## Lexmark reports first quarter results

## - Revenue and earnings per share exceeded guidance <br> - Revenue grew 6 percent excluding Inkjet Exit and acquisition-related adjustments <br> - Higher value solutions revenue, comprised of Managed Print Services and Perceptive Software, grew 18 percent, and increased to 27 percent ( 28 percent non-GAAP) of total revenue <br> - Laser supplies revenue grew 9 percent <br> - Share repurchases and dividends totaled $\mathbf{\$ 4 0}$ million

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 22, 2014 /PRNewswire/ -- Lexmark International, Inc. (NYSE: LXK) today announced financial results for the first quarter of 2014.
"In the first quarter our higher value solutions portfolio revenue, comprised of Managed Print Services and Perceptive Software, grew 18 percent, accounted for 28 percent of Lexmark's total revenue, and is expected to exceed $\$ 1$ billion this year," said Paul Rooke, Lexmark chairman and chief executive officer. "We also had strong laser supplies revenue growth again this quarter, and delivered increased non-GAAP gross profit, operating income and pretax earnings.
"Lexmark is creating value for our shareholders by helping business customers solve their unstructured information challenges, advancing our solutions capabilities organically and through acquisitions, and by returning capital through an attractive dividend and ongoing share repurchases," added Rooke.

## First Quarter Results

First quarter revenue and earnings per share exceeded the company's January guidance.
GAAP revenue of $\$ 878$ million includes $\$ 3$ million of acquisition-related adjustments. Non-GAAP ${ }^{1}$ revenue of $\$ 881$ million declined less than 1 percent year to year, but grew 6 percent excluding the planned and ongoing decline in Inkjet Exit ${ }^{2}$ revenue.

| Earnings Per Share |  | 1014 |  | 1013 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| GAAP | $\$ 0.46$ | $\$ 0.62$ |  |  |
| Adjustments | $\underline{0.46}$ | $\underline{0.33}$ |  |  |
| Non-GAAP | $\$ 0.92$ | $\$ 0.95$ |  |  |

- GAAP earnings per share for the first quarter of 2014 were $\$ 0.46$, compared with GAAP earnings of $\$ 0.62$ per share in the first quarter of 2013.
- First quarter 2014 non-GAAP adjustments were $\$ 0.46$ per share, compared with first quarter 2013 nonGAAP adjustments of $\$ 0.33$ per share.
- First quarter 2014 non-GAAP earnings were $\$ 0.92$ per share compared with non-GAAP earnings of $\$ 0.95$ per share in the first quarter of 2013.


## Higher Value Solutions Portfolio

- Lexmark's higher value solutions portfolio revenue, comprised of Managed Print Services (MPS) ${ }^{3}$ and Perceptive Software, is expected to exceed \$1 billion in 2014.
- Combined MPS and Perceptive Software revenue of $\$ 244$ million, excluding acquisition-related adjustments of $\$ 3$ million, grew 18 percent year to year and accounted for 28 percent of total revenue, up from 23 percent in the same period last year.


## Segment Revenue

- Imaging Solutions and Services (ISS) revenue of $\$ 817$ million declined 3 percent compared to the same period last year. ISS revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit revenue, grew 4 percent compared to last year. On a year-to-year basis:
- MPS revenue of $\$ 180$ million grew 12 percent.
- Non-MPS revenue ${ }^{4}$ of $\$ 565$ million grew 1 percent.
- Inkjet Exit revenue of $\$ 73$ million declined 40 percent, represented 8 percent of total company revenue, and is expected to decline as a percentage of total revenue as the trailing inkjet supplies revenue from the remaining installed base of inkjet printers naturally decreases over time.
- Perceptive Software revenue was $\$ 61$ million. Perceptive Software revenue, excluding acquisition-related adjustments of $\$ 3$ million, was $\$ 64$ million and grew 38 percent compared to the same period in 2013.


## Product Revenue

- Hardware revenue of $\$ 167$ million declined 8 percent compared to last year.
- Hardware revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit, declined 7 percent.
- Supplies revenue of $\$ 605$ million declined 1 percent year to year. Laser supplies revenue grew 9 percent.
- Software and Other revenue of $\$ 106$ million ( $\$ 109$ million non-GAAP) grew 13 percent compared to last year.


## GAAP Results

- Revenue was $\$ 878$ million compared to $\$ 884$ million last year.
- Gross profit margin was 38.9 percent versus 38.0 percent in 2013.
- Operating expense was $\$ 288$ million compared to $\$ 274$ million last year.
- Operating income was \$54 million compared to $\$ 62$ million in 2013.
- Operating income margin was 6.1 percent compared to 7.0 percent in 2013.
- Net earnings were $\$ 29$ million compared to 2013 net earnings of $\$ 40$ million.


## Non-GAAP Results

- Revenue was $\$ 881$ million compared to $\$ 886$ million last year.
- Gross profit margin was 41.0 percent versus 40.0 percent in 2013.
- Operating expense was $\$ 270$ million compared to $\$ 265$ million last year.
- Operating income was $\$ 92$ million compared to $\$ 89$ million in 2013.
- Operating income margin was 10.4 percent compared to 10.1 percent last year.
- Net earnings were $\$ 58$ million compared to $\$ 62$ million in 2013.


## Cash Flow

- Consistent with the company's January guidance, net cash provided by operating activities was $\$ 10$ million, and free cash flow ${ }^{5}$ was negative $\$ 34$ million for the quarter. The company continues to expect 2014 free cash flow to be in the range of 90 percent to 100 percent of non-GAAP net earnings.
- Capital expenditures were $\$ 44$ million.
- Depreciation and amortization was $\$ 66$ million.
- Cash, including cash equivalents and current marketable securities, was $\$ 985$ million at quarter end.


## Maintaining Capital Allocation Discipline to Deliver Shareholder Value

Lexmark is continuing to execute on its stated capital allocation framework of returning more than 50 percent of free cash flow to shareholders, on average, through quarterly dividends and share repurchases while building and growing its solutions and software business through expansion and acquisitions.

Lexmark has returned more than 90 percent of free cash flow generated since the first quarter of 2011 to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases.

In the first quarter of 2014 , Lexmark returned $\$ 40$ million to shareholders.

- The company paid a dividend of $\$ 0.30$ per share totaling $\$ 19$ million. This was Lexmark's 10th consecutive quarterly dividend.
- The company repurchased $\$ 21$ million of Lexmark's shares. The company's remaining share repurchase authorization at quarter end was $\$ 148$ million.


## Lexmark's Perceptive Software Drives Better Healthcare Delivery

In the first quarter, Lexmark's Perceptive Software announced the Veterans Health Administration Midwest Health Care Network (also known as Veterans Integrated Service Network 23 (VISN 23)) will deploy Perceptive Software's Acuo Vendor Neutral Archive (VNA) to consolidate medical image storage for VISN 23 radiologists and clinical users, providing a federated view of all clinical data across eight healthcare delivery sites in five states.

Perceptive VNA is a vendor neutral foundation that drives better care delivery through a patient-centric approach to clinical content management. It improves clinical workflow and archiving capabilities for healthcare organizations, enabling all clinical content to be easily shared across the enterprise and providing greater freedom and flexibility in implementing departmental systems that best meet patient care, clinical quality and business process needs. Perceptive VNA also strengthens business continuance and disaster recovery capabilities with VNA software running in primary and secondary data centers.

## Looking Forward

Second quarter 2014 revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit revenue, is expected to grow year to year. The company expects a continued negative impact from the decision to exit inkjet. Total revenue is currently expected to decline 2 to 4 percent, compared to last year.

GAAP earnings per share in the second quarter of 2014 are expected to be around $\$ 0.47$ to $\$ 0.57$. GAAP earnings per share of $\$ 1.47$ in the second quarter of 2013 included a $\$ 71$ million gain on the sale of the company's inkjet technology and assets, net of related costs. Non-GAAP earnings per share in the second quarter of 2014 are expected to be around $\$ 0.85$ to $\$ 0.95$, compared with non-GAAP earnings per share of \$1.04 in the second quarter of 2013.

## Conference Call Today

The company will be hosting a conference call with securities analysts today at 8:30 a.m. (EDT). A live broadcast and a complete replay of this call can be accessed from Lexmark's investor relations website at http://investor.lexmark.com. If you are unable to connect to the Internet, you can access the call via telephone at 888-693-3477 (outside the U.S. by calling 973-582-2710) using access code 17199124.

Lexmark's earnings presentation slides, including reconciliations between GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures, will be available on Lexmark's investor relations website prior to the live broadcast.

## About Lexmark

Lexmark is uniquely focused on connecting unstructured printed and digital information across enterprises with the processes, applications and people that need it most. For more information, please visit www.lexmark.com.

Lexmark and Lexmark with diamond design are trademarks of Lexmark International, Inc., registered in the U.S. and/or other countries. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
"Safe Harbor" Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Statements in this release which are not historical facts are forward-looking and involve risks and uncertainties which may cause the company's actual results or performance to be materially different from the results or performance expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that may impact such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, continued economic uncertainty related to volatility of the global economy; inability to execute the company's strategy to become an end-to-end solutions provider; uncertainty as a result of a slowdown in government spending; decreased supplies consumption; failure to successfully integrate newly acquired businesses; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; inability to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the company's acquisitions; possible changes in the size of expected restructuring costs, charges, and savings; market acceptance of new products; aggressive pricing from competitors and resellers; changes in the company's tax provisions or tax liabilities; the inability to develop new products and enhance existing products to meet customer needs on a cost competitive basis; reliance on international production facilities, manufacturing partners and certain key suppliers; increased investment to support product development and marketing; the financial failure or loss of business with a key customer or reseller; periodic variations affecting revenue and profitability; excessive inventory for the company's reseller channel; failure to manage inventory levels or production capacity; credit risk associated with the company's customers, channel partners, and investment portfolio; entrance into the market of additional competitors focused on office printing and imaging and software solutions, including enterprise content management, business process management, document output management, intelligent data capture and search; inability to perform under managed print services contracts; increased competition in the aftermarket supplies business; fees on the company's products or litigation costs required to protect the company's rights; inability to obtain and protect the company's intellectual property rights and defend against claims of infringement and/or anticompetitive conduct; the outcome of litigation or regulatory proceedings to which the company may be a party; unforeseen cost impacts as a result of new legislation; the inability to attract, retain and motivate key employees; changes in a country's political or economic conditions; the failure of information technology systems, including data breaches or cyber attacks; disruptions at important points of exit and entry and distribution centers; business disruptions; terrorist acts; acts of war or other political conflicts; or the outbreak of a communicable disease; and other risks described in the company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings. The company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.
(1) In an effort to provide investors with additional information regarding the company's results as determined by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the company has also disclosed in this press release nonGAAP earnings per share amounts and related income statement items which management believes provides useful information to investors. When used in this press release, "non-GAAP" earnings per share amounts and related income statement items exclude restructuring-related, acquisition and divestiture-related, debt extinguishment-related and pension mark-to-market adjustments. The rationale for management's use of nonGAAP measures is included in Appendix A to the financial information attached hereto.
(2) Inkjet Exit is defined as consumer and business inkjet hardware and supplies that the company is exiting.
(3) MPS revenue is defined as ISS laser hardware, supplies and fleet management solutions sold through a managed services agreement.
(4) Non-MPS revenue is defined as ISS laser hardware, laser supplies, dot matrix hardware, and dot matrix supplies not sold as a part of an MPS agreement. Non-MPS also includes parts and service related to hardware maintenance.
(5) Free Cash Flow is defined as net cash flows provided by operating activities minus purchases of property, plant and equipment plus proceeds from sale of fixed assets.

LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts) (Unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended March 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 |  | 2013 |  |
| Revenue: |  |  |  |  |
| Product | \$ | 763.6 | \$ | 787.4 |
| Service |  | 114.1 |  | 96.9 |
| Total Revenue |  | 877.7 |  | 884.3 |
| Cost of revenue: |  |  |  |  |
| Product |  | 445.6 |  | 463.9 |
| Service |  | 83.9 |  | 76.6 |
| Restructuring-related costs |  | 6.6 |  | 7.4 |
| Total Cost of revenue |  | 536.1 |  | 547.9 |
| Gross profit |  | 341.6 |  | 336.4 |
| Research and development |  | 79.0 |  | 78.3 |
| Selling, general and administrative |  | 207.1 |  | 199.8 |
| Restructuring and related charges (reversals) |  | 1.6 |  | (4.0) |
| Operating expense |  | 287.7 |  | 274.1 |
| Operating income |  | 53.9 |  | 62.3 |
| Interest expense (income), net |  | 7.9 |  | 9.5 |
| Other expense (income), net |  | 0.7 |  | 1.0 |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt |  | - |  | 3.3 |
| Earnings before income taxes |  | 45.3 |  | 48.5 |
| Provision for income taxes |  | 16.0 |  | 8.5 |
| Net earnings | \$ | 29.3 | \$ | 40.0 |
| Net earnings per share: |  |  |  |  |
| Basic | \$ | 0.47 | \$ | 0.63 |
| Diluted | \$ | 0.46 | \$ | 0.62 |
| Shares used in per share calculation: |  |  |  |  |
| Basic |  | 62.1 |  | 63.7 |
| Diluted |  | 63.4 |  | 64.7 |

# LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (In Millions) (Unaudited) 

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March 31, } \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| Current assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 194.7 | \$ | 273.2 |
| Marketable securities |  | 790.5 |  | 781.5 |
| Trade receivables, net |  | 429.4 |  | 452.3 |
| Inventories |  | 277.9 |  | 268.2 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets |  | 208.4 |  | 195.3 |
| Total current assets |  | 1,900.9 |  | 1,970.5 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net |  | 808.2 |  | 812.4 |
| Marketable securities |  | 3.4 |  | 6.7 |
| Goodwill |  | 454.9 |  | 454.7 |
| Intangibles, net |  | 239.9 |  | 258.0 |
| Other assets |  | 105.5 |  | 114.6 |
| Total assets | \$ | 3,512.8 | \$ | 3,616.9 |

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Current liabilities:

| Accounts payable | \$ | 481.7 | \$ | 474.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accrued liabilities |  | 567.6 |  | 672.4 |
| Total current liabilities |  | 1,049.3 |  | 1,147.1 |
| Long-term debt |  | 699.7 |  | 699.6 |
| Other liabilities |  | 391.7 |  | 401.9 |
| Total liabilities |  | 2,140.7 |  | 2,248.6 |


| Stockholders' equity: |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Common stock and capital in excess of par | 931.2 |  | 916.8 |  |
| Retained earnings | $1,423.2$ |  | $1,413.1$ |  |
| Treasury stock, net | $(947.4)$ |  | $(926.4)$ |  |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | $(34.9)$ |  | $(35.2)$ |  |
| Total stockholders' equity | $1,372.1$ |  | $1,368.3$ |  |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $\$$ | $3,512.8$ |  | $\$ 3,616.9$ |

## LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP MEASURES (Unaudited)

Net Earnings (In Millions) GAAP


|  | 20 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 58 |


| 1Q14 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 0.46 |
|  | 0.14 |
|  | 0.32 |
|  | - |
| $\$$ | 0.92 |


| 1Q13 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | 0.62 |
|  | 0.10 |
|  | 0.19 |
|  | 0.04 |
| $\$$ | 0.95 |

## Earnings Per Share GAAP

Restructuring charges and project costs
Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments
Loss on extinguishment of debt
Non-GAAP

| 2Q14 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 0.47-\$ 0.57$ |
| 0.10 |
| 0.28 |
| $\$ 0.85-\$ 0.95$ |


| 2Q13 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 1.47 |
|  | 0.15 |
|  | $(0.58)$ |
|  | 1.04 |

Refer to Appendix 1 for discussion of management's use of GAAP and Non-GAAP measures.

Totals may not foot due to rounding.

## LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP MEASURES (Unaudited)

## Revenue (In Millions) *

## GAAP

Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP
Higher Value Solutions Revenue (In Millions) ** GAAP
Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP
Software and Other Revenue (In Millions) ***

## GAAP

Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP

## Perceptive Software Revenue (In Millions) **** <br> GAAP

Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP
Revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit and acquisition-related adjustments (In Millions) ***** GAAP
Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Inkjet Exit Revenue

| 1Q14 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 878 |
|  | 3 |
| $\$$ | 881 |


| 1 Q13 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 884 |
|  | 2 |
| $\$$ | 886 |

## Earnings Per Share Guidance GAAP

Restructuring charges and project costs
Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments
Non-GAAP
\$0.85-\$0.95

| \$ | $(744$ | \$ | 17278 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1Q14 |  | 1 Q13 |  |
| \$ | 167 | \$ | 181 |
|  | 0 |  | (2) |
| \$ | 167 | \$ | 178 |
| 1Q14 |  | $1 Q 13$ |  |
| \$ | 342 | \$ | 336 |
|  | 7 |  | 7 |
|  | 13 |  | 11 |
| \$ | 362 | \$ | 354 |
| 1 Q14 |  | $1 Q 13$ |  |
| 38.9\% |  | 38.0\% |  |
| 0.7\% |  |  | 0.8\% |
| 1.5\% |  |  | 1.2\% |
|  |  |  | 40.0\% |
| $1 Q 14$ |  | 1 Q13 |  |
| \$ | 288 | \$ | 274 |
|  | (5) |  | (2) |
|  | (13) |  | (7) |
| \$ | 270 | \$ | 265 |
| $1 \mathrm{Q14}$ |  | $1 Q 13$ |  |
| \$ | 54 | \$ | 62 |
|  | 12 |  | 9 |
|  | 26 |  | 18 |
| \$ | 92 | \$ | 89 |
| 1 Q14 |  | $1 Q 13$ |  |
| 6.1\% |  |  | 7.0\% |
| 1.4\% |  |  | 1.0\% |
| 3.0\% |  |  | 2.0\% |
| 10.4\% |  |  | 10.1\% |

## Hardware Revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit (In Millions) ******* GAAP Hardware Revenue

Inkjet Hardware Revenue
Non-GAAP Hardware Revenue, excluding Inkjet Exit

## Gross Profit (In Millions)

GAAP
Restructuring charges and project costs (3)(4)
Acquisition-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP

## Gross Profit Margin (\%)

GAAP
Restructuring charges and project costs
Acquisition-related adjustments
Non-GAAP
Operating Expense (In Millions)

## GAAP

Restructuring charges and project costs (3)(4)
Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP
Operating Income (In Millions)
GAAP
Restructuring charges and project costs (3)(4)
Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments (1)(2)
Non-GAAP
Operating Income Margin (\%)
GAAP
Restructuring charges and project costs
Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments
Non-GAAP
Refer to Appendix 1 for discussion of management's use of GAAP and Non-GAAP measures.

## Totals may not foot due to rounding.

Year-to-year Revenue growth was approximately -1\% on a GAAP basis and -1\% on a nonGAAP basis. Financial results in the first quarter of 2014 include those of Saperion acquired in the third quarter of 2013 and those of PACSGEAR acquired in the fourth quarter of 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2013 include AccessVia and Twistage subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Year-to-year Higher Value Solutions Revenue growth was approximately 18\% on a GAAP basis and $18 \%$ on a non-GAAP basis. Higher Value Solutions Revenue as a percentage of total revenue was $27 \%$ on a GAAP basis and $28 \%$ on a non-GAAP basis for the period ending March 31, 2014. Higher Value Solutions Revenue as a percentage of total revenue was $23 \%$ on a GAAP basis and $23 \%$ on a non-GAAP basis for the period ending March 31, 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2014 include those of Saperion acquired in the third quarter of 2013 and those of PACSGEAR acquired in the fourth quarter of 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2013 include AccessVia and Twistage subsequent to the date of acquisition.
in the fourth quarter of 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2013 include AccessVia and Twistage subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Year-to-year Perceptive Software Revenue growth was approximately 38\% on a GAAP basis and $38 \%$ on a non-GAAP basis. Financial results in the first quarter of 2014 include those of Saperion acquired in the third quarter of 2013 and those of PACSGEAR acquired in the fourth quarter of 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2013 include AccessVia and Twistage subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Year-to-year Revenue growth, excluding Inkjet Exit, was approximately -1\% on a GAAP basis and 6\% on a non-GAAP basis. Financial results in the first quarter of 2014 include those of Saperion acquired in the third quarter of 2013 and those of PACSGEAR acquired in the fourth quarter of 2013. Financial results in the first quarter of 2013 include AccessVia and Twistage subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Year-to-year ISS Revenue growth, excluding Inkjet Exit, was approximately -3\% on a GAAP basis and $4 \%$ on a non-GAAP basis.

Year-to-year Hardware Revenue growth, excluding Inkjet Exit, was approximately -8\% on a GAAP basis and -7\% on a non-GAAP basis.

Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2014, include total acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments of $\$ 26.3$ million with $\$ 3.1$ million, $\$ 10.2$ million, $\$ 0.2$ million and $\$ 12.8$ million included in Revenue, Cost of revenue, Research and development and Selling, general and administrative, respectively. Selling, general and administrative includes $\$ 11.6$ million of acquisition-related expenses and $\$ 1.2$ million of divestiture-related expenses.

Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2013, include total acquisition-related adjustments of $\$ 17.8$ million with $\$ 2.1$ million, $\$ 8.5$ million, $\$ 0.2$ million and $\$ 7.0$ million included in Revenue, Cost of revenue, Research and development and Selling, general and administrative, respectively.

Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2014, include total restructuring charges and project costs of $\$ 11.9$ million with $\$ 6.6$ million and $\$ 3.7$ million included in Restructuring-related costs and Selling, general and administrative, respectively, in addition to the $\$ 1.6$ million in Restructuring and related charges (reversals).

Amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2013, include total restructuring charges and project costs of $\$ 9.1$ million with $\$ 7.4$ million and $\$ 5.7$ million included in Restructuring-related costs and Selling, general and administrative, respectively, in addition to the $\$(4.0)$ million in Restructuring and related charges (reversals).

## Appendix 1


#### Abstract

Note: Management believes that presenting non-GAAP measures is useful because they enhance investors' understanding of how management assesses the performance of the Company's businesses. Management uses non-GAAP measures for budgeting purposes, measuring actual results to budgeted projections, allocating resources, and in certain circumstances for employee incentive compensation. Adjustments to GAAP results in determining nonGAAP results fall into three general categories that are described below:


## 1) Restructuring-related charges

In recent years, the Company has initiated restructuring plans which have resulted in operating expenses which otherwise would not have been incurred. The size of these items can vary significantly from period to period, and the Company does not consider these items to be part of core operating expenses of the business. Restructuring and related charges that are excluded from GAAP earnings to determine non-GAAP earnings consist of accelerated depreciation, asset impairments, employee termination benefits,
pension and postretirement plan curtailments, inventory-related charges and contract termination and lease charges. They also include project costs that relate to the execution of the restructuring plans. These project costs are incremental to normal operating charges and are expensed as incurred, such as compensation costs for overlap staffing, travel expenses, consulting costs and training costs.
2) Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments

In connection with acquisitions, management provides supplementary non-GAAP financial measures of revenue and expenses to normalize for the impact of business combination accounting rules as well as to exclude certain expenses which would not have been incurred otherwise.

## a. Adjustments to Revenue

Due to business combination accounting rules, deferred revenue balances for service contracts assumed as part of acquisitions are adjusted down to fair value. Fair value approximates the cost of fulfilling the service obligation, plus a reasonable profit margin. Subsequent to acquisitions, management adds back the amount of amortized revenue that would have been recognized had the acquired company remained independent and had the deferred revenue balances not been adjusted to fair value. Management reviews non-GAAP revenue to allow for more complete comparisons to historical performance as well as to forward-looking projections and also uses it as a metric for employee incentive compensation.

## b. Amortization of intangible assets

Due to business combination accounting rules, intangible assets are recognized which were not previously presented on the balance sheet of the acquired company. These intangible assets consist primarily of purchased technology, customer relationships, trade names, in-process R\&D and non-compete agreements. Subsequent to the acquisition date, some of these intangible assets begin amortizing and represent an expense that would not have been recorded had the acquired company remained independent. The total amortization of the acquired intangible assets varies from period to period, due to the mix in value and useful lives of the different assets. For the purpose of comparing financial results to historical performance as well as for defining targets for employee incentive compensation, management excludes the amortization of the acquired intangible assets on a non-GAAP basis.

## c. Acquisition and integration costs

In connection with its acquisitions, the Company incurs expenses that would not have been incurred otherwise. The acquisition costs include items such as investment banking fees, legal and accounting fees, and costs of retention bonus programs for the senior management of the acquired company. Integration costs may consist of information technology expenses including software and systems to be implemented in acquired companies, consulting costs and travel expenses as well as non-cash charges related to the abandonment of assets under construction by the Company that are determined to be duplicative of assets of the acquired company. The costs are expensed as incurred and can vary substantially in size from one period to the next. For these reasons, management excludes these expenses from non-GAAP earnings in order to evaluate the Company's performance on a continuing and comparable basis.

## d. Divestiture-related adjustments

In connection with divestitures, management provides supplementary non-GAAP financial measures of expenses to normalize for the impact of certain earnings and expenses which would not have been incurred otherwise. The Company recognized a net gain on the sale of inkjet-related technology and assets, which consisted of a subsidiary, intellectual property and other assets, and transition services. In addition, the Company has incurred costs related to the divestiture, such as employee travel expenses and compensation, consulting costs, training costs, and transition services. These costs are incremental to normal operating charges and are expensed as incurred. Management excluded the income and expenses from non-GAAP earnings in order to evaluate the Company's performance on a continuing and comparable basis.
3) Loss on extinguishment of debt

The Company has extinguished debt prior to its scheduled maturity which has resulted in non-operating expenses which otherwise would not have been incurred. The size of these
items can vary significantly depending on timing of the debt maturity versus execution of the redemption, and the Company does not consider these items to be part of typical nonoperating expenses of the business. Debt extinguishment related charges that are excluded from GAAP earnings to determine non-GAAP earnings consist of premium and redemption fees paid, as well as the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and original issue discount.
4) Actuarial gain (loss) on pension plan

Lexmark elected during the fourth quarter of 2013 to change its method of accounting for mark-to-market ("MTM") asset and actuarial gains and losses for its pension and other postretirement plans to improve transparency of operational performance. MTM is also a more preferable approach under generally accepted accounting principles. Under this MTM accounting approach, asset and actuarial gains and losses will be recognized in net periodic benefit cost in the period in which they occur, rather than being recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income and amortized over future periods. Lexmark management believes that it is appropriate to exclude MTM asset and actuarial gains and losses from non-GAAP financial measures due to the nature and underlying volatility of these gains and losses. Further, management believes that MTM asset and actuarial gains and losses relate to market performance of assets, discount rates, and actuarial assumptions, which do not directly arise from the Company's core operations, and the exclusion of these items from non-GAAP financial measures facilitates meaningful comparison both across periods and among entities.

In addition to GAAP results, management presents these non-GAAP financial measures to provide investors with additional information that they can utilize in their own methods of evaluating the Company's performance. Management compensates for the material limitations associated with the use of non-GAAP financial measures by having specific initiatives associated with restructuring actions and acquisitions approved by management, along with their budgeted costs. Subsequently, actual costs incurred as a part of these approved restructuring plans and acquisitions are monitored and compared to budgeted costs to assure that the Company's non-GAAP financial measures only exclude pre-approved restructuring-related costs and acquisition-related adjustments. Any non-GAAP measures provided by the Company may not be comparable to similar measures of other companies as not all companies calculate these measures in the same manner.

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[^0]:    https://newsroom.lexmark.com/2014-04-22-Lexmark-reports-first-quarter-results

