our investment allocation for that plan to predominantly fixed income assets. In fiscal 2008, we acquired EDS. The EDS U.S. defined benefit plan assets were invested predominantly in public equity and alternative investments. At the end of fiscal 2009, the assets of the HP and EDS plans were merged, resulting in a portfolio with a blend of fixed income, equities and alternatives. The expected return on the plan assets, used in calculating the net benefit cost, is 7.99% for fiscal 2010, which reflects the target asset allocation of the merged portfolio.

Our medical cost trend assumptions are developed based on historical cost data, the near-term outlook and an assessment of likely long-term trends. Actual results that differ from our assumptions are accumulated and are amortized generally over the estimated future working life of the plan participants.

Our major assumptions vary by plan and the weighted-average rates used are set forth in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. Each assumption has different sensitivity characteristics, and, in general, changes, if any, have moved in the same direction over the last several years. For fiscal 2009, changes in the weighted-average rates for the HP benefit plans would have had the following impact on our net periodic benefit cost:

- A decrease of 25 basis points in the long-term rate of return would have increased our net benefit cost by approximately \$43 million;
- A decrease of 25 basis points in the discount rate would have increased our net benefit cost by approximately \$71 million; and
- An increase of 25 basis points in the future compensation rate would have increased our net benefit cost by approximately \$15 million.

Loss Contingencies

We are involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. We record a provision for a liability when we believe that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant

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judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. We review these provisions at least quarterly and adjust these provisions to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and is subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. Should any of these estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, it could have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to fair value measurements. The new standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued a new provision which delayed the effective date of the fair value measurements and disclosures for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05, "Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value" in relation to the fair value measurement of liabilities. We adopted the applicable portions of the provisions of the new standards in the first and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009, and will adopt the provision related to the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. Although we will continue to evaluate the application of the provision for the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for additional information pertaining to fair value measurements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to business combinations. The new standard expands the definition of a business and a business combination; requires recognition of assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration at their fair value on the acquisition date with subsequent changes recognized in earnings; requires acquisition-related expenses and restructuring costs to be recognized separately from the business combination and expensed as incurred; requires in-process research and development to be capitalized at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset; and requires that changes in accounting for deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties after the measurement period be recognized as a component of provision for taxes. The new standard also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. In April 2009, the FASB issued a new standard which clarified the accounting for pre-acquisition contingencies. We will adopt these new business combination standards in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The impact of adoption will be largely dependent on the size and nature of the business combinations completed after the adoption of this statement.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to noncontrolling interests. The new standard establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. The new standard also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. We will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to convertible debt instruments. The new standard requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's non-convertible debt borrowing rate. We will adopt this new accounting standard on a retrospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that clarifies whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions should be included in computing earnings per share. Under the new standard, we will be required to include restricted stock that contains non-forfeitable rights to dividends in our calculation of basic earnings per share ("EPS"), and will need to calculate basic EPS using the "two-class method." The two-class method of computing EPS is an earnings allocation formula that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating securities according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. We will adopt this new accounting standard on a retrospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on our calculation of basic EPS.

In November 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to defensive intangible assets. Defensive intangible assets are acquired intangible assets that the acquirer does not intend to actively use but intends to hold to prevent its competitors from obtaining access to them. Under the new standard, defensive intangible assets must be initially recognized at fair value and amortized over the benefit period. We will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The impact of adoption will be largely dependent on the size and nature of business combinations completed after the date of adoption.

In December 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that requires additional disclosures about assets held in an employer's defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. We will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We will present the required disclosures in the prescribed format on a prospective basis upon adoption. This new standard will only affect the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to transfers of financial assets. It amends previous guidance to remove the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and its exemption from consolidation in the transferor's financial statements. This new standard also establishes conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, modifies the financial-asset derecognition criteria, revises how interests retained by the transferor in a sale of financial assets are initially measured, removes the guaranteed mortgage securitization recharacterization provisions, and requires additional disclosures. We will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to the consolidation of variable interest entities. It eliminates the quantitative approach previously required for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and requires ongoing qualitative reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This new standard also requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in variable interest entities. We will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, we adopted the FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles which only affected the specific references to GAAP literature in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13. The new standard changes the requirements for establishing separate units of accounting in a multiple element arrangement and requires the allocation of arrangement consideration to each deliverable to be based on the relative selling price. Concurrently to issuing ASU 2009-13, the FASB also issued ASU 2009-14. ASU 2009-14 excludes software that is contained on a tangible product from the scope of software revenue guidance if the software is essential to the tangible product's functionality.

A further discussion of the financial impact of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 appears under "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion compares the historical results of operations on a GAAP basis for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007. We have included the results of the business operations acquired from EDS in our consolidated results of operations beginning on August 26, 2008, the closing date of the EDS acquisition.

Results of operations in dollars and as a percentage of net revenue were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009		2008		2007	
	In millions					
Net revenue	\$114,552	100.0%	\$118,364	100.0%	\$104,286	100.0%
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	87,524	76.4%	89,699 ⁽²⁾	75.8%	78,683 ⁽²⁾	75.4%
Gross profit	27,028	23.6%	28,665	24.2%	25,603	24.6%
Research and development	2,819	2.5%	3,543	3.0%	3,611	3.5%
Selling, general and administrative	11,613	10.1%	13,326 ⁽²⁾	11.3%	12,430 ⁽²⁾	11.9%
Amortization of purchased intangible assets . .	1,571	1.4%	967	0.9%	783	0.7%
In-process research and development charges .	7	—	45	—	190	0.2%
Restructuring charges	640	0.6%	270	0.2%	387	0.4%
Acquisition-related charges	242	0.2%	41	—	—	—
Pension curtailments and pension settlements, net	—	—	—	—	(517)	(0.5)%
Earnings from operations	10,136	8.8%	10,473	8.8%	8,719	8.4%
Interest and other, net	(721)	(0.6)%	—	—	458	0.4%
Earnings before taxes	9,415	8.2%	10,473	8.8%	9,177	8.8%
Provision for taxes	1,755	1.5%	2,144	1.8%	1,913	1.8%
Net earnings	\$ 7,660	6.7%	\$ 8,329	7.0%	\$ 7,264	7.0%

⁽¹⁾ Cost of products, cost of services and financing interest.

⁽²⁾ Certain pursuit-related costs previously reported under Cost of sales have been realigned retroactively to Selling, general and administrative expenses due to organizational realignments.

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Net Revenue

The components of the weighted net revenue change from the prior-year period were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	Percentage	Points
Personal Systems Group	(5.9)	5.6
Imaging and Printing Group	(4.7)	1.0
Enterprise Storage and Servers	(3.4)	0.7
HP Software	(0.6)	0.6
Corporate Investments/Other	(0.2)	(0.2)
HP Financial Services	—	0.4
Services	<u>11.6</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total HP	<u>(3.2)</u>	<u>13.5</u>

Fiscal 2009

In fiscal 2009, the global slowdown of IT and consumer spending impacted each of our segments. Net revenue decreased 3.2% in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 (increased 1.3% on a constant currency basis). The unfavorable currency impact for fiscal 2009 was due primarily to the movement of the dollar against the euro. For fiscal 2009, the Services segment contributed favorably to the total HP net revenue change primarily as a result of the EDS acquisition. U.S. net revenue increased 12% to \$41.3 billion for fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008, while net revenue from outside of the United States decreased 10% to \$73.2 billion. The increase in U.S. net revenue in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was primarily a result of the acquisition of EDS.

The PSG net revenue decline in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was primarily the result of the overall slowdown in the global economy. PSG average selling prices (“ASPs”) declined in both consumer clients and commercial clients. The ASP decline in fiscal 2009 was offset slightly by an increase in the option and monitor attach rates. PSG unit volumes, however, increased slightly in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008.

IPG experienced net revenue declines in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 in the commercial and consumer hardware business units and in the supplies business unit. Unit volume declines across each of the business units were a result of the softness in both the business and consumer demand environments.

ESS net revenue decreased in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 driven by declines in our industry standard servers (“ISS”), business critical systems and storage business units. The revenue declines were due primarily to the economic slowdown and overall weak demand environment. ISS unit volumes and average unit prices declined in fiscal 2009 as compared to the prior year.

HP Software experienced net revenue declines in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 in both the business technology optimization (“BTO”) business unit and the other software business unit due primarily to revenue declines in licenses and services, the effect of which was partially offset by increased support revenue as a result of renewal rate increases.

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Net revenue in Corporate Investments and Other declined in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, resulting from lower sales of network infrastructure products primarily as a result of the slowdown in the networking market.

HPFS net revenue decreased in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 due to unfavorable currency movements.

The net revenue increase in Services in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was due primarily to net revenue increases in infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing primarily as a result of the EDS acquisition in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, the effect of which was partially offset by unfavorable currency impacts and a decline in spending from existing customers. Net revenue in technology services declined in fiscal 2009 due primarily to unfavorable currency impacts and weak economic conditions, the effect of which was partially offset by growth in extended warranty.

Fiscal 2008

In fiscal 2008, HP net revenue increased approximately 13.5% from the prior-year period (8.4% on a constant currency basis). The favorable currency impact for fiscal 2008 was due primarily to the movement of the dollar against the euro. U.S. net revenue was \$36.9 billion for fiscal 2008, an increase of 6% from the prior year, while international net revenue increased 17% to \$81.4 billion.

PSG net revenue increased in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 as a result of a unit volume increase of 22%. The unit volume increase was the result of strong growth in notebooks with continued strength in emerging markets. The positive revenue impact from this unit volume increase was moderated by declines in ASPs in commercial and consumer clients of 7% and 4%, respectively.

IPG net revenue increased in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 due to the growth in supplies net revenue as a result of higher unit volumes with strong performance from color-related products. For fiscal 2008, commercial hardware net revenues increased slightly, while consumer hardware net revenues declined due primarily to competitive pricing pressures and a slowing economy.

ESS net revenue increased in fiscal 2008 over the prior-year period due primarily to strong performance in storage, which was due in part to growth within our EVA and MSA product lines, and revenue growth in industry standard servers from increased unit volumes and blade revenues. Fiscal 2008 revenues in business critical systems were flat compared to the prior-year period.

HP Software net revenue growth in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 was attributable to strong growth in our BTO business unit resulting from revenue increases in support, growth in license revenue, partially as a result of our acquisition of Opware Inc. ("Opware") in September 2007, and, to a lesser extent, increased services contract sales.

HPFS net revenue increased in fiscal 2008 from the prior year due primarily to an increase in the mix of operating leases as a portion of our asset portfolio and growth in average portfolio assets.

Services net revenue increased in fiscal 2008 over the prior year due primarily to net revenue increases in technology services, infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing primarily as a result of the EDS acquisition on August 26, 2008.

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Gross Margin

The gross margin table below identifies each segment's weighted contribution to the change in the total company gross margin from the corresponding prior year. The segment contribution components of the gross margin decline as compared to the prior-year periods were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	Percentage	Points
Enterprise Storage and Servers	(0.8)	(0.1)
Services	(0.1)	(0.2)
HP Software	(0.1)	0.1
HP Financial Services	—	—
Corporate Investments/Other	—	—
Imaging and Printing Group	0.2	(0.1)
Personal Systems Group	<u>0.2</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>
Total HP	<u>(0.6)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>

Fiscal 2009

Total company gross margin decreased by 0.6 percentage points in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. From a segment perspective and on a weighted basis, ESS had the largest impact to the total company gross margin decline due to mix and rate declines.

ESS gross margin decreased in fiscal 2009 from the prior year due primarily to competitive pricing across each of the segment business units and product mix shifts.

The gross margin in our Services segment increased for fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 due primarily to the continued focus on cost structure improvements, including delivery efficiencies and cost controls in our technology services business, and EDS-related acquisition synergies. This was partially offset by the mix effect from the acquisition of the EDS business, which has lower gross margins.

The increase in HP Software gross margin in fiscal 2009 from the prior year resulted primarily from a favorable support and services revenue mix and improved services margins, the effect of which was partially offset by an unfavorable license revenue mix.

The HPFS gross margin decline in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was driven by unfavorable currency impacts, lower margins relating to end-of-lease activities, higher bad debt expenses and lower margins for remarketing and buyout activities, the effect of which was partially offset by higher portfolio margins.

Gross margin in Corporate Investments and Other declined for fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 as a result of a unit volume decline in the sale of network infrastructure products and competitive pricing pressures.

The improvement in IPG gross margin in fiscal 2009 from the prior year resulted primarily from an increase in the supplies mix and supplies pricing, the effect of which was partially offset by hardware margin declines.

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PSG had the most favorable impact to the change in total company gross margin due to the mix effect of its gross margin representing a smaller component of our total gross margin from levels experienced in the prior-year period.

PSG gross margin declined in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, resulting from ASPs declining at a faster pace than component costs combined with a mix shift towards lower-end products, the effects of which were partially offset by lower warranty and supply chain costs and improvements in the option attach rate.

Fiscal 2008

Total company gross margin decreased slightly in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. On a segment basis, an increase in HP Software gross margin and a small increase in ESS gross margin were offset by small gross margin declines in Services and HPFS and flat gross margin growth across our remaining segments.

The slight improvement in ESS gross margin in fiscal 2008 from the prior year was primarily a result of improved cost management and attach rates in industry standard servers.

Services gross margin declined in fiscal 2008 from the prior year due primarily to the impact from the continued competitive pricing environment, partially offset by the continued focus on cost structure improvements generated by delivery efficiencies and cost controls.

For fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007, the improvement in HP Software gross margin was primarily the result of cost savings in the BTO business unit.

HPFS gross margin declined slightly in fiscal 2008 due primarily to higher bad debt expenses, the effect of which was partially offset by increased margins on end-of-lease activity.

IPG gross margin remained flat in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 with improved supplies margins resulting from mix shifts being offset by unfavorable hardware margins.

In fiscal 2008, PSG gross margin remained flat due primarily to declining ASPs offset by an increase in the attach rate of higher-margin options.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development

Total research and development ("R&D") expense decreased in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008 due primarily to favorable currency impacts related to the movement of the dollar against the euro, as well as effective cost controls, the effect of which was partially offset by additional expenses related primarily to Services. In fiscal 2009, R&D expense as a percentage of net revenue decreased for ESS, PSG, and IPG, and increased for HP Software, Services and Corporate Investments.

Total R&D decreased in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007, due primarily to effective cost controls, the impact of which was partially offset by the unfavorable currency impacts related to the movement of the dollar against the euro. Each of our major segments experienced a year-over-year decrease in R&D expense as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2008.

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Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense decreased in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 due primarily to favorable currency impacts related to the movement of the dollar against the euro, lower compensation expense as well as effective cost management, the impact of which was partially offset by additional expenses related to the EDS acquisition. In fiscal 2009, SG&A expense as a percentage of net revenue decreased for each of our segments, except for Corporate Investments.

Total SG&A expense increased in fiscal 2008 due primarily to higher field selling costs as a result of our investments in sales resources, unfavorable currency impacts related to the movement of the dollar against the euro, and additional expenses related to the EDS acquisition. Each of our major segments experienced a year-over-year decrease in SG&A expense as a percentage of net revenue during fiscal 2008.

Amortization of Purchased Intangible Assets

The increase in amortization expense in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was due primarily to amortization expenses related to the intangible assets purchased as part of the EDS acquisition.

The increase in amortization expense during fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007 was due primarily to amortization expenses related to the intangible assets purchased as part of the EDS acquisition as well as other acquisitions made in fiscal 2008.

For more information on our amortization of purchased intangibles assets, see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In-Process Research and Development Charges

We record IPR&D charges in connection with acquisitions accounted for as business combinations as more fully described in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. In fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, we recorded IPR&D charges of \$7 million, \$45 million and \$190 million, respectively, related to acquisitions. The decrease in IPR&D in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was due primarily to higher IPR&D expenses in the prior year as a result of our EDS acquisition in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

Restructuring

Restructuring charges for fiscal 2009 were \$640 million. These charges included \$346 million of severance and facility costs related to our fiscal 2008 restructuring plan, \$297 million of severance costs associated with our fiscal 2009 restructuring plan, and a reduction of \$3 million related to adjustments to other restructuring plans.

Restructuring charges for fiscal 2008 were \$270 million, which included \$246 million of charges due primarily to severance and facility costs related to the EDS acquisition and a net charge of \$24 million relating to adjustments for existing restructuring programs.

Restructuring charges for fiscal 2007 were \$387 million, which included \$354 million of expenses related to severance and other benefit costs associated with those employees who elected to participate in the early retirement program implemented in fiscal 2007 and a net charge of \$33 million relating to adjustments to our previous restructuring programs.

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For more information on our restructuring charges, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Workforce Rebalancing

As part of our ongoing business operations, we incurred workforce rebalancing charges for severance and related costs within certain business segments in fiscal 2009. Workforce rebalancing activities are considered part of normal operations as we continue to optimize our cost structure. Workforce rebalancing costs are included in our business segment results, and we expect to incur additional workforce rebalancing costs in the future.

Acquisition-related Charges

We recorded acquisition-related charges of \$242 million and \$41 million in fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively, related primarily to consulting and integration costs as well as retention bonuses associated with the EDS acquisition. The increase in the acquisition-related charges in fiscal 2009 was due primarily to our acquisition of EDS in August 2008.

Pension Curtailments and Pension Settlements, Net

In fiscal 2007, we recognized a net gain on pension curtailments and settlements of \$517 million, relating primarily to a \$542 million curtailment gain associated with a modification to our U.S. defined benefit pension plan and post-retirement benefit plan. This curtailment gain was offset partially by net settlement losses related to our other pension plan design changes.

For more information on our retirement and post-retirement benefit plans, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Interest and Other, Net

Interest and other, net decreased by \$721 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. The decrease was driven primarily by higher interest expenses due to higher average debt balances principally related to the EDS acquisition, lower interest income as a result of lower interest rates, and higher currency losses on balance sheet remeasurement items. Additionally, there were higher gains from the sale of real estate in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2009.

Interest and other, net decreased by \$458 million in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. The decrease resulted primarily from currency losses on balance sheet remeasurement items and lower interest income as a result of lower interest rates, the effect of which was partially offset by lower interest expense. Additionally, the prior-year period benefited from higher gains from the sale of real estate.

Provision for Taxes

Our effective tax rates were 18.6%, 20.5% and 20.8% in fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. HP's effective tax rate generally differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% due to favorable tax rates associated with some earnings from HP's operations in lower-tax jurisdictions throughout the world. HP has not provided U.S. taxes for all of such earnings because HP plans to reinvest some of those earnings indefinitely outside the United States.

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The decrease in the overall tax rate in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 was due primarily to the net income tax benefits recorded for fiscal 2009 which were related to foreign net operating losses, adjustments to estimated fiscal 2008 tax accruals upon filing the 2008 income tax returns, valuation allowance reversals for state and foreign net operating losses, and other miscellaneous items.

The decrease in the overall tax rate in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 was related in part to lower tax rates in other jurisdictions.

For a full reconciliation of our effective tax rate to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% and further explanation of our provision for taxes, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Segment Information

A description of the products and services, as well as financial data, for each segment can be found in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. We have realigned segment financial data for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2008 and 2007 to reflect changes in HP's organizational structure that occurred at the beginning of the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We describe these changes more fully in Note 19. We have presented the business segments in this Annual Report on Form 10-K based on the distinct nature of various businesses such as customer base, homogeneity of products and technology. The discussions below include the results of each of our segments.

HP Enterprise Business

Services, ESS and HP Software are reported collectively as a broader HP Enterprise Business. We describe the results of the business segments of the HP Enterprise Business in more detail below.

Services

As a result of the acquisition of EDS, we renamed our services segment and reorganized the business units within that segment to better align them to our enhanced services portfolio. The business reorganization resulted in three new business units: application services, infrastructure technology outsourcing and business process outsourcing. As part of this reorganization, the businesses included in the former HP consulting and integration business unit were divided among the application services and technology services business units and the HP Software segment. In addition, the businesses included in the former outsourcing services business unit were divided among the infrastructure technology outsourcing and business process outsourcing business units. Further, the managed print services offering under technology services was moved to IPG.

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Historical Results

	For fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007 ⁽¹⁾
	In millions	In millions	In millions
Net revenue	\$34,693	\$20,977	\$15,329
Earnings from operations	\$ 5,044	\$ 2,518	\$ 1,782
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	14.5%	12.0%	11.6%

⁽¹⁾ Reflects certain reclassifications made to historical results to conform to the current year presentation as noted in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

The components of the weighted net revenue growth as compared to the prior-year periods by business unit were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	Percentage Points	
Infrastructure technology outsourcing	39.9	18.7
Application services	17.3	8.5
Business process outsourcing	10.6	4.0
Technology services	(2.4)	5.6
Total Services	<u>65.4%</u>	<u>36.8%</u>

Services net revenue increased 65.4% (71.6% when adjusted for currency) for fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008. The increase in revenues is due primarily to the acquisition of EDS on August 26, 2008. Services net revenue for fiscal 2009 includes revenue from infrastructure technology outsourcing, technology services, application services and business process outsourcing, which accounted for approximately 46%, 28%, 17% and 9% of revenues, respectively. Net revenue in infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing increased due to the EDS acquisition. The net revenue increase in infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services, and business process outsourcing was partially offset by unfavorable currency impacts and a decline in spending from existing customers not being offset with new growth due to slowing demand in the current economic environment. Application services and business process outsourcing were impacted to a greater degree than infrastructure technology outsourcing. Net revenue in technology services declined due primarily to unfavorable currency impacts and weak economic conditions, the effect of which was partially offset by growth in extended warranty.

Services earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 2.5 percentage points for fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008. The operating margin increased due primarily to a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of revenue. There was also an increase in gross margin for fiscal 2009. Operating expense declined as a result of a continued focus on cost structure improvements from overall cost controls. The gross margin in our Services segment increased for fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 due primarily to the continued focus on cost structure improvements, including delivery efficiencies and cost controls in our technology services business, and EDS-related acquisition synergies. This was partially offset by the mix effect from the acquisition of the EDS business, which has lower gross margins.

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Services net revenue (including EDS results from August 26, 2008) increased 36.8% (30.0% when adjusted for currency) for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007. Net revenue increased from the prior year primarily due to the acquisition of EDS. Services net revenue (excluding EDS results from August 26, 2008) increased 11.7% (4.8% when adjusted for currency) for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007. Services net revenue (including EDS results from August 26, 2008) for fiscal 2008 includes revenue from technology services, infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing, which accounted for approximately 49%, 36%, 12% and 3% of revenues, respectively. Net revenue in technology services increased in fiscal 2008 from the prior year due primarily to growth in IT solution support services, extended warranty revenue and favorable currency impacts, the impact of which was partially offset by competitive pricing pressures. Net revenue in infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing increased driven mainly by the EDS acquisition, an increase in volume, favorable currency impacts and new business.

Services earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue (including EDS results from August 26, 2008) increased by 0.4 percentage points for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007. The operating margin increase was the result of a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue, partially offset by a slight decrease in gross margin. The gross margin decrease in fiscal 2008 was due primarily to the impact of the continued competitive pricing environment, which was partially offset by the continued focus on cost structure improvements generated by delivery efficiencies and cost controls. In fiscal 2008, continued efficiency improvements in our operating expense structure contributed to the decline in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue compared to the prior year.

Combined Segment Results

The combined segment results below refer to the results of our services business for fiscal 2008, which include the results of EDS from the acquisition date, combined with the EDS results for the nine months ended June 30, 2008 and the period from August 1, 2008 to the acquisition date. The combined segment results are presented for informational purposes only and are not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the businesses been operated together during that period.

	For the fiscal year ended October 31		
	2009	Combined Segment Results 2008 ⁽¹⁾	% (Decrease) Increase
	In millions	In millions	
Net revenue	\$34,693	\$39,194	(11.5)%
Earnings from operations	\$ 5,044	\$ 3,216	56.9%
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	14.5%	8.2%	

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the results of Services for the year ended October 31, 2008 combined with the EDS results for the nine months ended June 30, 2008 and for the period from August 1, 2008 to the acquisition date. In order to conform the presentation to our segment earnings from operations, we excluded certain EDS expenses that we do not allocate to our segments.

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Services net revenue decreased 11.5% (3.8% when adjusted for currency) for fiscal 2009, as compared to the fiscal 2008 combined segment results presented in the table above. Services net revenue for the prior period combined segment results includes revenue from infrastructure technology outsourcing, technology services, application services and business process outsourcing, which accounted for approximately 46%, 26%, 19% and 9% of revenues, respectively. The net revenue declines were due primarily to an unfavorable currency impact, deferred revenue write-down resulting from purchase accounting, and lower add-on business due to the slowing economic environment. Further, Services net revenue for fiscal 2009 as compared to the combined segment results for fiscal 2008 reflects a weighted net revenue decline in the infrastructure technology outsourcing, business process outsourcing, technology services and application services units of 5.0%, 3.9%, 1.3% and 1.3%, respectively.

Services earnings from operations as a percentage of net segment revenue increased 6.3 percentage points for fiscal 2009, as compared to the fiscal 2008 combined segment results. Operating margin increased as a result of an increase in gross margin and a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. Gross margin increased due primarily to the continued focus on cost structure improvements, including delivery efficiencies and cost controls, and acquisition synergies. The continued improvements in our operating expense structure contributed to the decline in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue compared to fiscal 2008.

Enterprise Storage and Servers

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Net revenue	\$15,359	\$19,400	\$18,639
Earnings from operations	\$ 1,518	\$ 2,577	\$ 2,148
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	9.9%	13.3%	11.5%

The components of the weighted net revenue change as compared to prior-year periods by business unit were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	Percentage Points	
Industry standard servers	(12.1)	1.5
Business critical systems	(4.9)	(0.1)
Storage	(3.8)	2.7
Total ESS	(20.8)	4.1

ESS net revenue decreased 20.8% (16.0% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008. The revenue decline was due primarily to the economic slowdown and overall weak demand environment. ISS net revenue declined 20% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008 due to declines in unit volume. ISS average unit prices declined in fiscal 2009 while improving in the second half of fiscal 2009 as a result of a new product ramp up. Total ESS blades revenue declined by 8% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. Business critical systems net revenue decreased 27% in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 driven by a decline in Integrity server revenue due to weaker market conditions and by the planned phase-out of the PA-RISC and Alpha Server product lines. Storage net revenue declined 17% in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 due to a decline in disk and tape products as a result of a

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weaker demand environment, the effects of which were partially offset by revenue resulting from the acquisition of Lefthand Networks, which was completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

In fiscal 2009, ESS earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue decreased by 3.4 percentage points compared to fiscal 2008, due primarily to a decline in gross margin. Gross margin in fiscal 2009 decreased due primarily to competitive pricing across each of the segment business units and product mix shifts. Operating expense as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2009 was generally consistent with the fiscal 2008.

ESS net revenue increased 4.1% (decreased 0.5% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. Storage net revenue increased 13% in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007, with strong performance in mid-range EVA, entry MSA, tape media and storage software. Industry standard servers net revenue grew 2% in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 as a result of growth in blade revenue and unit volumes. Revenue growth in the industry standard servers business was partially offset by the decline in average unit prices driven by market movement to low-end product lines and component cost declines. Business critical systems net revenue growth was flat in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Integrity servers net revenue grew 22% in fiscal 2008 and represents 79% of the business critical systems revenue mix, up from 64% in fiscal 2007. The increase was offset by revenue declines in the PA-RISC product line and the planned phase-out of our Alpha Server product line. Integrity servers revenue in fiscal 2008 also included revenue from Montvale-based Integrity servers.

In fiscal 2008, ESS earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 1.8 percentage points compared to fiscal 2007, due primarily to a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. Gross margin increased slightly in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 due primarily to cost management and improved attach rates in industry standard servers, the effect of which was mostly offset by competitive pricing in storage and industry standard servers and a mix shift to entry level integrity servers. The decrease in operating expense as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2008 was due primarily to continued cost structure improvements.

HP Software

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Net revenue	\$3,572	\$4,220	\$3,628
Earnings from operations	\$ 684	\$ 499	\$ 248
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	19.1%	11.8%	6.8%

The components of the weighted net revenue change as compared to the prior-year periods by business unit were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	Percentage Points	
Business technology optimization	(9.7)	14.2
Other software	(5.7)	2.1
Total HP Software	(15.4)	16.3

HP Software net revenue decreased 15.4% (10.8% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, due to softening in enterprise spending and declines in large deals. For fiscal 2009, revenue

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from licenses and services declined, the effect of which was partially offset by increased support revenue as a result of renewal rate increases. Net revenue from BTO decreased 15% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. Net revenue from other software decreased 17% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008, due to declines in revenues for communication and media solutions, business intelligence solutions and information management.

HP Software earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 7.3 percentage points in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. The operating margin improvement in fiscal 2009 was due primarily to increased gross margin coupled with decreased operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. The increase in gross margin in fiscal 2009 resulted primarily from a favorable support and services revenue mix and improved services margins, the effect of which was partially offset by an unfavorable license revenue mix. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2009 was due primarily to continued cost controls.

HP Software net revenue increased 16.3% (10.4% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. Net revenue from BTO increased 23% in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. BTO net revenue growth in fiscal 2008 was driven by increases in support, higher license revenue due in part to the Opware acquisition, and increases in services contracts. Net revenue from other software increased by 6% in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. The growth in other software net revenue in fiscal 2008 was attributable primarily to the growth in the information management business due in part to our acquisition of Tower Software in May 2008 and increases in services from business intelligence solutions, the effect of which was partially offset by a net revenue decline in communication and media solutions resulting from a competitive environment following network equipment provider industry consolidation and the transfer of some hardware revenues to ESS due to a platform shift.

HP Software earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 5.0 percentage points in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. The operating margin increase in fiscal 2008 was the result of a combination of an increase in gross margin and a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. The increase in gross margin in fiscal 2008 was due primarily to cost savings in the BTO business, cost structure improvements as a result of increased scale in the information management business and, to a lesser extent, a favorable change in the revenue mix driven by higher revenues from the BTO business, which typically has higher gross margins than the remainder of the segment. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2008 was due primarily to continued cost controls, the effect of which was partially offset by increased field selling costs driven by sales force investments.

Personal Systems Group

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Net revenue	\$35,305	\$42,295	\$36,409
Earnings from operations	\$ 1,661	\$ 2,375	\$ 1,939
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	4.7%	5.6%	5.3%

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The components of the weighted net revenue change as compared to prior-year periods by business unit were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	Percentage Points	
Desktop PCs	(8.9)	2.1
Notebook PCs	(5.8)	13.8
Workstations	(1.5)	0.4
Handhelds	(0.4)	(0.5)
Other	0.1	0.4
Total PSG	<u>(16.5)</u>	<u>16.2</u>

PSG net revenue decreased 16.5% (11.6% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008. The revenue decline was primarily the result of the overall slowdown in the global economy. Despite the overall regional declines, revenue in China increased for fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. PSG net revenue decreased across all businesses in fiscal 2009. Unit volume increased slightly in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008, as an increase in notebook PC volume was offset by a decline in desktop PCs, workstations, and handheld devices. The unit volume increase in notebook PCs was due in part to growth of the HP and Compaq mini notebooks. In fiscal 2009, net revenue for notebook PCs decreased 11%, while net revenue for desktop PCs decreased 23% from fiscal 2008. Workstations and handheld revenues declined 33% and 52%, respectively, in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008. In fiscal 2009, net revenue for consumer clients decreased 14%, while net revenue for commercial clients decreased 19% from fiscal 2008. The net revenue increase in Other PSG was related primarily to increased sales of extended warranties, support services and third-party branded options. In fiscal 2009, PSG net revenue was also impacted by ASP declines. ASPs in consumer clients declined 21%, while ASPs in commercial clients declined 16%. ASPs declined from fiscal 2008 due primarily to a competitive pricing environment, component cost reductions and the impact of currency combined with a mix shift toward lower-end models. The ASP decline in fiscal 2009 was offset slightly by an increase in the option and monitor attach rates.

PSG earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue decreased by 0.9 percentage points in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008. The decrease was due primarily to a gross margin decline resulting from ASPs declining at a faster pace than component costs combined with a mix shift toward lower-end products, the effects of which were partially offset by lower warranty and supply chain costs and improvements in the option attach rate. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2009 was the result of effective cost controls.

PSG net revenue increased 16.2% (10.8% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. Unit volumes increased by 22% in fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. The unit volume increase was the result of strong growth in notebooks, with continued strength in emerging markets. In fiscal 2008, net revenue for notebook PCs increased 28% while net revenue for desktop PCs increased 5% from fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2008, net revenue for consumer clients increased 19%, while net revenue for commercial clients increased 15% from fiscal 2007. The net revenue increase in Other PSG in fiscal 2008 was related primarily to increased sales of third-party branded options and extended warranties. The revenue increase was partially offset by a decline in handhelds revenue driven by product transition within converged devices. In fiscal 2008, the positive revenue impact from the PSG unit volume increase compared to fiscal 2007 was also moderated by a 7% decline in commercial client ASPs and a

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4% decline in consumer client ASPs. ASPs declined from fiscal 2007 as a result of price erosion related to component cost reductions and a competitive pricing environment, the effect of which was partially offset by an increased notebook mix and improved attach rates for monitors and other options.

PSG earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 0.3 percentage points in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 as a result of a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue combined with a flat gross margin. Gross margin performance was a result of declining ASPs offset by an increase in the attach rate of higher-margin options. The operating expense decline as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2008 was the result primarily of the increased net revenue and continued efforts to improve our cost structure through efficiency measures.

Imaging and Printing Group

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	<i>In millions</i>		
Net revenue	\$24,011	\$29,614	\$28,609
Earnings from operations	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,559	\$ 4,293
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	18.0%	15.4%	15.0%

The components of the weighted net revenue change as compared to the prior-year periods by business unit were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Points</i>
Commercial hardware	(8.9)	0.2
Supplies	(6.6)	5.1
Consumer hardware	(3.4)	(1.8)
Total IPG	(18.9)	3.5

IPG net revenue decreased 18.9% (16.5% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, reflecting the impact of the global economic slowdown. Net revenue for commercial hardware declined 36% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. The net revenue decline in commercial hardware was driven by a unit volume decline of 38% in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, due primarily to worldwide market weaknesses impacting both our laser and our graphics businesses. Supplies net revenue declined 11% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. The supplies net revenue decline in fiscal 2009 was across all platforms and was the result of reductions in channel inventory and unfavorable currency impacts, the effect of which was partially moderated by supplies pricing. Net revenue for consumer hardware declined 27% in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. The net revenue decline in consumer hardware was driven by a unit volume decline of 24% in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008, reflecting the weak demand environment and channel inventory reductions.

IPG earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased 2.6 percentage points in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008. Operating margin improvement in fiscal 2009 was a combination of an increase in gross margin and a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. The improvement in gross margin in fiscal 2009 resulted primarily from an increase in the supplies mix and supplies pricing, the effect of which was partially offset by hardware margin declines due to

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unfavorable currency impacts and declines in average revenue per unit. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2009 was due primarily to effective cost controls.

IPG net revenue increased 3.5% (decreased 0.8% when adjusted for currency) in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. The growth in printer supplies net revenue in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 reflected higher unit volumes of supplies as a result of the strong performance of color-related products. The slight increase in commercial hardware net revenue in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 was due mainly to unit volume growth in multifunction printers, color laser printers and large format printing products and revenue from recent acquisitions, partially offset by continued competitive pricing pressures. The decrease in consumer hardware net revenue in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 was due primarily to discontinued sales of cameras, competitive pricing pressures and lower unit volumes of consumer hardware as a result of slower growth in the overall consumer printer market. Both consumer and commercial hardware were impacted by the continued shift in demand to lower-priced products and a slowing economy, which caused average revenue per unit in each category to decline.

IPG earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 0.4 percentage points in fiscal 2008 from the prior fiscal year. The operating margin improvement in fiscal 2008 was due to lower operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue. In fiscal 2008, the gross margin remained flat driven by improved margins for supplies as a result of product mix, the effect of which was offset by unfavorable hardware margins. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2008 was due primarily to higher revenue and continued cost controls, the effect of which was partially offset by increased investments in our enterprise printing sales force.

HP Financial Services

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Net revenue	\$2,673	\$2,698	\$2,336
Earnings from operations	\$ 206	\$ 192	\$ 155
Earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%

HPFS net revenue decreased by 0.9% in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008. The net revenue decrease was due to unfavorable currency movements. On a constant currency basis, fiscal 2009 net revenue increased due primarily to portfolio growth, increased operating lease mix and higher buyout activities, the effect of which was partially offset by lower levels of remarketing and end-of-lease activity.

HPFS earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 0.6 percentage points in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 due primarily to a decrease in operating expenses, the effect of which was partially offset by a decline in gross margin. The operating expense decrease was due to continued cost controls. The decline in gross margin was driven by an unfavorable currency impact, lower margins relating to end of lease activity, higher bad debt expenses, and lower remarketing and buyout margins, the effect of which was partially offset by higher portfolio margins.

HPFS net revenue increased by 15.5% in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. The net revenue increase was due primarily to a shift towards operating leases from financing leases in the overall portfolio asset mix, higher average portfolio assets during the year, higher end-of-lease activity and a favorable currency impact.

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HPFS earnings from operations as a percentage of net revenue increased by 0.5 percentage points in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 due primarily to a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue and increased margin on end-of lease activity, the effect of which was offset by higher bad debt expenses and lower portfolio margins due to higher operating leases in the portfolio asset mix. The operating expense decrease as a percentage of revenue is driven by a higher rate of increase in revenues relative to operating expenses due to higher operating lease mix of the portfolio and continued cost controls.

Financing Originations

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Total financing originations	\$5,210	\$4,872	\$4,441

New financing originations, which represent the amounts of financing provided to customers for equipment and related software and services and include intercompany activity, increased 6.9% in fiscal 2009 from fiscal 2008 and 9.7% in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. The increases reflect higher financing associated with HP product sales and services offerings resulting from improved integration and engagement with HP's sales efforts offset by unfavorable currency impact.

Portfolio Assets and Ratios

HPFS maintains a strategy to generate a competitive return on equity by effectively leveraging its portfolio against the risks associated with interest rates and credit. The HPFS business model is asset-intensive and uses certain internal metrics to measure its performance against other financial services companies, including a segment balance sheet that is derived from our internal management reporting system. The accounting policies used to derive these amounts are substantially the same as those used by the consolidated company. However, certain intercompany loans and accounts that are reflected in the segment balances are eliminated in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The portfolio assets and ratios derived from the segment balance sheet for HPFS were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Portfolio assets ⁽¹⁾	\$10,017	\$8,297
Allowance for doubtful accounts ⁽²⁾	108	90
Operating lease equipment reserve	71	60
Total reserves	179	150
Net portfolio assets	\$ 9,838	\$8,147
Reserve coverage	1.8%	1.8%
Debt to equity ratio ⁽³⁾	7.0x	6.5x

⁽¹⁾ Portfolio assets include gross financing receivables of approximately \$6.1 billion and \$5.1 billion at October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008 and net equipment under operating leases of \$2.2 billion and \$1.8 billion at October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, as disclosed in Note 11 to the

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Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. Portfolio assets also include capitalized profit on intercompany equipment transactions of approximately \$700 million at October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, and intercompany leases of approximately \$1.0 billion and \$800 million at October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, both of which are eliminated in consolidation.

- (2) Allowance for doubtful accounts includes both the short-term and the long-term portions of the allowance on financing receivables.
- (3) HPFS debt consists of intercompany equity that is treated as debt for segment reporting purposes, intercompany debt and debt issued directly by HPFS.

Net portfolio assets at October 31, 2009 increased 20.8% from October 31, 2008. The increase resulted from higher levels of financing originations in fiscal 2009 and a favorable currency impact. The overall percentage of portfolio assets reserves remained flat due to continued strong portfolio performance. HPFS funds its operations mainly through a combination of intercompany debt and equity. In addition to the balances reflected above, HP assumed net portfolio assets of \$51 million through the acquisition of EDS.

Rollforward of Reserves:

	October 31, 2008	Additions to allowance	Deductions, net of recoveries	October 31, 2009
	In millions			
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 90	\$63	\$(45)	\$108
Operating lease equipment reserve	60	19	(8)	71
Total reserve	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$82</u>	<u>\$(53)</u>	<u>\$179</u>

Corporate Investments

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions		
Net revenue	\$ 768	\$965	\$ 762
(Loss) earnings from operations	\$ (56)	\$ 49	\$ (57)
(Loss) earnings from operations as a % of net revenue	(7.3)%	5.1%	(7.5)%

Net revenue in Corporate Investments relates primarily to network infrastructure products sold under the brand "ProCurve Networking." In fiscal 2009, revenue from network infrastructure products decreased 19.6% as compared to fiscal 2008, resulting from the slowdown in the networking market and a resulting decrease in sales of enterprise ethernet switch products. Partially offsetting the revenue decline was revenue resulting from the acquisition of Colubris Networks, Inc. ("Colubris"), which HP acquired in October 2008.

Corporate Investments reported a loss from operations in fiscal 2009 as compared to the positive earnings from operations reported in fiscal 2008 due primarily to lower earnings from operations generated by network infrastructure products. Gross margin in Corporate Investments declined for fiscal 2009 as the result of a unit volume decline in the sale of network infrastructure products and

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competitive pricing pressure. The loss from operations in Corporate Investments was also impacted by expenses carried in the segment associated with corporate development, global alliances and HP Labs, which declined from fiscal 2008.

In fiscal 2008, the majority of the net revenue in Corporate Investments related to network infrastructure products sold under the brand "ProCurve Networking," which grew 26.2% from fiscal 2007 as the result of continued increased sales of enterprise class gigabit and 10 gigabit Ethernet switch products. Fiscal 2008 network infrastructure revenue included a small amount of revenue from Colubris.

Corporate Investments reported earnings from operations in fiscal 2008 as compared to losses in fiscal 2007 due primarily to increased earnings from operations generated by network infrastructure products, and operating expenses related to HP Labs was flat as compared to fiscal 2007.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash balances are held in numerous locations throughout the world, including substantial amounts held outside of the United States. Most of the amounts held outside of the United States could be repatriated to the United States but, under current law, would be subject to United States federal income taxes, less applicable foreign tax credits. Repatriation of some foreign balances is restricted by local laws. We have provided for the United States federal tax liability on these amounts for financial statement purposes, except for foreign earnings that are considered indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States. Repatriation could result in additional United States federal income tax payments in future years. Where local restrictions prevent an efficient intercompany transfer of funds, our intent is that cash balances would remain outside of the United States and we would meet United States liquidity needs through ongoing cash flows, external borrowings, or both. We utilize a variety of tax planning and financing strategies in an effort to ensure that our worldwide cash is available in the locations in which it is needed.

The information discussed below is presented based on our historical results, which include the results of EDS for the period following the August 26, 2008 closing date of the acquisition.

LIQUIDITY

We use cash generated by operations as our primary source of liquidity; we believe that internally generated cash flows are generally sufficient to support business operations, capital expenditures and the payment of stockholder dividends, in addition to a level of discretionary investments and share repurchases. We are able to supplement this near-term liquidity, if necessary, with broad access to capital markets and credit line facilities made available by various foreign and domestic financial

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institutions. Our liquidity is subject to various risks including the market risks identified in the section entitled "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in Item 7A.

	<u>For the fiscal years ended October 31</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
		In billions	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$13.3	\$10.2	\$11.3
Total debt	\$15.8	\$17.9	\$ 8.2
Available borrowing resources ⁽¹⁾	\$18.1	\$11.7	\$10.3

⁽¹⁾ In addition to these available borrowing resources, we are able to offer for sale, from time to time, in one or more offerings, an unspecified amount of debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares and warrants under the 2009 Shelf Registration Statement.

Our cash position remains strong, and we believe our cash balances are sufficient to cover cash outlays expected in fiscal 2010.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the key cash flow metrics from our consolidated statements of cash flow:

	<u>For the fiscal years ended October 31</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
		In millions	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$13,379	\$ 14,591	\$ 9,615
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,580)	(13,711)	(9,123)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,673)	(2,020)	(5,599)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 3,126</u>	<u>\$ (1,140)</u>	<u>\$ (5,107)</u>

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by approximately \$1.2 billion for fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008. The decrease was due primarily to increased utilization of cash resources for payment of operating liabilities such as accounts payable, other current liabilities and restructuring along with a decrease in net earnings, the impact of which was partially offset by the increased generation of cash resources through the utilization of operating assets such as inventory and other current assets along with increased amortization expense. Net cash provided by operating activities increased by approximately \$5.0 billion for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007. The increase was due primarily to higher net earnings in fiscal 2008, a decrease in accounts and financing receivables, and increased accounts payable.

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Our key working capital metrics are as follows:

	October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
Days of sales outstanding in accounts receivable	48	45	43
Days of supply in inventory	23	27	34
Days of purchases outstanding in accounts payable ⁽¹⁾	(57)	(52)	(53)
Cash conversion cycle	14	20	24

⁽¹⁾ Beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2009, we reclassified certain activity within Other accrued liabilities to Accounts payable as this better represents the nature of the activity. All prior periods have been revised to conform to the current presentation.

Days of sales outstanding in accounts receivable (“DSO”) measures the average number of days our receivables are outstanding. DSO is calculated by dividing ending accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, by a 90-day average net revenue. Our accounts receivable balance was \$13.4 billion as of October 31, 2007.

Days of supply in inventory (“DOS”) measures the average number of days from procurement to sale of our product. DOS is calculated by dividing ending inventory by a 90-day average cost of goods sold. Our inventory balance was \$8.0 billion as of October 31, 2007.

Days of purchases outstanding in accounts payable (“DPO”) measures the average number of days our accounts payable balances are outstanding. DPO is calculated by dividing ending accounts payable by a 90-day average cost of goods sold. Our accounts payable balance was \$12.4 billion as of October 31, 2007.

Our working capital requirements depend upon our effective management of the cash conversion cycle, which represents effectively the number of days that elapse from the day we pay for the purchase of raw materials to the collection of cash from our customers. The cash conversion cycle is the sum of DSO and DOS less DPO.

The cash conversion cycle for fiscal 2009 decreased by 6 days as compared to fiscal 2008. The increase in DSO was due primarily to our improving penetration into the enterprise market which tends to have a higher DSO profile, optimizing terms to drive shareholder value as well as more sales in the month of October. The decrease in DOS was due to lower inventory levels driven primarily by improved inventory management. The increase in DPO was due primarily to a change in purchasing linearity in the fourth quarter.

The cash conversion cycle for the fiscal 2008 decreased by 4 days as compared to fiscal 2007. The increase in DSO was due primarily to a higher accounts receivable balance during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the same period in fiscal 2007 and the effect of the EDS acquisition. The decrease in DOS was due primarily to more efficient inventory management, higher cost of goods sold during the fourth quarter of 2008 as a result of increased revenues and the effect of the EDS acquisition. The slight decrease in DPO was due to the effect of the EDS acquisition.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by approximately \$10.1 billion for fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008 due primarily to higher cash payments made in connection with fiscal 2008

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acquisitions and increased by approximately \$4.6 billion for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007 due to fiscal 2008 acquisition activity.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities increased by approximately \$4.7 billion for fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008. The increase was due primarily to higher net repayments of commercial paper and debt, the impact of which was partially offset by decreased repurchases of our common stock. Net cash used in financing activities decreased by approximately \$3.6 billion for fiscal 2008, as compared to fiscal 2007. The decrease was due primarily to higher net issuance of commercial paper and debt.

For more information on our share repurchase programs, see Item 5 and Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which are incorporated herein by reference.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Debt Levels

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions, except interest rates and ratios		
Short-term debt	\$ 1,850	\$10,176	\$3,186
Long-term debt	\$13,980	\$ 7,676	\$4,997
Debt-equity ratio	0.39x	0.46x	0.21x
Weighted-average interest rate	2.7%	3.6%	5.3%

We maintain debt levels that we establish through consideration of a number of factors, including cash flow expectations, cash requirements for operations, investment plans (including acquisitions), share repurchase activities, overall cost of capital, and targeted capital structure.

In fiscal 2009 short-term debt decreased by \$8.3 billion and long-term debt increased by \$6.3 billion as compared to fiscal 2008. This was primarily due to the replacement of short-term debt with long-term debt as capital market conditions improved from last year, which was partially offset by a reclassification of \$1 billion from long-term to short-term. Short-term debt and long-term debt increased by \$7.0 billion and \$2.7 billion respectively, for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. The net increase in total debt is due mainly to commercial paper issued in conjunction with the EDS acquisition.

Our debt-equity ratio is calculated as the carrying value of debt divided by the carrying value of equity. Our debt-equity ratio decreased by 0.07x in fiscal 2009, due primarily to the net repayment of \$2.0 billion debt. It increased by 0.25x in fiscal 2008 due primarily to funding the EDS acquisition by debt.

Our weighted-average interest rate reflects the average effective rate on our borrowings prevailing during the year; it factors in the impact of swapping some of our global notes with fixed interest rates for global notes with floating interest rates. For more information on our interest rate swaps, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference. The slightly lower weighted average interest rates over the past three years is a result of the combination of lower market interest rates and swapping some of our fixed interest obligations

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associated with some of our fixed global notes for variable rate obligations through interest rate swaps in a declining rates environment.

For more information on our borrowings, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Available Borrowing Resources

At October 31, 2009, we had the following resources available to obtain short-term or long-term financings if we need additional liquidity:

	At October 31, 2009
	In millions
2009 Shelf Registration Statement ⁽¹⁾	Unspecified
Commercial paper programs ⁽²⁾	16,200
Uncommitted lines of credit ⁽³⁾	1,600
Revolving trade receivables-based facilities ⁽⁴⁾	269

⁽¹⁾ In May 2009, we filed a shelf registration statement (the "2009 Shelf Registration Statement") with the SEC to enable us to offer for sale, from time to time and as the capital markets permit, in one or more offerings, an unspecified amount of debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares and warrants.

⁽²⁾ Our commercial paper programs are supported by various credit facilities, including a \$3.5 billion credit facility expiring in February 2010 and a \$2.9 billion credit facility expiring in May 2012. Our ability to have a U.S. commercial paper outstanding balance that exceeds the \$6.4 billion supported by our credit facilities is subject to a number of factors, including liquidity conditions and business performance. HP also has registered for the Commercial Paper Funding Facility ("CPFF") provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which would enable HP to issue three-month unsecured commercial paper through a special purpose vehicle of the Federal Reserve. The maximum amount of commercial paper that HP may issue at any time through this program is \$10.4 billion less the total principal amount of all other outstanding commercial paper that HP has issued. The CPFF program is currently scheduled to expire on February 1, 2010. As of October 31, 2009, HP had not issued any commercial paper under the CPFF program. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information about these credit facilities and the CPFF program.

⁽³⁾ HP maintains uncommitted lines of credit from a number of financial institutions that are available through various foreign subsidiaries.

⁽⁴⁾ We have revolving trade receivables-based facilities permitting us to sell certain trade receivables to third parties on a non-recourse basis. The aggregate maximum capacity under these programs was \$568 million as of October 31, 2009.

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Credit Ratings

Our credit risk is evaluated by three independent rating agencies based upon publicly available information as well as information obtained in our ongoing discussions with them. The ratings for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 were:

	For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009		
	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services	Moody's Investors Service	Fitch Ratings Services
Short-term debt ratings	A-1	Prime-1	F1
Long-term debt ratings	A	A2	A+

We do not have any rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity of a material amount of our debt. However, a downgrade in our credit rating would increase the cost of borrowings under our credit facilities. Also, a downgrade in our credit rating could limit our ability to issue commercial paper under our current programs. If this occurs, we would seek alternative sources of funding, including drawdowns under our credit facilities or the issuance of notes under our existing shelf registration statements.

CONTRACTUAL AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The impact that we expect our contractual and other obligations as of October 31, 2009 to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods is as follows:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
		<i>In millions</i>			
Principal payments on long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$14,203	\$1,027	\$5,403	\$6,119	\$1,654
Interest payments on long-term debt ⁽²⁾	1,772	386	661	328	397
Operating lease obligations	3,412	949	1,244	597	622
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	2,033	1,775	224	31	3
Capital lease obligations	568	134	142	62	230
Total	\$21,988	\$4,271	\$7,674	\$7,137	\$2,906

⁽¹⁾ Amounts represent the expected principal cash payments relating to our long-term debt and do not include any fair value adjustments or discounts and premiums.

⁽²⁾ Amounts represent the expected interest cash payments relating to our long-term debt. We have outstanding interest rate swap agreements accounted for as fair value hedges that have the economic effect of modifying the fixed interest obligations associated with some of our fixed global notes for variable rate obligations. The impact of these interest rate swaps was factored into the calculation of the future interest payments on long-term debt.

⁽³⁾ Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty. These purchase obligations are related principally to inventory and other items.

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In addition to the above, at October 31, 2009, we had approximately \$1.3 billion of recorded liabilities and related interest and penalties pertaining to uncertainty in income tax positions, which will be partially offset by \$58 million of deferred tax assets and interest receivable. These liabilities and related interest and penalties include \$19 million expected to be paid within one year. For the remaining amount, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate as to when cash settlement with the tax authorities might occur due to the uncertainties related to these tax matters. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information on taxes.

Funding Commitments

In fiscal 2010, we expect to contribute approximately \$820 million to our pension and post-retirement plan funding. Our funding policy is to contribute cash to our pension plans so that we meet at least the minimum contribution requirements, as established by local government, funding and taxing authorities. Funding for the years following 2010 would be based on the then current market conditions, actuarial estimates and plan funding status. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information on pension activity.

As a result of our approved restructuring plans, we expect future cash expenditures of approximately \$1.9 billion. We expect to make cash payments of approximately \$1.1 billion in fiscal 2010 and the majority of the remaining amount through 2012. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information on restructuring activities.

Guarantees and Indemnifications

See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information on liabilities that may arise from guarantees and indemnifications.

Litigation and Contingencies

See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference, for additional information on liabilities that may arise from litigation and contingencies.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As part of our ongoing business, we have not participated in transactions that generate material relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities ("SPEs"), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of October 31, 2009, we are not involved in any material unconsolidated SPEs.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate and equity price risks that could impact our financial position and results of operations. Our risk management strategy with respect to these three market risks may include the use of derivative financial instruments. We use derivative contracts only to manage existing underlying exposures of HP. Accordingly, we do not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes. Our risks, risk management strategy and a sensitivity analysis estimating the effects of changes in fair values for each of these exposures are outlined below.

Actual gains and losses in the future may differ materially from the sensitivity analyses based on changes in the timing and amount of interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate and equity price movements and our actual exposures and hedges.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in our sales commitments, anticipated sales, anticipated purchases and assets, liabilities and debt denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We transact business in approximately 40 currencies worldwide, of which the most significant to our operations for fiscal 2009 were the euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound. For most currencies, we are a net receiver of the foreign currency and therefore benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and are adversely affected by a stronger U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currency. Even where we are a net receiver, a weaker U.S. dollar may adversely affect certain expense figures taken alone. We use a combination of forward contracts and options designated as cash flow hedges to protect against the foreign currency exchange rate risks inherent in our forecasted net revenue and, to a lesser extent, cost of sales and inter-company lease loan denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, when debt is denominated in a foreign currency, we may use swaps to exchange the foreign currency principal and interest obligations for U.S. dollar-denominated amounts to manage the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We also use other derivatives not designated as hedging instruments consisting primarily of forward contracts to hedge foreign currency balance sheet exposures. For these types of derivatives and hedges we recognize the gains and losses on these foreign currency forward contracts in the same period as the remeasurement losses and gains of the related foreign currency-denominated exposures. Alternatively, we may choose not to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with our foreign currency exposures, primarily if such exposure acts as a natural foreign currency hedge for other offsetting amounts denominated in the same currency or the currency is difficult or too expensive to hedge.

We have performed sensitivity analyses as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, using a modeling technique that measures the change in the fair values arising from a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in the levels of foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar, with all other variables held constant. The analyses cover all of our foreign currency contracts offset by the underlying exposures. The foreign currency exchange rates we used were based on market rates in effect at October 31, 2009 and 2008. The sensitivity analyses indicated that a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in foreign currency exchange rates would result in a foreign exchange loss of \$106 million and \$141 million at October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, respectively.

Interest rate risk

We also are exposed to interest rate risk related to our debt and investment portfolios and financing receivables. We issue long-term debt in either U.S. dollars or foreign currencies based on market conditions at the time of financing. We then typically use interest rate and/or currency swaps to modify the market risk exposures in connection with the debt to achieve primarily U.S. dollar LIBOR-based floating interest expense. The swap transactions generally involve the exchange of fixed for

floating interest payments. However, we may choose not to swap fixed for floating interest payments or may terminate a previously executed swap if we believe a larger proportion of fixed-rate debt would be beneficial. In order to hedge the fair value of certain fixed-rate investments, we may enter into interest rate swaps that convert fixed interest returns into variable interest returns. We may use cash flow hedges to hedge the variability of LIBOR-based interest income received on certain variable-rate investments. We may also enter into interest rate swaps that convert variable rate interest returns into fixed-rate interest returns.

We have performed sensitivity analyses as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, using a modeling technique that measures the change in the fair values arising from a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in the levels of interest rates across the entire yield curve, with all other variables held constant. The analyses cover our debt, investment instruments, financing receivables and interest rate swaps. The analyses use actual maturities for the debt, investments and interest rate swaps and approximate maturities for financing receivables. The discount rates we used were based on the market interest rates in effect at October 31, 2009 and 2008. The sensitivity analyses indicated that a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in interest rates would result in a loss in the fair values of our debt, investment instruments and financing receivables, net of interest rate swap positions, of \$33 million at October 31, 2009 and \$9 million at October 31, 2008.

Equity price risk

We are also exposed to equity price risk inherent in our portfolio of publicly-traded equity securities, which had an estimated fair value of \$5 million at October 31, 2009 and \$5 million at October 31, 2008. We monitor our equity investments for impairment on a periodic basis. Generally, we do not attempt to reduce or eliminate our market exposure on these equity securities. However, we may use derivative transactions to hedge certain positions from time to time. We do not purchase our equity securities with the intent to use them for speculative purposes. A hypothetical 30% adverse change in the stock prices of our publicly-traded equity securities would result in a loss in the fair values of our marketable equity securities of \$1 million at October 31, 2009 and \$2 million at October 31, 2008. The aggregate cost of privately-held companies, marketable trading securities and other investments was \$142 million at October 31, 2009 and \$425 million at October 31, 2008.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Hewlett-Packard Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hewlett-Packard Company and subsidiaries as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Hewlett-Packard Company and subsidiaries at October 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in fiscal year 2009, Hewlett-Packard Company changed its method of accounting for revenue recognition with the adoption of amendments to the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, and Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-14, *Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements*, both adopted effective November 1, 2008 and its method of accounting for the measurement date provisions for its defined benefit postretirement plans in accordance with the guidance provided in FASB Statement No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—An Amendment of FASB No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)* (codified primarily in FASB ASC Topic 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*). In fiscal year 2008, Hewlett-Packard Company changed its method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with the guidance provided in FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (codified primarily in FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*). In fiscal year 2007, Hewlett-Packard Company changed its method of accounting for defined benefit postretirement plans in accordance with the guidance provided in FASB Statement No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—An Amendment of FASB No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)* (codified primarily in FASB ASC Topic 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Hewlett-Packard Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 17, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Jose, California
December 17, 2009

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Hewlett-Packard Company

We have audited Hewlett-Packard Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Hewlett-Packard Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Hewlett-Packard Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hewlett-Packard Company and subsidiaries as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2009, and our report dated December 17, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Jose, California
December 17, 2009

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

HP's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for HP. HP'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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. HP'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 HP; (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 HP are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of HP; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of HP'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.

HP's management assessed the effectiveness of HP's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009, utilizing the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on the assessment by HP's management, we determined that HP's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 31, 2009. The effectiveness of HP's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, HP's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page 78 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ MARK V. HURD

Mark V. Hurd
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
December 17, 2009

/s/ CATHERINE A. LESJAK

Catherine A. Lesjak
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
December 17, 2009

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Earnings

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	2009	2008	2007
	In millions, except per share amounts		
Net revenue:			
Products	\$ 74,051	\$ 91,697	\$ 84,229
Services	40,124	26,297	19,699
Financing income	377	370	358
Total net revenue	114,552	118,364	104,286
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of products	56,503	69,342	63,435
Cost of services	30,695	20,028	14,959
Financing interest	326	329	289
Research and development	2,819	3,543	3,611
Selling, general and administrative	11,613	13,326	12,430
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	1,571	967	783
In-process research and development charges	7	45	190
Restructuring charges	640	270	387
Acquisition-related charges	242	41	—
Pension curtailments and pension settlements, net	—	—	(517)
Total operating expenses	104,416	107,891	95,567
Earnings from operations	10,136	10,473	8,719
Interest and other, net	(721)	—	458
Earnings before taxes	9,415	10,473	9,177
Provision for taxes	1,755	2,144	1,913
Net earnings	\$ 7,660	\$ 8,329	\$ 7,264
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.35	\$ 2.76
Diluted	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.25	\$ 2.68
Weighted-average shares used to compute net earnings per share:			
Basic	2,388	2,483	2,630
Diluted	2,437	2,567	2,716

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

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	October 31	
	2009	2008
	In millions, except par value	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,279	\$ 10,153
Short-term investments	55	93
Accounts receivable	16,537	16,928
Financing receivables	2,675	2,314
Inventory	6,128	7,879
Other current assets	13,865	14,361
Total current assets	52,539	51,728
Property, plant and equipment	11,262	10,838
Long-term financing receivables and other assets	11,289	10,468
Goodwill	33,109	32,335
Purchased intangible assets	6,600	7,962
Total assets	\$114,799	\$113,331
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable and short-term borrowings	\$ 1,850	\$ 10,176
Accounts payable	14,809	14,917
Employee compensation and benefits	4,071	4,159
Taxes on earnings	910	869
Deferred revenue	6,182	6,287
Accrued restructuring	1,109	1,099
Other accrued liabilities	14,072	15,432
Total current liabilities	43,003	52,939
Long-term debt	13,980	7,676
Other liabilities	17,299	13,774
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value (300 shares authorized; none issued)	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value (9,600 shares authorized; 2,365 and 2,415 shares issued and outstanding, respectively)	24	24
Additional paid-in capital	13,804	14,012
Retained earnings	29,936	24,971
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,247)	(65)
Total stockholders' equity	40,517	38,942
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$114,799	\$113,331

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

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 7,660	\$ 8,329	\$ 7,264
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,773	3,356	2,705
Stock-based compensation expense	635	606	629
Provision for doubtful accounts — accounts and financing receivables	345	275	47
Provision for inventory	221	214	362
Restructuring charges	640	270	387
Pension curtailments and pension settlements, net	—	—	(517)
In-process research and development charges	7	45	190
Deferred taxes on earnings	379	773	(74)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(162)	(293)	(481)
Other, net	(54)	(61)	(138)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts and financing receivables	(549)	(264)	(2,808)
Inventory	1,532	89	(633)
Accounts payable	(153)	1,749	(346)
Taxes on earnings	733	235	1,031
Restructuring	(1,237)	(165)	(606)
Other assets and liabilities	(1,391)	(567)	2,603
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>13,379</u>	<u>14,591</u>	<u>9,615</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(3,695)	(2,990)	(3,040)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	495	425	568
Purchases of available-for-sale securities and other investments	(160)	(178)	(283)
Maturities and sales of available-for-sale securities and other investments	171	280	425
Payments made in connection with business acquisitions, net	(391)	(11,248)	(6,793)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,580)</u>	<u>(13,711)</u>	<u>(9,123)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
(Repayment) issuance of commercial paper and notes payable, net	(6,856)	5,015	1,863
Issuance of debt	6,800	3,121	4,106
Payment of debt	(2,710)	(1,843)	(3,419)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	1,837	1,810	3,103
Repurchase of common stock	(5,140)	(9,620)	(10,887)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	162	293	481
Dividends	(766)	(796)	(846)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,673)</u>	<u>(2,020)</u>	<u>(5,599)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,126	(1,140)	(5,107)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,153	11,293	16,400
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$13,279</u>	<u>\$ 10,153</u>	<u>\$ 11,293</u>

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

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Prepaid stock repurchase	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) income	Total
	Number of Shares	Par Value					
	In millions, except number of shares in thousands						
Balance October 31, 2006	2,732,034	\$27	\$17,966	\$(596)	\$20,729	\$ 18	\$ 38,144
Net earnings					7,264		7,264
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities						(12)	(12)
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges						(18)	(18)
Minimum pension liability						(3)	(3)
Cumulative translation adjustment						106	106
Comprehensive income							7,337
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee stock plans and other	116,661	1	3,134				3,135
Repurchases of common stock	(268,981)	(2)	(5,878)	596	(5,587)		(10,871)
Net excess tax benefits from employee stock plans			530				530
Dividends					(846)		(846)
Stock-based compensation expense			629				629
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle						468	468
Balance October 31, 2007	2,579,714	\$26	\$16,381	\$ —	\$21,560	\$ 559	\$ 38,526
Net earnings					8,329		8,329
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities						(16)	(16)
Net unrealized gain on cash flow hedges						866	866
Unrealized components of defined benefit pension plans						(538)	(538)
Cumulative translation adjustment						(936)	(936)
Comprehensive income							7,705
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee stock plans and other	65,235		2,034				2,034
Repurchases of common stock	(229,646)	(2)	(5,325)		(4,809)		(10,136)
Net excess tax benefits from employee stock plans			316				316
Dividends					(796)		(796)
Stock-based compensation expense			606				606
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle						687	687
Balance October 31, 2008	2,415,303	\$24	\$14,012	\$ —	\$24,971	\$ (65)	\$ 38,942
Net earnings					7,660		7,660
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities						16	16
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges						(971)	(971)
Unrealized components of defined benefit pension plans						(2,531)	(2,531)
Cumulative translation adjustment						304	304
Comprehensive income							4,478
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee stock plans and other	69,157	1	1,783				1,784
Repurchases of common stock	(119,651)	(1)	(2,789)		(1,922)		(4,712)
Net excess tax benefits from employee stock plans			163				163
Dividends					(766)		(766)
Stock-based compensation expense			635				635
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle						(7)	(7)
	<u>2,364,809</u>	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$13,804</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$29,936</u>	<u>\$(3,247)</u>	<u>\$ 40,517</u>

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

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Hewlett-Packard Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and its controlled majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively, "HP"). HP accounts for equity investments in companies over which HP has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not hold a controlling interest, under the equity method, and HP records its proportionate share of income or losses in interest and other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. HP has eliminated all significant intercompany accounts and transactions.

Business Combinations

HP has recorded all acquisitions using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, has included the results of operations of acquired businesses in HP's consolidated results from the date of each acquisition. HP allocates the purchase price of its acquisitions to the tangible assets, liabilities and intangible assets acquired, including in-process research and development ("IPR&D") charges, based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over those fair values is recorded as goodwill. The fair value assigned to assets acquired is based on valuations using management's estimates and assumptions.

HP will adopt new accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") for business combinations in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. Changes to the purchase method of accounting for business combinations are discussed further in *Accounting Pronouncements* in this Note.

Reclassifications and Segment Reorganization

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior-year amounts in order to conform to current year presentation.

HP has made certain organizational realignments in order to optimize its operating structure. Reclassifications of prior year financial information have been made to conform to the current year presentation. None of the changes impacts HP's previously reported consolidated net revenue, earnings from operations, net earnings or net earnings per share. See Note 19 for a further discussion of HP's segment reorganization, which is incorporated herein by reference.

HP has made certain reclassifications of its Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2008 and October 31, 2007 to provide improved visibility and comparability with the current year presentation. This change does not affect previously reported results of operations for any period presented. Certain pursuit-related costs previously reported as cost of services have been realigned retroactively to selling, general and administrative expenses due to organizational realignments.

HP has revised the presentation of its Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2008 and October 31, 2007 to reflect revisions to the current and deferred tax provisions in those years related to the presentation of tax benefits of stock option plans, as described in Note 14. The revisions result in an increase in the change in taxes on earnings and a decrease in the adjustment to deferred taxes on earnings within cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These revisions do not affect previously reported results of operations, financial position or net cash provided by operating activities for any period presented.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in HP’s Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Net revenue is derived primarily from the sale of products and services. The following revenue recognition policies define the manner in which HP accounts for sales transactions.

HP recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services are rendered, the sales price or fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Additionally, HP recognizes hardware revenue on sales to channel partners, including resellers, distributors or value-added solution providers at the time of sale and when the channel partners have economic substance apart from HP and HP has completed its obligations related to the sale.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2009-13, “Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements” (“ASU 2009-13”). The new standard changes the requirements for establishing separate units of accounting in a multiple element arrangement and requires the allocation of arrangement consideration to each deliverable to be based on the relative selling price. Concurrently to issuing ASU 2009-13, the FASB also issued ASU No. 2009-14, “Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements” (“ASU 2009-14”). ASU 2009-14 excludes software that is contained on a tangible product from the scope of software revenue guidance if the software is essential to the tangible product’s functionality.

HP early adopted these standards as of the beginning of fiscal 2009 for new and materially modified deals originating after November 1, 2008; therefore, the previously reported quarterly results have been restated to reflect the impact of adoption. As a result of the adoption, fiscal 2009 net revenues and net earnings were higher by \$255 million and \$55 million, respectively. The impact was due to the recognition of revenue previously deferred for certain deliverables bundled in multiple element arrangements where the arrangements also included services for which HP was unable to demonstrate fair value pursuant to the previous standards. The new standards allow for deliverables for which revenue was previously deferred to be separated and recognized as delivered, rather than over the longest service delivery period as a single unit with other elements in the arrangement. HP is not able to reasonably estimate the effect of adopting these standards on future financial periods as the impact will vary based on the nature and volume of new or materially modified deals in any given period.

For fiscal 2009 and future periods, pursuant to the guidance of ASU 2009-13, when a sales arrangement contains multiple elements, such as hardware and software products, licenses and/or services, HP allocates revenue to each element based on a selling price hierarchy. The selling price for a deliverable is based on its vendor specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) if available, third party evidence (“TPE”) if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price (“ESP”) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. In multiple element arrangements where more-than-incidental software deliverables are included, revenue is allocated to each separate unit of accounting for each of the non-software

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

deliverables and to the software deliverables as a group using the relative selling prices of each of the deliverables in the arrangement based on the aforementioned selling price hierarchy. If the arrangement contains more than one software deliverable, the arrangement consideration allocated to the software deliverables as a group is then allocated to each software deliverable using the guidance for recognizing software revenue, as amended.

HP limits the amount of revenue recognition for delivered elements to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

HP evaluates each deliverable in an arrangement to determine whether they represent separate units of accounting. A deliverable constitutes a separate unit of accounting when it has standalone value and there are no customer-negotiated refund or return rights for the delivered elements. If the arrangement includes a customer-negotiated refund or return right relative to the delivered item and the delivery and performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in HP's control, the delivered element constitutes a separate unit of accounting. In instances when the aforementioned criteria are not met, the deliverable is combined with the undelivered elements and the allocation of the arrangement consideration and revenue recognition is determined for the combined unit as a single unit. Allocation of the consideration is determined at arrangement inception on the basis of each unit's relative selling price.

HP establishes VSOE of selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately and, in rare instances, using the price established by management having the relevant authority. TPE of selling price is established by evaluating largely similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. The best estimate of selling price is established considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product lifecycle. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies and industry technology lifecycles.

For fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, pursuant to the previous guidance of revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables, for a sales arrangement with multiple elements, HP allocated revenue to each element based on its relative fair value, or for software, based on VSOE of fair value. In the absence of fair value for a delivered element, HP first allocated revenue to the fair value of the undelivered elements and the residual revenue to the delivered elements. Where the fair value for an undelivered element could not be determined, HP deferred revenue for the delivered elements until the undelivered elements were delivered or the fair value was determinable for the remaining undelivered elements. If the revenue for a delivered item was not recognized because it was not separable from the undelivered item, then HP also deferred the cost of the delivered item. HP limited the amount of revenue recognition for delivered elements to the amount that was not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges. For the purposes of income statement classification of products and services revenue, when HP could not determine fair value for all of the elements in an arrangement and the transaction was accounted for as a single unit of accounting, HP allocated revenue to products and services based on a rational and consistent methodology. This methodology utilized external and internal pricing inputs to derive HP's best estimate of fair value for the elements in the arrangement.

In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, revenue is recorded at gross when HP is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when HP is acting as an agent

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether HP is an agent or principal, most notably whether HP is the primary obligator to the customer, has established its own pricing, and has inventory and credit risks.

HP reports revenue net of any required taxes collected from customers and remitted to government authorities, with the collected taxes recorded as current liabilities until remitted to the relevant government authority.

Products

Hardware

Under HP's standard terms and conditions of sale, HP transfers title and risk of loss to the customer at the time product is delivered to the customer and revenue is recognized accordingly, unless customer acceptance is uncertain or significant obligations remain. HP reduces revenue for estimated customer returns, price protection, rebates and other programs offered under sales agreements established by HP with its distributors and resellers. HP records revenue from the sale of equipment under sales-type leases as product revenue at the inception of the lease. HP accrues the estimated cost of post-sale obligations, including basic product warranties, based on historical experience at the time HP recognizes revenue.

Software

In accordance with the specific guidance for recognizing software revenue, where applicable, HP recognizes revenue from perpetual software licenses at the inception of the license term assuming all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Term-based software license revenue is recognized on a subscription basis over the term of the license entitlement. HP uses the residual method to allocate revenue to software licenses at the inception of the license term when VSOE of fair value for all undelivered elements exists, such as post-contract support, and all other revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Revenue generated from maintenance and unspecified upgrades or updates on a when-and-if-available basis is recognized over the period such items are delivered.

Services

HP recognizes revenue from fixed-price support or maintenance contracts, including extended warranty contracts and software post-contract customer support agreements, ratably over the contract period and recognizes the costs associated with these contracts as incurred. For time and material contracts, HP recognizes revenue and costs as services are rendered. HP recognizes revenue from fixed-price consulting arrangements over the contract period on a proportional performance basis, as determined by the relationship of actual labor costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract labor costs, with estimates regularly revised during the life of the contract. HP recognizes revenue on certain design and build (design, development and/or construction of software and/or systems) projects using the percentage-of-completion method. HP uses the cost to cost method of measurement towards completion as determined by the percentage of cost incurred to date to the total estimated costs of the project. HP uses the completed contract method if reasonable and reliable cost estimates for a project cannot be made.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Outsourcing services revenue is generally recognized when the service is provided and the amount earned is not contingent upon any future event. If the service is provided evenly during the contract term but service billings are uneven, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract term. HP recognizes revenue from operating leases on a straight-line basis as service revenue over the rental period.

HP recognizes costs associated with outsourcing contracts as incurred, unless such costs relate to the transition phase of the outsourcing contract, in which case HP defers and subsequently amortizes these set-up costs over the contractual services period. Deferred contract costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining original term unless billing patterns indicate a more accelerated method is appropriate. Based on actual and projected contract financial performance indicators, the recoverability of deferred contract costs associated with a particular contract is analyzed on a periodic basis using the undiscounted estimated cash flows of the whole contract over its remaining contract term. If such undiscounted cash flows are insufficient to recover the long-lived assets and deferred contract costs, the deferred contract costs are written down based on a discounted cash flow model. If a cash flow deficiency remains after reducing the balance of the deferred contract costs to zero, any remaining long-lived assets related to that contract are evaluated for impairment.

HP recognizes losses on consulting and outsourcing arrangements in the period that the contractual loss becomes probable and estimable. HP records amounts invoiced to customers in excess of revenue recognized as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met. HP records revenue that is earned and recognized in excess of amounts invoiced on fixed-price contracts as trade receivables.

Financing Income

Sales-type and direct-financing leases produce financing income, which HP recognizes at consistent rates of return over the lease term.

Shipping and Handling

HP includes costs related to shipping and handling in cost of sales for all periods presented.

Advertising

HP expenses advertising costs as incurred or when the advertising is first run. Such costs totaled approximately \$0.7 billion in fiscal 2009, \$1.0 billion in fiscal 2008 and \$1.1 billion in fiscal 2007.

Taxes on Earnings

HP recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts using enacted tax rates in effect for the year the differences are expected to reverse. HP records a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

HP classifies investments as cash equivalents if the original maturity of an investment is three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of highly liquid investments in time deposits

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

held in major banks and commercial paper. As of October 31, 2009 and 2008, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short period of time to maturity. Interest income was approximately \$119 million in fiscal 2009, \$401 million in fiscal 2008 and \$598 million in fiscal 2007.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

HP establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts to ensure trade and financing receivables are not overstated due to uncollectability. HP maintains bad debt reserves based on a variety of factors, including the length of time receivables are past due, trends in overall weighted-average risk rating of the total portfolio, macroeconomic conditions, significant one-time events, historical experience and the use of third-party credit risk models that generate quantitative measures of default probabilities based on market factors and the financial condition of customers. HP records a specific reserve for individual accounts when HP becomes aware of specific customer circumstances such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position. If circumstances related to customers change, HP would further adjust estimates of the recoverability of receivables.

Inventory

HP values inventory at the lower of cost or market, with cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its net realizable value are made, if required, for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances.

Property, Plant and Equipment

HP states property, plant and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation. HP capitalizes additions and improvements and expenses maintenance and repairs as incurred. Depreciation is computed using straight-line or accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives are 5 to 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. HP depreciates leasehold improvements over the life of the lease or the asset, whichever is shorter. HP depreciates equipment held for lease over the initial term of the lease to the equipment's estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives of assets used solely to support a customer services contract generally do not exceed the term of the customer contract.

HP capitalizes certain internal and external costs incurred to acquire or create internal use software, principally related to software coding, designing system interfaces and installation and testing of the software. HP amortizes capitalized internal use software costs using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the software, generally from three to five years.

Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

Goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment at least annually. HP reviews goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually at the beginning of its fourth fiscal quarter and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. For goodwill, HP performs a two-step impairment test. In the first step, HP compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. Our reporting units are consistent with the reportable segments identified in Note 19. HP determines the fair value of its reporting units based on a weighting of

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

income and market approaches. Under the income approach, HP calculates the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Under the market approach, HP estimates the fair value based on market multiples of revenue or earnings for comparable companies. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets assigned to that unit, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then HP must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, HP records an impairment loss equal to the difference.

The fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is estimated and compared to the carrying value. HP estimates the fair value of these intangible assets using an income approach. HP recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

HP amortizes purchased intangible assets with finite lives using the straight-line method over the estimated economic lives of the assets, ranging from one to ten years.

Long-Lived Asset Impairment

HP evaluates property, plant and equipment and purchased intangible assets with finite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. HP assesses the recoverability of the assets based on the undiscounted future cash flow the assets are expected to generate and recognizes an impairment loss when estimated undiscounted future cash flow expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset, if any, are less than the carrying value of the asset. When HP identifies an impairment, HP reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, to comparable market values.

Software Development Costs

Costs incurred to acquire or develop software for resale may be capitalized subsequent to the software product establishing technological feasibility. Capitalized software development costs are amortized using the greater of the straight-line amortization method or the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product. The estimated useful lives for capitalized software for resale are generally three years or less. Software development costs incurred subsequent to a product establishing technological feasibility are usually not significant. In those instances, such costs are expensed as incurred.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

HP measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Financial instruments are primarily comprised of time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, corporate and other debt securities, equity securities and other investments in common stock and common stock equivalents and derivatives. See Note 9 for a further discussion on fair value of financial instruments.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments

HP uses derivative financial instruments, primarily forwards, swaps, and options, to hedge certain foreign currency and interest rate exposures. HP also may use other derivative instruments not designated as hedges such as forwards used to hedge foreign currency balance sheet exposures. HP does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. See Note 10 for a full description of HP's derivative financial instrument activities and related accounting policies, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Investments

HP's investments consist principally of time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, corporate debt, other debt securities, and equity securities of publicly-traded and privately-held companies.

HP classifies its investments in debt securities and its equity investments in public companies as available-for-sale securities and carries them at fair value. HP determines fair values for investments in public companies using quoted market prices and records a charge to Interest and other, net when the change in fair values is determined to be an other-than-temporary change. HP carries equity investments in privately-held companies at cost or at fair value when HP recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment charge.

HP monitors its investment portfolio for impairment on a periodic basis. In the event that the carrying value of an investment in debt securities exceeds its fair value and the decline in value is determined to be an other-than-temporary decline and 1) HP does not intend to sell the debt security, and 2) when it is not more likely than not that HP will be required to sell the debt security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, HP records an impairment charge to Interest and other, net in the amount of the credit loss and the balance, if any, to other comprehensive income.

HP determined the declines in value of certain investments to be other-than-temporary declines. Accordingly, HP recorded impairments of approximately \$24 million in fiscal 2009, \$27 million in fiscal 2008 and \$28 million in fiscal 2007. HP includes these impairments in Interest and other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Depending on market and other conditions, HP may record additional impairments on its investment portfolio in the future.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject HP to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable from trade customers and from contract manufacturers, financing receivables and derivatives.

HP maintains cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term investments, derivatives and certain other financial instruments with various financial institutions. These financial institutions are located in many different geographical regions and HP's policy is designed to limit exposure with any one institution. As part of its cash and risk management processes, HP performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of the financial institutions. HP has not sustained material credit losses from instruments held at financial institutions. HP utilizes forward contracts and other derivative contracts to protect against the effects of foreign currency fluctuations. Such contracts involve the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, which could result in a material loss.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

HP sells a significant portion of its products through third-party distributors and resellers and, as a result, maintains individually significant receivable balances with these parties. If the financial condition or operations of these distributors and resellers deteriorate substantially, HP's operating results could be adversely affected. The ten largest distributor and reseller receivable balances collectively, which were concentrated primarily in North America and Europe, represented approximately 22% of gross accounts receivable at October 31, 2009 and 18% at October 31, 2008. No single customer accounts for more than 10% of accounts receivable. Credit risk with respect to other accounts receivable and financing receivables is generally diversified due to the large number of entities comprising HP's customer base and their dispersion across many different industries and geographical regions. HP performs ongoing credit evaluations of the financial condition of its third-party distributors, resellers and other customers and requires collateral, such as letters of credit and bank guarantees, in certain circumstances. To ensure a receivable balance is not overstated due to uncollectibility, an allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained as required under U.S. GAAP. The past due or delinquency status of a receivable is based on the contractual payment terms of the receivable. The need to write off a receivable balance depends on the age, size and a determination of collectability of the receivable. HP generally has experienced longer accounts receivable collection cycles in its emerging markets, in particular Asia Pacific and Latin America, compared to its United States and European markets. In the event that accounts receivable collection cycles in emerging markets significantly deteriorate or one or more of HP's larger resellers or enterprise customers fail, HP's operating results could be adversely affected.

Other Concentration

HP obtains a significant number of components from single source suppliers due to technology, availability, price, quality or other considerations. The loss of a single source supplier, the deterioration of its relationship with a single source supplier, or any unilateral modification to the contractual terms under which HP is supplied components by a single source supplier could adversely affect HP's revenue and gross margins.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards granted is determined based on the grant-date fair value. HP recognizes these compensation costs net of an estimated forfeiture rate, and recognizes compensation cost only for those shares expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting term of the share-based payment awards. HP estimated the forfeiture rate based on its historical experience for fiscal grant years where the majority of the vesting terms have been satisfied.

Foreign Currency Transactions

HP uses the U.S. dollar predominately as its functional currency. Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. dollars are remeasured into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities, and historical exchange rates for nonmonetary assets and liabilities. Net revenue, cost of sales and expenses are remeasured at average exchange rates in effect during each new reporting period, and net revenue, cost of sales and expenses related to the previously reported periods are remeasured at historical exchange rates. HP includes gains or losses from foreign currency remeasurement in net earnings. Certain foreign subsidiaries designate the local currency as their

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

functional currency, and HP records the translation of their assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the balance sheet dates as translation adjustments and includes them as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Retirement and Post-Retirement Plans

HP has various defined benefit, other contributory and noncontributory retirement and post-retirement plans. In addition, HP has assumed additional retirement and post-retirement plans in connection with its acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corporation (“EDS”) in August 2008. HP generally amortizes unrecognized actuarial gains and losses on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated service life of participants. The measurement date for all HP plans is October 31 for fiscal 2009 and September 30 for fiscal 2008 except that the measurement date for EDS plans is October 31 for fiscal 2008. See Note 16 for a full description of these plans and the accounting and funding policies, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Loss Contingencies

HP is involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. HP records a provision for a liability when it believes it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. HP reviews these provisions at least quarterly and adjusts these provisions to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and is subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond HP’s control.

HP evaluated all subsequent events that occurred after the balance sheet date and through the date and time its financial statements were issued on December 17, 2009.

Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to fair value measurements. The new standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued a new provision which delayed the effective date of the fair value measurements and disclosures for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2009-05, “Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value” in relation to the fair value measurement of liabilities. HP adopted the applicable portions of the provisions of the new standards in the first and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009, and will adopt the provision related to the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. Although HP will continue to evaluate the application of the provision for the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, HP does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. See Note 9 for additional information pertaining to fair value measurements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to business combinations. The new standard expands the definition of a business and a business combination; requires recognition of assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration at their fair value on the acquisition date with subsequent changes recognized in earnings; requires acquisition-related expenses and

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

restructuring costs to be recognized separately from the business combination and expensed as incurred; requires in-process research and development to be capitalized at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset; and requires that changes in accounting for deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties after the measurement period be recognized as a component of provision for taxes. The new standard also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. In April 2009, the FASB issued a new standard which clarified the accounting for pre-acquisition contingencies. HP will adopt these new business combination standards in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The impact of adoption will be largely dependent on the size and nature of the business combinations completed after the adoption of this statement.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to noncontrolling interests. The new standard establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. The new standard also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. HP will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. HP does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to convertible debt instruments. The new standard requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's non-convertible debt borrowing rate. HP will adopt this new accounting standard on a retrospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. HP does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that clarifies whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions should be included in computing earnings per share. Under the new standard, HP will be required to include restricted stock that contains non-forfeitable rights to dividends in its calculation of basic earnings per share ("EPS"), and will need to calculate basic EPS using the "two-class method." The two-class method of computing EPS is an earnings allocation formula that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating securities according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. HP will adopt this new accounting standard on a retrospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. HP does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its calculation of basic EPS.

In November 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to defensive intangible assets. Defensive intangible assets are acquired intangible assets that the acquirer does not intend to actively use but intends to hold to prevent its competitors from obtaining access to them. Under the new standard, defensive intangible assets must be initially recognized at fair value and amortized over the benefit period. HP will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The impact of adoption will be largely dependent on the size and nature of business combinations completed after the date of adoption.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In December 2008, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that requires additional disclosures about assets held in an employer's defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. HP will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. HP will present the required disclosures in the prescribed format on a prospective basis upon adoption. This new standard will only affect the notes to HP's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to transfers of financial assets. It amends previous guidance to remove the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and its exemption from consolidation in the transferor's financial statements. This new standard also establishes conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, modifies the financial-asset derecognition criteria, revises how interests retained by the transferor in a sale of financial assets are initially measured, removes the guaranteed mortgage securitization recharacterization provisions, and requires additional disclosures. HP will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. HP does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard related to the consolidation of variable interest entities. It eliminates the quantitative approach previously required for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and requires ongoing qualitative reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This new standard also requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in variable interest entities. HP will adopt this new accounting standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. HP is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, HP adopted the FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles which only affected the specific references to GAAP literature in the notes to HP's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13. The new standard changes the requirements for establishing separate units of accounting in a multiple element arrangement and requires the allocation of arrangement consideration to each deliverable to be based on the relative selling price. Concurrently to issuing ASU 2009-13, the FASB also issued ASU 2009-14. ASU 2009-14 excludes software that is contained on a tangible product from the scope of software revenue guidance if the software is essential to the tangible product's functionality.

A further discussion of the financial impact of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 appears under "Revenue Recognition" above.

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation

HP's stock-based compensation plans include incentive compensation plans and an employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP").

Stock-based Compensation Expense and the Related Income Tax Benefits

Total stock-based compensation expense before income taxes for fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$635 million, \$606 million and \$629 million, respectively. The resulting income tax benefit for fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$199 million, \$178 million and \$182 million, respectively.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Cash received from option exercises and purchases under the ESPP in fiscal 2009 was \$1.8 billion. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deduction from option exercises of the share-based payment awards in fiscal 2009 totaled \$252 million. Cash received from option exercises and purchases under the ESPP in fiscal 2008 was \$1.8 billion. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deduction from option exercises of the share-based payment awards in fiscal 2008 totaled \$412 million.

Incentive Compensation Plans

HP's incentive compensation plans include principal option plans adopted in 2004, 2000, 1995 and 1990 ("principal option plans"), as well as various stock option plans assumed through acquisitions under which stock-based awards are outstanding. Stock-based awards granted from the principal option plans include performance-based restricted units ("PRUs"), stock options and restricted stock awards. Employees meeting certain employment qualifications were eligible to receive stock-based awards in fiscal 2009. There were approximately 91,000 employees holding stock-based awards under one or more of the option plans as of October 31, 2009.

In fiscal 2008, HP implemented a program that provides for the issuance of PRUs representing hypothetical shares of HP common stock that may be issued under the Hewlett-Packard Company 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. PRU awards may be granted to eligible employees, including HP's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other executive officers. Each PRU award reflects a target number of shares that may be issued to the award recipient. The actual number of shares the recipient receives is determined at the end of a three-year performance period based on results achieved versus company performance goals. Those goals are based on HP's annual cash flow from operations as a percentage of revenue and average total shareholder return ("TSR") relative to the S&P 500 over the performance period. Depending on HP's results during the three-year performance period, the actual number of shares that a grant recipient receives at the end of the period may range from 0% to 200% of the targeted shares granted, based on the calculations described below.

Cash flow performance goals are established at the beginning of each year. At the end of each year, a portion of the target number of shares may be credited in the award recipient's name depending on the achievement of the cash flow performance goal for that year. The number of shares credited varies between 0% if performance is below the minimum level and 150% if performance is at or above the maximum level. For performance between the minimum level and the maximum level, a proportionate percentage between 30% and 150% is applied based on relative performance between the minimum and the maximum levels.

Following the expiration of the three-year performance period, the number of shares credited to the award recipient during the performance period is adjusted by a TSR modifier. The TSR modifier, which is determined at the beginning of each performance period, varies between 0%, if the minimum level is not met, resulting in no payout under the PRU award, and 133%, if performance is at or above the maximum level. For performance between the minimum level and the maximum level, a proportionate TSR modifier between 66% and 133% is applied based on relative performance between the minimum and the maximum levels. The number of shares, if any, received by the PRU award recipient equals the number of shares credited to the award recipient during the performance period multiplied by the TSR modifier.

Recipients of PRU awards generally must remain employed by HP on a continuous basis through the end of the applicable three-year performance period in order to receive any portion of the shares

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

subject to that award. Target shares subject to PRU awards do not have dividend equivalent rights and do not have the voting rights of common stock until earned and issued following the end of the applicable performance period.

Stock options granted under the principal option plans are generally non-qualified stock options, but the principal option plans permit some options granted to qualify as “incentive stock options” under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Stock options generally vest over four years from the date of grant. The exercise price of a stock option is equal to the fair market value of HP’s common stock on the option grant date (as determined by the reported sale prices of HP’s common stock when the market closes on that date). The contractual term of options granted since fiscal 2003 was generally eight years, while the contractual term of options granted prior to fiscal 2003 was generally ten years. Under the principal option plans, HP may choose, in certain cases, to establish a discounted exercise price at no less than 75% of fair market value on the grant date. HP has not granted any discounted options since fiscal 2003.

Under the principal option plans, HP granted certain employees cash-settled awards, restricted stock awards, or both. Restricted stock awards are non-vested stock awards that may include grants of restricted stock or grants of restricted stock units. Cash-settled awards and restricted stock awards are independent of option grants and are generally subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to the release of the restrictions. Such awards generally vest one to three years from the date of grant. During that period, ownership of the shares cannot be transferred. Restricted stock has the same cash dividend and voting rights as other common stock and is considered to be currently issued and outstanding. Restricted stock units have dividend equivalent rights equal to the cash dividend paid on restricted stock. Restricted stock units do not have the voting rights of common stock, and the shares underlying the restricted stock units are not considered issued and outstanding. HP expenses the fair market value of restricted stock awards, as determined on the date of grant, ratably over the period during which the restrictions lapse.

Performance-based Restricted Units

HP estimated the fair value of a target PRU share using the Monte Carlo simulation model, as the TSR modifier contains a market condition. The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine the weighted-average fair values of the PRU awards for fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Weighted-average fair value of grants per share	\$40.56 ⁽¹⁾	\$40.21 ⁽²⁾
Expected volatility ⁽³⁾	35%	26%
Risk-free interest rate	1.34%	3.13%
Dividend yield	0.88%	0.70%
Expected life in months	30	33

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the weighted-average fair value for the second year of the three-year performance period applicable to PRUs granted in fiscal 2008 and for the first year of the three-year performance period applicable to PRUs granted in fiscal 2009. The estimated fair value of a target share for the third year for PRUs granted in fiscal 2008 and for the second and third years for PRUs granted in

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

fiscal 2009 will be determined when the annual cash flow goals are approved, and the expense will be amortized over the remainder of the applicable three-year performance period.

- (2) Reflects the weighted-average fair value for the first year of the three-year performance period applicable to PRUs granted in fiscal 2008.
- (3) HP uses historic volatility for PRU awards as implied volatility cannot be used when simulating multivariate prices for companies in the S&P 500.

Outstanding PRUs as of October 31, 2009 and 2008 and changes during fiscal 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>Shares in thousands</u>	
Outstanding at beginning of year	10,965	—
Granted	13,966	8,783
Vested	—	—
Change in units due to performance and market conditions	1,193	2,492
Forfeited	<u>(1,401)</u>	<u>(310)</u>
Outstanding at end of year	<u>24,723</u>	<u>10,965</u>
PRUs assigned a fair value at end of year	<u>13,426</u>	<u>5,292</u>

At October 31, 2009, there was \$193 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to PRUs with an assigned fair value, which HP expects to recognize over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 1.5 years. At October 31, 2008, there was \$108 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to PRUs with an assigned fair value, which HP expected to recognize over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 2.0 years.

Stock Options

HP utilized the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value the stock options granted under its principal option plans. HP examined its historical pattern of option exercises in an effort to determine if there were any discernable activity patterns based on certain employee populations. From this analysis, HP identified three employee populations on which to apply the Black-Scholes model. The table below presents the weighted-average expected life in months of the combined three identified employee populations. The expected life computation is based on historical exercise patterns and post-vesting termination behavior within each of the three populations identified. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The weighted-average fair value of stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Stock Options ⁽¹⁾		
	2009	2008	2007
Weighted-average fair value of grants per share	\$13.04	\$15.26	\$13.01
Implied volatility	43%	34%	28%
Risk-free interest rate	2.07%	3.09%	4.68%
Dividend yield	0.92%	0.69%	0.75%
Expected life in months	61	60	59

⁽¹⁾ The fair value calculation was based on stock options granted during the period.

Option activity as of October 31 during each fiscal year was as follows:

	2009				2008			
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	In thousands		In years	In millions	In thousands		In years	In millions
Outstanding at beginning of year	307,728	\$34			367,339	\$33		
Granted and assumed through acquisitions	2,190	\$29			10,849	\$49		
Exercised	(55,784)	\$28			(54,949)	\$26		
Forfeited/cancelled/expired	(20,920)	\$57			(15,511)	\$45		
Outstanding at end of year	<u>233,214</u>	\$33	2.6	\$3,643	<u>307,728</u>	\$34	3.4	\$2,752
Vested and expected to vest at end of year	<u>231,134</u>	\$33	2.6	\$3,623	<u>304,198</u>	\$34	3.3	\$2,731
Exercisable at end of year	<u>207,757</u>	\$32	2.2	\$3,399	<u>252,049</u>	\$34	2.8	\$2,423

In fiscal 2008, approximately 8 million stock options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$50 per share were assumed through the acquisition of EDS.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value that option holders would have received had all option holders exercised their options on October 31, 2009 and 2008. The aggregate intrinsic value is the difference between HP's closing stock price on the last trading day of fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options. Total intrinsic value of options exercised in fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.8 billion, \$1.1 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively. Total fair value of options vested and expensed in fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$172 million, \$264 million and \$297 million, respectively, net of taxes.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Information about options outstanding at October 31, 2009 was as follows:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Options Outstanding</u>			<u>Options Exercisable</u>	
	<u>Shares Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share</u>	<u>Shares Exercisable</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share</u>
	<u>In thousands</u>	<u>In years</u>		<u>In thousands</u>	
\$0-\$9.99	415	6.9	\$ 6	172	\$ 5
\$10-\$19.99	24,129	1.8	\$16	24,117	\$16
\$20-\$29.99	77,523	2.7	\$23	76,685	\$23
\$30-\$39.99	53,094	3.3	\$33	42,853	\$33
\$40-\$49.99	56,997	2.8	\$45	43,307	\$45
\$50-\$59.99	15,953	0.9	\$57	15,520	\$57
\$60 and over	5,103	1.2	\$69	5,103	\$69
	<u>233,214</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>\$33</u>	<u>207,757</u>	<u>\$32</u>

At October 31, 2009, there was \$188 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to stock options, which HP expects to recognize over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 1.1 years. As of October 31, 2008, there was \$425 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to stock options, which HP expected to recognize over a weighted-average of 1.6 years.

Restricted Stock Awards

Non-vested restricted stock awards as of October 31, 2009 and 2008 and changes during fiscal 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>		<u>2008</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share</u>
	<u>In thousands</u>		<u>In thousands</u>	
Outstanding at beginning of year	12,930	\$44	5,698	\$29
Granted and assumed through acquisitions . . .	836	\$36	12,712	\$45
Vested	(5,631)	\$44	(4,010)	\$32
Forfeited	(1,271)	\$43	(1,470)	\$28
Outstanding at end of year	<u>6,864</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>12,930</u>	<u>\$44</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The details of restricted stock awards granted and assumed through acquisitions were as follows:

	2009		2008		2007	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
	In thousands	Per Share	In thousands	Per Share	In thousands	Per Share
Restricted stock	493	\$36	1,393	\$46	1,469	\$43
Restricted stock units	<u>343</u>	<u>\$35</u>	<u>11,319</u>	<u>\$45</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>\$45</u>
	<u>836</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>12,712</u>	<u>\$45</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>\$44</u>

In fiscal 2008, approximately 11 million restricted stock units with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$45 per share were assumed through the acquisition of EDS.

The details of non-vested restricted stock awards at fiscal year end were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
	Shares in thousands		
Non-vested at October 31:			
Restricted stock	1,771	2,835	4,763
Restricted stock units	<u>5,093</u>	<u>10,095</u>	<u>935</u>
	<u>6,864</u>	<u>12,930</u>	<u>5,698</u>

As of October 31, 2009, there was \$117 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock awards, which HP expects to recognize over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.6 years. As of October 31, 2008, there was \$263 million of unrecognized pre-tax stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock awards, which HP expected to recognize over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.2 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

HP sponsors the Hewlett-Packard Company 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, also known as the Share Ownership Plan (the "ESPP"), pursuant to which eligible employees may contribute up to 10% of base compensation, subject to certain income limits, to purchase shares of HP's common stock. For purchases made on or before April 30, 2009, employees purchased stock pursuant to the ESPP semi-annually at a price equal to 85% of the fair market value on the purchase date, and HP recognized expense based on a 15% discount of the fair market value for those purchases. Effective May 1, 2009, HP modified the ESPP to eliminate the 15% discount applicable to purchases made under the ESPP.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The ESPP activity as of October 31 during each fiscal year was as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions, except weighted-average purchase price per share		
Compensation expense, net of taxes	\$ 24	\$ 58	\$ 56
Shares purchased	6.16	9.68	8.74
Weighted-average purchase price per share	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 39
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In thousands		
Employees eligible to participate	260	164	161
Employees who participated	49	50	51

Shares Reserved

Shares available for future grant and shares reserved for future issuance under the ESPP and incentive compensation plans were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	Shares in thousands		
Shares available for future grant at October 31:			
HP plans	95,311 ⁽¹⁾	117,655	136,392
Assumed Compaq and EDS plans	82,449 ⁽²⁾	73,147	45,312
	<u>177,760</u>	<u>190,802</u>	<u>181,704</u>
Shares reserved for future issuance under all stock-related benefit plans at October 31	<u>410,977</u>	<u>498,574</u>	<u>549,045</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes 24,267,000 shares that expired in November 2009.

⁽²⁾ In November 2009, HP retired the assumed Compaq and EDS plans for purposes of granting new awards. The shares that had been reserved for future awards under those plans were returned to HP's pool of authorized shares and will not be available for issuance under any other HP plans.

HP had 21,494,000 shares of common stock reserved at October 31, 2007 for future issuances related to conversion of its zero-coupon subordinated notes, which were redeemed in March 2008.

Note 3: Net Earnings Per Share

HP calculates basic earnings per share using net earnings and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS includes any dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, PRUs, restricted stock units, restricted stock and convertible debt.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 3: Net Earnings Per Share (Continued)

The reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted EPS calculations was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>In millions, except per share amounts</u>		
Numerator:			
Net earnings	\$7,660	\$8,329	\$7,264
Adjustment for interest expense on zero-coupon subordinated convertible notes, net of taxes	—	3	7
Net earnings, adjusted	<u>\$7,660</u>	<u>\$8,332</u>	<u>\$7,271</u>
Denominator:			
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic EPS	2,388	2,483	2,630
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Dilution from employee stock plans	49	81	78
Zero-coupon subordinated convertible notes	—	3	8
Dilutive potential common shares	<u>49</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>86</u>
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted EPS	<u>2,437</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>2,716</u>
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	<u>\$ 3.21</u>	<u>\$ 3.35</u>	<u>\$ 2.76</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 3.14</u>	<u>\$ 3.25</u>	<u>\$ 2.68</u>

HP excludes options with exercise prices that are greater than the average market price from the calculation of diluted EPS because their effect would be anti-dilutive. In fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, HP excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS options to purchase 85 million shares, 54 million shares and 60 million shares, respectively. HP also excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS options to purchase an additional 2 million shares, 28 million shares and 33 million shares in fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, whose combined exercise price, unamortized fair value and excess tax benefits were greater in each of those periods than the average market price for HP's common stock because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

As disclosed in Note 2, during fiscal 2009 and 2008, HP granted PRU awards representing at target approximately 14 million shares and 9 million shares, respectively. HP includes the shares underlying PRU awards in the calculation of diluted EPS when they become contingently issuable and excludes such shares when they are not contingently issuable. Accordingly, for fiscal 2009, HP has included 6 million shares underlying the PRU awards granted in fiscal 2009 and 2008 when calculating diluted EPS as those shares became contingently issuable upon the satisfaction of the cash flow from operations condition with respect to the first year of the three-year performance period applicable to the fiscal 2009 awards and the first and second years of the three-year performance period applicable to the fiscal 2008 awards. HP has excluded all other shares underlying the fiscal 2009 and 2008 PRU awards when calculating diluted EPS as those shares are not contingently issuable. For fiscal 2008, HP has included 2 million shares underlying the PRU awards granted in fiscal 2008 when calculating diluted EPS as those shares became contingently issuable upon the satisfaction of the cash flow from operations condition with respect to the first year of the three-year performance period applicable to

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 3: Net Earnings Per Share (Continued)

the fiscal 2008 awards. HP has excluded all other shares underlying the fiscal 2008 PRU awards when calculating diluted EPS as those shares were not contingently issuable.

In October and November 1997, HP issued U.S. dollar zero-coupon subordinated convertible notes due 2017 (the "LYONs"), the outstanding principal amount of which was redeemed in March 2008. The LYONs were convertible at the option of the holders at any time prior to maturity, unless previously redeemed or otherwise purchased. For purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share above, the interest expense (net of tax) associated with the LYONs was added back to net earnings, and the shares issuable upon conversion of the LYONs were included in the weighted-average shares used to compute diluted earnings per share for periods that the LYONs were outstanding.

Note 4: Balance Sheet Details

Balance sheet details were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

Accounts and Financing Receivables

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Accounts receivable	\$17,166	\$17,481
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(629)	(553)
	\$16,537	\$16,928
Financing receivables	\$ 2,723	\$ 2,355
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(48)	(41)
	\$ 2,675	\$ 2,314

HP has revolving trade receivables-based facilities permitting it to sell certain trade receivables to third parties on a non-recourse basis. The aggregate maximum capacity under these programs was \$568 million as of October 31, 2009. HP sold \$1,667 million of trade receivables during fiscal 2009. As of October 31, 2009, HP had \$269 million available under these programs.

Inventory

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Finished goods	\$4,092	\$5,219
Purchased parts and fabricated assemblies	2,036	2,660
	\$6,128	\$7,879

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 4: Balance Sheet Details (Continued)

Other Current Assets

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Deferred tax assets — short-term	\$ 4,979	\$ 3,920
Value added taxes receivable from the government	2,650	3,115
Supplier and other receivables	3,439	3,082
Prepaid and other current assets	2,797	4,244
	\$13,865	\$14,361

Property, Plant and Equipment

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Land	\$ 513	\$ 526
Buildings and leasehold improvements	7,472	7,238
Machinery and equipment	12,959	11,121
	20,944	18,885
Accumulated depreciation	(9,682)	(8,047)
	\$11,262	\$10,838

Depreciation expense was approximately \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2009, \$2.4 billion in fiscal 2008 and \$1.9 billion in fiscal 2007.

Long-Term Financing Receivables and Other Assets

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Financing receivables	\$ 3,303	\$ 2,722
Deferred tax assets — long-term	1,750	792
Other	6,236	6,954
	\$11,289	\$10,468

Other Accrued Liabilities

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Other accrued taxes	\$ 2,784	\$ 3,258
Warranty	1,777	1,973
Sales and marketing programs	2,724	2,958
Other	6,787	7,243
	\$14,072	\$15,432

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 4: Balance Sheet Details (Continued)

Other Liabilities

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>In millions</u>	
Pension, post-retirement, and post-employment liabilities	\$ 6,427	\$ 3,712
Deferred tax liability — long-term	4,230	3,162
Long-term deferred revenue	3,249	3,152
Other long-term liabilities	3,393	3,748
	<u>\$17,299</u>	<u>\$13,774</u>

Long-term deferred revenue represents service and product deferred revenue to be recognized after one year from the balance sheet date. Deferred revenue represents amounts received or billed in advance for fixed-price support or maintenance contracts, software customer support contracts, outsourcing services start-up or transition work, consulting and integration projects, product sales and leasing income. The fixed-price support or maintenance contracts include stand-alone product support packages, routine maintenance service contracts, upgrades or extensions to standard product warranty, as well as high availability services for complex, global, networked, multi-vendor environments. HP defers these service amounts at the time HP bills the customer, and HP then recognizes the amounts ratably over the contract life or as HP renders the services. HP also defers and subsequently amortizes certain set-up costs related to activities that enable the performance of the customer contract. Deferred contract costs, including set-up and other unbilled costs, are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining original contract term unless billing patterns indicate a more accelerated method is appropriate.

Note 5: Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental cash flow information to the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009, October 31, 2008 and October 31, 2007 was as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>In millions</u>		
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$643	\$1,136	\$956
Cash paid for interest	\$572	\$ 426	\$489
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock and stock awards assumed in business acquisitions .	\$ —	\$ 316	\$ 41
Purchase of assets under financing arrangements	\$283	\$ —	\$ 57
Purchase of assets under capital leases	\$131	\$ 30	\$ —

Note 6: Acquisitions

Acquisitions in fiscal 2009

In fiscal 2009, HP completed two acquisitions. Total consideration for the acquisitions was \$390 million, which includes direct transaction costs and the assumption of certain liabilities in connection with the transactions. HP recorded \$315 million of goodwill, \$105 million of purchased intangibles and \$7 million of in-process research and development charges (“IPR&D”) related to these transactions. Projects that qualify for treatment as IPR&D have not yet reached technical feasibility

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6: Acquisitions (Continued)

and have no alternative use. HP does not expect goodwill recorded with these acquisitions to be deductible for tax purposes. HP has not presented pro forma results of operations because the acquisitions are not material to HP's consolidated financial statements.

The largest of the two acquisitions is the acquisition of Lefthand Networks, Inc., a leading provider of storage virtualization and solutions, which has been integrated into HP's Enterprise Storage and Servers segment. The total purchase price paid was \$347 million in cash including direct transaction costs and the assumption of certain liabilities in connection with the transaction. HP recorded \$273 million to goodwill, \$95 million to purchased intangibles and \$6 million to IPR&D charges related to this acquisition. HP is amortizing the purchased intangibles on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average estimated life of 6.3 years.

Pending Acquisition

In November 2009, HP entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 3Com Corporation ("3Com"), a global enterprise provider of networking switching, routing and security solutions, at a price of \$7.90 per share in cash or an enterprise value of approximately \$2.7 billion. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, including the receipt of domestic and foreign regulatory approvals and the approval of 3Com's stockholders. The transaction is expected to close in HP's second fiscal quarter of 2010.

Acquisitions in fiscal 2008

Acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corporation

On August 26, 2008, HP completed its acquisition of EDS, a leading global technology services company, delivering a broad portfolio of information technology, applications and business process outsourcing services to clients in the manufacturing, financial services, healthcare, communications, energy, transportation, and consumer and retail industries and to governments around the world.

The purchase price for EDS was \$13.0 billion, comprised of \$12.7 billion cash paid for outstanding common stock, \$328 million for the fair value of stock options and restricted stock units assumed, and \$36 million for direct transaction costs. Of the total purchase price, \$10.4 billion has been allocated to goodwill, \$4.6 billion has been allocated to amortizable intangible assets acquired and \$2.0 billion has been allocated to net tangible liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition. HP also expensed \$30 million for IPR&D charges.

Pro forma results for EDS acquisition

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma results for the year ended October 31, 2008. The unaudited pro forma financial information for the year ended October 31, 2008 combines the results of operations of HP and EDS as though the companies had been combined as of the beginning of fiscal 2008. The pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition and related borrowings had taken place at the beginning of fiscal 2008. The unaudited pro forma results presented include amortization charges for acquired intangible assets, eliminations of intercompany transactions, restructuring charges, IPR&D charges, adjustments for incremental stock-based compensation expense related to the unearned portion of EDS stock options and restricted stock units assumed, adjustments

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6: Acquisitions (Continued)

for depreciation expense for property, plant and equipment, adjustments to interest expense and related tax effects.

<u>In millions, except per share data</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net revenue	\$136,022
Net earnings	\$ 7,828
Basic net earnings per share	\$ 3.15
Diluted net earnings per share	\$ 3.05

Other acquisitions in fiscal 2008

HP also completed eight other acquisitions and a minority interest purchase during fiscal 2008. Total consideration for the acquisitions and the minority interest purchase was \$1.6 billion, which includes direct transaction costs, the fair value of stock options assumed and certain liabilities recorded in connection with these transactions. HP recorded \$1.0 billion of goodwill, \$600 million of purchased intangibles and \$15 million of IPR&D related to these transactions.

The largest of these transactions was the acquisition of Exstream Software, LLC, which has been integrated into HP's Imaging and Printing Group. The total purchase price paid was \$720 million, which included direct transaction costs as well as certain debt that was repaid at the acquisition date. In connection with this acquisition, HP recorded \$434 million of goodwill, \$235 million of purchased intangibles and expensed \$11 million for IPR&D. HP is amortizing the purchased intangibles on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average estimated life of 6.8 years.

Note 7: Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill allocated to HP's business segments as of October 31, 2009 and 2008 and changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 are as follows:

	<u>Services</u>	<u>Enterprise Storage and Servers</u>	<u>HP Software</u>	<u>Personal Systems Group</u>	<u>Imaging and Printing Group</u>	<u>HP Financial Services</u>	<u>Corporate Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>In millions</u>							
Balance at October 31, 2008	\$16,284	\$4,745	\$6,162	\$2,493	\$2,463	\$144	\$44	\$32,335
Goodwill acquired during the period	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	315
Goodwill adjustments	545	(55)	(22)	(6)	(3)	—	—	459
Balance at October 31, 2009	<u>\$16,829</u>	<u>\$5,005</u>	<u>\$6,140</u>	<u>\$2,487</u>	<u>\$2,460</u>	<u>\$144</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>\$33,109</u>

During fiscal 2009, HP recorded adjustments of approximately \$306 million to the estimated fair values of EDS's intangible assets and net liabilities acquired resulting in an increase to EDS's goodwill, which is allocated to the Services segment. These changes in the estimated fair values relate primarily to restructuring liabilities, fixed assets, net deferred tax liabilities and intangible assets. In addition, goodwill increased approximately \$255 million as a result of currency translation related to certain of

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7: Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets (Continued)

EDS's foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. These increases in goodwill were partially offset by tax adjustments for various previous acquisitions.

Based on the results of its annual impairment tests, HP determined that no impairment of goodwill existed as of August 1, 2009 or August 1, 2008. However, future goodwill impairment tests could result in a charge to earnings. HP will continue to evaluate goodwill on an annual basis as of the beginning of its fourth fiscal quarter and whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that there may be a potential impairment.

Purchased Intangible Assets

HP's purchased intangible assets associated with completed acquisitions for each of the following fiscal years ended October 31 are composed of:

	2009			2008		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
	In millions					
Customer contracts, customer lists and distribution agreements	\$ 6,763	\$(3,034)	\$3,729	\$ 6,530	\$(2,176)	\$4,354
Developed and core technology and patents	4,171	(2,747)	1,424	4,189	(2,147)	2,042
Product trademarks	247	(222)	25	253	(109)	144
Total amortizable purchased intangible assets	11,181	(6,003)	5,178	10,972	(4,432)	6,540
Compaq trade name	1,422	—	1,422	1,422	—	1,422
Total purchased intangible assets	<u>\$12,603</u>	<u>\$(6,003)</u>	<u>\$6,600</u>	<u>\$12,394</u>	<u>\$(4,432)</u>	<u>\$7,962</u>

For fiscal 2009, HP recorded an increase of \$83 million to purchased intangibles as a result of currency translation related to certain of EDS's foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. HP also recorded an increase of \$21 million to the estimated fair value of EDS's intangible assets acquired.

Based on the results of its annual impairment tests, HP determined that no impairment of the Compaq trade name existed as of August 1, 2009 or August 1, 2008. However, future impairment tests could result in a charge to earnings. HP will continue to evaluate the Compaq trade name on an annual basis as of the beginning of its fourth fiscal quarter and whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that there may be a potential impairment.

The finite-lived purchased intangible assets consist of customer contracts, customer lists and distribution agreements, which have weighted-average useful lives of 8 years, and developed and core technology, patents and product trademarks, which have weighted-average useful lives of 5 years.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7: Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets (Continued)

Estimated future amortization expense related to finite lived purchased intangible assets at October 31, 2009 is as follows:

<u>Fiscal year:</u>	<u>In millions</u>
2010	\$1,308
2011	1,053
2012	855
2013	717
2014	464
Thereafter	781
Total	<u>\$5,178</u>

Note 8: Restructuring Charges

Fiscal 2009 Restructuring Plan

In May 2009, HP's management approved and initiated a restructuring plan to structurally change and improve the effectiveness of the Imaging and Printing Group ("IPG"), the Personal Systems Group ("PSG"), and Enterprise Storage and Servers ("ESS"). In fiscal 2009, HP recorded a net charge of \$297 million in severance-related costs associated with the planned elimination of approximately 5,000 positions. As of October 31, 2009, approximately 2,100 positions have been eliminated. HP expects the majority of the restructuring costs to be paid out by the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010. In future quarters, HP expects to record an additional charge of approximately \$6 million related to severance costs associated with this plan.

Fiscal 2008 HP/EDS Restructuring Plan

In connection with the acquisition of EDS on August 26, 2008, HP's management approved and initiated a restructuring plan to streamline the combined company's services business and to better align the structure and efficiency of that business with HP's operating model. The restructuring plan is expected to be implemented over four years from the acquisition date and includes changes to the combined company's workforce as well as changes to corporate overhead functions such as real estate and IT.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, HP recorded a liability of approximately \$1.8 billion related to this restructuring plan. Approximately \$1.5 billion of the liability was associated with pre-acquisition EDS and was recorded to goodwill, and the remaining approximately \$0.3 billion was associated with HP and was recorded as a restructuring charge. The liability consisted mainly of severance costs to eliminate approximately 25,000 positions, costs to vacate duplicative facilities and costs associated with early termination of certain contractual obligations. HP recorded net charges for severance and facilities costs of \$346 million, for the twelve months ended October 31, 2009, along with year-to-date adjustments to goodwill of \$276 million. As of October 31, 2009, over 19,000 positions have been eliminated.

HP expects the majority of the restructuring costs to be paid out by the second quarter of fiscal 2010. In future quarters, HP expects to record an additional charge of approximately \$465 million related to the cost to vacate duplicative facilities and severance costs.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 8: Restructuring Charges (Continued)

All restructuring costs associated with pre-acquisition EDS are reflected in the purchase price of EDS. These costs are subject to change based on the actual costs incurred. Changes to these estimates could decrease the amount of the purchase price allocated to goodwill.

Prior Fiscal Year Plans

Restructuring plans initiated prior to 2008 are substantially complete and HP expects to record only minor revisions to these plans as necessary.

Summary of Restructuring Plans

The adjustments to the accrued restructuring expenses related to all of HP's restructuring plans described above for the twelve months ended October 31, 2009 were as follows:

	Balance, October 31, 2008	Fiscal year 2009 charges (reversals)	Goodwill adjustments	Cash payments	Non-cash settlements and other adjustments	As of October 31, 2009		
						Balance, October 31, 2009	Total costs and adjustments to date	Total expected costs and adjustments
<i>Fiscal 2009 Plan</i>	\$ —	\$297	\$ —	\$ (59)	\$ 10	\$ 248	\$ 297	\$ 303
<i>Fiscal 2008 HP/EDS Plan:</i>								
Severance	\$1,444	\$279	\$ 96	\$(1,106)	\$ 34	\$ 747	\$1,910	\$1,940
Infrastructure	248	67	180	(47)	(29)	419	500	935
Total severance and other restructuring activities	\$1,692	\$346	\$276	\$(1,153)	\$ 5	\$1,166	\$2,410	\$2,875
<i>Prior fiscal year plans</i>	77	(3)	(2)	(25)	4	51	6,343	6,343
Total restructuring plans	<u>\$1,769</u>	<u>\$640</u>	<u>\$274</u>	<u>\$(1,237)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$1,465</u>	<u>\$9,050</u>	<u>\$9,521</u>

At October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, HP included the long-term portion of the restructuring liability of \$356 million and \$670 million, respectively, in Other liabilities, and the short-term portion in Accrued restructuring in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Workforce Rebalancing

As part of HP's ongoing business operations, HP incurred workforce rebalancing charges for severance and related costs within certain business segments during fiscal 2009. Workforce rebalancing activities are considered part of normal operations as HP continues to optimize its cost structure. Workforce rebalancing costs are included in HP's business segment results, and HP expects to incur additional workforce rebalancing costs in the future.

Note 9: Fair Value

HP adopted certain provisions of the new accounting standard related to fair value in the first and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009. The adoption did not have a material impact on HP's financial statements and did not result in any changes to the opening balance of retained earnings as of November 1, 2008. HP will adopt the remaining provisions related to the fair value of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 for the following major categories of nonfinancial assets and liabilities from the Consolidated Balance Sheet: Property, plant and equipment, Goodwill, Purchased intangible assets, and the asset retirement obligations within Other accrued liabilities and Other liabilities.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Fair Value (Continued)

The new standard codifies a new framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosures. The framework requires fair value to be determined based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

The valuation techniques required by the new provisions are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable or market inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect HP's assumptions about market participant assumptions based on best information available. Observable inputs are the preferred source of values. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1—Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3—Prices or valuations that require management inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies HP uses to measure its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Cash Equivalents and Investments: HP holds time deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, other debt securities primarily consisting of corporate and foreign government notes and bonds, and common stock and equivalents. In general, and where applicable, HP uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets to determine fair value. If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are not available to determine fair value, HP uses quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. If quoted prices for identical or similar assets are not available, HP uses internally developed valuation models, whose inputs include bid prices, and third party valuations utilizing underlying assets assumptions.

Derivative Instruments: As discussed in Note 10, HP mainly holds non-speculative forwards, swaps and options to hedge certain foreign currency and interest rate exposures. When active market quotes are not available, HP uses industry standard valuation models. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs including interest rate curves, credit risk, foreign exchange rates, and forward and spot prices for currencies. In certain cases, market-based observable inputs are not available and, in those cases, HP uses management judgment to develop assumptions which are used to determine fair value.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Fair Value (Continued)

The following table presents HP's assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2009 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measured Using			Total Balance
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
In millions				
Assets				
Time deposits	\$ —	\$ 8,925	\$—	\$ 8,925
Commercial paper	—	1,388	—	1,388
Money market funds	262	—	—	262
Other debt securities	15	372	36	423
Marketable equity securities	7	3	—	10
Derivatives	—	755	1	756
Total	<u>\$284</u>	<u>\$11,443</u>	<u>\$37</u>	<u>\$11,764</u>
Liabilities				
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 773	\$ 1	\$ 774
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>

The following tables present the changes in level 3 instruments in fiscal 2009 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The majority of the level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income (“OCI”).

	Fair Value Measured Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
	Other Debt Securities	Derivative Instruments	Total
In millions			
Beginning balance at November 1, 2008	\$ 64	\$(1)	\$ 63
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):			
Included in earnings ⁽¹⁾	(2)	2	—
Included in other comprehensive income	(25)	(2)	(27)
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	(1)	1	—
Ending balance at October 31, 2009	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>
The amount of total losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses relating to assets still held as of October 31, 2009	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Included in Interest and other, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

HP measures certain assets including cost and equity method investments at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are recognized at fair value when they are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. As of October 31, 2009, such assets with a total fair value of

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Fair Value (Continued)

\$39 million were measured using level 3 inputs. HP recorded an impairment charge of \$18 million relating to these investments.

HP reviews the carrying values of the investments when events and circumstances warrant and considers all available evidence in evaluating when declines in fair value are other-than-temporary declines. HP determines fair values for investments in public companies using quoted market prices and records a charge to Interest and other, net when the change in fair values is determined to be an other-than-temporary change. HP carries equity investments in privately-held companies at cost or at fair value when HP recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment charge.

HP monitors its investment portfolio for impairment on a periodic basis. In the event that the carrying value of an investment in debt securities exceeds its fair value and the decline in value is determined to be an other-than-temporary decline and 1) HP does not intend to sell the debt security, and 2) when it is not more likely than not that HP will be required to sell the debt security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, HP records an impairment charge to Interest and other, net in the amount of the credit loss and the balance, if any, to other comprehensive income.

Effective November 1, 2008, HP adopted the accounting standards related to financial instruments which allows an entity to elect to measure certain financial instruments at fair value on a contract-by-contract basis. Subsequent to the election, any unrealized gains and losses from the fair value measurement of the financial instruments will be recognized in earnings. As of October 31, 2009, HP did not elect such option for any eligible financial instruments.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments

Available-for-Sale Investments

Cash equivalents and investments at fair value for the following fiscal years ended October 31 were as follows:

	2009			2008				
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
	In millions							
Cash Equivalents								
Time deposits	\$ 8,870	\$—	\$ —	\$ 8,870	\$5,397	\$—	\$ —	\$5,397
Commercial paper	1,388	—	—	1,388	1,306	—	—	1,306
Money market funds	262	—	—	262	919	—	—	919
Total cash equivalents	<u>\$10,520</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$10,520</u>	<u>\$7,622</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$7,622</u>
Investments								
Debt securities:								
Time deposits	\$ 55	\$—	\$ —	\$ 55	\$ 103	\$—	\$ —	\$ 103
Other debt securities	419	49	(45)	423	104	1	(20)	85
Total debt securities	<u>\$ 474</u>	<u>\$49</u>	<u>\$(45)</u>	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$(20)</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>
Equity securities in public companies	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 5
Total cash equivalents and investments	<u>\$10,997</u>	<u>\$51</u>	<u>\$(45)</u>	<u>\$11,003</u>	<u>\$7,832</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$(20)</u>	<u>\$7,815</u>

Cash equivalents consist of investments with original maturities of ninety days or less. Available-for-sale securities consist of short-term investments which mature within twelve months or less and long-term investments with maturities longer than twelve months. Investments include time deposits consisting of certificate of deposits, corporate commercial paper and other debt securities consisting primarily of fixed-interest securities and institutional bonds. As discussed in Note 9, HP estimated the fair values of its investments based on quoted market prices or pricing models using current market rates. These estimated fair values may not be representative of actual values that will be realized in the future.

The gross unrealized loss as of October 31, 2009 was due primarily to declines in certain debt securities. The gross unrealized loss includes \$20 million that has been in a continuous loss position for more than twelve months. The gross unrealized loss as of October 31, 2008 had been in a continuous loss position for less than twelve months. HP does not intend to sell these debt securities and it is not likely that HP will be required to sell these debt securities prior to the recovery of the amortized cost.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

Contractual maturities of short-term and long-term investments in available-for-sale securities at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

	Available-for-Sale Securities	
	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	In millions	
Due in less than one year	\$ 55	\$ 55
Due in 1-5 years	26	26
Due in more than five years	393	397
	\$474	\$478

Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale and other securities were \$171 million in fiscal 2009. There were no realized gains or losses on available-for-sale and other securities in fiscal 2009. The specific identification method is used to account for gains and losses on available-for-sale securities.

A summary of the carrying values and balance sheet classification of all short-term and long-term investments in debt and equity securities at the following fiscal years ended October 31 was as follows:

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 55	\$ 93
Short-term investments	55	93
Available-for-sale debt securities	423	95
Available-for-sale equity securities	5	5
Equity securities in privately-held companies	129	145
Marketable trading securities and other investments	13	280
Included in long-term financing receivables and other assets	570	525
Total investments	\$625	\$618

Equity securities in privately-held companies include cost basis and equity method investments. Marketable trading securities and other investments consist primarily of marketable trading securities held to generate returns that HP expects to offset changes in certain liabilities related to deferred compensation arrangements. HP includes gains or losses from changes in fair value of these securities, offset by losses or gains on the related liabilities, in Interest and other, net, in HP's Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The net losses associated with these securities were \$14 million for fiscal 2009. The net gains associated with these securities were \$5 million for fiscal 2008.

Derivative Financial Instruments

On February 1, 2009, HP adopted the accounting standards related to derivative instruments and hedging. The adoption requires additional disclosures about HP's objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments, the accounting for the derivative instruments and related hedged items and the

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

effect of derivative instruments and related hedged items on the financial statements. The adoption had no financial impact on the consolidated financial statements.

HP is a global company that is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate changes in the normal course of its business. As part of its risk management strategy, HP uses derivative instruments, primarily forward contracts, option contracts, interest rate swaps, and total return swaps, to hedge certain foreign currency, interest rate and, to a lesser extent, equity exposures. HP's objective is to offset gains and losses resulting from these exposures with losses and gains on the derivative contracts used to hedge them, thereby reducing volatility of earnings or protecting fair values of assets and liabilities. HP does not have any leveraged derivatives. HP does not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes. HP designates its derivatives as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation ("net investment hedges"). Additionally, for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, HP categorizes those economic hedges as other derivatives. HP recognizes all derivatives in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value and reports them in Other current assets, Long-term financing receivables and other assets, Other accrued liabilities, or Other liabilities. HP classifies cash flows from the derivative programs as operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

As a result of the use of derivative instruments, HP is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts will fail to meet their contractual obligations. To mitigate the counterparty credit risk, HP has a policy of only entering into contracts with carefully selected major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors, and HP maintains dollar and term limits that correspond to each institution's credit rating. HP's established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on principal transactions and short-term cash include reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Master agreements with counterparties include master netting arrangements as further mitigation of credit exposure to counterparties. These arrangements permit HP to net amounts due from HP to a counterparty with amounts due to HP from a counterparty, which reduces the maximum loss from credit risk in the event of counterparty default.

Certain of HP's derivative instruments contain credit-risk-related contingent features, such as a provision whereby the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions if HP's credit rating falls below investment grade. As of October 31, 2009, HP was not required to post any collateral, and HP did not have any derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a significant net liability position.

Fair Value Hedges

HP enters into fair value hedges to reduce the exposure of its debt portfolio to interest rate risk. HP issues long-term debt in U.S. dollars based on market conditions at the time of financing. HP uses interest rate swaps to modify the market risk exposures in connection with the debt to achieve primarily U.S. dollar LIBOR-based floating interest expense. The swap transactions generally involve principal and interest obligations for U.S. dollar-denominated amounts. Alternatively, HP may choose not to swap fixed for floating interest payments or may terminate a previously executed swap if it believes a larger proportion of fixed-rate debt would be beneficial. When investing in fixed-rate instruments, HP may enter into interest rate swaps that convert the fixed interest returns into variable interest returns and would classify these swaps as fair value hedges. For derivative instruments that are designated and

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

qualify as fair value hedges, HP recognizes the gain or loss on the derivative instrument, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, in Interest and other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings in the current period.

Cash Flow Hedges

HP uses a combination of forward contracts and options designated as cash flow hedges to protect against the foreign currency exchange rate risks inherent in its forecasted net revenue and, to a lesser extent, cost of sales, operating expense, and intercompany lease loan denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. HP's foreign currency cash flow hedges mature generally within six to twelve months. However, certain leasing revenue-related forward contracts and intercompany lease loan forward contracts extend for the duration of the lease term, which can be up to five years. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, HP initially records the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a separate component of stockholders' equity and subsequently reclassifies these amounts into earnings in the period during which the hedged transaction is recognized in earnings. HP reports the effective portion of cash flow hedges in the same financial statement line item as the changes in value of the hedged item. During fiscal 2009 and 2008, HP did not discontinue any cash flow hedge for which it was probable that a forecasted transaction would not occur.

Net Investment Hedges

HP uses forward contracts designated as net investment hedges to hedge net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is the local currency. These derivative instruments are designated as net investment hedges and, as such, HP records the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument together with changes in the hedged items in cumulative translation adjustment as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Other Derivatives

Other derivatives not designated as hedging instruments consist primarily of forward contracts HP uses to hedge foreign currency balance sheet exposures. HP also uses total return swaps and, to a lesser extent, interest rate swaps, based on the equity and fixed income indices, to hedge its executive deferred compensation plan liability. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, HP recognizes changes in the fair values in earnings in the period of change. HP recognizes the gain or loss on foreign currency forward contracts used to hedge balance sheet exposures in Interest and other, net in the same period as the remeasurement gain and loss of the related foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. HP recognizes the gain or loss on the total return swaps and interest rate swaps in Interest and other, net in the same period as the gain or loss from the change in market value of the executive deferred compensation plan liability.

Hedge Effectiveness

For interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges, HP measures effectiveness by offsetting the change in fair value of the hedged debt with the change in fair value of the derivative. For foreign currency options and forward contracts designated as cash flow or net investment hedges, HP measures effectiveness by comparing the cumulative change in the hedge contract with the cumulative change in

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

the hedged item, both of which are based on forward rates. HP recognizes any ineffective portion of the hedge, as well as amounts not included in the assessment of effectiveness, in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. As of October 31, 2009, the portion of hedging instruments' gain or loss excluded from the assessment of effectiveness was not material for fair value, cash flow or net investment hedges. Hedge ineffectiveness for fair value, cash flow and net investment hedges was not material in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

As discussed in Note 9, HP estimates the fair values of derivatives primarily based on pricing models using current market rates and records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The gross notional and fair value of derivative financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of October 31, 2009 were as follows:

	As of October 31, 2009				
	Gross Notional ⁽¹⁾	Other Current Assets	Long-term Financing Receivables and Other Assets	Other Accrued Liabilities	Other Liabilities
	In millions				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments					
Fair value hedges:					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 7,575	\$ —	\$346	\$ —	\$ 5
Cash flow hedges:					
Foreign exchange contracts	15,056	116	12	389	33
Net investment hedges:					
Foreign exchange contracts	1,350	13	12	47	39
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	<u>\$23,981</u>	<u>\$129</u>	<u>\$370</u>	<u>\$436</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts	\$16,104	\$206	\$ 20	\$163	\$ 51
Interest rate contracts ⁽²⁾	2,211	—	29	—	45
Total return contracts	268	2	—	2	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	<u>\$18,583</u>	<u>\$208</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$165</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>
Total derivatives	<u>\$42,564</u>	<u>\$337</u>	<u>\$419</u>	<u>\$601</u>	<u>\$173</u>

⁽¹⁾ Represents the face amounts of contracts that were outstanding as of October 31, 2009.

⁽²⁾ Represents offsetting swaps acquired through previous business combination that were not designated as hedging instruments.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings

The before-tax effect of a derivative instrument and related hedged item in a fair value hedging relationship for fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 was as follows:

Derivative Instrument	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative and Related Hedged Item			
	Location	2009	Hedged Item	Location
	In millions		In millions	
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other, net	\$232	Fixed-rate debt	Interest and other, net
				\$(236)

The before-tax effect of derivative instruments in cash flow and net investment hedging relationships for fiscal 2009 was as follows:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI Into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain Recognized in Income on Derivative ⁽¹⁾ (Ineffective portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
	2009	Location	2009
	In millions		In millions
Cash flow hedges:			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$(1,044)	Net revenue	\$475
Foreign exchange contracts	115	Cost of products	142
Foreign exchange contracts	(3)	Other operating expenses	(4)
Foreign exchange contracts	1	Interest and other, net	(4)
Foreign exchange contracts	29	Net revenue	9
Total cash flow hedges	<u>\$ (902)</u>		<u>\$618</u>
Net investment hedges:			
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ (169)</u>	Interest and other, net	<u>\$ —</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amount of gain recognized in income on derivative represents a \$7 million gain related to the amount excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness in fiscal 2009.

HP expects to reclassify net accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$167 million, net of taxes, to earnings in the next twelve months along with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions in association with cash flow hedges.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Financial Instruments (Continued)

The before-tax effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for fiscal 2009 was as follows:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	
	Location	2009
		In millions
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest and other, net	\$(989)
Total return contracts	Interest and other, net	(1)
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other, net	1
Total		<u>\$(989)</u>

Other Financial Instruments

For the balance of HP's financial instruments, accounts receivable, financing receivables, notes payable and short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The estimated fair value of HP's short- and long-term debt was approximately \$16.0 billion at October 31, 2009, compared to a carrying value of \$15.8 billion at that date. The estimated fair value of the debt is based primarily on quoted market prices, as well as borrowing rates currently available to HP for bank loans with similar terms and maturities.

Note 11: Financing Receivables and Operating Leases

Financing receivables represent sales-type and direct-financing leases resulting from the marketing of HP's and third-party products. These receivables typically have terms from two to five years and are usually collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Financing receivables also include billed receivables from operating leases. The components of net financing receivables, which are included in financing receivables and long-term financing receivables and other assets, were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 6,413	\$ 5,338
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(108)	(90)
Unguaranteed residual value	244	254
Unearned income	<u>(571)</u>	<u>(466)</u>
Financing receivables, net	5,978	5,036
Less current portion	<u>(2,675)</u>	<u>(2,314)</u>
Amounts due after one year, net	<u>\$ 3,303</u>	<u>\$ 2,722</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 11: Financing Receivables and Operating Leases (Continued)

As of October 31, 2009, scheduled maturities of HP's minimum lease payments receivable were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scheduled maturities of minimum lease payments receivable	\$2,956	\$1,816	\$1,007	\$427	\$207	\$6,413

Equipment leased to customers under operating leases was \$3.0 billion at October 31, 2009 and \$2.3 billion at October 31, 2008 and is included in machinery and equipment. Accumulated depreciation on equipment under lease was \$0.9 billion at October 31, 2009 and \$0.5 billion at October 31, 2008. As of October 31, 2009, minimum future rentals on non-cancelable operating leases related to leased equipment were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Minimum future rentals on non-cancelable operating leases	\$976	\$647	\$336	\$114	\$49	\$2,122

Note 12: Guarantees

Guarantees and Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of business, HP may provide certain clients with subsidiary performance guarantees and/or financial performance guarantees, which may be backed by standby letters of credit or surety bonds. In general, HP would be liable for the amounts of these guarantees in the event HP or HP's subsidiaries' nonperformance permits termination of the related contract by the client, the likelihood of which HP believes is remote. HP believes that the company is in compliance with the performance obligations under all material service contracts for which there is a performance guarantee.

As a result of the acquisition of EDS, HP acquired certain service contracts supported by client financing or securitization arrangements. Under specific circumstances involving nonperformance resulting in service contract termination or failure to comply with terms under the financing arrangement, HP would be required to acquire certain assets. HP considers the possibility of its failure to comply to be remote and the asset amounts involved to be immaterial.

In the ordinary course of business, HP enters into contractual arrangements under which HP may agree to indemnify the third party to such arrangement from any losses incurred relating to the services they perform on behalf of HP or for losses arising from certain events as defined within the particular contract, which may include, for example, litigation or claims relating to past performance. Such indemnification obligations may not be subject to maximum loss clauses. Historically, payments made related to these indemnifications have been immaterial.

Warranty

HP provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time it recognizes revenue. HP engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of its component suppliers; however, product warranty terms offered to customers, ongoing product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 12: Guarantees (Continued)

correcting a product failure, as well as specific product class failures outside of HP's baseline experience, affect the estimated warranty obligation. If actual product failure rates, repair rates or any other post sales support costs differ from these estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

The changes in HP's aggregate product warranty liabilities were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	<u>In millions</u>	
Product warranty liability at beginning of year	\$ 2,614	\$ 2,376
Accruals for warranties issued	2,701	3,351
Adjustments related to pre-existing warranties (including changes in estimates)	(223)	(107)
Settlements made (in cash or in kind)	<u>(2,683)</u>	<u>(3,006)</u>
Product warranty liability at end of year	<u>\$ 2,409</u>	<u>\$ 2,614</u>

Note 13: Borrowings

Notes Payable and Short-Term Borrowings

Notes payable and short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term debt, were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009		2008	
	Amount Outstanding	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding	Weighted-Average Interest Rate
	<u>In millions</u>			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$1,143	1.0%	\$ 2,674	4.3%
Commercial paper	294	1.2%	7,146	2.7%
Notes payable to banks, lines of credit and other . .	413	2.0%	<u>356</u>	5.3%
	<u>\$1,850</u>		<u>\$10,176</u>	

Notes payable to banks, lines of credit and other includes deposits associated with HP's banking-related activities of approximately \$326 million and \$262 million at October 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Borrowings (Continued)

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>In millions</u>	
U.S. Dollar Global Notes		
2002 Shelf Registration Statement:		
\$500 issued at discount to par of 99.505% in June 2002 at 6.5%, due July 2012	\$ 499	\$ 499
2006 Shelf Registration Statement:		
\$600 issued at par in February 2007 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 0.11%, due March 2012	600	600
\$900 issued at discount to par of 99.938% in February 2007 at 5.25%, due March 2012	900	900
\$500 issued at discount to par of 99.694% in February 2007 at 5.4%, due March 2017	499	499
\$1,000 issued at par in June 2007 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 0.01%, due June 2009	—	1,000
\$1,000 issued at par in June 2007 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 0.06%, due June 2010	1,000	1,000
\$750 issued at par in March 2008 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 0.40%, due September 2009	—	750
\$1,500 issued at discount to par of 99.921% in March 2008 at 4.5%, due March 2013	1,499	1,499
\$750 issued at discount to par of 99.932% in March 2008 at 5.5%, due March 2018	750	750
\$2,000 issued at discount to par of 99.561% in December 2008 at 6.125%, due March 2014	1,992	—
\$275 issued at par in February 2009 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 1.75%, due February 2011	275	—
\$1,000 issued at discount to par of 99.956% in February 2009 at 4.25%, due February 2012	1,000	—
\$1,500 issued at discount to par of 99.993% in February 2009 at 4.75%, due June 2014	1,500	—
2009 Shelf Registration Statement:		
\$750 issued at par in May 2009 at three-month USD LIBOR plus 1.05%, due May 2011	750	—
\$1,000 issued at discount to par of 99.967% in May 2009 at 2.25%, due May 2011	1,000	—
\$250 issued at discount to par of 99.984% in May 2009 at 2.95%, due August 2012	250	—
	<u>12,514</u>	<u>7,497</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Borrowings (Continued)

	2009	2008
	In millions	
EDS Senior Notes		
\$700 issued October 1999 at 7.125%, due October 2009	—	712
\$1,100 issued June 2003 at 6.0%, due August 2013	1,140	1,150
\$300 issued October 1999 at 7.45%, due October 2029	315	316
	1,455	2,178
Other, including capital lease obligations, at 3.75%-8.63%, due in calendar year		
2009-2029 and at 3.75%-8.63%, due in calendar year 2008-2029	785	597
Fair value adjustment related to hedged debt	369	78
Less: current portion	(1,143)	(2,674)
Total long-term debt	\$13,980	\$ 7,676

HP may redeem some or all of the Global Notes set forth in the above table at any time at the redemption prices described in the prospectus supplements relating thereto. The Global Notes are senior unsecured debt.

HP registered the sale of up to \$3.0 billion of debt or global securities, common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares and warrants under a shelf registration statement in March 2002 (the “2002 Shelf Registration Statement”). The 2002 Shelf Registration Statement expired on December 1, 2008, and, accordingly, HP is no longer able to issue any additional securities under this registration statement.

In May 2009, HP filed a shelf registration statement (the “2009 Shelf Registration Statement”) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to enable the company to offer for sale, from time to time, in one or more offerings, an unspecified amount of debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares and warrants. The 2009 Shelf Registration Statement replaced a similar registration statement filed in May 2006 that expired in May 2009.

In May 2008, HP’s Board of Directors approved an increase in the capacity of HP’s U.S. commercial paper program by \$10.0 billion to \$16.0 billion. HP’s subsidiaries are authorized to issue up to an additional \$1.0 billion of commercial paper, of which \$500 million of capacity is currently available to be used by Hewlett-Packard International Bank PLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HP, for its Euro Commercial Paper/Certificate of Deposit Programme.

In October 2008, HP registered for the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (“CPFF”) provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The facility enables HP to issue three-month unsecured commercial paper through a special purpose vehicle of the Federal Reserve at a rate established by the CPFF program, which is currently equal to a spread over the three-month overnight index swap rate. The maximum amount of commercial paper that HP may issue at any time through this program is \$10.4 billion less the total principal amount of all other outstanding commercial paper that HP has issued. The CPFF program is currently scheduled to expire on February 1, 2010. As of October 31, 2009, HP had not issued any commercial paper under the CPFF program.

HP has a \$2.9 billion five-year credit facility expiring in May 2012. In February and July 2008, HP entered into additional 364-day credit facilities of \$3.0 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively. The

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Borrowings (Continued)

February 2008 credit facility expired in February 2009, at which time HP entered into a new \$3.5 billion 364-day credit facility. HP terminated the July 2008 credit facility in June 2009, which reduced the total amount available under its credit facilities to \$6.4 billion. Commitment fees, interest rates and other terms of borrowing under the credit facilities vary based on HP's external credit ratings. The credit facilities are senior unsecured committed borrowing arrangements primarily to support the issuance of U.S. commercial paper. HP's ability to have a U.S. commercial paper outstanding balance that exceeds the \$6.4 billion supported these credit facilities is subject to a number of factors, including liquidity conditions and business performance.

HP also maintains uncommitted lines of credit from a number of financial institutions that are available through various foreign subsidiaries. The amount available for use as of October 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.6 billion.

Included in Other, including capital lease obligations, are borrowings that are collateralized by certain financing receivable assets. As of October 31, 2009, the carrying value of the assets approximated the carrying value of the borrowings of \$10 million.

At October 31, 2009, HP was able to issue an unspecified amount of additional debt securities, common stock, preferred stock, depository shares and warrants under the 2009 Shelf Registration Statement. As of that date, HP also had up to approximately \$17.8 billion of available borrowing resources, including \$16.2 billion under its commercial paper programs, \$6.4 billion of which is supported by its credit facilities, and approximately \$1.6 billion under other programs.

Aggregate future maturities of long-term debt at face value (excluding a fair value adjustment related to hedged debt of \$369 million, a premium on debt issuance of \$56 million, and a discount on debt issuance of \$28 million) were as follows at October 31, 2009:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	In millions						
Aggregate future maturities of debt outstanding including capital lease obligations	\$1,143	\$2,121	\$3,406	\$2,654	\$3,520	\$1,882	\$14,726

Interest expense on borrowings was approximately \$597 million in fiscal 2009, \$467 million in fiscal 2008, and \$531 million in fiscal 2007.

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings

The domestic and foreign components of earnings were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
U.S.	\$2,569	\$ 2,232	\$3,577
Non-U.S.	\$6,846	\$ 8,241	\$5,600
	<u>\$9,415</u>	<u>\$10,473</u>	<u>\$9,177</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

The provision for (benefit from) taxes on earnings was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007⁽¹⁾</u>
	In millions		
U.S. federal taxes:			
Current	\$ 47	\$ 405	\$ 639
Deferred	956	686	229
Non-U.S. taxes:			
Current	1,156	922	1,281
Deferred	(356)	(85)	(125)
State taxes:			
Current	173	44	67
Deferred	<u>(221)</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>(178)</u>
	<u>\$1,755</u>	<u>\$2,144</u>	<u>\$1,913</u>

⁽¹⁾ HP has revised the presentation for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2007 regarding the tax benefit of stock option plans for comparability purposes. The largest impacts of the revision was an increase in the current U.S. federal tax provision of \$428 million and a decrease in the deferred U.S. federal tax provision of \$428 million. This change does not affect previously reported results of operations or financial position for any periods presented, or previously reported totals for the provision for (benefit from) taxes on earnings.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

The significant components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009		2008	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
	In millions			
Loss carryforwards	\$ 9,191		\$ 1,753	\$ —
Credit carryforwards	1,444	—	1,549	—
Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries	—	7,555	—	5,683
Inventory valuation	111	6	169	6
Intercompany transactions — profit in inventory	534	16	553	—
Intercompany transactions — excluding inventory	1,328	—	324	—
Fixed assets	119	9	152	8
Warranty	794	38	793	—
Employee and retiree benefits	2,692	80	1,955	123
Accounts receivable allowance	300	4	299	3
Capitalized research and development	879	—	1,192	—
Purchased intangible assets	28	1,594	30	1,961
Restructuring	459	17	596	—
Equity investments	81	—	70	—
Deferred revenue	949	12	918	—
Other	1,599	82	768	83
Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities	20,508	9,413	11,121	7,867
Valuation allowance	(8,678)	—	(1,801)	—
Total deferred tax assets and liabilities	<u>\$11,830</u>	<u>\$9,413</u>	<u>\$ 9,320</u>	<u>\$7,867</u>

The breakdown between current and long-term deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008
	In millions	
Current deferred tax assets	\$ 4,979	\$ 3,920
Current deferred tax liabilities	(83)	(97)
Long-term deferred tax assets	1,751	792
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	(4,230)	(3,162)
Total deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 2,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,453</u>

As of October 31, 2009, HP had \$1.0 billion, \$3.5 billion and \$30.5 billion of federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards, respectively. Amounts included in each of these respective totals begin to expire in fiscal 2010. Of the \$30.5 billion of foreign net operating losses, \$24.1 billion relates to foreign losses arising in fiscal 2009 pursuant to internal restructuring transactions. HP has provided a valuation allowance of \$218 million for deferred tax assets related to federal and state net

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

operating losses and \$8.0 billion on deferred tax assets related to foreign net operating loss carryforwards that HP does not expect to realize.

As of October 31, 2009, HP had recorded deferred tax assets for various tax credit carryforwards of \$1.4 billion. This amount includes \$687 million of foreign tax credit carryforwards which begin to expire in fiscal 2015, and against which HP has recorded a valuation allowance of \$47 million. HP had alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards of \$9 million, which do not expire, and research and development credit carryforwards of \$395 million, which will begin to expire in fiscal 2019. HP also had tax credit carryforwards of \$350 million in various states and foreign countries, for which HP has provided a valuation allowance of \$179 million to reduce the related deferred tax asset. These credits begin to expire in fiscal 2010.

Gross deferred tax assets at October 31, 2009 and 2008 were reduced by valuation allowances of \$8.7 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively. The valuation allowance increased by \$6.9 billion in fiscal 2009. The valuation allowance increase consisted of \$7.0 billion associated with foreign net operating loss carryovers arising in fiscal 2009 pursuant to internal restructuring transactions, reduced by \$100 million of valuation allowance decreases associated with state and foreign net operating losses.

Gross deferred tax assets at October 31, 2008 and 2007 were reduced by valuation allowances of \$1.8 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively. The valuation allowance increased by \$258 million in fiscal 2008. The valuation allowance increases consisted of \$449 million recorded for deferred tax assets acquired in current year acquisitions, \$126 million recorded for deferred tax assets related to certain federal and state net operating loss carryovers and tax credits, and \$47 million related to deferred tax assets for foreign tax credit carryovers. These increases were partially offset by a \$203 million net reduction in the valuation allowances due to adjustments to deferred tax assets related to foreign net operating loss carryovers, and \$161 million in the valuation allowances for deferred tax assets related to foreign tax credits and net operating losses carryovers as a result of the adoption of the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes.

Net excess tax benefits resulting from the exercise of employee stock options and other employee stock programs, are recorded as an increase in stockholders' equity and were approximately \$163 million in fiscal 2009, \$316 million in fiscal 2008, and \$530 million in fiscal 2007.

The differences between the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate and HP's effective tax rate were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	0.9	1.3	0.5
Lower rates in other jurisdictions, net	(12.2)	(16.9)	(13.2)
Research and development credit	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Foreign net operating loss	(4.1)	—	—
Valuation allowance	(0.6)	—	(1.7)
Accrued taxes due to post-acquisition integration	0.6	2.0	—
Other, net	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.8
	<u>18.6%</u>	<u>20.5%</u>	<u>20.8%</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

In fiscal 2009, HP recorded \$547 million of net income tax benefits related to items unique to the year. The recorded amounts included \$383 million of income tax benefits attributable to net deferred tax assets for foreign net operating loss carryovers arising pursuant to internal restructuring transactions. Also included were a net tax benefit of \$154 million for the adjustment to estimated fiscal 2008 tax accruals upon filing the 2008 income tax returns, a \$60 million income tax benefit for valuation allowance reversals for state and foreign net operating losses, and other miscellaneous items that resulted in a net tax charge of \$50 million.

In fiscal 2008, HP recorded \$251 million of net income tax expense related to items unique to the year. The recorded amounts consisted of a tax charge of \$205 million associated with post-acquisition EDS integration, \$44 million for the adjustment to estimated fiscal 2007 tax accruals upon filing the 2007 U.S. federal income tax return, and net tax charges of \$2 million attributable to other items.

In October 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 was signed into law, which included a retroactive two year extension of the research and development tax credit from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009. The retroactive income tax benefit of \$45 million was recorded in HP's financial statements in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

In fiscal 2007, HP recorded \$80 million of net income tax benefit related to items unique to the year. The recorded amounts consisted of income tax benefits for valuation allowance reversals of \$154 million attributable to deferred tax assets for state tax credits and \$60 million attributable to deferred tax assets for foreign net operating losses, offset by a \$96 million net increase to various tax reserves, a net tax charge of \$18 million for the adjustment to estimated fiscal 2006 tax accruals upon filing the 2006 U.S. federal and state income tax returns, and a net tax charge of \$20 million for other items.

As a result of certain employment actions and capital investments HP has undertaken, income from manufacturing and services in certain countries is subject to reduced tax rates, and in some cases is wholly exempt from taxes, through 2022. The gross income tax benefits attributable to the tax status of these subsidiaries were estimated to be \$853 million (\$0.35 per share) in fiscal year 2009, \$900 million (\$0.35 per share) in fiscal year 2008, and \$1.2 billion (\$0.43 per share) in fiscal year 2007. The gross income tax benefits were offset partially by accruals of U.S. income taxes on undistributed earnings, among other factors.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$1.9 billion as of October 31, 2009, of which up to \$950 million would affect HP's effective tax rate if realized. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Balance at November 1, 2008	\$2,333
Increases:	
For current year's tax positions	115
For prior years' tax positions	626
Decreases:	
For prior years' tax positions	(762)
Statute of limitations expiration	(293)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(131)
Balance at October 31, 2009	<u>\$1,888</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

HP recognizes interest income from favorable settlements and income tax receivables and interest expense and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits within income tax expense. As of October 31, 2009, HP had accrued a net \$115 million payable for interest and penalties. During fiscal 2009, HP recognized net interest income on tax overpayments and deficiencies, net of tax, of \$40 million.

HP engages in continuous discussion and negotiation with taxing authorities regarding tax matters in the various jurisdictions. HP does not expect complete resolution of any IRS audit cycle within the next 12 months. However, it is reasonably possible that certain foreign and state tax issues may be concluded in the next 12 months, including issues involving transfer pricing and other matters. Accordingly, HP believes it is reasonably possible that its existing unrecognized tax benefits may be reduced by an amount up to \$120 million within the next twelve months.

HP is subject to income tax in the United States and over sixty foreign countries and is subject to routine corporate income tax audits in many of these jurisdictions. In addition, HP is subject to numerous ongoing audits by state and foreign tax authorities. HP has received from the IRS Notices of Deficiency for its fiscal 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005 tax years, and Revenue Agent's Reports ("RARs") for its fiscal 2001 and 2002 tax years. The IRS began an audit of HP's 2006 and 2007 income tax returns in 2009. With respect to major foreign and state tax jurisdictions, HP is no longer subject to tax authority examinations for years prior to 1999. HP believes that adequate reserves have been provided for all open tax years.

On July 30, 2009, HP received a Notice of Deficiency from the IRS for its fiscal 2004 and 2005 tax years. The Notice of Deficiency asserted that HP owes additional tax of \$92 million and penalties of \$5 million. In addition to the proposed deficiency for fiscal 2004 and 2005, the IRS's adjustments for both years, if sustained, would reduce the tax benefits of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards to subsequent years by approximately \$563 million. HP plans to contest certain of the adjustments proposed in the Notice of Deficiency. HP believes that it has provided adequate reserves for any tax deficiencies or reductions in tax benefits that could result from the IRS actions.

Tax years of EDS through 2002 have been audited by the IRS, and all proposed adjustments have been resolved. The IRS is currently auditing EDS's tax years 2005 and 2006. On December 5, 2008, EDS received a RAR for exam years 2003 and 2004, proposing a tax deficiency of \$82 million. This deficiency includes a \$12 million effect on carrybacks to 2000 and 2001. HP is appealing certain issues and believes adequate reserves have been provided for all years.

On January 30, 2008, HP received a Notice of Deficiency from the IRS for its fiscal 2003 tax year. The Notice of Deficiency asserted that HP owes additional tax of \$21 million. At the same time, HP received a RAR from the IRS for its fiscal 2002 tax year that proposed no change in HP's tax liability for that year. In addition to the proposed deficiency for fiscal 2003, the IRS's adjustments for both years, if sustained, would reduce tax refund claims HP has filed for net operating loss carrybacks to earlier fiscal years and reduce the tax benefits of tax credit carryforwards to subsequent years, by approximately \$249 million. This amount reflects certain transfer pricing adjustments that were settled during fiscal 2008. HP plans to contest certain remaining adjustments proposed in the Notice of Deficiency and the RAR. Towards this end, HP filed a petition with the United States Tax Court on April 29, 2008. HP believes that it has provided adequate reserves for any tax deficiencies or reductions in refund claims that could result from the IRS actions.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14: Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

On June 28, 2007, HP received a Notice of Deficiency from the IRS for its fiscal 1999 and 2000 tax years. The Notice of Deficiency asserted that HP owes additional tax of \$13 million for these two years. At the same time, HP received a RAR from IRS for its fiscal 2001 tax year that proposed no change in HP's tax liability for that year. In addition to the proposed deficiencies for fiscal 1999 and 2000, the IRS's adjustments, if sustained, would reduce tax refund claims HP has filed for foreign tax credit and net operating loss carrybacks to earlier fiscal years and reduce the tax benefits of carryforwards to subsequent years, by approximately \$80 million. HP plans to contest certain of the adjustments proposed in the Notice of Deficiency and the RAR. Towards this end, HP filed a Petition with the United States Tax Court on September 25, 2007. HP believes that it has provided adequate reserves for any tax deficiencies or reductions in refund claims that could result from the IRS actions.

HP has not provided for U.S. federal income and foreign withholding taxes on \$16.5 billion of undistributed earnings from non-U.S. operations as of October 31, 2009 because HP intends to reinvest such earnings indefinitely outside of the United States. If HP were to distribute these earnings, foreign tax credits may become available under current law to reduce the resulting U.S. income tax liability. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these earnings is not practicable. HP will remit non-indefinitely reinvested earnings of its non-US subsidiaries for which deferred U.S. federal and withholding taxes have been provided where excess cash has accumulated and it determines that it is advantageous for business operations, tax or cash management reasons.

Note 15: Stockholders' Equity

Dividends

The stockholders of HP common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by HP's Board of Directors. Dividends are paid quarterly. Dividends were \$0.32 per common share in each of fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Stock Repurchase Program

HP's share repurchase program authorizes both open market and private repurchase transactions. In fiscal 2009, HP executed share repurchases of 120 million shares. Repurchases of 132 million shares were settled for \$5.1 billion, which included 14 million shares repurchased in transactions that were executed in fiscal 2008 but settled in fiscal 2009. HP had approximately 2 million shares repurchased in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 that will be settled in the next fiscal year. In fiscal 2008, HP completed share repurchases of approximately 230 million shares. Repurchases of approximately 216 million shares were settled for \$9.6 billion, which included approximately 1 million shares repurchased in transactions that were executed in fiscal 2007 but settled in fiscal 2008. In fiscal 2007, HP completed share repurchases of approximately 209 million shares. Repurchases of approximately 210 million shares were settled for \$9.1 billion, which included approximately 1 million shares repurchased in transactions that were executed in fiscal 2006 but settled in fiscal 2007. The foregoing shares repurchased and settled in fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 were all open market repurchase transactions.

In addition to the above transactions, HP entered into an Accelerated Share Repurchase (the "ASR Program") with a third-party investment bank during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Pursuant to the terms of the ASR Program, HP purchased 40 million shares of its common stock from the investment bank for \$1.8 billion (the "Purchase Price") on March 30, 2007 (the "Purchase Date"). HP decreased its shares outstanding and reduced the outstanding shares used to calculate the weighted-

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 15: Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

average common shares outstanding for both basic and diluted EPS on the Purchase Date. The shares delivered to HP included shares that the investment bank borrowed from third parties. The investment bank purchased an equivalent number of shares in the open market to cover its position with respect to the borrowed shares during a contractually specified averaging period that began on the Purchase Date and ended on June 6, 2007. At the end of the averaging period, the investment bank's total purchase cost based on the volume weighted-average purchase price of HP shares during the averaging period was approximately \$90 million less than the Purchase Price. Accordingly, HP had the option to either receive additional shares of HP's common stock or a cash payment in the amount of the difference from the investment bank. In June 2007, HP received approximately 2 million additional shares purchased by the investment bank in the open market with a value approximately equal to that amount. HP reduced its shares outstanding upon receipt of those shares.

Also, HP entered into a prepaid variable share purchase program ("PVSP") with a third-party investment bank during the first quarter of 2006 and prepaid approximately \$1.7 billion in exchange for the right to receive a variable number of shares of its common stock weekly over a one-year period beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and ending during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Under the PVSP, the prices at which HP purchased the shares were subject to a minimum and maximum price that was determined in advance of any repurchases being completed under the program, thereby effectively hedging HP's repurchase price. The minimum and maximum number of shares HP could receive under the program was 52 million shares and 70 million shares, respectively. The exact number of shares to be repurchased was based upon the volume weighted-average market price of HP's shares during each weekly settlement period, subject to the minimum and maximum price as well as regulatory limitations on the number of shares HP was permitted to repurchase. HP decreased its shares outstanding each settlement period as shares were physically received. HP completed all repurchases under the PVSP on March 9, 2007. As of that date, HP had cumulatively received a total of 53 million shares.

In fiscal 2009, there was no additional authorization for future share repurchases by HP's Board of Directors. In fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, HP's Board of Directors authorized an additional \$16.0 billion and \$8.0 billion for future share repurchases, respectively. As of October 31, 2009, HP had remaining authorization of approximately \$4.0 billion for future share repurchases under the \$8.0 billion repurchase authorization approved by HP's Board of Directors on September 19, 2008. On November 19, 2009, HP's Board of Directors authorized an additional \$8.0 billion for future share repurchases.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 15: Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

Comprehensive Income

The changes in the components of other comprehensive income, net of taxes, were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Net earnings	\$ 7,660	\$8,329	\$7,264
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities:			
Change in net unrealized gains (losses), net of tax of \$11 million in fiscal 2009, net of tax benefit of \$7 million in fiscal 2008 and net of tax of \$2 million in fiscal 2007	17	(17)	2
Net unrealized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings, with no tax effect in fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, and net of tax benefit of \$7 million in fiscal 2007	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(14)</u>
	<u>16</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges:			
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains, net of tax benefit of \$94 million in fiscal 2009, net of tax of \$468 million in fiscal 2008 and net of tax benefit of \$37 million in fiscal 2007	(163)	808	(63)
Net unrealized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings, net of tax of \$468 million in fiscal 2009, net of tax benefit of \$34 million in fiscal 2008 and net of tax of \$26 million in fiscal 2007	<u>(808)</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>45</u>
	<u>(971)</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>(18)</u>
Net change in cumulative translation adjustment, net of tax of \$227 million in fiscal 2009, net of tax benefit of \$476 million in fiscal 2008 and net of tax of \$37 million in fiscal 2007	304	(936)	106
Net change in unrealized components of defined benefit plans, net of tax benefit of \$905 million in fiscal 2009, \$42 million in fiscal 2008 and \$1 million in fiscal 2007	<u>(2,531)</u>	<u>(538)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 4,478</u>	<u>\$7,705</u>	<u>\$7,337</u>

The components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes, were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 4	\$ (12)	\$ 4
Net unrealized (loss) gain on cash flow hedges	(169)	802	(64)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(459)	(763)	173
Unrealized components of defined benefit plans	<u>(2,623)</u>	<u>(92)</u>	<u>446</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (3,247)</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ 559</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

Acquisition of EDS

On August 26, 2008, EDS became a wholly owned subsidiary of HP. EDS sponsors qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of its employees. The majority of the EDS defined benefit pension plans are noncontributory. In most plans, employees become fully vested upon attaining two to five years of service, and benefits are based on many factors, which differ by country, but the most significant is years of service and earnings. The projected unit credit cost method is used for actuarial purposes. Plan assets and plan obligations associated with the EDS defined benefit pension plans were included as of the acquisition date and through October 31, 2008. On a global basis, EDS plan assets totaled \$7.8 billion and plan obligations totaled \$10.1 billion as of August 26, 2008. The U.S. portion of global assets and obligations totaled \$4.1 billion and \$5.0 billion respectively.

Defined Benefit Plans

HP sponsors a number of defined benefit pension plans worldwide, of which the most significant are in the United States. Both the HP Retirement Plan (the "Retirement Plan"), a traditional defined benefit pension plan based on pay and years of service, and the HP Company Cash Account Pension Plan (the "Cash Account Pension Plan"), under which benefits are accrued pursuant to a cash accumulation account formula based upon a percentage of pay plus interest, were frozen effective January 1, 2008. The Cash Account Pension Plan and the Retirement Plan were merged in 2005 for certain funding and investment purposes. The merged plan is referred to as the HP Pension Plan.

Following the acquisition of EDS, HP announced that it was modifying the EDS U.S. qualified and non-qualified plans for employees accruing benefits under the programs. Effective January 1, 2009, EDS employees in the U.S. ceased accruing pension benefits. The final pension benefit amount was calculated based on pay and service through December 31, 2008.

Effective October 30, 2009, the EDS U.S. qualified pension plan was also merged into the HP Pension Plan. The EDS U.S. qualified pension plan, like the Cash Account Pension Plan and the Retirement Plan, remains a separate sub-plan within the HP Pension Plan for purposes of determining benefit amounts. As a result, the merger had no impact on the separate benefit structures of the plans.

HP reduces the benefit payable to a U.S. employee under the Pension Plan for service before 1993, if any, by any amounts due to the employee under HP's frozen defined contribution Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan (the "DPSP"). HP closed the DPSP to new participants in 1993. The DPSP plan obligations are equal to the plan assets and are recognized as an offset to the Pension Plan when HP calculates its defined benefit pension cost and obligations. The fair value of plan assets and projected

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

benefit obligations for the U.S. defined benefit plans combined with the DPSP is as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009 ⁽¹⁾		2008 ⁽¹⁾	
	Plan Assets	Projected Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Projected Benefit Obligation
In millions				
U.S. defined benefit plans	\$8,371	\$10,034	\$7,313	\$7,654
DPSP	872	872	910	910
Total	\$9,243	\$10,906	\$8,223	\$8,564

⁽¹⁾ 2009 and 2008 plan assets and projected benefit obligation include the EDS U.S. pension plans.

Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

Through fiscal 2005, substantially all of HP's U.S. employees at December 31, 2002 could become eligible for partially subsidized retiree medical benefits and retiree life insurance benefits under the Pre-2003 HP Retiree Medical Program (the "Pre-2003 Program") and certain other retiree medical programs. Plan participants in the Pre-2003 Program make contributions based on their choice of medical option and length of service. U.S. employees hired or rehired on or after January 1, 2003 may be eligible to participate in a post-retirement medical plan, the HP Retiree Medical Program, but must bear the full cost of their participation. Effective January 1, 2006, employees whose combination of age and years of service was less than 62 no longer were eligible for the subsidized Pre-2003 Program, but instead were eligible for the HP Retiree Medical Program. Employees no longer eligible for the Pre-2003 Program, as well as employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, are eligible for certain credits under the HP Retirement Medical Savings Account Plan ("RMSA Plan") upon attaining age 45. Upon retirement, former employees may use credits under the RMSA Plan for the reimbursement of certain eligible medical expenses, including premiums required for participation in the HP Retiree Medical Program. In February 2007, HP further limited future eligibility for the Pre-2003 HP Retiree Medical Program to those employees who were within five years of satisfying the program's retirement criteria on June 30, 2007. Employees not meeting the modified program criteria may become eligible for participation in the HP Retiree Medical Program. In November 2008, HP announced that it was changing the limits on future cost-sharing for the Pre-2003 Program whereby all future cost increases will be paid by participating retirees starting in 2011. In June 2008, HP modified the RMSA Plan to provide that generally only those employees who were employed with HP as of July 31, 2008 would be eligible to receive employer credits. In September 2008, HP further modified the RMSA Plan to provide that such employees would receive employer credits only in the form of matching contributions.

Defined Contribution Plans

HP offers various defined contribution plans for U.S. and non-U.S. employees. Total defined contribution expense was \$568 million in fiscal 2009, \$548 million in fiscal 2008 and \$481 million in fiscal 2007. U.S. employees are automatically enrolled in the Hewlett-Packard Company 401(k) Plan (the "HP 401(k) Plan") when they meet eligibility requirements, unless they decline participation.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

Similar to HP, EDS offered participation in defined contribution plans for U.S. and non-U.S. employees.

During fiscal 2008, HP matched employee contributions to the HP 401(k) Plan with cash contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible compensation for U.S. employees hired prior to August 1, 2008. For U.S. employees hired on or after August 1, 2008 HP matched employee contributions up to a maximum of 4% of eligible compensation.

The employer match for the EDS plan was 25% of the employee contribution based on a maximum contribution of 6% of the employee's salary. Effective January 1, 2009, U.S. employees participating in the EDS 401(k) plan became eligible for a 4% HP matching contribution on eligible compensation. Similar to the HP 401(k) plan, contributions are invested at the direction of the employee in various funds, although the EDS 401(k) plan does not offer an HP stock fund.

Effective April 1, 2009, HP matching contributions under both the U.S. HP 401(k) Plan and the EDS 401(k) Plan were changed to a quarterly, discretionary, performance-based match of up to a maximum of 4% of eligible compensation for all U.S. employees, which will be determined each fiscal quarter based on business results. HP matching contributions will vary from 0% to 100% of the maximum 4% match, based on such factors as quarterly earnings, market share growth, and performance relative to market and economic conditions. HP's matching contributions for the quarter ended October 31, 2009 was 100% of the maximum 4% match.

Effective January 31, 2004, HP designated the HP Stock Fund, an investment option under the HP 401(k) Plan, as an Employee Stock Ownership Plan and, as a result, participants in the HP Stock Fund may receive dividends in cash or may reinvest such dividends into the HP Stock Fund. HP paid approximately \$8 million, \$9 million and \$9 million in dividends for the HP common shares held by the HP Stock Fund in fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. HP records the dividends as a reduction of retained earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity. The HP Stock Fund held approximately 25 million shares of HP common stock at October 31, 2009.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

Pension and Post-Retirement Benefit Expense

HP's net pension and post-retirement benefit cost (gain) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans			Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans			Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
	In millions								
Service cost	\$ 27	\$ 63	\$ 130	\$ 312	\$ 281	\$ 261	\$ 14	\$ 29	\$ 31
Interest cost	592	296	260	619	475	366	70	78	77
Expected return on plan assets	(533)	(318)	(355)	(669)	(713)	(579)	(32)	(40)	(38)
Amortization and deferrals:									
Actuarial (gain) loss	(72)	(36)	(13)	71	1	87	6	19	26
Prior service benefit	—	—	—	(9)	(8)	(7)	(78)	(55)	(54)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>42</u>
Curtailment (gain) loss	—	—	(541)	5	—	(13)	(2)	—	(26)
Settlement (gain) loss	(1)	(1)	8	12	(2)	4	—	—	—
Special termination benefits	—	—	307	55	4	4	—	—	60
Net benefit cost (gain)	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$(204)</u>	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$(22)</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>

In fiscal 2009, HP recognized aggregate pension curtailment and settlement losses totaling \$5 million and \$12 million, respectively, resulting from workforce rebalancing initiatives in several non-U.S. countries. In the U.K., workforce rebalancing initiatives triggered pension termination benefits totaling \$55 million. In the U.S., a settlement gain of \$1 million was recognized for payout activity related to non-qualified plans. In Puerto Rico, a curtailment gain of \$2 million was recognized for the closure of the retiree medical plan.

The weighted-average assumptions used to calculate net benefit cost were as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans			Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans			Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	8.0%	6.4%	5.9%	6.0%	5.2%	4.4%	8.2%	6.2%	5.8%
Average increase in compensation levels	2.0%	3.7%	4.0%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%	—	—	—
Expected long-term return on assets	7.5%	6.7%	8.3%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%

The medical cost and related assumptions used to calculate the net post-retirement benefit cost for the following fiscal years ended October 31 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Current medical cost trend rate	9.5%	7.5%	8.5%
Ultimate medical cost trend rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Year the medical cost rate reaches ultimate trend rate	2013	2010	2010

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

A 1.0 percentage point increase in the medical cost trend rate would have increased the fiscal 2009 service and interest components of the post-retirement benefit costs by \$0.2 million, while a 1.0 percentage point decrease would have resulted in a decrease of \$0.1 million in the same period.

Funded Status

The funded status of the defined benefit and post-retirement benefit plans was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	In millions					
Change in fair value of plan assets:						
Fair value — beginning of year	\$ 7,313	\$ 4,258	\$ 9,507	\$ 9,816	\$ 401	\$ 489
Addition of plan — EDS	—	4,090	—	3,749	—	—
Acquisition/addition/(deletion) of plans . . .	—	—	(4)	19	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	1,509	(782)	856	(2,673)	(15)	(56)
Employer contributions	55	25	531	145	31	52
Participants' contributions	—	—	84	84	9	48
Benefits paid	(488)	(274)	(449)	(302)	(74)	(131)
Settlements	(18)	(4)	(125)	(15)	—	—
Currency impact	—	—	925	(1,316)	—	—
Fair value — end of year	<u>8,371</u>	<u>7,313</u>	<u>11,325</u>	<u>9,507</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>402</u>
Change in benefit obligation:						
Projected benefit obligation — beginning of year	\$ 7,654	\$ 3,982	\$10,468	\$ 8,426	\$1,096	\$1,323
Addition of plan — EDS	—	4,977	—	5,105	—	—
Acquisition/addition/(deletion) of plans . . .	—	—	(40)	34	(9)	—
Impact of change in measurement date . . .	21	—	49	—	1	—
Service cost	27	63	312	281	14	29
Interest cost	592	296	619	475	70	78
Participants' contributions	—	—	84	84	9	48
Actuarial (gain) loss	2,245	(1,386)	2,106	(2,197)	60	(243)
Benefits paid	(488)	(274)	(449)	(302)	(74)	(131)
Plan amendments	1	—	(11)	—	(179)	—
Curtailement	—	—	(22)	—	—	—
Settlement	(18)	(4)	(125)	(15)	—	—
Special termination benefits	—	—	55	4	—	—
Currency impact	—	—	1,098	(1,427)	4	(8)
Projected benefit obligation — end of year . .	<u>10,034</u>	<u>7,654</u>	<u>14,144</u>	<u>10,468</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>1,096</u>
Plan assets less than benefit obligation	(1,663)	(341)	(2,819)	(961)	(640)	(694)
Contributions after measurement date	—	6	—	38	—	4
Net amount recognized	<u><u>\$ (1,663)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (335)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,819)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (923)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (640)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (690)</u></u>
Accumulated benefit obligation	<u><u>\$10,031</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,652</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,217</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,726</u></u>		

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

The net amounts recognized for HP's defined benefit and post-retirement benefit plans in HP's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008 were as follows:

	<u>U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>		<u>Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>		<u>Post-Retirement Benefit Plans</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	In millions					
Non-current assets	\$ 965	\$ 811	\$ 101	\$ 748	\$ —	\$ —
Current liability	(29)	(37)	(38)	(48)	(43)	(70)
Non-current liability	<u>(2,599)</u>	<u>(1,109)</u>	<u>(2,882)</u>	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>(597)</u>	<u>(620)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$(1,663)</u>	<u>\$ (335)</u>	<u>\$(2,819)</u>	<u>\$ (923)</u>	<u>\$(640)</u>	<u>\$(690)</u>

The following table summarizes the pretax net experience loss and prior service benefit recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income for the company's defined benefit and post-retirement benefit plans as of October 31, 2009.

	<u>U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Post-Retirement Benefit Plans</u>
	In millions		
Net experience loss	\$669	\$3,275	\$ 146
Prior service benefit	—	(95)	(503)
Total recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$669</u>	<u>\$3,180</u>	<u>\$(357)</u>

The following table summarizes the experience loss and prior service benefit that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income and recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) during the next fiscal year.

	<u>U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Post-Retirement Benefit Plans</u>
	In millions		
Net experience loss	\$27	\$226	\$ 21
Prior service benefit	—	(10)	(80)
Total to be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$27</u>	<u>\$216</u>	<u>\$(59)</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

The weighted-average assumptions used to calculate the benefit obligation disclosed as of the 2009 and 2008 fiscal close were as follows:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Discount rate	5.9%	8.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.4%	7.8%
Average increase in compensation levels	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	—	—
Current medical cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	9.5%
Ultimate medical cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	5.5%
Year the rate reaches ultimate trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	2013

Stemming from the plan changes announced in November 2008, the employer subsidy for the U.S. retiree medical plans will “freeze” in fiscal 2010. Therefore, trend rates for 2010 and beyond are no longer relevant to the liability calculation since the excess cost will be picked up by retirees.

A 1.0 percentage point increase in the medical cost trend rate would have increased the total post-retirement benefit obligation reported at October 31, 2009 by \$3 million, while a 1.0 percentage point decrease would have resulted in a decrease of \$3 million.

Defined benefit plans with projected benefit obligations exceeding the fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	In millions			
Aggregate fair value of plan assets	\$3,516	\$3,178	\$ 9,247	\$4,076
Aggregate projected benefit obligation	\$6,144	\$4,330	\$12,167	\$5,782

Defined benefit plans with accumulated benefit obligations exceeding the fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	In millions			
Aggregate fair value of plan assets	\$3,515	\$3,178	\$7,040	\$3,710
Aggregate accumulated benefit obligation	\$6,141	\$4,328	\$9,263	\$4,962

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

Plan Asset Allocations

The weighted-average target and actual asset allocations across the HP and EDS plans at the respective measurement dates were as follows:

Asset Category	U. S. Defined Benefit Plans			Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans			Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		
	2009 Target Allocation	Plan Assets		2009 Target Allocation	Plan Assets		2009 Target Allocation	Plan Assets	
		2009	2008		2009	2008		2009	2008
Public equity securities		29.3%	27.1%		61.6%	59.5%		36.5%	49.5%
Private equity securities		10.9%	14.6%		—	—		33.5%	22.9%
Real estate and other		0.3%	0.5%		4.2%	6.2%		1.3%	2.1%
Equity-related investments . . .	40.0%	40.5%	42.2%	65.5%	65.8%	65.7%	71.5%	71.3%	74.5%
Public debt securities	60.0%	58.7%	56.7%	34.5%	32.9%	33.4%	27.5%	25.9%	23.6%
Cash	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	2.8%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Investment Policy

HP's investment strategy for worldwide plan assets is to seek a competitive rate of return relative to an appropriate level of risk depending on the funded status of each plan. The majority of the plans' investment managers employ active investment management strategies with the goal of outperforming the broad markets in which they invest. Risk management practices include diversification across asset classes and investment styles and periodic rebalancing toward asset allocation targets. A number of the plans' investment managers are authorized to utilize derivatives for investment or liability exposures, and HP utilizes derivatives to effect asset allocation changes or to hedge certain investment or liability exposures.

The target asset allocation selected for each U.S. plan reflects a risk/return profile HP feels is appropriate relative to each plan's liability structure and return goals. HP conducts periodic asset-liability studies for U.S. plan assets in order to model various potential asset allocations in comparison to each plan's forecasted liabilities and liquidity needs. HP invests a portion of the U.S. defined benefit plan assets and post-retirement benefit plan assets in private market securities such as venture capital funds, private debt and private equity to provide diversification and higher expected returns.

Outside the United States, asset allocation decisions are typically made by an independent board of trustees. As in the U.S., investment objectives are aligned to generate returns that will enable the plan to meet its future obligations. In some countries local regulations require adjustments in asset allocation, typically leading to a higher percentage in fixed income than would otherwise be deployed. HP's corporate office acts in a consulting and governance role in reviewing investment strategy and providing a recommended list of investment managers for each country plan, with final decisions on asset allocation and investment managers made by local trustees.

Basis for Expected Long-Term Rate of Return on Plan Assets

The expected long-term rate of return on assets for each U.S. plan reflects the expected returns for each major asset class in which the plan invests and the weight of each asset class in the target mix.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16: Retirement and Post-Retirement Benefit Plans (Continued)

Expected asset class returns reflect the current yield on U.S. government bonds and risk premiums for each asset class. Because HP's investment policy is to employ primarily active investment managers who seek to outperform the broader market, the asset class expected returns are adjusted to reflect the expected additional returns net of fees.

HP closed the acquisition of EDS on August 26, 2008. Effective with the close of fiscal 2009, HP has merged the assets of the HP and EDS US pension plans after conducting an asset allocation study for the combined plan. The expected return on the plan assets, used in calculating the net benefit costs, is 8% for fiscal 2010, which reflects the result of the most recent asset allocation study and is commensurate with the investment strategy for the merged U.S. pension plan.

The approach used to arrive at the expected rate of return on assets for the non-U.S. plans reflects the asset allocation policy of each plan and the expected country real returns for equity and fixed income investments. On an annual basis, HP gathers empirical data from the local country subsidiaries to determine expected long-term rates of return for equity and fixed income securities. HP then weights these expected real rates of return based on country specific allocation mixes adjusted for inflation.

Future Contributions and Funding Policy

In fiscal 2010, HP expects to contribute approximately \$745 million to its pension plans and approximately \$30 million to cover benefit payments to U.S. non-qualified plan participants. HP expects to pay approximately \$45 million to cover benefit claims for HP's post-retirement benefit plans. HP's funding policy is to contribute cash to its pension plans so that it meets at least the minimum contribution requirements, as established by local government, funding and taxing authorities.

Estimated Future Benefits Payable

HP estimates that the future benefits payable for the retirement and post-retirement plans in place were as follows at October 31, 2009:

	<u>U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans</u>	<u>Post-Retirement Benefit Plans⁽¹⁾</u>
	<u>In millions</u>		
Fiscal year ending October 31			
2010	\$ 453	\$ 363	\$ 92
2011	\$ 474	\$ 368	\$ 93
2012	\$ 519	\$ 398	\$ 90
2013	\$ 556	\$ 435	\$ 88
2014	\$ 470	\$ 478	\$ 86
Next five fiscal years to October 31, 2019	\$2,858	\$3,120	\$414

⁽¹⁾ The estimated future benefits payable for the post-retirement plans are reflected net of the expected Medicare Part D subsidy.

Note 17: Commitments

HP leases certain real and personal property under non-cancelable operating leases. Certain leases require HP to pay property taxes, insurance and routine maintenance and include renewal options and

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 17: Commitments (Continued)

escalation clauses. Rent expense was approximately \$1,112 million in fiscal 2009, \$935 million in fiscal 2008 and \$767 million in fiscal 2007. The increase in fiscal 2009 rent expense was primarily a result of the EDS acquisition in August 2008. Sublease rental income was approximately \$53 million in fiscal 2009, \$37 million in fiscal 2008 and \$44 million in fiscal 2007.

At October 31, 2009, property under capital lease which was comprised primarily of equipment and furniture was approximately \$723 million and was included in property, plant and equipment in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. Accumulated depreciation on the property under capital lease was approximately \$406 million at October 31, 2009. The related depreciation is included in depreciation expense.

Future annual minimum lease payments, sublease rental income commitments and capital lease commitments at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	In millions						
Minimum lease payments	\$988	\$779	\$519	\$365	\$265	\$637	\$3,553
Less: Sublease rental income	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(141)</u>
	<u>\$949</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$494</u>	<u>\$345</u>	<u>\$252</u>	<u>\$622</u>	<u>\$3,412</u>
Capital lease commitments	\$134	\$ 82	\$ 60	\$ 39	\$ 23	\$230	\$ 568
Less: Interest payments	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
	<u>\$116</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$228</u>	<u>\$ 523</u>

At October 31, 2009, HP had unconditional purchase obligations of approximately \$2.0 billion. These unconditional purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on HP and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased, fixed, minimum or variable price provisions and the approximate timing of the transaction. Unconditional purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty. These unconditional purchase obligations are related principally to inventory and other items. Future unconditional purchase obligations at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
	In millions					
Unconditional purchase obligations	\$1,775	\$118	\$106	\$15	\$16	\$3

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies

HP is involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including those identified below, consisting of intellectual property, commercial, securities, employment, employee benefits and environmental matters that arise in the ordinary course of business. HP records a provision for a liability when management believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. HP believes it has adequate provisions for any such matters. HP reviews these provisions at least quarterly and adjusts these provisions to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Based on its experience, HP believes that any damage amounts claimed in the specific matters discussed below are not a meaningful indicator of HP's potential liability.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, HP believes that it has valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against it. Nevertheless, it is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these contingencies or because of the diversion of management's attention and the creation of significant expenses.

Litigation, Proceedings and Investigations

Copyright levies. As described below, proceedings are ongoing against HP in certain European Union ("EU") member countries, including litigation in Germany, seeking to impose levies upon equipment (such as multifunction devices ("MFDs"), personal computers ("PCs") and printers) and alleging that these devices enable producing private copies of copyrighted materials. The total levies due, if imposed, would be based upon the number of products sold and the per-product amounts of the levies, which vary. Some EU member countries that do not yet have levies on digital devices are expected to implement similar legislation to enable them to extend existing levy schemes, while some other EU member countries are expected to limit the scope of levy schemes and applicability in the digital hardware environment. HP, other companies and various industry associations are opposing the extension of levies to the digital environment and advocating alternative models of compensation to rights holders.

VerwertungsGesellschaft Wort ("VG Wort"), a collection agency representing certain copyright holders, instituted non-binding arbitration proceedings against HP in June 2001 in Germany before the arbitration board of the Patent and Trademark Office. The proceedings relate to whether and to what extent copyright levies for photocopiers should be imposed in accordance with copyright laws implemented in Germany on MFDs that allegedly enable the production of copies by private persons. Following unsuccessful arbitration, VG Wort filed a lawsuit against HP in May 2004 in the Stuttgart Civil Court in Stuttgart, Germany seeking levies on certain MFDs sold from 1997 to 2001. On December 22, 2004, the court held that HP is liable for payments regarding MFDs sold in Germany, and ordered HP to pay VG Wort an amount equal to 5% of the outstanding levies claimed, plus interest, on MFDs sold in Germany up to December 2001. VG Wort appealed this decision. On July 6, 2005, the Stuttgart Court of Appeals ordered HP to pay VG Wort levies based on the published tariffs for photocopiers in Germany (which range from EUR 38.35 to EUR 613.56 per unit), plus interest, on MFDs sold in Germany up to December 2001. HP appealed the Stuttgart Court of Appeals' decision to the Bundesgerichtshof (the German Federal Supreme Court). On January 30, 2008, the German Federal Supreme Court held that the MFDs covered by this lawsuit were photocopiers within the meaning of the German copyright law that was in effect until December 31, 2007, and, therefore, are subject to the levies on photocopiers established by that law. HP subsequently appealed the decision by filing a claim with the German Federal Constitutional Court challenging that ruling and the application of conventional photocopier levies for MFDs sold in Germany up to December 2001. On June 4, 2009, the German Constitutional Court declined to hear HP's appeal.

On September 26, 2005, VG Wort filed an additional lawsuit against HP in the Stuttgart Civil Court in Stuttgart, Germany seeking assurance of full payment of levies on MFD units sold in Germany between 1997 and 2001, as well as for MFDs sold from 2002 onwards. On July 26, 2007, the court issued a decision following the ruling of the Stuttgart Court of Appeals with respect to the initial VG Wort lawsuit as described above. HP appealed the decision. On March 25, 2009, the German Association for Information Technology, Telecommunications and New Media e.V. entered into a

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

settlement agreement with VG Wort and Verwertungsgesellschaft Bild-Kunst, another collection agency representing copyright holders (“VG Bild-Kunst”), that provides for the payment of levies on MFDs sold from 2002 through 2007. The levies vary from approximately €13 to €307 per unit depending on the type of device, the date sold and the copy speed and are subject to reduction if VG Wort or VG Bild-Kunst grants more favorable rates in the future to parties within Germany that are not covered by the settlement. HP has acceded to the settlement and paid all amounts due thereunder.

In July 2004, VG Wort filed a separate lawsuit against HP in the Stuttgart Civil Court seeking levies on printers. On December 22, 2004, the court held that HP is liable for payments regarding all printers using ASCII code sold in Germany but did not determine the amount payable per unit. HP appealed this decision in January 2005 to the Stuttgart Court of Appeals. On May 11, 2005, the Stuttgart Court of Appeals issued a decision confirming that levies are due. On June 6, 2005, HP filed an appeal to the German Federal Supreme Court in Karlsruhe. On December 6, 2007, the German Federal Supreme Court issued a judgment that printers are not subject to levies under the existing law. The court issued a written decision on January 25, 2008, and VG Wort subsequently filed an application with the German Federal Supreme Court under Section 321a of the German Code of Civil Procedure contending that the court did not consider their arguments. On May 9, 2008, the German Federal Supreme Court denied VG Wort’s application. In addition, VG Wort has appealed the decision by filing a claim with the German Federal Constitutional Court challenging the ruling that printers are not subject to levies. HP and the industry association BITKOM have responded to VG Wort’s claim.

In September 2003, VG Wort filed a lawsuit against Fujitsu Siemens Computer GmbH (“FSC”) in the Munich Civil Court in Munich, Germany seeking levies on PCs. This is an industry test case in Germany, and HP has agreed not to object to the delay if VG Wort sues HP for such levies on PCs following a final decision against FSC. On December 23, 2004, the Munich Civil Court held that PCs are subject to a levy and that FSC must pay 12 euros plus compound interest for each PC sold in Germany since March 2001. FSC appealed this decision in January 2005 to the Munich Court of Appeals. On December 15, 2005, the Munich Court of Appeals affirmed the Munich Civil Court decision. FSC filed an appeal with the German Federal Supreme Court in February 2006. On October 2, 2008, the German Federal Supreme Court issued a judgment that PCs were not photocopiers within the meaning of the German copyright law that was in effect until December 31, 2007 and, therefore, not subject to the levies on photocopiers established by that law. VG Wort has filed a claim with the German Federal Constitutional Court challenging that ruling. FSC and BITKOM have responded to VG Wort’s claim.

On December 29, 2005, ZPU, a joint association of various German collection societies, instituted non-binding arbitration proceedings against HP before the arbitration board of the Patent and Trademark Office demanding reporting of every PC sold by HP in Germany from January 2002 through December 2005 and seeking a levy of 18.42 euros plus tax for each PC sold during that period. HP filed a notice of defense in connection with these proceedings in February 2006, and an arbitration hearing was held in December 2006. On July 31, 2007, the arbitration board issued a ruling proposing a levy of 15 euros plus tax for each PC sold during that period. HP has rejected the ruling of the arbitration board, and the arbitration proceedings have concluded. ZPU has filed a claim with the Munich Court of Appeals to which HP has responded. A hearing date has been set by the court for February 18, 2010.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

Based on industry opposition to the extension of levies to digital products, HP's assessments of the merits of various proceedings and HP's estimates of the units impacted and levies, HP has accrued amounts that it believes are adequate to address the matters described above. However, the ultimate resolution of these matters and the associated financial impact on HP, including the number of units impacted, the amount of levies imposed and the ability of HP to recover such amounts through increased prices, remains uncertain.

Sky Subscribers Services Limited and British Sky Broadcasting Limited v. EDS and EDS Limited (UK) is a lawsuit filed on August 17, 2004 by Sky Subscribers Services Limited and British Sky Broadcasting Limited against Electronic Data Systems Corporation ("EDS"), a company that HP acquired in August 2008, and EDS Limited (UK) ("EDS UK"), one of EDS's subsidiaries, alleging deceit, negligent misrepresentation, negligent misstatement and breach of contract. The claims arose out of a customer relationship management project that was awarded to EDS in 2000, the principal objective of which was to develop a customer call center in Scotland. EDS's main role in the project was as systems integrator. On November 12, 2004, EDS and EDS UK filed their defense and counterclaim denying the claims and seeking damages for monies owed under the contract. The trial of this action commenced on October 15, 2007, and final arguments concluded on July 30, 2008. At trial, the plaintiffs claimed damages in excess of £700 million, and EDS and EDS UK counterclaimed for damages of approximately £5 million. HP expects to receive a decision from the court in January 2010.

Skold, et al. v. Intel Corporation and Hewlett-Packard Company is a lawsuit in which HP was joined on June 14, 2004 that is pending in state court in Santa Clara County, California. The lawsuit alleges that HP (along with Intel) misled the public by suppressing and concealing the alleged material fact that systems that use the Intel Pentium 4 processor are less powerful and slower than systems using the Intel Pentium III processor and processors made by a competitor of Intel. The plaintiffs seek unspecified damages, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs, and certification of a nationwide class. On February 27, 2009, the court denied with prejudice plaintiffs' motion for nationwide class certification for a third time. The plaintiffs have appealed the court's decision.

Inkjet Printer Litigation. As described below, HP is involved in several lawsuits claiming breach of express and implied warranty, unjust enrichment, deceptive advertising and unfair business practices where the plaintiffs have alleged, among other things, that HP employed a "smart chip" in certain inkjet printing products in order to register ink depletion prematurely and to render the cartridge unusable through a built-in expiration date that is hidden, not documented in marketing materials to consumers, or both. The plaintiffs have also contended that consumers received false ink depletion warnings and that the smart chip limits the ability of consumers to use the cartridge to its full capacity or to choose competitive products.

- A consolidated lawsuit captioned *In re HP Inkjet Printer Litigation* is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California where the plaintiffs are seeking class certification, restitution, damages (including enhanced damages), injunctive relief, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees. On January 4, 2008, the court heard plaintiffs' motions for class certification and to add a class representative and HP's motion for summary judgment. On July 25, 2008, the court denied all three motions. On March 30, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a renewed motion for class certification. A hearing on the plaintiffs' motion for class certification is scheduled for January 8, 2010.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

- A lawsuit captioned *Blennis v. HP* was filed on January 17, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California where the plaintiffs are seeking class certification, restitution, damages (including enhanced damages), injunctive relief, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees. A class certification hearing is scheduled for April 23, 2010.
- Four class actions against HP and its subsidiary, Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Co., are pending in Canada, one commenced in British Columbia in February 2006, two commenced in Quebec in April 2006 and May 2006, respectively, and one commenced in Ontario in June 2006, where the plaintiffs are seeking class certification, restitution, declaratory relief, injunctive relief and unspecified statutory, compensatory and punitive damages. A class authorization hearing for one of the cases pending in Quebec was tentatively scheduled for December 10, 2009; that hearing has been postponed and no new date has been set by the court.

Baggett v. HP is a consumer class action filed against HP on June 6, 2007 in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging that HP employs a technology in its LaserJet color printers whereby the printing process shuts down prematurely, thus preventing customers from using the toner that is allegedly left in the cartridge. The plaintiffs also allege that HP fails to disclose to consumers that they will be unable to utilize the toner remaining in the cartridge after the printer shuts down. The complaint seeks certification of a nationwide class of purchasers of all HP LaserJet color printers and seeks unspecified damages, restitution, disgorgement, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs. On September 29, 2009, the court granted HP's motion for summary judgment against the named plaintiff and denied plaintiff's motion for class certification as moot. On November 3, 2009, the court entered judgment against the named plaintiff. On November 17, 2009, plaintiff filed an appeal of the court's summary judgment ruling with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Rich v. HP is a consumer class action filed against HP on May 22, 2006 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The suit alleges that HP designed its color inkjet printers to unnecessarily use color ink in addition to black ink when printing black and white images and text. The plaintiffs are seeking to certify a nationwide injunctive class and a California-only damages class. A class certification hearing is scheduled for February 5, 2010.

On December 27, 2001, *Cornell University* and the *Cornell Research Foundation, Inc.* filed a complaint, amended on September 6, 2002, against HP in United States District Court for the Northern District of New York alleging that HP's PA-RISC 8000 family of microprocessors, and servers and workstations incorporating those processors, infringe a patent assigned to Cornell Research Foundation, Inc. that describes a way of executing microprocessor instructions. The complaint sought declaratory and injunctive relief and unspecified damages. The patent at issue in this litigation, United States Patent No. 4,807,115, expired on February 21, 2006. Therefore, the plaintiffs are no longer entitled to seek injunctive relief against HP. This matter was tried between May 19 and May 30, 2008, and, on May 30, 2008, a jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the amount of \$184 million. On March 30, 2009, the trial court issued four post-trial decisions. The court denied several of HP's post-trial motions, but granted HP's motion to reduce the damages award. The court reduced the award to approximately \$53 million and subsequently entered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in that amount. On April 10, 2009, HP filed a notice that it will appeal the judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On May 15, 2009, the court awarded approximately \$17 million in pre-judgment interest and approximately \$1 million in costs and subsequently entered an

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

amended judgment reflecting those awards. On June 2, 2009, the court entered a final amended judgment reflecting the total amount of damages, pre-judgment interest and taxable costs. On June 4, 2009, HP filed an amended notice of appeal.

Fair Labor Standards Act Litigation. As described below, HP is involved in several lawsuits in which the plaintiffs are seeking unpaid overtime compensation and other damages based on allegations that various employees of EDS or HP have been misclassified as exempt employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act and/or in violation of the California Labor Code or other state laws:

- *Cunningham and Cunningham, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation* is a purported collective action filed on May 10, 2006 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York claiming that current and former EDS employees involved in installing and/or maintaining computer software and hardware were misclassified as exempt employees. Two other purported collective actions, *Steavens, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation*, which was filed on October 23, 2007, and *Azar v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation*, which was filed on February 20, 2009, are also now pending in the same court alleging similar facts.
- *Heffelfinger, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation* is a class action filed on November 2006 in California Superior Court claiming that certain EDS information technology workers in California were misclassified exempt employees. The case was subsequently transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, which, on January 7, 2008, certified a class of information technology workers in California. On June 6, 2008, the court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment. The plaintiffs subsequently filed an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Three other purported class actions originally filed in California Superior Court, *Jameson, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation*, which was filed on July 16, 2008, *Karlbom, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation*, which was filed on March 16, 2009, and *George, et al. v. Electronic Data Systems Corporation*, which was filed on April 2, 2009, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Central or Southern District of California alleging similar facts.
- *Mathias v. Hewlett-Packard Company* is a purported collective action filed on August 21, 2009 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division. The lawsuit alleges that Mathias represents other similarly situated employees who were misclassified as exempt employees.

The United States of America, ex rel. Norman Rille and Neal Roberts v. Hewlett-Packard Company, et al. In 2004, two private individuals filed a civil “*qui tam*” complaint under the False Claims Act in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas containing generalized allegations that HP and several other companies participated in an industry-wide practice of using partnership and alliance programs to make improper payments and cause the submission of false claims in connection with contracts to provide products and services to the federal government. On April 12, 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice intervened in the *qui tam* action and filed a complaint against HP (and several other companies in separate actions) on behalf of the United States containing allegations that HP violated the False Claims Act and the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 by providing millions of dollars in kickbacks to its alliance partners, including “influencer fees” and “new business opportunity rebates.” The U.S. complaint further alleges that HP violated the False Claims Act and the Anti-Kickback Act, breached its federal government contracts, induced the federal government to make payments to HP

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

that HP was not entitled to receive under those contracts, and was unjustly enriched by expressly or impliedly making false statements, records or certifications to the federal government that it complied with and would continue to comply with the Anti-Kickback Act and by submitting claims to the government that allegedly were inflated because they included the amounts of the influencer fees and new business opportunity rebates. The U.S. complaint seeks treble damages plus civil penalties in connection with the alleged violations of the False Claims Act, double damages plus civil penalties in connection with the alleged violations of the Anti-Kickback Act and disgorgement of profits earned in connection with the breach of contract and unjust enrichment claims.

Leak Investigation Proceedings. As described below, HP is or has been the subject of various governmental inquiries concerning the processes employed in an investigation into leaks of HP confidential information to members of the media that concluded in May 2006:

- In August 2006, HP was informally contacted by the Attorney General of the State of California requesting information concerning the processes employed in the leak investigation. On December 7, 2006, HP announced that it entered into an agreement with the California Attorney General to resolve civil claims arising from the leak investigation, including a claim made by the California Attorney General in a Santa Clara County Superior Court action filed on December 7, 2006, that HP committed unfair business practices under California law in connection with the leak investigation. As a result of this agreement, which includes an injunction, the California Attorney General will not pursue civil claims against HP or its current and former directors, officers and employees. Under the terms of the agreement, HP paid a total of \$14.5 million and agreed to implement and maintain for five years a series of measures designed to ensure that HP's corporate investigations are conducted in accordance with California law and the company's high ethical standards. Of the \$14.5 million, \$13.5 million has been used to create a Privacy and Piracy Fund to assist California prosecutors in investigating and prosecuting consumer privacy and information piracy violations, \$650,000 was used to pay statutory damages and \$350,000 reimbursed the California Attorney General's office for its investigation costs. There was no finding of liability against HP as part of the settlement.
- Beginning in September 2006, HP received requests from the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the U.S. House of Representatives (the "Committee") for records and information concerning the leak investigation, securities transactions by HP officers and directors, including an August 25, 2006, securities transaction by Mark Hurd, HP's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and related matters. HP has responded to those requests. In addition, Mr. Hurd voluntarily gave testimony to the Committee regarding the leak investigation on September 28, 2006.
- In September 2006, HP was informally contacted by the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California requesting similar information concerning the processes employed in the leak investigation. HP has responded to that request.
- Beginning in September 2006, HP has received requests from the Division of Enforcement of the Securities and Exchange Commission for records and information and interviews with current and former HP directors and officers relating to the leak investigation, the resignation of Thomas J. Perkins from HP's Board of Directors, HP's May 22, 2006 and September 6, 2006 filings with the SEC on Form 8-K, stock repurchases by HP and securities transactions by its

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

officers and directors that occurred between May 1 and October 1, 2006, and HP's policies, practices and approval of securities transactions. In May 2007, HP consented to the entry of an order by the SEC ordering HP to cease and desist from committing or causing violations of the public reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. HP has been advised by the staff of the Division of Enforcement that the staff has completed its investigation and does not intend to recommend that any other SEC enforcement action be brought in connection with these matters.

- In September 2006, HP received a request from the U.S. Federal Communications Commission for records and information relating to the processes employed in the leak investigation. HP has responded to that request.

In addition, four stockholder derivative lawsuits have been filed in California purportedly on behalf of HP stockholders seeking to recover damages for alleged breach of fiduciary duty and to require HP to improve its corporate governance and internal control procedures as a result of the activities of the leak investigation: *Staeher v. Dunn, et al.* was filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 18, 2006; *Worsham v. Dunn, et al.* was filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 14, 2006; *Tansey v. Dunn, et al.* was filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 20, 2006; and *Hall v. Dunn, et al.* was filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 25, 2006. On October 19, 2006, the Santa Clara County Superior Court consolidated the four California cases under the caption *In re Hewlett-Packard Company Derivative Litigation*. The consolidated complaint filed on November 19, 2006, also seeks to recover damages in connection with sales of HP stock alleged to have been made by certain current and former HP officers and directors while in possession of material non-public information. Two additional stockholder derivative lawsuits, *Pifko v. Babbio, et al.*, filed on September 19, 2006, and *Gross v. Babbio, et al.*, filed on November 21, 2006, were filed in Chancery Court, County of New Castle, Delaware; both seek to recover damages for alleged breaches of fiduciary duty and to obtain an order instructing the defendants to refrain from further breaches of fiduciary duty and to implement corrective measures that will prevent future occurrences of the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty. On January 24, 2007, the Delaware court consolidated the two cases under the caption *In re Hewlett-Packard Company Derivative Litigation* and subsequently stayed the proceedings, as the parties had reached a tentative settlement. The HP Board of Directors appointed a Special Litigation Committee consisting of independent Board members authorized to investigate, review and evaluate the facts and circumstances asserted in these derivative matters and to determine how HP should proceed in these matters. On December 14, 2007, HP and the plaintiffs in the California and Delaware derivative actions entered into an agreement to settle those lawsuits. Under the terms of the settlement, HP agreed to continue certain corporate governance changes until December 31, 2012 and to pay the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees. The California court granted final approval to the settlement on March 11, 2008 and subsequently granted plaintiffs' counsel's fee application and dismissed the action. On June 12, 2008, the Delaware court granted final approval to the settlement and the plaintiffs' application for attorneys' fees and also dismissed the action. Because neither the dismissal of the California nor the Delaware derivative action was thereafter appealed, both cases are now concluded.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18: Litigation and Contingencies (Continued)

Environmental

HP is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, including laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites, the content of its products and the recycling, treatment and disposal of its products including batteries. In particular, HP faces increasing complexity in its product design and procurement operations as it adjusts to new and future requirements relating to the chemical and materials composition of its products, their safe use, the energy consumption associated with those products and product take-back legislation. HP could incur substantial costs, its products could be restricted from entering certain jurisdictions, and it could face other sanctions, if it were to violate or become liable under environmental laws or if its products become non-compliant with environmental laws. HP's potential exposure includes fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party property damage or personal injury claims and clean up costs. The amount and timing of costs under environmental laws are difficult to predict.

HP is party to, or otherwise involved in, proceedings brought by U.S. or state environmental agencies under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), known as "Superfund," or state laws similar to CERCLA. HP is also conducting environmental investigations or remediations at several current or former operating sites pursuant to administrative orders or consent agreements with state environmental agencies.

HP is also subject to legislation in an increasing number of jurisdictions that makes producers of electrical goods, including computers and printers, financially responsible for specified collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of past and future covered products (sometimes referred to as "product take-back legislation"). For example, the European Union ("EU") adopted the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive in January 2003. That directive makes producers of electrical goods, including computers and printers, financially responsible for specified collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of past and future covered products. The EU member states were obliged to make producers participating in the market financially responsible for implementing these responsibilities.

Note 19: Segment Information

Description of Segments

HP is a leading global provider of products, technologies, software, solutions and services to individual consumers, small and medium sized businesses ("SMBs"), and large enterprises including customers in the government, health and education sectors. HP's offerings span personal computing and other access devices; imaging and printing-related products and services; enterprise information technology ("IT") infrastructure, including enterprise storage and server technology and networking products; software that optimizes business technology investments; financial services including leasing; and multi-vendor customer services, including technology support and maintenance, consulting and integration, information technology and business process outsourcing services and application services.

HP and its operations are organized into seven business segments for financial reporting purposes: Services, ESS, HP Software, PSG, IPG, HP Financial Services ("HPFS"), and Corporate Investments. HP's organizational structure is based on a number of factors that management uses to evaluate, view

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

and run its business operations, which include, but are not limited to, customer base, homogeneity of products and technology. The business segments disclosed in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are based on this organizational structure and information reviewed by HP's management to evaluate the business segment results. Services, ESS and HP Software are reported collectively as a broader HP Enterprise Business. In order to provide a supplementary view of HP's business, aggregated financial data for the HP Enterprise Business is presented herein.

HP has reclassified segment operating results for fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 to conform to certain fiscal 2009 organizational realignments. None of the changes impacts HP's previously reported consolidated net revenue, earnings from operations, net earnings or net earnings per share. Future changes to this organizational structure may result in changes to the business segments disclosed. A description of the types of products and services provided by each business segment follows.

HP Enterprise Business.

Each of the business segments within the HP Enterprise Business is described in detail below.

- *Services*, formerly HP Services, was renamed after the reorganization of the business units subsequent to the acquisition of EDS in August 2008. Services provides consulting, outsourcing and technology services across infrastructure, applications and business process domains. Services is divided into four main business units: infrastructure technology outsourcing, applications services, business process outsourcing and technology services. Infrastructure technology outsourcing delivers comprehensive services that encompass the data center and the workplace (desktop); network and communications; and security, compliance and business continuity. HP also offers a set of managed services, providing a cross-section of its broader infrastructure services for smaller discrete engagements. Applications services help clients revitalize and manage their applications assets through flexible, project-based, consulting services and longer-term outsourcing contracts. These full lifecycle services encompass application development, testing, modernization, system integration, maintenance and management. Business process outsourcing solutions include a broad array of enterprise shared services, customer relationship management services, financial process management services and administrative services. Technology services include consulting and support services, such as mission critical services, converged infrastructure services, networking services, data center transformation services and infrastructure services, as well as warranty support across HP's product lines.
- *Enterprise Storage and Servers* provides storage and server products. The various server offerings range from entry-level servers to high-end scalable servers, including Superdome servers. Industry standard servers include primarily entry-level and mid-range ProLiant servers, which run primarily Windows^{®(1)}, Linux and Novell operating systems and leverage Intel Corporation ("Intel") and Advanced Micro Devices ("AMD") processors. The business spans a range of product lines, including pedestal-tower servers, density-optimized rack servers and HP's BladeSystem family of server blades. Business critical systems include Itanium^{®(2)}-based Integrity servers running on HP-UX, Windows[®], Linux, OpenVMS and NonStop operating systems, including the high-end Superdome servers and fault-tolerant Integrity NonStop servers. Business critical systems also include the Reduced Instruction Set Computing ("RISC")-based servers with the HP 9000 line running on the HP-UX operating system, HP AlphaServers running on both Tru64 UNIX^{®(3)} and OpenVMS, and MIPS-based NonStop servers. HP's StorageWorks

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

offerings include entry-level, mid-range and high-end arrays, storage area networks (“SANs”), network attached storage (“NAS”), storage management software, and virtualization technologies, as well as tape drives, tape libraries and optical archival storage.

- *HP Software* provides enterprise IT management software solutions, including professional services and support, that allow customers to manage and automate their IT infrastructure, operations, applications, IT services and business processes under the HP Business Technology Optimization (“BTO”) brand. The portfolio of BTO solutions also includes tools to automate data center operations and IT processes. These solutions are reported as BTO Software. HP Software also provides a comprehensive suite of solutions that enables communication service providers to deploy revenue generating infrastructure and applications, customer intelligence and billing systems, and operational support systems. In addition, for media companies and distributors, HP Software provides solutions that address content management and streamlining of digital media workflows. HP Software further provides information management and business intelligence solutions, which include enterprise data warehousing, business continuity, data availability, records management, compliance and e-discovery products and services that enable our customers to extract more value from their structured and unstructured data and information. These solutions are reported as Other Software.

HP’s other business segments are described below.

- *Personal Systems Group* provides commercial PCs, consumer PCs, workstations, handheld computing devices, calculators and other related accessories, software and services for the commercial and consumer markets. Commercial PCs are optimized for commercial uses, including enterprise and SMB customers, and for connectivity and manageability in networked environments. Commercial PCs include the HP Compaq business desktops and notebooks, HP EliteBook Tablet Pcs, the HP EliteBook and ProBook lines of professional notebooks, as well as the HP Mini-Note PC, HP Blade PCs, Retail POS systems, and HP Thin Clients. Consumer PCs are targeted at the home user and include the HP Pavilion and Compaq Presario series of multi media consumer desktops and notebooks, as well as the HP Pavilion Elite desktops, HP Envy Premium notebooks, Touchsmart PCs, HP and Compaq Mini notebooks, Voodoo Gaming PCs and the Media Smart Home Server. HP’s Z series desktop workstations and HP Elitebook Mobile Workstations provide advanced graphics, computing, and large modeling capabilities, certified with applications in a wide range of industries and running both Windows® and Linux operating systems. PSG provides a series of HP iPAQ Pocket PC handheld computing devices that run on Windows® Mobile software. These products range from basic PDAs to advanced devices with voice and data capability.
- *Imaging and Printing Group* provides consumer and commercial printer hardware, printing supplies, printing media and scanning devices. IPG is also focused on imaging solutions in the commercial markets, from managed print services solutions to addressing new growth opportunities in commercial printing and capturing high-value pages in areas such as industrial applications, outdoor signage, and the graphic arts business. Inkjet and Web Solutions delivers

(1) Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.
(2) Itanium® is a registered trademark of Intel Corporation.
(3) UNIX® is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

HP's consumer and SMB inkjet solutions (hardware, ink, media) and develops HP's retail and web businesses. It includes single function and all-in-one inkjet printers targeted toward consumers and SMBs as well as retail publishing solutions, Snapfish, and Logoworks. LaserJet and Enterprise Solutions delivers products and services to the enterprise segment. It includes LaserJet printers and supplies, multi-function printers, scanners, enterprise software solutions such as Exstream Software and Web Jetadmin, managed print services products and solutions, and Halo telepresence. Graphics solutions include large format printing (Designjet, Scitex, ColorSpan and NUR), large format supplies, WebPress supplies, Indigo printing, specialty printing systems, inkjet high-speed production solutions and light production solutions. Printer supplies include LaserJet toner and inkjet printer cartridges and other printing-related media.

- *HP Financial Services* supports and enhances HP's global product and services solutions, providing a broad range of value-added financial life-cycle management services. HPFS enables HP's worldwide customers to acquire complete IT solutions, including hardware, software and services. HPFS offers leasing, financing, utility programs, and asset recovery services, as well as financial asset management services, for large global and enterprise customers. HPFS also provides an array of specialized financial services to SMBs and educational and governmental entities. HPFS offers innovative, customized and flexible alternatives to balance unique customer cash flow, technology obsolescence and capacity needs.
- *Corporate Investments* includes HP Labs and certain business incubation projects. Revenue in this segment is attributable to the sale of certain network infrastructure products, including Ethernet switch products that enhance computing and enterprise solutions sold under the brand "ProCurve Networking."

Segment Data

HP derives the results of the business segments directly from its internal management reporting system. The accounting policies HP uses to derive business segment results are substantially the same as those the consolidated company uses. Management measures the performance of each business segment based on several metrics, including earnings from operations. Management uses these results, in part, to evaluate the performance of, and to assign resources to, each of the business segments. HP does not allocate to its business segments certain operating expenses, which it manages separately at the corporate level. These unallocated costs include primarily amortization of purchased intangible assets, stock-based compensation expense related to HP-granted employee stock options, PRUs and the employee stock purchase plan, certain acquisition-related charges and charges for purchased IPR&D, as well as certain corporate governance costs.

HP does not allocate to its business segments restructuring charges and any associated adjustments related to restructuring actions.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

Selected operating results information for each business segment was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	Total Net Revenue			Earnings (Loss) from Operations		
	2009	2008 ⁽²⁾	2007 ⁽²⁾	2009	2008 ⁽²⁾	2007 ⁽²⁾
	In millions					
Services ⁽¹⁾	\$ 34,693	\$ 20,977	\$ 15,329	\$ 5,044	\$ 2,518	\$ 1,782
Enterprise Storage and Servers	15,359	19,400	18,639	1,518	2,577	2,148
HP Software	3,572	4,220	3,628	684	499	248
HP Enterprise Business	53,624	44,597	37,596	7,246	5,594	4,178
Personal Systems Group	35,305	42,295	36,409	1,661	2,375	1,939
Imaging and Printing Group	24,011	29,614	28,609	4,310	4,559	4,293
HP Financial Services	2,673	2,698	2,336	206	192	155
Corporate Investments	768	965	762	(56)	49	(57)
Segment total	<u>\$116,381</u>	<u>\$120,169</u>	<u>\$105,712</u>	<u>\$13,367</u>	<u>\$12,769</u>	<u>\$10,508</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes the results of EDS, which was acquired on August 26, 2008, from the date of acquisition.

⁽²⁾ Certain fiscal 2009 organizational reclassifications have been reflected retroactively to provide improved visibility and comparability. In fiscal 2008 and 2007, the reclassifications resulted in the transfer of revenue and operating profit among the Services, HP Software and Imaging and Printing Group financial reporting segments. In addition, certain previously allocated costs were reclassified to unallocated costs related to stock-based compensation expense. There was no impact on the previously reported financial results for the Enterprise Storage and Servers, Personal Systems Group, HP Financial Services and Corporate Investments segments.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

The reconciliation of segment operating results information to HP consolidated totals was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Net revenue:			
Segment total	\$116,381	\$120,169	\$105,712
Elimination of intersegment net revenue and other	<u>(1,829)</u>	<u>(1,805)</u>	<u>(1,426)</u>
Total HP consolidated net revenue	<u>\$114,552</u>	<u>\$118,364</u>	<u>\$104,286</u>
Earnings before taxes:			
Total segment earnings from operations	\$ 13,367	\$ 12,769	\$ 10,508
Corporate and unallocated costs and eliminations	(219)	(461)	(439)
Unallocated costs related to certain stock-based compensation expense	(552)	(512)	(507)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	(1,571)	(967)	(783)
In-process research and development charges	(7)	(45)	(190)
Acquisition-related charges	(242)	(41)	—
Restructuring charges	(640)	(270)	(387)
Pension curtailments and settlements, net	—	—	517
Interest and other, net	<u>(721)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>458</u>
Total HP consolidated earnings before taxes	<u>\$ 9,415</u>	<u>\$ 10,473</u>	<u>\$ 9,177</u>

HP allocates its assets to its business segments based on the primary segments benefiting from the assets. Corporate and unallocated assets are composed primarily of cash and cash equivalents. As described above, fiscal 2009 segment asset information is stated based on the fiscal 2009 organizational structure. Total assets by segment as well as for HP Enterprise Business and the reconciliation of segment assets to HP consolidated total assets were as follows at October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Services	\$ 43,555	\$ 42,507	\$17,232
Enterprise Storage and Servers	11,662	11,644	13,518
HP Software	<u>8,936</u>	<u>8,919</u>	<u>8,366</u>
HP Enterprise Business	<u>\$ 64,153</u>	<u>\$ 63,070</u>	<u>\$39,116</u>
Personal Systems Group	14,825	16,436	14,153
Imaging and Printing Group	11,698	14,156	14,573
HP Financial Services	10,806	9,174	9,001
Corporate Investments	460	365	297
Corporate and unallocated assets	<u>12,857</u>	<u>10,130</u>	<u>11,559</u>
Total HP consolidated assets	<u>\$114,799</u>	<u>\$113,331</u>	<u>\$88,699</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

Major Customers

No single customer represented 10% or more of HP's total net revenue in any fiscal year presented.

Geographic Information

Net revenue, classified by the major geographic areas in which HP operates, was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Net revenue:			
U.S.	\$ 41,314	\$ 36,932	\$ 34,814
Non-U.S.	<u>73,238</u>	<u>81,432</u>	<u>69,472</u>
Total HP consolidated net revenue	<u>\$114,552</u>	<u>\$118,364</u>	<u>\$104,286</u>

Net revenue by geographic area is based upon the sales location that predominately represents the customer location. Other than the United States, no single country represented more than 10% of HP's total consolidated net revenue in any period presented. HP reports revenue net of sales taxes, use taxes and value-added taxes directly imposed by governmental authorities on HP's revenue producing transactions with its customers.

At October 31, 2009 and 2008, Belgium and the United States had 10% or more of HP's total consolidated net assets. At October 31, 2007, no single country other than the United States had 10% or more of HP's total consolidated net assets.

No single country other than the United States had more than 10% of HP's total consolidated net property, plant and equipment in any period presented. HP's long-lived assets other than goodwill and purchased intangible assets, are composed principally of net property, plant and equipment.

Net property, plant and equipment, classified by major geographic areas in which HP operates, was as follows for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Net property, plant and equipment:			
U.S.	\$ 6,316	\$ 6,223	\$4,321
Non-U.S.	<u>4,946</u>	<u>4,615</u>	<u>3,477</u>
Total HP consolidated net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$11,262</u>	<u>\$10,838</u>	<u>\$7,798</u>

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

Net revenue by segment and business unit

The following table provides net revenue by segment and business unit for the following fiscal years ended October 31:

	2009	2008 ⁽²⁾	2007 ⁽²⁾
	In millions		
Net revenue:			
Infrastructure technology outsourcing	\$ 15,751	\$ 7,488	\$ 4,671
Technology services	9,789	10,297	9,441
Application services	6,032	2,411	1,102
Business process outsourcing	2,941	723	115
Other	180	58	—
Services ⁽¹⁾	<u>34,693</u>	<u>20,977</u>	<u>15,329</u>
Industry standard servers	9,296	11,657	11,380
Storage	3,473	4,205	3,706
Business critical systems	2,590	3,538	3,553
Enterprise Storage and Servers	<u>15,359</u>	<u>19,400</u>	<u>18,639</u>
Business technology optimization	2,385	2,792	2,276
Other software	1,187	1,428	1,352
HP Software	<u>3,572</u>	<u>4,220</u>	<u>3,628</u>
HP Enterprise Business	<u>53,624</u>	<u>44,597</u>	<u>37,596</u>
Notebooks	20,210	22,657	17,650
Desktops	12,864	16,643	15,889
Workstations	1,261	1,885	1,721
Handhelds	172	360	531
Other	798	750	618
Personal Systems Group	<u>35,305</u>	<u>42,295</u>	<u>36,409</u>
Supplies	16,532	18,472	17,018
Commercial hardware	4,778	7,422	7,371
Consumer hardware	2,701	3,720	4,220
Imaging and Printing Group	<u>24,011</u>	<u>29,614</u>	<u>28,609</u>
HP Financial Services	2,673	2,698	2,336
Corporate Investments	768	965	762
Total segments	<u>116,381</u>	<u>120,169</u>	<u>105,712</u>
Eliminations of inter-segment net revenue and other	<u>(1,829)</u>	<u>(1,805)</u>	<u>(1,426)</u>
Total HP consolidated net revenue	<u>\$114,552</u>	<u>\$118,364</u>	<u>\$104,286</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes the results of EDS, which was acquired on August 26, 2008, from the date of acquisition. The businesses included in the former HP consulting and integration business unit were divided among the application services and technology services business units and the HP Software

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Segment Information (Continued)

segment. The businesses included in the former outsourcing services business unit were divided among the infrastructure technology outsourcing and business process outsourcing business units. The infrastructure technology outsourcing, application services and business process outsourcing business units were added with the technology services business unit, and these four business units now comprise the Services segment.

- (2) Certain fiscal 2009 organizational reclassifications have been reflected retroactively to provide improved visibility and comparability. In fiscal 2008 and 2007, the reclassifications resulted in the transfer of revenue among the Services, HP Software and Imaging and Printing Group financial reporting segments. In addition, revenue was transferred among the business units within the Services, HP Software, Imaging and Printing Group, and Personal Systems Group segments. There was no impact on the previously reported financial results for the Enterprise Storage and Servers, HP Financial Services and Corporate Investments segments.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Quarterly Summary
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Three-month periods ended			
	January 31 (Restated)	April 30 (Restated)	July 31 (Restated)	October 31 ⁽³⁾
2009				
Net revenue	\$28,807	\$27,383	\$27,585	\$30,777
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	22,073	20,945	21,031	23,475
Research and development	732	716	667	704
Selling, general and administrative	2,893	2,880	2,874	2,966
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	412	380	379	400
In-process research and development charges	6	—	—	1
Restructuring charges	146	94	362	38
Acquisition-related charges	48	75	59	60
Total costs and expenses	26,310	25,090	25,372	27,644
Earnings from operations	2,497	2,293	2,213	3,133
Interest and other, net	(232)	(180)	(177)	(132)
Earnings before taxes	2,265	2,113	2,036	3,001
Provision for taxes	409	392	365	589
Net earnings	\$ 1,856	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,671	\$ 2,412
Net earnings per share: ⁽²⁾				
Basic	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.02
Diluted	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.99
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
Range of per share stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange				
Low	\$ 28.23	\$ 25.39	\$ 33.40	\$ 42.14
High	\$ 39.53	\$ 37.40	\$ 43.55	\$ 49.20

The amounts previously reported in HP's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for fiscal 2009 have been restated for the adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14, which are discussed more fully in Note 1. The impact from the adoption was as follows:

	Three-month periods ended		
	January 31	April 30	July 31
Net Revenue	\$ 7	\$ 32	\$ 134
Cost of sales	4	26	95
Earnings before taxes	3	6	39
Net earnings	2	5	29
Net earnings per share—Diluted	\$—	\$0.01	\$0.02

	Three-month periods ended			
	January 31	April 30	July 31	October 31
2008				
Net revenue	\$28,467	\$28,262	\$28,032	\$33,603
Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	21,444 ⁽⁴⁾	21,205 ⁽⁴⁾	21,197 ⁽⁴⁾	25,853 ⁽⁴⁾
Research and development	898	908	895	842
Selling, general and administrative	3,296 ⁽⁴⁾	3,331 ⁽⁴⁾	3,193 ⁽⁴⁾	3,506 ⁽⁴⁾
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	206	211	213	337
In-process research and development charges	—	13	—	32
Restructuring charges	10	4	5	251
Acquisition-related charges	—	—	—	41
Total costs and expenses	25,854	25,672	25,503	30,862
Earnings from operations	2,613	2,590	2,529	2,741
Interest and other, net	72	3	23	(98)
Earnings before taxes	2,685	2,593	2,552	2,643
Provision for taxes	552	536	525	531
Net earnings	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,057	\$ 2,027	\$ 2,112
Net earnings per share: ⁽²⁾				
Basic	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.84
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
Range of per share stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange				
Low	\$ 39.99	\$ 40.16	\$ 40.83	\$ 30.03
High	\$ 53.48	\$ 49.69	\$ 49.97	\$ 49.20

⁽¹⁾ Cost of products, cost of services and financing interest.

⁽²⁾ EPS for each quarter is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during that quarter, while EPS for the fiscal year is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. Thus, the sum of the EPS for each of the four quarters may not equal the EPS for the fiscal year.

⁽³⁾ As a result of the adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14, fourth quarter net revenue and net earnings were higher by \$82 million and \$19 million, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ Certain pursuit-related costs previously reported as Cost of sales have been realigned retroactively to Selling, general and administrative expenses due to organizational realignments.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of the end of the period covered by this report (the “Evaluation Date”). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded as of the Evaluation Date that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective such that the information relating to HP, including our consolidated subsidiaries, required to be disclosed in our Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reports (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to HP’s management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that there has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting during that quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

See Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The names of the executive officers of HP and their ages, titles and biographies as of the date hereof are incorporated by reference from Part I, Item 1, above.

The following information is included in HP's Proxy Statement related to its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed within 120 days after HP's fiscal year end of October 31, 2009 (the "Proxy Statement") and is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information regarding directors of HP who are standing for reelection and any persons nominated to become directors of HP is set forth under "Election of Directors."
- Information regarding HP's Audit Committee and designated "audit committee financial experts" is set forth under "Corporate Governance Principles and Board Matters—Board Structure and Committee Composition—Audit Committee."
- Information on HP's code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, also known as the "Standards of Business Conduct," and on HP's Corporate Governance Guidelines is set forth under "Corporate Governance Principles and Board Matters."
- Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance is set forth under "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation.

The following information is included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information regarding HP's compensation of its named executive officers is set forth under "Executive Compensation."
- Information regarding HP's compensation of its directors is set forth under "Director Compensation and Stock Ownership Guidelines."
- The report of HP's HR and Compensation Committee is set forth under "HR and Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation."

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following information is included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners, directors and executive officers is set forth under "Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."
- Information regarding HP's equity compensation plans, including both stockholder approved plans and non-stockholder approved plans, is set forth in the section entitled "Equity Compensation Plan Information."

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

The following information is included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information regarding transactions with related persons is set forth under “Related Person Transaction Policies and Procedures.”
- Information regarding director independence is set forth under “Corporate Governance Principles and Board Matters—Director Independence.”

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Information regarding principal auditor fees and services is set forth under “Principal Accountant Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. All Financial Statements:

The following financial statements are filed as part of this report under Item 8—“Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	77
Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	79
Consolidated Statements of Earnings	80
Consolidated Balance Sheets	81
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	82
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity	83
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	84
Quarterly Summary	161

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the three fiscal years ended October 31, 2009.

All other schedules are omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto in Item 8 above.

3. Exhibits:

A list of exhibits filed or furnished with this report on Form 10-K (or incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed or furnished by HP) is provided in the accompanying Exhibit Index. HP will furnish copies of exhibits for a reasonable fee (covering the expense of furnishing copies) upon request. Stockholders may request exhibits copies by contacting:

Hewlett-Packard Company
Attn: Investor Relations
3000 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(866) GET-HPQ1 or (866) 438-4771

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	For the fiscal years ended October 31		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	In millions		
Allowance for doubtful accounts — accounts receivable:			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 553	\$ 226	\$ 220
Amount acquired through acquisition	—	245	3
Addition of bad debt provision	282	226	32
Deductions, net of recoveries	(206)	(144)	(29)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 553</u>	<u>\$ 226</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts — financing receivables:			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 90	\$ 84	\$ 80
Additions to allowance	63	49	15
Deductions, net of recoveries	(45)	(43)	(11)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>

Signature	Title(s)	Date
/s/ JOHN H. HAMMERGREN John H. Hammergren	Director	December 17, 2009
/s/ JOEL Z. HYATT Joel Z. Hyatt	Director	December 17, 2009
/s/ JOHN R. JOYCE John R. Joyce	Director	December 17, 2009
/s/ ROBERT L. RYAN Robert L. Ryan	Director	December 17, 2009
/s/ LUCILLE S. SALHANY Lucille S. Salhany	Director	December 17, 2009
/s/ G. KENNEDY THOMPSON G. Kennedy Thompson	Director	December 17, 2009

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
3(a)	Registrant's Certificate of Incorporation.	10-Q	001-04423	3(a)	June 12, 1998
3(b)	Registrant's Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation.	10-Q	001-04423	3(b)	March 16, 2001
3(c)	Registrant's Amended and Restated By-Laws effective March 18, 2009.	8-K	001-04423	3.1	September 17, 2009
4(a)	Form of Senior Indenture.	S-3	333-30786	4.1	March 17, 2000
4(b)	Form of Registrant's Fixed Rate Note and Floating Rate Note and related Officers' Certificate.	8-K	001-04423	4.1, 4.2 and 4.4	May 24, 2001
4(c)	Form of Registrant's 6.50% Global Note due July 1, 2012, and form of related Officers' Certificate.	8-K	001-04423	4.2 and 4.3	June 27, 2002
4(d)	Form of Registrant's Fixed Rate Note and form of Floating Rate Note.	8-K	001-04423	4.1 and 4.2	December 11, 2002
4(e)	Indenture, dated as of June 1, 2000, between the Registrant and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (formerly Chase Manhattan Bank), as Trustee.	S-3	333-134327	4.9	June 7, 2006
4(f)	Form of Registrant's Floating Rate Global Note due March 1, 2012, form of 5.25% Global Note due March 1, 2012 and form of 5.40% Global Note due March 1, 2017.	8-K	001-04423	4.1, 4.2 and 4.3	February 28, 2007
4(g)	Form of Registrant's Floating Rate Global Note due June 15, 2009 and Floating Rate Global Note due June 15, 2010.	10-Q	001-04423	4(l)	September 7, 2007
4(h)	Form of Registrant's Floating Rate Global Note due September 3, 2009, 4.50% Global Note due March 1, 2013 and 5.50% Global Note due March 1, 2018.	8-K	001-04423	4.1, 4.2 and 4.3	February 29, 2008
4(i)	Form of Registrant's 6.125% Global Note due March 1, 2014 and form of related Officers' Certificate.	8-K	001-04423	4.1 and 4.2	December 8, 2008

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
4(j)	Form of Registrant's Floating Rate Global Note due February 24, 2011, 4.250% Global Note due February 24, 2012 and 4.750% Global Note due June 2, 2014 and form of related Officers' Certificate.	8-K	001-04423	4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4	February 27, 2009
4(k)	Form of Registrant's Floating Rate Global Note due May 27, 2011, 2.25% Global Note due May 27, 2011 and 2.95% Global Note due August 15, 2012 and form of related Officers' Certificate.	8-K	001-04423	4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4	May 28, 2009
4(l)	Speciman certificate for the Registrant's common stock.	8-A/A	001-04423	4.1	June 23, 2006
9	None.				
10(a)	Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	S-8	333-114253	4.1	April 7, 2004
10(b)	Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan, amended and restated effective September 17, 2008.*	10-K	001-04423	10(b)	December 18, 2008
10(c)	Registrant's 1997 Director Stock Plan, amended and restated effective November 1, 2005.*	8-K	001-04423	99.4	November 23, 2005
10(d)	Registrant's 1995 Incentive Stock Plan, amended and restated effective May 1, 2007.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(d)	June 8, 2007
10(e)	Registrant's 1990 Incentive Stock Plan, amended and restated effective May 1, 2007.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(e)	June 8, 2007
10(f)	Compaq Computer Corporation 2001 Stock Option Plan, amended and restated effective November 21, 2002.*	10-K	001-04423	10(f)	January 21, 2003
10(g)	Compaq Computer Corporation 1998 Stock Option Plan, amended and restated effective November 21, 2002.*	10-K	001-04423	10(g)	January 21, 2003
10(h)	Compaq Computer Corporation 1995 Equity Incentive Plan, amended and restated effective November 21, 2002.*	10-K	001-04423	10(h)	January 21, 2003
10(i)	Compaq Computer Corporation 1989 Equity Incentive Plan, amended and restated effective November 21, 2002.*	10-K	001-04423	10(i)	January 21, 2003

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
10(j)	Compaq Computer Corporation 1985 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors.*	S-3	333-86378	10.5	April 18, 2002
10(k)	Amendment of Compaq Computer Corporation Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors, effective September 3, 2001.*	S-3	333-86378	10.11	April 18, 2002
10(l)	Compaq Computer Corporation 1998 Former Nonemployee Replacement Option Plan.*	S-3	333-86378	10.9	April 18, 2002
10(m)	Registrant's Excess Benefit Retirement Plan, amended and restated as of January 1, 2006.*	8-K	001-04423	10.2	September 21, 2006
10(n)	Hewlett-Packard Company Cash Account Restoration Plan, amended and restated as of January 1, 2005.*	8-K	001-04423	99.3	November 23, 2005
10(o)	Registrant's 2005 Pay-for-Results Plan.*	8-K	001-04423	99.5	November 23, 2005
10(p)	Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	8-K	001-04423	10.1	September 21, 2006
10(q)	First Amendment to the Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(q)	June 8, 2007
10(r)	Employment Agreement, dated March 29, 2005, between Registrant and Mark V. Hurd.*	8-K	001-04423	99.1	March 30, 2005
10(s)	Employment Agreement, dated June 9, 2005, between Registrant and R. Todd Bradley.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(x)	September 8, 2005
10(t)	Employment Agreement, dated July 11, 2005, between Registrant and Randall D. Mott.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(y)	September 8, 2005
10(u)	Registrant's Amended and Restated Severance Plan for Executive Officers.*	8-K	001-04423	99.1	July 27, 2005
10(v)	Form letter to participants in the Registrant's Pay-for-Results Plan for fiscal year 2006.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(w)	March 10, 2006
10(w)	Registrant's Executive Severance Agreement.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(u)(u)	June 13, 2002

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
10(x)	Registrant's Executive Officers Severance Agreement.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(v)(v)	June 13, 2002
10(y)	Form letter regarding severance offset for restricted stock and restricted units.*	8-K	001-04423	10.2	March 22, 2005
10(z)	Form of Indemnity Agreement between Compaq Computer Corporation and its executive officers.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(x)(x)	June 13, 2002
10(a)(a)	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan, as amended, Registrant's 1995 Incentive Stock Plan, as amended, the Compaq Computer Corporation 2001 Stock Option Plan, as amended, the Compaq Computer Corporation 1998 Stock Option Plan, as amended, the Compaq Computer Corporation 1995 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and the Compaq Computer Corporation 1989 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(a)(a)	June 8, 2007
10(b)(b)	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan, as amended, and Registrant's 1995 Incentive Stock Plan, as amended.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(b)(b)	June 8, 2007
10(c)(c)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(c)(c)	June 8, 2007
10(d)(d)	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Registrant's 1990 Incentive Stock Plan, as amended.*	10-K	001-04423	10(e)	January 27, 2000
10(e)(e)	Form of Common Stock Payment Agreement and Option Agreement for Registrant's 1997 Director Stock Plan, as amended.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(j)(j)	March 11, 2005
10(f)(f)	Form of Restricted Stock Grant Notice for the Compaq Computer Corporation 1989 Equity Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(w)(w)	June 13, 2002

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
10(g)(g)	Forms of Stock Option Notice for the Compaq Computer Corporation Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended.*	10-K	001-04423	10(r)(r)	January 14, 2005
10(h)(h)	Form of Long-Term Performance Cash Award Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan, as amended.*	10-K	001-04423	10(t)(t)	January 14, 2005
10(i)(i)	Amendment One to the Long-Term Performance Cash Award Agreement for the 2004 Program.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(q)(q)	September 8, 2005
10(j)(j)	Form of Long-Term Performance Cash Award Agreement for the 2005 Program.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(r)(r)	September 8, 2005
10(k)(k)	Form of Long-Term Performance Cash Award Agreement.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(o)(o)	March 10, 2006
10(l)(l)	Second Amendment to the Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	10-K	001-04423	10(l)(l)	December 18, 2007
10(m)(m)	Form of Stock Notification and Award Agreement for awards of performance-based restricted units.*	8-K	001-04423	10.1	January 24, 2008
10(n)(n)	Form of Agreement Regarding Confidential Information and Proprietary Developments (California).*	8-K	001-04423	10.2	January 24, 2008
10(o)(o)	Form of Agreement Regarding Confidential Information and Proprietary Developments (Texas).*	10-Q	001-04423	10(o)(o)	March 10, 2008
10(p)(p)	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(p)(p)	March 10, 2008
10(q)(q)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(q)(q)	March 10, 2008
10(r)(r)	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(r)(r)	March 10, 2008
10(s)(s)	Form of Special Performance-Based Cash Incentive Notification Letter.*	8-K	001-04423	10.1	May 20, 2008

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
10(t)(t)	Form of Option Agreement for Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(t)(t)	June 6, 2008
10(u)(u)	Form of Common Stock Payment Agreement for Registrant's 2000 Stock Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(u)(u)	June 6, 2008
10(v)(v)	Third Amendment to the Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	10-K	001-04423	10(v)(v)	December 18, 2008
10(w)(w)	Form of Stock Notification and Award Agreement for awards of restricted stock units.*	10-K	001-04423	10(w)(w)	December 18, 2008
10(x)(x)	Form of Stock Notification and Award Agreement for awards of performance-based restricted units.*	10-K	001-04423	10(x)(x)	December 18, 2008
10(y)(y)	Form of Stock Notification and Award Agreement for awards of non-qualified stock options.*	10-K	001-04423	10(y)(y)	December 18, 2008
10(z)(z)	Form of Stock Notification and Award Agreement for awards of restricted stock.*	10-K	001-04423	10(z)(z)	December 18, 2008
10(a)(a)(a)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Registrant's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(a)(a)(a)	March 10, 2009
10(b)(b)(b)	First Amendment to the Hewlett-Packard Company Excess Benefit Retirement Plan.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(b)(b)(b)	March 10, 2009
10(c)(c)(c)	Fourth Amendment to the Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(c)(c)(c)	June 5, 2009
10(d)(d)(d)	Fifth Amendment to the Registrant's 2005 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 1, 2006.*	10-Q	001-04423	10(d)(d)(d)	September 4, 2009
11	None.				
12	Statement of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.‡				
13-14	None.				
16	None.				
18	None.				
21	Subsidiaries of the registrant as of October 31, 2009.‡				

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
22	None.				
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.‡				
24	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page).				
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.‡				
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.‡				
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.†				
33-35	None.				
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.§				
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.§				
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.§				
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.§				
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.§				
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.§				

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

‡ Filed herewith.

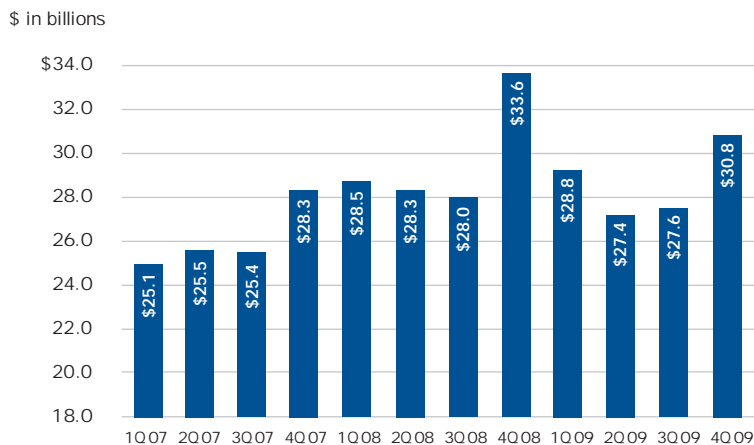
† Furnished herewith.

§ Furnished herewith. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to liability under that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

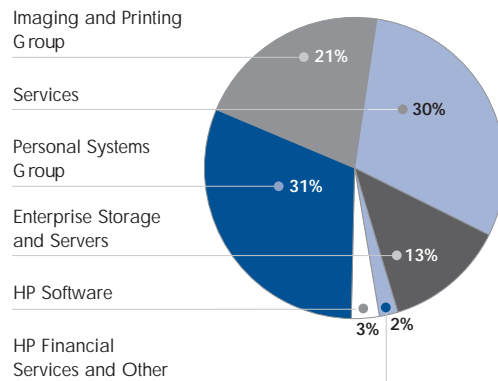
The registrant agrees to furnish to the Commission supplementally upon request a copy of (1) any instrument with respect to long-term debt not filed herewith as to which the total amount of securities authorized thereunder does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis and (2) any omitted schedules to any material plan of acquisition, disposition or reorganization set forth above.

Financial highlights

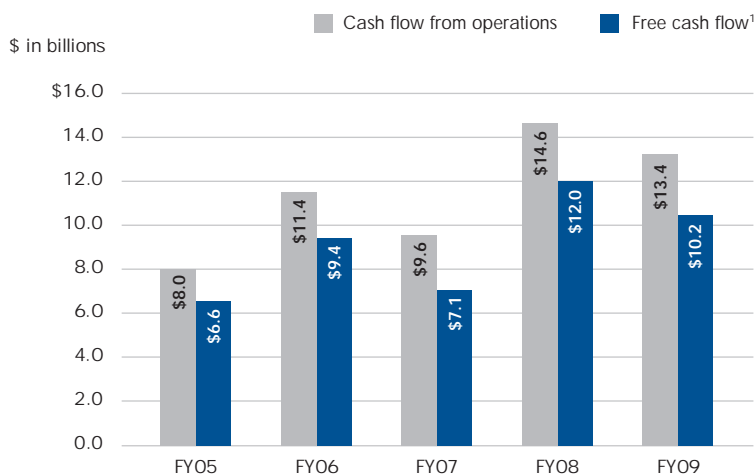
Revenue



FY09 revenue by segment

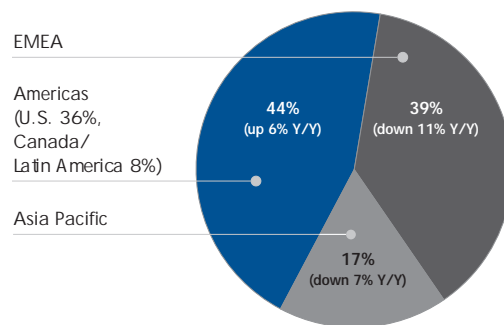


Cash flow



¹ Free cash flow equals cash flow from operations less net capital expenditures.

FY09 revenue by region



HP saved the following resources by using Reincarnation Matte (FSC), made with 100% recycled fiber and 50% post-consumer waste, processed chlorine free, designated Ancient Forest Friendly™, and manufactured with electricity that is offset with Green-e® certified renewable energy certificates: 25 fully grown trees, 11,452 gallons of water, 8 million BTUs of energy, 695 pounds of solid waste, and 2378 pounds of greenhouse gases.

Calculations based on research by Environmental Defense Fund and other members of the Paper Task Force.
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4AA0-1916ENW, January 2010

