

APPLE INC

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

Filed 10/27/10 for the Period Ending 09/25/10

Address	ONE INFINITE LOOP CUPERTINO, CA 95014
Telephone	(408) 996-1010
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SIC Code	3571 - Electronic Computers
Industry	Computer Hardware
Sector	Technology
Fiscal Year	09/30

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)
[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended September 25, 2010

[] 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: 000-10030

APPLE INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

94-2404110
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1 Infinite Loop
Cupertino, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

95014
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 996-1010

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

Common Stock, no par value
(Title of class)

The NASDAQ Global Select Market
(Name of exchange on which registered)

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 [X] 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 [X]

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 [X] 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (section 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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. [X]

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.

Large accelerated filer [X] Accelerated filer []
Non-accelerated filer [] (Do not check if 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 [X]

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of March 27, 2010, was approximately

\$208,565,000,000 based upon the closing price reported for such date on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by persons who hold more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock and shares held by executive officers and directors of the registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of executive officer or affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

917,307,099 shares of Common Stock Issued and Outstanding as of October 15, 2010

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

(1) Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated. Such Proxy Statement will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

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The Business section and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Many of the forward-looking statements are located in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “predicts,” and similar terms. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the Company’s actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the subsection entitled “Risk Factors” under Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K, which are incorporated herein by reference. The Company assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Company Background

Apple Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively “Apple” or the “Company”) designs, manufactures and markets a range of personal computers, mobile communication and media devices, and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. The Company’s products and services include Macintosh (“Mac”) computers, iPhone, iPad, iPod, Apple TV, Xserve, a portfolio of consumer and professional software applications, the Mac OS X and iOS operating systems, third-party digital content and applications through the iTunes Store, and a variety of accessory, service and support offerings. The Company sells its products worldwide through its retail stores, online stores, and direct sales force and third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers, and value-added resellers. In addition, the Company sells a variety of third-party Mac, iPhone, iPad and iPod compatible products, including application software, printers, storage devices, speakers, headphones, and various other accessories and peripherals, through its online and retail stores. The Company sells to consumer, small and mid-sized business (“SMB”), education, enterprise, government and creative markets. The Company’s fiscal year is the 52 or 53-week period that ends on the last Saturday of September. Unless otherwise stated, all information presented in this Form 10-K is based on the Company’s fiscal calendar. The Company is a California corporation founded in 1977.

Business Strategy

The Company is committed to bringing the best user experience to its customers through its innovative hardware, software, peripherals, services, and Internet offerings. The Company’s business strategy leverages its unique ability to design and develop its own operating systems, hardware, application software, and services to provide its customers new products and solutions with superior ease-of-use, seamless integration, and innovative industrial design. The Company believes continual investment in research and development is critical to the development and enhancement of innovative products and technologies. In conjunction with its strategy, the Company continues to build and host a robust platform for the discovery and delivery of third-party digital content and applications through the iTunes Store. The iTunes Store includes the App Store and iBookstore, which allow customers to discover and download third-party applications and books through either a Mac or Windows-based computer or wirelessly through an iPhone, iPad or iPod touch. The Company also works to support a community for the development of third-party software and hardware products and digital content that complement the Company’s offerings. Additionally, the Company’s strategy includes expanding its distribution to effectively reach more customers and provide them with a high-quality sales and post-sales support experience. The Company is therefore uniquely positioned to offer superior and well-integrated digital lifestyle and productivity solutions.

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Consumer and Small and Mid-Sized Business

The Company believes a high-quality buying experience with knowledgeable salespersons who can convey the value of the Company's products and services greatly enhances its ability to attract and retain customers. The Company sells many of its products and resells certain third-party products in most of its major markets directly to consumers and businesses through its retail and online stores. The Company has also invested in programs to enhance reseller sales by placing high quality Apple fixtures, merchandising materials and other resources within selected third-party reseller locations. Through the Apple Premium Reseller Program, certain third-party resellers focus on the Apple platform by providing a high level of integration and support services, and product expertise.

As of September 25, 2010, the Company had opened a total of 317 retail stores, including 233 stores in the U.S. and 84 stores internationally. The Company has typically located its stores at high-traffic locations in quality shopping malls and urban shopping districts. By operating its own stores and locating them in desirable high-traffic locations, the Company is better positioned to control the customer buying experience and attract new customers. The stores are designed to simplify and enhance the presentation and marketing of the Company's products and related solutions. To that end, retail store configurations have evolved into various sizes to accommodate market-specific demands. The Company believes providing direct contact with its targeted customers is an effective way to demonstrate the advantages of its products over those of its competitors. The stores employ experienced and knowledgeable personnel who provide product advice, service and training. The stores offer a wide selection of third-party hardware, software, and various other accessories and peripherals that complement the Company's products.

Education

Throughout its history, the Company has focused on the use of technology in education and has been committed to delivering tools to help educators teach and students learn. The Company believes effective integration of technology into classroom instruction can result in higher levels of student achievement, especially when used to support collaboration, information access, and the expression and representation of student thoughts and ideas. The Company has designed a range of products, services and programs to address the needs of education customers, including individual laptop programs and education road shows. In addition, the Company supports mobile learning and real-time distribution and accessibility of education related materials through iTunes U, which allows students and teachers to share and distribute educational media directly through their computers and mobile communication and media devices. The Company sells its products to the education market through its direct sales force, select third-party resellers and its online and retail stores.

Enterprise, Government and Creative

The Company also sells its hardware and software products to customers in enterprise, government and creative markets in each of its geographic segments. These markets are also important to many third-party developers who provide Mac-compatible hardware and software solutions. Customers in these markets utilize the Company's products because of their high-powered computing performance and expansion capabilities, networking functionality, and seamless integration with complementary products. The Company designs its high-end hardware solutions to incorporate the power, expandability, compatibility and other features desired by these markets.

Other

In addition to consumer, SMB, education, enterprise, government and creative markets, the Company provides hardware and software products and solutions for customers in the information technology and scientific markets.

Business Organization

The Company manages its business primarily on a geographic basis. The Company's reportable operating segments consist of the Americas, Europe, Japan, Asia-Pacific and Retail. The Americas, Europe, Japan and

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Asia-Pacific reportable segments do not include activities related to the Retail segment. The Americas segment includes both North and South America. The Europe segment includes European countries, as well as the Middle East and Africa. The Asia-Pacific segment includes Australia and Asia, but does not include Japan. The Retail segment operates Apple-owned retail stores in the U.S. and in international markets. Each reportable operating segment provides similar hardware and software products and similar services. Further information regarding the Company's operating segments may be found in Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K under the subheading "Segment Operating Performance," and in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements at Note 9, "Segment Information and Geographic Data."

Products

The Company offers a range of personal computing products, mobile communication and media devices, and portable digital music players, as well as a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions and various third-party hardware and software products. In addition, the Company offers its own software products, including Mac OS[®] X, the Company's proprietary operating system software for the Macintosh[®] ("Mac"); iOS, the Company's proprietary mobile operating system; server software and application software for consumer, education, and business customers. The Company's primary products are discussed below.

Mac Hardware Products

The Company offers a range of personal computing products including desktop and portable computers, Xserve[®] servers, related devices and peripherals, and various third-party hardware products. The Company's Mac desktop and portable systems feature Intel microprocessors, the Company's Mac OS X Version 10.6 Snow Leopard[®] ("Mac OS X Snow Leopard") operating system and the iLife[®] suite of software for creation and management of digital photography, music, movies, DVDs and websites.

The Company's desktop computers include iMac[®], Mac[®] Pro and Mac[®] mini. The iMac desktop computer is an all-in-one design that incorporates a display, processor, graphics card, hard drive, optical drive, memory and other components inside a single enclosure. The Mac Pro desktop computer is targeted at business and professional customers and is designed to meet the performance, expansion, and networking needs of the most demanding Mac user. The Mac mini is a desktop computer in a compact enclosure.

The Company's portable computers include MacBook[®], MacBook[®] Pro and MacBook Air[®]. MacBook is a portable computer designed for consumer and education users. MacBook Pro is a portable computer designed for professionals and consumers. MacBook Air is a high performance, ultra-slim notebook computer designed for professionals and consumers.

iTunes[®]

iTunes digital music management software ("iTunes") is an application for playing, downloading, and organizing digital audio and video files and is available for both Mac and Windows-based computers. iTunes 10 features Ping, a music-oriented social network, AirPlay[®] wireless music playback, Genius Mixes, Home Sharing, and improved syncing functionality with the Company's mobile communication and media devices.

iTunes is integrated with the iTunes Store[®], a service that allows customers to find, purchase, rent, and download third-party digital music, audio books, music videos, short films, television shows, movies, podcasts, games, and other applications. The iTunes Store currently serves customers in 23 countries. The iTunes Store includes the Company's App Store[™] and iBookstore[™]. The App Store allows customers to discover and download third-party applications, and the iBookstore features electronic books from major and independent publishers and provides customers a place to preview and buy books for their mobile communication and media devices. Customers can access the App Store through either a Mac or Windows-based computer or wirelessly through an iPhone[®], iPad[™] or iPod touch[®]. The iBookstore is accessed through the iBooks[®] application on an iPhone, iPad or iPod touch.

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iPhone

iPhone combines a mobile phone, a widescreen iPod® with touch controls, and an Internet communications device in a single handheld product. Based on the Company's Multi-Touch™ user interface, iPhone features desktop-class email, web browsing, searching, and maps and is compatible with both Macs and Windows-based computers. iPhone automatically syncs content from users' iTunes libraries, as well as contacts, bookmarks, and email accounts. iPhone allows customers to access the iTunes Store to download audio and video files, as well as a variety of other digital content and applications. In June 2010, the Company introduced the iPhone 4 featuring an all-new design, FaceTime® video calling, a new high resolution Retina™ display, a 5 megapixel camera with LED flash and front facing camera, high definition video recording, Apple's A4 processor and a 3-axis gyroscope. In addition to the Company's own iPhone accessories, third-party iPhone compatible products are available through the Company's online and retail stores and from third parties.

The Company has signed multi-year agreements with various cellular network carriers authorizing them to distribute and provide cellular network services for iPhones. These agreements are generally not exclusive with a specific carrier, except in the U.S.

iPad

In January 2010, the Company introduced iPad, a multi-purpose mobile device for browsing the web, reading and sending email, viewing photos, watching videos, listening to music, playing games, reading e-books and more. iPad is based on the Company's Multi-Touch technology and allows customers to connect with their applications and content in a more interactive way. iPad allows customers to access the iTunes Store to download audio and video files, as well as a variety of other digital content and applications. In addition to the Company's own iPad accessories, third-party iPad compatible products are available through the Company's online and retail stores and from third parties.

iPod

The Company's iPod line of portable digital music and media players is comprised of iPod touch, iPod nano®, iPod shuffle® and iPod classic®. All iPods work with iTunes. In addition to the Company's own iPod accessories, third-party iPod compatible products are available, either through the Company's online and retail stores or from third parties.

The iPod touch is a flash-memory-based iPod with a widescreen display and a Multi-Touch user interface. The Company's latest iPod touch, introduced in September 2010, includes features such as a Retina display, FaceTime video calling, high definition video recording and Game Center. iPod touch allows customers to access the iTunes Store to download audio and video files, as well as a variety of other digital content and applications. The Company's latest iPod nano, introduced in September 2010, is a flash-memory-based iPod that has been redesigned to feature the Company's Multi-Touch interface allowing customers to navigate their music collection by tapping or swiping the display. The new iPod nano features a polished aluminum and glass enclosure with a built-in clip. iPod shuffle, which was updated in September 2010, is a flash-memory-based iPod that features a clickable control pad to control music playback and VoiceOver technology enabling customers to hear song titles, artists and playlist names. The iPod classic is a hard-drive based portable digital music and video player.

Displays & Peripheral Products

The Company manufactures the Apple Cinema High Definition Display™ and sells a variety of Apple-branded and third-party Mac-compatible peripheral products, including printers, storage devices, computer memory, digital video and still cameras, and various other computing products and supplies.

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Apple TV ®

Apple TV is a device that allows customers to rent and watch movies and television shows on their television. Content from Netflix, YouTube, Flickr and MobileMe™, as well as music, photos and videos from a Mac or Windows-based computer can also be wirelessly streamed to a television through Apple TV.

Software Products and Computer Technologies

The Company offers a range of software products for consumer, SMB, education, enterprise, government, and creative customers, including the Company's proprietary Mac OS X and iOS operating system software; server software and related solutions; professional application software; and consumer, education, and business oriented application software.

Operating System Software

Mac OS X

Mac OS X is built on an open-source UNIX-based foundation. Mac OS X Snow Leopard is the seventh major release of Mac OS X and became available in August 2009. Mac OS X Snow Leopard features upgraded speed and performance and includes a new version of QuickTime ® X, support for Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 and VoiceOver integration with the Multi-Touch trackpad. Mac OS X offers Stacks, a means of easily accessing files from the Dock; Finder ® that lets users quickly browse and share files between multiple Macs; Quick Look, a way to instantly see files without opening an application; Spaces ®, a feature used to create groups of applications and instantly switch between them; and Time Machine ®, a way to automatically back up all of the contents of a Mac.

iOS

iOS is the Company's mobile operating system that serves as the foundation for iPhone, iPad and iPod touch. In June 2010, the Company launched iOS 4, the latest version of the Company's mobile operating system. iOS 4 features Multitasking that allows customers to move between applications, Folders to organize and easily access applications, a unified Mail inbox, support for the iAd™ mobile advertising platform, and the iBooks reader and iBookstore. The iAd mobile advertising platform provides media rich advertisements which allows mobile device customers to engage with an ad without being removed from the applications they are currently using. iOS 4 became available for iPhone 3G, iPhone 3GS, iPhone 4, and second and third generation iPod touch in June 2010, and is expected to be available for iPad in November 2010. Certain features of the iOS 4 software will not function on certain earlier iPhone and iPod touch models.

Application Software

iLife

iLife '11 is the latest version of the Company's consumer-oriented digital lifestyle application suite included with all Mac computers. iLife features iPhoto ®, iMovie ®, iDVD ®, GarageBand ®, and iWeb™. iPhoto is the Company's consumer-oriented digital photo software application and iMovie is the Company's consumer-oriented digital video editing software application. iDVD is the Company's consumer-oriented software application that enables customers to turn iMovie files, QuickTime files, and digital pictures into interactive DVDs. GarageBand is the Company's consumer-oriented music creation software application that allows customers to play, record and create music. iWeb allows customers to create online photo albums, blogs and podcasts, and to customize websites using editing tools.

iWork ®

iWork '09 is the latest version of the Company's integrated productivity suite designed to help users create, present, and publish documents, presentations, and spreadsheets. iWork '09 includes updates to Pages ® '09 for

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word processing and page layout, Keynote ® '09 for presentations, and Numbers ® '09 for spreadsheets. In January 2010, the Company also introduced a new version of iWork for iPad, a productivity suite including versions of Pages, Keynote and Numbers designed specifically for Multi-Touch.

Other Application Software

The Company also sells various other application software, including Final Cut Studio ®, Final Cut ® Express, Final Cut ® Server, Logic Studio ®, Logic ® Express 9, Logic Studio ® Pro, and its FileMaker ® Pro database software.

Internet Software and Services

The Company is focused on delivering seamless integration with and access to the Internet throughout the Company's products and services. The Company's Internet solutions adhere to many industry standards to provide an optimized user experience. Safari 5 ® is the latest version of the Company's web browser that is compatible with Macs and Windows-based computers. MobileMe is an annual subscription-based suite of Internet services that delivers email, contacts and calendars to and from native applications on iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Macs, and Windows-based computers.

Product Support and Services

AppleCare ® offers a range of support options for the Company's customers. These options include assistance that is built into software products, printed and electronic product manuals, online support including comprehensive product information as well as technical assistance, and the AppleCare Protection Plan ("APP"). APP is a fee-based service that typically includes two to three years of phone support and hardware repairs, dedicated web-based support resources, and user diagnostic tools.

Markets and Distribution

The Company's customers are primarily in the consumer, SMB, education, enterprise, government and creative markets. The Company utilizes a variety of direct and indirect distribution channels, such as its retail stores, online stores, and direct sales force, and third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers, and value-added resellers. The Company believes that sales of its innovative and differentiated products are enhanced by knowledgeable salespersons who can convey the value of the hardware, software, and peripheral integration, demonstrate the unique digital lifestyle solutions that are available on its products, and demonstrate the compatibility of the Mac with the Windows platform and networks. The Company further believes providing direct contact with its targeted customers is an effective way to demonstrate the advantages of its products over those of its competitors and providing a high-quality sales and after-sales support experience is critical to attracting new and retaining existing customers. To ensure a high-quality buying experience for its products in which service and education are emphasized, the Company continues to expand and improve its distribution capabilities by expanding the number of its own retail stores worldwide. Additionally, the Company has invested in programs to enhance reseller sales by placing high quality Apple fixtures, merchandising materials and other resources within selected third-party reseller locations. Through the Apple Premium Reseller Program, certain third-party resellers focus on the Apple platform by providing a high level of integration and support services, and product expertise.

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One of the Company's customers accounted for 11% of net sales in 2009; there was no single customer that accounted for more than 10% of net sales in 2010 or 2008.

Competition

The Company is confronted by aggressive competition in all areas of its business. The markets for the Company's products and services are highly competitive. These markets are characterized by frequent product introductions and rapid technological advances that have substantially increased the capabilities and use of personal computers, mobile communication and media devices, and other digital electronic devices. The Company's competitors who sell personal computers based on other operating systems have aggressively cut prices and lowered their product margins to gain or maintain market share. The Company's financial condition and operating results can be adversely affected by these and other industry-wide downward pressures on gross margins. The principal competitive factors include price, product features, relative price/performance, product quality and reliability, design innovation, availability of software and peripherals, marketing and distribution capability, service and support, and corporate reputation.

The Company is focused on expanding its market opportunities related to mobile communication and media devices, including iPhone and iPad. The mobile communications and media device industries are highly competitive and include several large, well-funded and experienced participants. The Company expects competition in these industries to intensify significantly as competitors attempt to imitate some of the iPhone and iPad features and applications within their own products or, alternatively, collaborate with each other to offer solutions that are more competitive than those they currently offer. These industries are characterized by aggressive pricing practices, frequent product introductions, evolving design approaches and technologies, rapid adoption of technological and product advancements by competitors, and price sensitivity on the part of consumers and businesses.

The Company's iPod and digital content services have faced significant competition from other companies promoting their own digital music and content products and services, including those offering free peer-to-peer music and video services. The Company believes it offers superior innovation and integration of the entire solution including the hardware (personal computer, iPhone, iPad and iPod), software (iTunes), and distribution of digital content and applications (iTunes Store, App Store and iBookstore). Some of the Company's current and potential competitors have substantial resources and may be able to provide such products and services at little or no profit or even at a loss to compete with the Company's offerings. Alternatively, these competitors may collaborate with each other to offer solutions that are more integrated than those they currently offer.

The Company's future financial condition and operating results are substantially dependent on the Company's ability to continue to develop and offer new innovative products and services in each of the markets it competes in.

Supply of Components

Although most components essential to the Company's business are generally available from multiple sources, certain key components including but not limited to microprocessors, enclosures, certain liquid crystal displays ("LCDs"), certain optical drives, and application-specific integrated circuits ("ASICs") are currently obtained by the Company from single or limited sources, which subjects the Company to significant supply and pricing risks. Many of these and other key components that are available from multiple sources including but not limited to NAND flash memory, dynamic random access memory ("DRAM"), and certain LCDs, are subject at times to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations. In addition, the Company has entered into certain agreements for the supply of key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs at favorable pricing, but there is no guarantee the Company will be able to extend or renew these agreements on similar favorable terms, or at all, upon expiration or otherwise obtain favorable pricing in the future. Therefore, the Company remains subject to significant risks of supply shortages and/or price increases that can materially adversely affect its financial condition and operating results.

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The Company and other participants in the personal computer, and mobile communication and media device industries also compete for various components with other industries that have experienced increased demand for their products. In addition, the Company uses some custom components that are not common to the rest of these industries, and new products introduced by the Company often utilize custom components available from only one source. When a component or product uses new technologies, initial capacity constraints may exist until the suppliers' yields have matured or manufacturing capacity has increased. If the Company's supply of a key single-sourced component for a new or existing product were delayed or constrained, if such components were available only at significantly higher prices, or if a key manufacturing vendor delayed shipments of completed products to the Company, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. The Company's business and financial performance could also be adversely affected depending on the time required to obtain sufficient quantities from the original source, or to identify and obtain sufficient quantities from an alternative source. Continued availability of these components at acceptable prices, or at all, may be affected if those suppliers decided to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet the Company's requirements.

Substantially all of the Company's Macs, iPhones, iPads, iPods, logic boards and other assembled products are manufactured by outsourcing partners, primarily in various parts of Asia. A significant concentration of this outsourced manufacturing is currently performed by only a few outsourcing partners of the Company, including Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd. and Quanta Computer, Inc. The Company's outsourced manufacturing is often performed in single locations. Certain of these outsourcing partners are the sole-sourced supplier of components and manufacturing outsourcing for many of the Company's key products, including but not limited to final assembly of substantially all of the Company's Macs, iPhones, iPads and iPods. Although the Company works closely with its outsourcing partners on manufacturing schedules, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected if its outsourcing partners were unable to meet their production commitments. The Company's purchase commitments typically cover the Company's requirements for periods ranging from 30 to 150 days.

The Company sources components from a number of suppliers and manufacturing vendors. The loss of supply from any of these suppliers or vendors, whether temporary or permanent, could materially adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition.

Research and Development

Because the industries in which the Company competes are characterized by rapid technological advances, the Company's ability to compete successfully is heavily dependent upon its ability to ensure a continual and timely flow of competitive products, services and technologies to the marketplace. The Company continues to develop new products and technologies and to enhance existing products that expand the range of its product offerings and intellectual property through licensing and acquisition of third-party business and technology. Total research and development expense was \$1.8 billion, \$1.3 billion and \$1.1 billion in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Licenses

The Company currently holds rights to patents and copyrights relating to certain aspects of its Macs, iPhone, iPad and iPod devices, peripherals, software and services. In addition, the Company has registered and/or has applied to register, trademarks and service marks in the U.S. and a number of foreign countries for "Apple," the Apple logo, "Macintosh," "Mac," "iPhone," "iPad," "iPod," "iTunes," "iTunes Store," "Apple TV," "MobileMe" and numerous other trademarks and service marks. Although the Company believes the ownership of such patents, copyrights, trademarks and service marks is an important factor in its business and that its success does depend in part on the ownership thereof, the Company relies primarily on the innovative skills, technical competence and marketing abilities of its personnel.

The Company regularly files patent applications to protect inventions arising from its research and development, and is currently pursuing thousands of patent applications around the world. Over time, the Company has accumulated a portfolio of several thousand issued patents in the U.S. and worldwide. In addition, the Company currently holds copyrights relating to certain aspects of its products and services. No single patent or copyright is

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solely responsible for protecting the Company's products. The Company believes the duration of the applicable patents it has been granted is adequate relative to the expected lives of its products. Due to the fast pace of innovation and product development, the Company's products are often obsolete before the patents related to them expire, and sometimes are obsolete before the patents related to them are even granted.

Many of the Company's products are designed to include intellectual property obtained from third parties. While it may be necessary in the future to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of its products and business methods, the Company believes, based upon past experience and industry practice, such licenses generally could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms; however, there is no guarantee such licenses could be obtained at all. Because of technological changes in the industries in which the Company competes, current extensive patent coverage, and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is possible certain components of the Company's products and business methods may unknowingly infringe existing patents or intellectual property rights of others. From time to time, the Company has been notified that it may be infringing certain patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties.

Foreign and Domestic Operations and Geographic Data

The U.S. represents the Company's largest geographic marketplace. Approximately 44% of the Company's net sales in 2010 came from sales to customers inside the U.S. Final assembly of the Company's products is currently performed in the Company's manufacturing facility in Ireland, and by external vendors in California, Texas, the People's Republic of China ("China"), the Czech Republic and the Republic of Korea ("Korea"). Currently, the supply and manufacture of many critical components is performed by sole-sourced third-party vendors in the U.S., China, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore. Sole-sourced third-party vendors in China perform final assembly of substantially all of the Company's Macs, iPhones, iPads and iPods. Margins on sales of the Company's products in foreign countries, and on sales of products that include components obtained from foreign suppliers, can be adversely affected by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and by international trade regulations, including tariffs and antidumping penalties.

Information regarding financial data by geographic segment is set forth in Part II, Item 7 and Item 8 of this Form 10-K and in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements at Note 9, "Segment Information and Geographic Data."

Seasonal Business

The Company has historically experienced increased net sales in its first and fourth fiscal quarters compared to other quarters in its fiscal year due to seasonal demand of consumer markets related to the holiday season and the beginning of the school year; however, this pattern has been less pronounced following the introductions of iPhone and iPad. This historical pattern should not be considered a reliable indicator of the Company's future net sales or financial performance.

Warranty

The Company offers a basic limited parts and labor warranty on most of its hardware products, including Macs, iPhones, iPads and iPods. The basic warranty period is typically one year from the date of purchase by the original end-user. The Company also offers a 90-day basic warranty for its service parts used to repair the Company's hardware products. In addition, consumers may purchase the APP, which extends service coverage on many of the Company's hardware products in most of its major markets.

Backlog

In the Company's experience, the actual amount of product backlog at any particular time is not a meaningful indication of its future business prospects. In particular, backlog often increases in anticipation of or immediately following new product introductions as dealers anticipate shortages. Backlog is often reduced once dealers and customers believe they can obtain sufficient supply. Because of the foregoing, backlog should not be considered a reliable indicator of the Company's ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance.

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Environmental Laws

Compliance with federal, state, local and foreign laws enacted for the protection of the environment has to date had no significant effect on the Company's capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position. In the future, compliance with environmental laws could materially adversely affect the Company.

Production and marketing of products in certain states and countries may subject the Company to environmental and other regulations including, in some instances, the requirement to provide customers the ability to return product at the end of its useful life, and place responsibility for environmentally safe disposal or recycling with the Company. Such laws and regulations have been passed in several jurisdictions in which the Company operates including various countries within Europe and Asia and certain states and provinces within North America. Although the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effects in the future based on the nature of its operations and the thrust of such laws, there is no assurance that such existing laws or future laws will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition or operating results.

Employees

As of September 25, 2010, the Company had approximately 46,600 full-time equivalent employees and an additional 2,800 full-time equivalent temporary employees and contractors.

Available Information

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to reports filed pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), are filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports and other information filed by the Company with the SEC are available free of charge on the Company's website at www.apple.com/investor when such reports are available on the SEC website. The public may read and copy any materials filed by the Company with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov. The contents of these websites are not incorporated into this filing. Further, the Company's references to the URLs for these websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Because of the following factors, as well as other factors affecting the Company's financial condition and operating results, past financial performance should not be considered to be a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

Economic conditions could materially adversely affect the Company.

The Company's operations and performance depend significantly on worldwide economic conditions. Uncertainty about current global economic conditions poses a risk as consumers and businesses may continue to postpone spending in response to tighter credit, unemployment, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values, which could have a material negative effect on demand for the Company's products and services. Demand also could differ materially from the Company's expectations since the Company generally raises prices on goods and services sold outside the U.S. to offset the effect of a strengthening of the U.S. dollar. Other factors that could influence demand include increases in fuel and other energy costs, conditions in the real estate and mortgage markets, labor and healthcare costs, access to credit, consumer confidence, and other macroeconomic factors affecting consumer spending behavior. These and other economic factors could materially adversely affect demand for the Company's products and services and the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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In the event of renewed financial turmoil affecting the banking system and financial markets, additional consolidation of the financial services industry, or significant financial service institution failures, there could be a new or incremental tightening in the credit markets, low liquidity, and extreme volatility in fixed income, credit, currency, and equity markets. In addition, the risk remains that there could be a number of follow-on effects from the credit crisis on the Company's business, including the insolvency of key outsourced manufacturing partners or suppliers or their inability to obtain credit to finance development and/or manufacture products resulting in product delays; inability of customers, including channel partners, to obtain credit to finance purchases of the Company's products and/or customer, including channel partner, insolvencies; and failure of derivative counterparties and other financial institutions negatively impacting the Company's treasury operations. Other income and expense also could vary materially from expectations depending on gains or losses realized on the sale or exchange of financial instruments; impairment charges resulting from revaluations of debt and equity securities and other investments; interest rates; cash balances; and changes in fair value of derivative instruments. Increased volatility in the financial markets and overall economic uncertainty would increase the risk of the actual amounts realized in the future on the Company's financial instruments differing significantly from the fair values currently assigned to them.

Uncertainty about current global economic conditions could also continue to increase the volatility of the Company's stock price.

Global markets for the Company's products and services are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change. If the Company is unable to compete effectively in these markets, its financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

The Company competes in highly competitive global markets characterized by aggressive price cutting, with resulting downward pressure on gross margins, frequent introduction of new products, short product life cycles, evolving industry standards, continual improvement in product price/performance characteristics, rapid adoption of technological and product advancements by competitors, and price sensitivity on the part of consumers.

The Company's ability to compete successfully depends heavily on its ability to ensure a continuing and timely introduction of innovative new products and technologies to the marketplace. The Company believes it is unique in that it designs and develops nearly the entire solution for its products, including the hardware, operating system, numerous software applications, and related services. As a result, the Company must make significant investments in research and development and as such, the Company currently holds a significant number of patents and copyrights and has registered and/or has applied to register numerous patents, trademarks and service marks. By contrast, many of the Company's competitors seek to compete primarily through aggressive pricing and very low cost structures. If the Company is unable to continue to develop and sell innovative new products with attractive margins or if other companies infringe on the Company's intellectual property, the Company's ability to maintain a competitive advantage could be negatively affected and its financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

In the market for personal computers and peripherals, the Company faces a significant number of competitors, many of which have broader product lines, lower priced products, and larger installed customer bases. Consolidation in this market has resulted in larger and potentially stronger competitors. Price competition has been particularly intense as competitors selling Windows-based personal computers have aggressively cut prices and lowered product margins. The Company also faces increased competition in key market segments, including consumer, SMB, education, enterprise, government and creative markets. An increasing number of Internet devices that include software applications and are smaller and simpler than traditional personal computers compete for market share with the Company's existing products.

The Company is currently the only authorized maker of hardware using the Mac OS. The Mac OS has a minority market share in the personal computer market, which is dominated by computer makers using competing operating systems, most notably Windows. The Company's financial condition and operating results depend substantially on the Company's ability to continually improve the Mac platform to maintain functional and

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design advantages. Use of unauthorized copies of the Mac OS on other companies' hardware products may result in decreased demand for the Company's hardware products, and could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company currently markets certain mobile communication and media devices, and third-party digital content and applications. The Company faces substantial competition from companies that have significant technical, marketing, distribution and other resources, as well as established hardware, software and digital content supplier relationships. Additionally, the Company faces significant price competition as competitors reduce their selling prices and attempt to imitate the Company's product features and applications within their own products or, alternatively, collaborate with each other to offer solutions that are more competitive than those they currently offer. The Company also competes with illegitimate ways to obtain third-party digital content and applications. The Company has only recently entered the mobile communications and media device markets, and many of its competitors in these markets have significantly greater experience, product breadth and distribution channels than the Company. Because some current and potential competitors have substantial resources and/or experience and a lower cost structure, they may be able to provide such products and services at little or no profit or even at a loss. The Company also expects competition to intensify as competitors attempt to imitate the Company's approach to providing these components seamlessly within their individual offerings or work collaboratively to offer integrated solutions.

The Company currently receives subsidies from its exclusive and non-exclusive carriers providing cellular network service for iPhone. There is no assurance that such subsidies will be continued at all or in the same amounts upon renewal of the Company's agreements with these carriers or in agreements the Company enters into with new carriers.

There can be no assurance the Company will be able to continue to provide products and services that compete effectively.

To remain competitive and stimulate customer demand, the Company must successfully manage frequent product introductions and transitions.

Due to the highly volatile and competitive nature of the industries in which the Company competes, the Company must continually introduce new products, services and technologies, enhance existing products and services, and effectively stimulate customer demand for new and upgraded products. The success of new product introductions depends on a number of factors including but not limited to timely and successful product development, market acceptance, the Company's ability to manage the risks associated with new products and production ramp issues, the availability of application software for new products, the effective management of purchase commitments and inventory levels in line with anticipated product demand, the availability of products in appropriate quantities and costs to meet anticipated demand, and the risk that new products may have quality or other defects in the early stages of introduction. Accordingly, the Company cannot determine in advance the ultimate effect of new product introductions and transitions on its financial condition and operating results.

The Company faces substantial inventory and other asset risk in addition to purchase commitment cancellation risk.

The Company records a write-down for product and component inventories that have become obsolete or exceed anticipated demand or net realizable value and accrues necessary cancellation fee reserves for orders of excess products and components. The Company also reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changed circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the Company determines that impairment has occurred, it records a write-down equal to the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair market value. Although the Company believes its provisions related to inventory, other assets and purchase commitments are currently adequate, no assurance can be given that the Company will not incur additional related charges given the rapid and unpredictable pace of product obsolescence in the industries in which the Company competes. Such charges could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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The Company must order components for its products and build inventory in advance of product announcements and shipments. Consistent with industry practice, components are normally acquired through a combination of purchase orders, supplier contracts, open orders and, where appropriate, prepayments, in each case based on projected demand. Such purchase commitments typically cover forecasted component and manufacturing requirements for 30 to 150 days. Because the Company's markets are volatile, competitive and subject to rapid technology and price changes, there is a risk the Company will forecast incorrectly and order or produce excess or insufficient inventories of components or products. The Company's financial condition and operating results have been in the past and could be in the future materially adversely affected by the Company's ability to manage its inventory levels and respond to short-term shifts in customer demand patterns.

Future operating results depend upon the Company's ability to obtain key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs at favorable prices and in sufficient quantities.

Because the Company currently obtains certain key components including but not limited to microprocessors, enclosures, certain LCDs, certain optical drives, and ASICs, from single or limited sources, the Company is subject to significant supply and pricing risks. Many of these and other key components that are available from multiple sources including but not limited to NAND flash memory, DRAM and certain LCDs, are subject at times to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations. The Company has entered into certain agreements for the supply of key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs at favorable pricing, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to extend or renew these agreements on similar favorable terms, or at all, upon expiration or otherwise obtain favorable pricing in the future. The follow-on effects from the credit crisis on the Company's key suppliers, referred to in "*Economic conditions could materially adversely affect the Company*" above, which is incorporated herein by reference, also could affect the Company's ability to obtain key components. Therefore, the Company remains subject to significant risks of supply shortages and/or price increases that could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results. The Company expects to experience decreases in its gross margin percentage in future periods, as compared to levels achieved during 2010, largely due to a higher mix of new and innovative products that have higher cost structures and deliver greater value to customers, and expected and potential future component cost and other cost increases. For additional information refer to Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," under the subheading "Gross Margin," which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company and other participants in the personal computer, and mobile communication and media device industries compete for various components with other industries that have experienced increased demand for their products. The Company uses some custom components that are not common to the rest of these industries. The Company's new products often utilize custom components available from only one source. When a component or product uses new technologies, initial capacity constraints may exist until the suppliers' yields have matured or manufacturing capacity has increased. Continued availability of these components at acceptable prices, or at all, may be affected if those suppliers decided to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet the Company's requirements. If the supply of a key single-sourced component for a new or existing product were delayed or constrained, if such components were available only at significantly higher prices, or if a key manufacturing vendor delayed shipments of completed products to the Company, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

The Company depends on component and product manufacturing and logistical services provided by third parties, many of whom are located outside of the U.S.

Substantially all of the Company's components and products are manufactured in whole or in part by a few third-party manufacturers. Many of these manufacturers are located outside of the U.S., and are concentrated in several general locations. The Company has also outsourced much of its transportation and logistics management. While these arrangements may lower operating costs, they also reduce the Company's direct control over production and distribution. It is uncertain what effect such diminished control will have on the quality or quantity of

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products or services, or the Company's flexibility to respond to changing conditions. In addition, the Company relies on third-party manufacturers to adhere to the Company's supplier code of conduct. Although arrangements with such manufacturers may contain provisions for warranty expense reimbursement, the Company may remain responsible to the consumer for warranty service in the event of product defects. Any unanticipated product defect or warranty liability, whether pursuant to arrangements with contract manufacturers or otherwise, could materially adversely affect the Company's reputation, financial condition and operating results.

Final assembly of the Company's products is currently performed in the Company's manufacturing facility in Ireland, and by external vendors in California, Texas, China, the Czech Republic and Korea. Currently, the supply and manufacture of many critical components is performed by sole-sourced third-party vendors in the U.S., China, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore. Sole-sourced third-party vendors in China perform final assembly of substantially all of the Company's Mac products, iPhones, iPads and iPods. If manufacturing or logistics in these locations is disrupted for any reason, including but not limited to, natural disasters, information technology system failures, military actions or economic, business, labor, environmental, public health, or political issues, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

The Company relies on third-party digital content, which may not be available to the Company on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

The Company contracts with certain third parties to offer their digital content through the Company's iTunes Store. The Company's licensing arrangements with these third parties are short-term and do not guarantee the continuation or renewal of these arrangements on reasonable terms, if at all. Some third-party content providers currently or in the future may offer competing products and services, and could take action to make it more difficult or impossible for the Company to license their content in the future. Other content owners, providers or distributors may seek to limit the Company's access to, or increase the total cost of, such content. If the Company is unable to continue to offer a wide variety of content at reasonable prices with acceptable usage rules, or continue to expand its geographic reach, the Company's financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Many third-party content providers require that the Company provide certain digital rights management ("DRM") and other security solutions. If these requirements change, the Company may have to develop or license new technology to provide these solutions. There is no assurance the Company will be able to develop or license such solutions at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner. In addition, certain countries have passed or may propose legislation that would force the Company to license its DRM, which could lessen the protection of content and subject it to piracy and also could affect arrangements with the Company's content providers.

The Company relies on access to third-party patents and intellectual property, and the Company's future results could be materially adversely affected if it is alleged or found to have infringed intellectual property rights.

Many of the Company's products are designed to include third-party intellectual property, and in the future the Company may need to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of its products and business methods. Although the Company believes that, based on past experience and industry practice, such licenses generally could be obtained on reasonable terms, there is no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms or at all.

Because of technological changes in the industries in which the Company competes, current extensive patent coverage, and the rapid issuance of new patents, it is possible that certain components of the Company's products and business methods may unknowingly infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. From time to time, the Company has been notified that it may be infringing such rights. Regardless of merit, responding to such claims can consume significant time and expense. At present, the Company is vigorously defending a number of patent infringement cases, and several pending claims are in various stages of evaluation. In certain cases, the Company may consider the desirability of entering into licensing agreements, although no

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assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. If the Company is found to be infringing such rights, it may be required to pay substantial damages. If there is a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting the Company from marketing or selling certain products or a successful claim of infringement against the Company requires it to pay royalties to a third party, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected, regardless of whether it can develop non-infringing technology. While in management's opinion the Company does not have a potential liability for damages or royalties from any known current legal proceedings or claims related to the infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights that would individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect its financial condition and operating results, the results of such legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the Company fail to prevail in any of the matters related to infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights of others or should several of these matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

With the introduction of iPhones and 3G enabled iPads, the Company has begun to compete with mobile communication and media devices companies that hold significant patent portfolios. Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or the merits of any potential patent claims by competitors, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation, enter into expensive agreements or settlements and/or modify its products. Any of these events could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company's future performance depends on support from third-party software developers. If third-party software applications and services cease to be developed and maintained for the Company's products, customers may choose not to buy the Company's products.

The Company believes decisions by customers to purchase its hardware products, including its Macs, iPhones, iPads and iPods, are often based to a certain extent on the availability of third-party software applications and services. There is no assurance that third-party developers will continue to develop and maintain applications and services for the Company's products on a timely basis or at all, and discontinuance or delay of these applications and services could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

With respect to its Mac products, the Company believes the availability of third-party software applications and services depends in part on the developers' perception and analysis of the relative benefits of developing, maintaining, and upgrading such software for the Company's products compared to Windows-based products. This analysis may be based on factors such as the perceived strength of the Company and its products, the anticipated revenue that may be generated, continued acceptance by customers of Mac OS X, and the costs of developing such applications and services. If the Company's minority share of the global personal computer market causes developers to question the Company's prospects, developers could be less inclined to develop or upgrade software for the Company's products and more inclined to devote their resources to developing and upgrading software for the larger Windows market. The Company's development of its own software applications and services may also negatively affect the decisions of third-party developers, such as Microsoft, Adobe and Google, to develop, maintain, and upgrade similar or competitive software and services for the Company's products.

With respect to iPhone, iPad and iPod touch, the Company relies on the continued availability and development of compelling and innovative software applications. Unlike third-party software applications for Mac products, the software applications for the iPhone, iPad and iPod touch platforms are distributed through a single distribution channel, the App Store. The absence of multiple distribution channels, which are available for competing platforms, may limit the availability and acceptance of third-party applications by the Company's customers, thereby causing developers to curtail significantly, or stop, development for the Company's platforms. In addition, iPhone, iPad and iPod touch are subject to rapid technological change, and, if third-party developers are unable to keep up with this pace of change, third-party applications might not successfully operate and may result in dissatisfied customers. Further, if the Company develops its own software applications and services, such development may negatively affect the decisions of third-party developers to develop, maintain,

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and upgrade similar or competitive applications for the iPhone, iPad and iPod touch platforms. As with applications for the Company's Mac products, the availability and development of these applications also depend on developers' perceptions and analysis of the relative benefits of developing software for the Company's products rather than its competitors' products, including devices that use competing platforms. If developers focus their efforts on these competing platforms, the availability and quality of applications for the Company's devices may suffer.

The Company's future operating performance depends on the performance of distributors, carriers and other resellers.

The Company distributes its products through wholesalers, resellers, national and regional retailers, value-added resellers, and cataloguers, many of whom distribute products from competing manufacturers. The Company also sells many of its products and resells third-party products in most of its major markets directly to customers, certain education customers, cellular network carriers' distribution channels and certain resellers through its online and retail stores.

Many resellers operate on narrow operating margins and have been negatively affected in the past by weak economic conditions. Some resellers have perceived the expansion of the Company's direct sales as conflicting with their business interests as distributors and resellers of the Company's products. Such a perception could discourage resellers from investing resources in the distribution and sale of the Company's products or lead them to limit or cease distribution of those products. The Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected if the financial condition of these resellers weakens, if resellers stopped distributing the Company's products, or if uncertainty regarding demand for the Company's products caused resellers to reduce their ordering and marketing of the Company's products. The Company has invested and will continue to invest in programs to enhance reseller sales, including staffing selected resellers' stores with Company employees and contractors and improving product placement displays. These programs could require a substantial investment while providing no assurance of return or incremental revenue.

The Company's Retail business has required and will continue to require a substantial investment and commitment of resources and is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties.

The Company's retail stores have required substantial fixed investment in equipment and leasehold improvements, information systems, inventory and personnel. The Company also has entered into substantial operating lease commitments for retail space, with terms ranging from five to 20 years, the majority of which are for ten years. Certain stores have been designed and built to serve as high-profile venues to promote brand awareness and serve as vehicles for corporate sales and marketing activities. Because of their unique design elements, locations and size, these stores require substantially more investment than the Company's more typical retail stores. Due to the high fixed cost structure associated with the Retail segment, a decline in sales or the closure or poor performance of individual or multiple stores could result in significant lease termination costs, write-offs of equipment and leasehold improvements, and severance costs that could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Many factors unique to retail operations, some of which are beyond the Company's control, pose risks and uncertainties that could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, macro-economic factors that could have a negative effect on general retail activity, as well as the Company's inability to manage costs associated with store construction and operation, inability to sell third-party products at adequate margins, failure to manage relationships with existing retail channel partners, more challenging environment in managing retail operations outside the U.S., costs associated with unanticipated fluctuations in the value of retail inventory, and inability to obtain and renew leases in quality retail locations at a reasonable cost.

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Investment in new business strategies and initiatives could disrupt the Company's ongoing business and present risks not originally contemplated.

The Company has invested, and in the future may invest, in new business strategies or acquisitions. Such endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, insufficient revenue to offset liabilities assumed and expenses associated with the strategy, inadequate return of capital, and unidentified issues not discovered in the Company's due diligence. Because these new ventures are inherently risky, no assurance can be given that such strategies and initiatives will be successful and will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company's products and services experience quality problems from time to time that can result in decreased sales and operating margin.

The Company sells highly complex hardware and software products and services that can contain defects in design and manufacture. Sophisticated operating system software and applications, such as those sold by the Company, often contain "bugs" that can unexpectedly interfere with the software's intended operation. Defects may also occur in components and products the Company purchases from third parties. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to detect and fix all defects in the hardware, software and services it sells. Failure to do so could result in lost revenue, harm to reputation, and significant warranty and other expenses, and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

In the U.S. the Company relies on a single cellular network carrier to provide service for iPhone.

In the U.S. the Company has contracted with a single carrier to provide cellular network services for iPhone on an exclusive basis. If this exclusive carrier cannot successfully compete with other carriers in the U.S. market on any basis, including but not limited to the quality and coverage of wireless voice and data services, performance and timely build-out of advanced wireless networks, and pricing and other terms or conditions of customer contracts, or if this exclusive carrier fails to promote iPhone aggressively or favor other handsets in their promotion and sales activities or service plans, sales may be materially adversely affected.

The Company is subject to risks associated with laws, regulations and industry-imposed standards related to mobile communications and media devices.

Laws and regulations related to mobile communications and media devices in the many jurisdictions in which the Company operates are extensive and subject to change. Such changes, which could include but are not limited to restrictions on production, manufacture, distribution, and use of the device, locking the device to a carrier's network, or mandating the use of the device on more than one carrier's network, could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Mobile communication and media devices, such as iPhones and 3G enabled iPads, are subject to certification and regulation by governmental and standardization bodies, as well as by cellular network carriers for use on their networks. These certification processes are extensive and time consuming, and could result in additional testing requirements, product modifications or delays in product shipment dates, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company's success depends largely on the continued service and availability of key personnel.

Much of the Company's future success depends on the continued availability and service of key personnel, including its CEO, its executive team and highly skilled employees in technical, marketing and staff positions. Experienced personnel in the technology industry are in high demand and competition for their talents is intense, especially in the Silicon Valley, where most of the Company's key personnel are located. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to attract and retain key personnel.

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Political events, war, terrorism, public health issues, natural disasters and other circumstances could materially adversely affect the Company.

War, terrorism, geopolitical uncertainties, public health issues, and other business interruptions have caused and could cause damage or disruption to international commerce and the global economy, and thus could have a strong negative effect on the Company, its suppliers, logistics providers, manufacturing vendors and customers, including channel partners. The Company's business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters, fire, power shortages, terrorist attacks, and other hostile acts, labor disputes, public health issues, and other events beyond its control. Such events could decrease demand for the Company's products, make it difficult or impossible for the Company to make and deliver products to its customers, including channel partners, or to receive components from its suppliers, and create delays and inefficiencies in the Company's supply chain. Should major public health issues, including pandemics, arise, the Company could be negatively affected by more stringent employee travel restrictions, additional limitations in freight services, governmental actions limiting the movement of products between regions, delays in production ramps of new products, and disruptions in the operations of the Company's manufacturing vendors and component suppliers. The majority of the Company's research and development activities, its corporate headquarters, information technology systems, and other critical business operations, including certain component suppliers and manufacturing vendors, are in locations that could be affected by natural disasters. In the event of a natural disaster, losses and significant recovery time could be required to resume operations and the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

The Company may be subject to information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches in data security.

Information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches of data security caused by such factors, including but not limited to, earthquakes, fire, theft, fraud, malicious attack or other causes could disrupt the Company's operations by causing delays or cancellation of customer, including channel partner, orders, negatively affecting the Company's online, iTunes, MobileMe and retail offerings and services, impeding the manufacture or shipment of products, processing transactions and reporting financial results, resulting in the unintentional disclosure of customer or Company information, or damage to the Company's reputation. While management has taken steps to address these concerns by implementing sophisticated network security and internal control measures, there can be no assurance that a system failure or loss or data security breach will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company expects its quarterly revenue and operating results to fluctuate for a variety of reasons.

The Company's profit margins vary among its products and its distribution channels. The Company's software, accessories, and service and support contracts generally have higher gross margins than certain of the Company's other products. Gross margins on the Company's hardware products vary across product lines and can change over time as a result of product transitions, pricing and configuration changes, and component, warranty, and other cost fluctuations. The Company's direct sales generally have higher associated gross margins than its indirect sales through its channel partners. In addition, the Company's gross margin and operating margin percentages, as well as overall profitability, may be materially adversely impacted as a result of a shift in product, geographic or channel mix, new products, component cost increases, strengthening U.S. dollar, or price competition. The Company has typically experienced greater net sales in the first and fourth fiscal quarters compared to the second and third fiscal quarters due to seasonal demand related to the holiday season and the beginning of the school year, respectively. Furthermore, the Company sells more products from time-to-time during the third month of a quarter than it does during either of the first two months. Developments late in a quarter, such as lower-than-anticipated demand for the Company's products, issues with new product introductions, an internal systems failure, or failure of one of the Company's key logistics, components supply, or manufacturing partners, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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The Company's stock price continues to be volatile.

The Company's stock has at times experienced substantial price volatility due to a number of factors, including but not limited to variations between its actual and anticipated financial results, announcements by the Company and its competitors, and uncertainty about current global economic conditions. The stock market as a whole also has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many technology companies in ways that may have been unrelated to these companies' operating performance. Furthermore, the Company believes its stock price reflects high future growth and profitability expectations. If the Company fails to meet these expectations its stock price may significantly decline, which could have a material adverse impact on investor confidence and employee retention.

The Company's business is subject to the risks of international operations.

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenue and earnings from its international operations. Compliance with U.S. and foreign laws and regulations that apply to the Company's international operations, including without limitation import and export requirements, anti-corruption laws, tax laws (including U.S. taxes on foreign subsidiaries), foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation restrictions, data privacy requirements, labor laws, and anti-competition regulations, increases the costs of doing business in foreign jurisdictions, and any such costs, which may rise in the future as a result of changes in these laws and regulations or in their interpretation. Furthermore, the Company has implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, but there can be no assurance that the Company's employees, contractors, or agents will not violate such laws and regulations or the Company's policies. Any such violations could individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition or operating results.

The Company's financial condition and operating results also could be significantly affected by other risks associated with international activities, including but not limited to, economic and labor conditions, increased duties, taxes and other costs, political instability, and changes in the value of the U.S. dollar versus local currencies. Margins on sales of the Company's products in foreign countries, and on sales of products that include components obtained from foreign suppliers, could be materially adversely affected by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and by international trade regulations, including duties, tariffs and antidumping penalties. Additionally, the Company is exposed to credit and collectability risk on its trade receivables with customers in certain international markets. There can be no assurance it can effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company's primary exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates relate to non-U.S. dollar denominated sales in Europe, Japan, Australia, Canada and certain parts of Asia, as well as non-U.S. dollar denominated operating expenses incurred throughout the world. Weakening of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of the Company's foreign currency-denominated sales and earnings, and generally will lead the Company to raise international pricing, potentially reducing demand for the Company's products. In some circumstances, due to competition or other reasons, the Company may decide not to raise local prices to the full extent of the dollar's strengthening, or at all, which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of the Company's foreign currency denominated sales and earnings. Conversely, a strengthening of foreign currencies, while generally beneficial to the Company's foreign currency-denominated sales and earnings, could cause the Company to reduce international pricing and incur losses on its foreign currency derivative instruments, thereby limiting the benefit. Additionally, strengthening of foreign currencies may also increase the Company's cost of product components denominated in those currencies, thus adversely affecting gross margins.

The Company has used derivative instruments, such as foreign currency forward and option contracts, to hedge certain exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The use of such hedging activities may not offset any or more than a portion of the adverse financial effects of unfavorable movements in foreign exchange rates over the limited time the hedges are in place.

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The Company is exposed to credit risk and fluctuations in the market values of its investment portfolio.

Although the Company has not recognized any significant losses to date on its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, any significant future declines in their market values could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results. Given the global nature of its business, the Company has investments both domestically and internationally. Credit ratings and pricing of these investments can be negatively impacted by liquidity, credit deterioration or losses, financial results, or other factors. As a result, the value or liquidity of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities could decline and result in a material impairment, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its trade accounts receivable, vendor non-trade receivables and prepayments related to long-term supply agreements. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

The Company distributes its products through third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers and value-added resellers. A substantial majority of the Company's outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. The Company's exposure to credit and collectability risk on its trade receivables are increased in certain international markets and its ability to mitigate such risks may be limited. Cellular network carriers accounted for a significant portion of the Company's trade receivables as of September 25, 2010. The Company also has unsecured vendor non-trade receivables resulting from purchases of components by contract manufacturers and other vendors that manufacture sub-assemblies or assemble final products for the Company. Two vendors accounted for a significant portion of the Company's non-trade receivables as of September 25, 2010. In addition, the Company has made prepayments associated with long-term supply agreements to secure supply of certain inventory components. While the Company has procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on its trade and vendor non-trade receivables as well as long-term prepayments, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The matters relating to the Company's past stock option practices and its restatement of consolidated financial statements may result in additional litigation.

The Company's investigation into its past stock option practices and its restatement of prior financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006 gave rise to litigation and government investigations. As described in Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," several derivative and class action complaints regarding stock options were filed against the Company and current and former officers and directors. These actions have been dismissed following a comprehensive settlement. Two former officers of the Company were also named as defendants in an SEC enforcement action, which has been settled.

No assurance can be given that additional actions will not be filed against the Company and current and former officers and directors as a result of past stock option practices. If such actions are filed and result in adverse findings, the remedies could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Unfavorable results of legal proceedings could materially adversely affect the Company.

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that have arisen out of the ordinary conduct of its business and are not yet resolved and additional claims may arise in the future. Results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of merit, litigation may be both time-consuming and disruptive to the Company's operations and cause significant expense and diversion of management attention. In recognition of these considerations, the Company may enter into material settlements. Should the Company fail to prevail in certain matters, or should several of these matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, the Company may be faced with significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against it that would materially adversely affect a portion of its business and might materially affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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The Company is subject to risks associated with laws and regulations related to health, safety and environmental protection.

The Company's products and services, and the production and distribution of those goods and services, are subject to a variety of laws and regulations. These may require the Company to offer customers the ability to return a product at the end of its useful life and place responsibility for environmentally safe disposal or recycling with the Company. Such laws and regulations have been passed in several jurisdictions in which the Company operates, including various countries within Europe and Asia and certain states and provinces within North America. Although the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effects based on the nature of its operations and the focus of such laws, there is no assurance such existing laws or future laws will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Changes in the Company's tax rates, the adoption of new U.S. or international tax legislation or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect its future results.

The Company is subject to taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. The Company's future effective tax rates could be affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in tax laws or their interpretation. In addition, the current administration and Congress have announced proposals for new U.S. tax legislation that, if adopted, could adversely affect the Company's tax rate. Any of these changes could have a material adverse affect on the Company's profitability. The Company is also subject to the continual examination of its income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

The Company is subject to risks associated with the availability and coverage of insurance.

For certain risks, the Company does not maintain insurance coverage because of cost and/or availability. Because the Company retains some portion of its insurable risks, and in some cases self-insures completely, unforeseen or catastrophic losses in excess of insured limits could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The Company's headquarters are located in Cupertino, California. As of September 25, 2010, the Company owned or leased approximately 10.6 million square feet of building space, primarily in the U.S., and to a lesser extent, in Europe, Japan, Canada, and the Asia-Pacific regions. Of that amount, approximately 5.6 million square feet was leased, of which approximately 2.5 million square feet was retail building space. Additionally, the Company owns a total of 480 acres of land in various locations.

As of September 25, 2010, the Company owned a manufacturing facility in Cork, Ireland that also housed a customer support call center and facilities in Elk Grove, California that included warehousing and distribution operations and a customer support call center. In addition, the Company owned facilities for research and development and corporate functions in Cupertino, California, including land for the future development of the Company's second corporate campus. The Company also owned a data center in Newark, California and land in North Carolina for a new data center facility currently under construction. Outside the U.S., the Company owned additional facilities for various purposes.

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The Company believes its existing facilities and equipment are in good operating condition and are suitable for the conduct of its business. The Company has invested in internal capacity and strategic relationships with outside manufacturing vendors and continues to make investments in capital equipment as needed to meet anticipated demand for its products.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of September 25, 2010, the end of the annual period covered by this report, the Company was subject to the various legal proceedings and claims discussed below, as well as certain other legal proceedings and claims that have not been fully resolved and that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the Company does not have a potential liability related to any current legal proceeding or claim that would individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect its financial condition or operating results. However, the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the Company fail to prevail in any of these legal matters or should several of these legal matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, the operating results of a particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected. The Company settled certain matters during the fourth quarter of 2010 that did not individually or in the aggregate have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Branning et al. v. Apple Computer, Inc.

Plaintiffs originally filed this purported class action against the Company on February 17, 2005 on behalf of putative classes of consumers and resellers and is currently pending in the Santa Clara Superior Court. In general, the consumer plaintiffs allege that the Company "shorted" the coverage provided under its warranties and AppleCare Protection Plan extended service contracts and sold plaintiffs used products that were represented to be new. In general, the reseller plaintiffs allege that the Company damaged their businesses by opening the Apple retail stores and making misrepresentations in connection with doing so. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and other relief. Currently no plaintiff classes are certified, although reseller plaintiffs' motion to certify a class of Apple specialist resellers, is set for hearing on November 2, 2010.

In re Apple & AT&T Antitrust Litigation

This is a purported class action filed against the Company and AT&T Mobility in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The Consolidated Complaint alleges that the Company and AT&T Mobility violated the federal antitrust laws by monopolizing and/or attempting to monopolize the "aftermarket for voice and data services" for the iPhone and that the Company monopolized and/or attempted to monopolize the "aftermarket for software applications for iPhones." The Consolidated Complaint also alleges that Apple violated numerous laws by intentionally "bricking" (rendering inoperable) iPhones through the release of iPhone software update 1.1.1. On July 8, 2010, the Court granted Apple's motion for summary judgment on all of plaintiffs' claims related to the alleged bricking of iPhones. In the same July 8, 2010 order the Court granted in part plaintiffs' motion for class certification, certifying a class related to plaintiffs' antitrust claims. The case is currently stayed until a status conference with the Judge is held on November 15, 2010.

Mediostream, Inc. v. Acer America Corp. et al.

Plaintiff filed this action against the Company, Acer America Corp., Dell, Inc. and Gateway, Inc. on August 28, 2007, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,009,655. Plaintiff seeks unspecified damages and other relief. This case is currently pending.

Mirror Worlds, LLC. v. Apple Inc.

Plaintiff filed this action against the Company on March 14, 2008, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, alleging that certain of the Company's products infringed U.S. Patent Nos. 6,006,227, 6,638,313 and 6,725,427. On October 1, 2010, a jury returned a verdict finding the Company had infringed all

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three patents, and awarding damages of \$208 million per patent. The jury also found the infringement had been willful. The court has scheduled post verdict motions, and has set a hearing date of December 9, 2010. The Company is challenging the verdict, and will be filing a request for judgment as a matter of law, remittitur, and in the alternative, a request for a new trial.

Motorola Mobility, Inc. v. Apple, Inc.

Motorola Mobility Inc. (“Motorola”) filed complaints against the Company in the United States District Court for the Districts of Florida, Illinois, Delaware and in the International Trade Commission (“ITC”). These complaints include claims of patent infringement related to certain of the Company’s products. Motorola alleges that certain of its asserted patents are essential to one or more of the GSM, UMTS, 802.16e and 802.11 wireless communications standards, and acknowledges its commitment to license these patents on fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory (“FRAND”) terms and conditions. Motorola seeks unspecified FRAND compensation, damages and other declaratory and injunctive relief in these pending district court actions as well as an exclusion order from the ITC. These cases are currently pending.

Nokia Corporation v. Apple Inc.; Apple Inc. v. Nokia Corporation

Nokia Corporation (“Nokia”) and the Company have asserted multiple claims against one another in lawsuits pending in the United States District Courts for the Districts of Delaware and Wisconsin, in the ITC, in the United Kingdom High Court of Justice and the German Patent Court in Dusseldorf. These cases include claims and counterclaims by Nokia and the Company of patent infringement related to iPhones, iPods, iPads and Apple computers, and Nokia’s mobile computing devices. Nokia alleges that certain of its asserted patents are essential to one or more of the GSM, UMTS and 802.11 wireless communications standards, and acknowledges its commitment to license them on FRAND terms and conditions. Nokia seeks unspecified FRAND compensation, damages and other declaratory and injunctive relief in these pending District Court actions as well as an exclusion order from the ITC. The Company also has asserted claims and counterclaims for declaratory judgments of non-infringement and invalidity of Nokia’s asserted patents as well as for breach of contract, promissory estoppel and antitrust violations.

The Apple iPod iTunes Antitrust Litigation (formerly Charoensak v. Apple Computer, Inc. and Tucker v. Apple Computer, Inc.); Somers v. Apple Inc.

The first-listed action is a consolidated case filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California combining two cases previously pending under the names *Charoensak v. Apple Computer Inc. (formerly Slattery v. Apple Computer Inc .*, filed on January 3, 2005) and *Tucker v. Apple Computer, Inc .* (filed on July 21, 2006). The second listed action is a related complaint, *Somers v. Apple, Inc.*, which was filed on December 31, 2007, also in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. These cases have been filed on behalf of a purported class of direct and indirect purchasers of iPods and iTunes Store content, alleging various claims including alleged unlawful tying of music and video purchased on the iTunes Store with the purchase of iPods and unlawful acquisition or maintenance of monopoly market power and unlawful acquisition or maintenance of monopoly market power under §§1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, the Cartwright Act, California Business & Professions Code §17200 (unfair competition), the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act and California monopolization law. The cases are currently pending.

Vogel et al. v. Jobs et al.

On August 24, 2006, plaintiffs filed a purported shareholder class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against the Company and certain current and former officers and directors, alleging improper backdating of stock option grants to maximize certain defendants’ profits, failing to properly account for those grants and issuing false financial statements. On June 27, 2008, plaintiffs filed another, similar purported shareholder class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The parties have reached a settlement and have obtained preliminary court approval.

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PART II

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

The Company's common stock is traded on the over-the-counter market and is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AAPL.

Price Range of Common Stock

The price range per share of common stock presented below represents the highest and lowest sales prices for the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market during each quarter of the two most recent years.

	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>
Fiscal 2010 price range per common share	\$ 293.53 - \$235.56	\$ 279.01 - \$199.25	\$ 231.95 - \$190.25	\$ 209.35 - \$180.70
Fiscal 2009 price range per common share	\$ 188.90 - \$134.42	\$ 146.40 - \$102.61	\$ 109.98 - \$ 78.20	\$ 119.68 - \$ 79.14

Holdings

As of October 15, 2010, there were 29,405 shareholders of record.

Dividends

The Company did not declare or pay cash dividends in either 2010 or 2009. The Company anticipates that for the foreseeable future it will retain any earnings for use in the operation of its business.

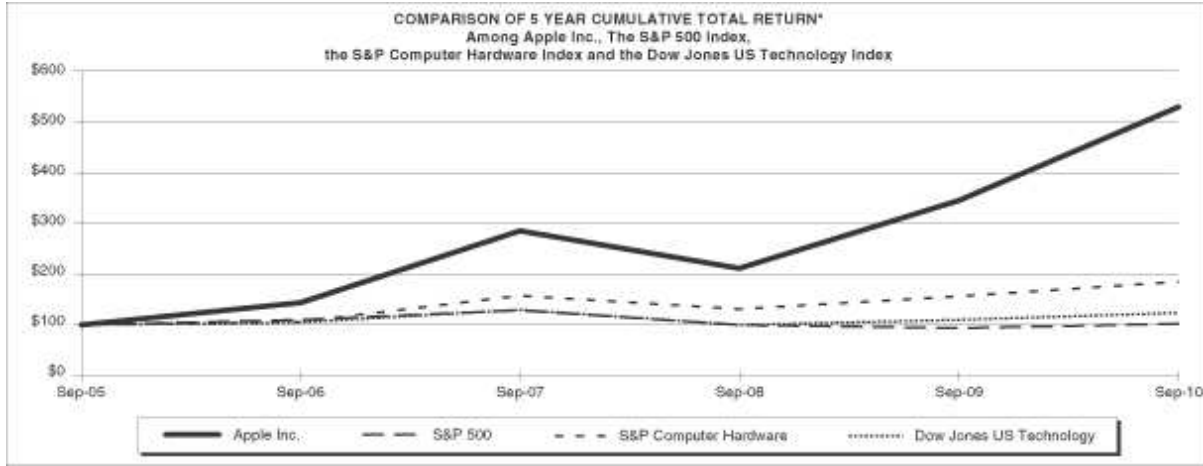
Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

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Company Stock Performance

The following graph shows a five-year comparison of cumulative total shareholder return, calculated on a dividend reinvested basis, for the Company, the S&P 500 Composite Index, the S&P Computer Hardware Index, and the Dow Jones U.S. Technology Index. The Company has added the Dow Jones U.S. Technology Index to the graph to capture the stock performance of companies whose products and services more closely relate to those of the Company. The Dow Jones U.S. Technology Index incorporates software and computer services companies, as well as technology hardware and equipment companies. The graph assumes \$100 was invested in each of the Company's common stock, the S&P 500 Composite Index, the S&P Computer Hardware Index, and the Dow Jones U.S. Technology Index on September 30, 2005. Data points on the graph are annual. Note that historic stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



*\$100 invested on 9/30/05 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

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	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010
Apple Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 144	\$ 286	\$ 212	\$ 346	\$ 529
S&P 500	\$ 100	\$ 111	\$ 129	\$ 101	\$ 94	\$ 103
S&P Computer Hardware	\$ 100	\$ 107	\$ 158	\$ 132	\$ 157	\$ 186
Dow Jones US Technology	\$ 100	\$ 106	\$ 131	\$ 100	\$ 111	\$ 124

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The information set forth below for the five years ended September 25, 2010, 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 related notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below (in millions, except share amounts which are reflected in thousands and per share amounts).

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 65,225	\$ 42,905	\$ 37,491	\$ 24,578	\$ 19,315
Net income	\$ 14,013	\$ 8,235	\$ 6,119	\$ 3,495	\$ 1,989
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$ 15.41	\$ 9.22	\$ 6.94	\$ 4.04	\$ 2.36
Diluted	\$ 15.15	\$ 9.08	\$ 6.78	\$ 3.93	\$ 2.27
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Shares used in computing earnings per share:					
Basic	909,461	893,016	881,592	864,595	844,058
Diluted	924,712	907,005	902,139	889,292	877,526
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 51,011	\$ 33,992	\$ 24,490	\$ 15,386	\$ 10,110
Total assets	\$ 75,183	\$ 47,501	\$ 36,171	\$ 24,878	\$ 17,205
Total long-term obligations (a)	\$ 5,531	\$ 3,502	\$ 1,745	\$ 687	\$ 395
Total liabilities	\$ 27,392	\$ 15,861	\$ 13,874	\$ 10,347	\$ 7,221
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 47,791	\$ 31,640	\$ 22,297	\$ 14,531	\$ 9,984

(a) The Company did not have any long-term debt during the five years ended September 25, 2010. Long-term obligations excludes non-current deferred revenue.

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

This section and other parts of this Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by words such as "anticipates," "expects," "believes," "plans," "predicts," and similar terms. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the Company's actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the subsection entitled "Risk Factors" above, which are incorporated herein by reference. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. All information presented herein is based on the Company's fiscal calendar. Unless otherwise stated, references in this report to particular years or quarters refer to the Company's fiscal years ended in September and the associated quarters of those fiscal years. The Company assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.

Executive Overview

The Company designs, manufactures, and markets a range of personal computers, mobile communication and media devices, and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. The Company's products and services include Mac computers, iPhone, iPad, iPod, Apple TV, Xserve, a portfolio of consumer and professional software applications, the Mac OS X and iOS operating systems, third-party digital content and applications through the iTunes Store, and a variety of accessory, service and support offerings. The Company sells its products worldwide through its retail stores, online stores, and direct sales force, and third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers, and value-added resellers. In addition, the Company sells a variety of third-party Mac, iPhone, iPad and iPod compatible products, including application software, printers, storage devices, speakers, headphones, and various other accessories and peripherals through its online and retail stores. The Company sells to SMB, education, enterprise, government, and creative markets.

The Company is committed to bringing the best user experience to its customers through its innovative hardware, software, peripherals, services, and Internet offerings. The Company's business strategy leverages its unique ability to design and develop its own operating systems, hardware, application software, and services to provide its customers new products and solutions with superior ease-of-use, seamless integration, and innovative industrial design. The Company believes continual investment in research and development is critical to the development and enhancement of innovative products and technologies. In conjunction with its strategy, the Company continues to build and host a robust platform for the discovery and delivery of third-party digital content and applications through the iTunes Store. Within the iTunes Store, the Company has expanded its offerings through the App Store and iBookstore, which allow customers to browse, search for, and purchase third-party applications and books through either a Mac or Windows-based computer or by wirelessly downloading directly to an iPhone, iPad or iPod touch. The Company also works to support a community for the development of third-party software and hardware products and digital content that complement the Company's offerings. Additionally, the Company's strategy includes expanding its distribution network to effectively reach more customers and provide them with a high-quality sales and post-sales support experience. The Company is therefore uniquely positioned to offer superior and well-integrated digital lifestyle and productivity solutions.

The Company participates in several highly competitive markets, including personal computers with its Mac computers; mobile communications and media devices with its iPhone, iPad and iPod product families; and distribution of third-party digital content and applications with its online iTunes Store. While the Company is widely recognized as a leading innovator in the markets where it competes, these markets are highly competitive and subject to aggressive pricing. To remain competitive, the Company believes that increased investment in research and development and marketing and advertising is necessary to maintain or expand its position in the markets where it competes. The Company's research and development spending is focused on further developing its existing Mac line of personal computers; the Mac OS X and iOS operating systems; application software for

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the Mac; iPhone, iPad and iPod and related software; development of new digital lifestyle consumer and professional software applications; and investing in new product areas and technologies. The Company also believes increased investment in marketing and advertising programs is critical to increasing product and brand awareness.

The Company utilizes a variety of direct and indirect distribution channels, including its retail stores, online stores, and direct sales force, and third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers, and value-added resellers. The Company believes that sales of its innovative and differentiated products are enhanced by knowledgeable salespersons who can convey the value of the hardware, software, and peripheral integration, demonstrate the unique digital lifestyle solutions that are available on its products, and demonstrate the compatibility of the Mac with the Windows platform and networks. The Company further believes providing direct contact with its targeted customers is an effective way to demonstrate the advantages of its products over those of its competitors and providing a high-quality sales and after-sales support experience is critical to attracting new and retaining existing customers. To ensure a high-quality buying experience for its products in which service and education are emphasized, the Company continues to expand and improve its distribution capabilities by expanding the number of its own retail stores worldwide. Additionally, the Company has invested in programs to enhance reseller sales by placing high quality Apple fixtures, merchandising materials and other resources within selected third-party reseller locations. Through the Apple Premium Reseller Program, certain third-party resellers focus on the Apple platform by providing a high level of integration and support services, and product expertise.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and the Company’s discussion and analysis of its financial condition and operating results require the Company’s management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in its consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates and such differences may be material.

Management believes the Company’s critical accounting policies and estimates are those related to revenue recognition, valuation and impairment of marketable securities, inventory valuation and inventory purchase commitments, warranty costs, income taxes, and legal and other contingencies. Management considers these policies critical because they are both important to the portrayal of the Company’s financial condition and operating results, and they require management to make judgments and estimates about inherently uncertain matters. The Company’s senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with the Audit and Finance Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition

Net sales consist primarily of revenue from the sale of hardware, software, digital content and applications, peripherals, and service and support contracts. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable. Product is considered delivered to the customer once it has been shipped and title and risk of loss have been transferred. For most of the Company’s product sales, these criteria are met at the time the product is shipped. For online sales to individuals, for some sales to education customers in the U.S., and for certain other sales, the Company defers recognition of revenue until the customer receives the product because the Company retains a portion of the risk of loss on these sales during transit. The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of hardware products (e.g., Macs, iPhones, iPads, iPods and peripherals), software bundled with hardware that is

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essential to the functionality of the hardware, and third-party digital content sold on the iTunes Store in accordance with general revenue recognition accounting guidance. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with industry specific software accounting guidance for the following types of sales transactions: (i) standalone sales of software products, (ii) sales of software upgrades and (iii) sales of software bundled with hardware not essential to the functionality of the hardware.

For multi-element arrangements that include tangible products containing software essential to the tangible product's functionality and undelivered software elements relating to the tangible product's essential software, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, the Company uses a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value ("VSOE"), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price ("TPE") and (iii) best estimate of the selling price ("ESP"). VSOE generally exists only when the Company sells the deliverable separately and is the price actually charged by the Company for that deliverable. ESPs reflect the Company's best estimates of what the selling prices of elements would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis.

For all past and current sales of iPhone, iPad, Apple TV and for sales of iPod touch beginning in June 2010, the Company indicated it might from time-to-time provide future unspecified software upgrades and features free of charge to customers. The Company has identified two deliverables in arrangements involving the sale of these devices. The first deliverable is the hardware and software essential to the functionality of the hardware device delivered at the time of sale. The second deliverable is the embedded right included with the purchase of iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV to receive on a when-and-if-available basis, future unspecified software upgrades and features relating to the product's essential software. The Company has allocated revenue between these two deliverables using the relative selling price method. Because the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE for the two deliverables, the allocation of revenue has been based on the Company's ESPs. Amounts allocated to the delivered hardware and the related essential software are recognized at the time of sale provided the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met. Amounts allocated to the embedded unspecified software upgrade right are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the 24-month estimated life of each of these devices. All product cost of sales, including estimated warranty costs, are recognized at the time of sale. Costs for engineering and sales and marketing are expensed as incurred. If the estimated life of the hardware product should change, the future rate of amortization of the revenue allocated to the software upgrade right will also change.

The Company's process for determining its ESP for deliverables without VSOE or TPE involves management's judgment. The Company's process considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each deliverable. The Company believes its customers, particularly consumers, would be reluctant to buy unspecified software upgrade rights related to iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV. This view is primarily based on the fact that unspecified upgrade rights do not obligate the Company to provide upgrades at a particular time or at all, and do not specify to customers which upgrades or features will be delivered. Therefore, the Company has concluded if it were to sell upgrade rights on a standalone basis, including those rights associated with iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV, the selling price would be relatively low. Key factors considered by the Company in developing the ESPs for these upgrade rights include prices charged by the Company for similar offerings, the Company's historical pricing practices, the nature of the upgrade rights (e.g., unspecified and when-and-if-available), and the relative ESP of the upgrade rights as compared to the total selling price of the product. The Company may also consider, when appropriate, the impact of other products and services, including advertising services, on selling price assumptions when developing and reviewing its ESPs for software upgrade rights and related deliverables. The Company may also consider additional factors as appropriate, including the pricing of competitive alternatives if they exist, and product-specific business objectives. If the facts and circumstances underlying the factors considered change or should future facts and circumstances lead the Company to consider additional factors, the Company's ESP for software upgrades related to future sales for these devices could change.

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Beginning in the third quarter of 2010 in conjunction with the announcement of iOS 4, the Company's ESPs for the embedded software upgrade rights included with iPhone, iPad and iPod touch reflect the positive financial impact expected by the Company as a result of its introduction of a mobile advertising platform for these devices and the expectation of customers regarding software that includes or supports an advertising component. iOS 4 supports iAd, the Company's new mobile advertising platform, which enables applications on iPhone, iPad and iPod touch to feature media-rich advertisements within applications.

The Company records reductions to revenue for estimated commitments related to price protection and for customer incentive programs, including reseller and end-user rebates, and other sales programs and volume-based incentives. For transactions involving price protection, the Company recognizes revenue net of the estimated amount to be refunded, provided the refund amount can be reasonably and reliably estimated and the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met. The Company's policy requires that, if refunds cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is not recognized until reliable estimates can be made or the price protection lapses. For customer incentive programs, the estimated cost of these programs is recognized at the later of the date at which the Company has sold the product or the date at which the program is offered. The Company also records reductions to revenue for expected future product returns based on the Company's historical experience. Future market conditions and product transitions may require the Company to increase customer incentive programs and incur incremental price protection obligations that could result in additional reductions to revenue at the time such programs are offered. Additionally, certain customer incentive programs require management to estimate the number of customers who will actually redeem the incentive. Management's estimates are based on historical experience and the specific terms and conditions of particular incentive programs. If a greater than estimated proportion of customers redeem such incentives, the Company would be required to record additional reductions to revenue, which would have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations.

Valuation and Impairment of Marketable Securities

The Company's investments in available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of investments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, as reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the fair value of investments impact the Company's net income only when such investments are sold or an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are determined by specific identification of each security's cost basis. The Company regularly reviews its investment portfolio to determine if any investment is other-than-temporarily impaired due to changes in credit risk or other potential valuation concerns, which would require the Company to record an impairment charge in the period any such determination is made. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates, among other things, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost, the financial condition of the issuer and any changes thereto, and the Company's intent to sell, or whether it is more likely than not it will be required to sell, the investment before recovery of the investment's amortized cost basis. The Company's assessment on whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired or not, could change in the future due to new developments or changes in assumptions related to any particular investment.

Inventory Valuation and Inventory Purchase Commitments

The Company must order components for its products and build inventory in advance of product shipments. The Company records a write-down for inventories of components and products, including third-party products held for resale, which have become obsolete or are in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value. The Company performs a detailed review of inventory each fiscal quarter that considers multiple factors including demand forecasts, product life cycle status, product development plans, current sales levels, and component cost trends. The industries in which the Company competes are subject to a rapid and unpredictable pace of product and component obsolescence and demand changes. If future demand or market conditions for the Company's products are less favorable than forecasted or if unforeseen technological changes negatively impact the utility of component inventory, the Company may be required to record additional write-downs, which would negatively affect its results of operations in the period when the write-downs were recorded.

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The Company records accruals for estimated cancellation fees related to component orders that have been cancelled or are expected to be cancelled. Consistent with industry practice, the Company acquires components through a combination of purchase orders, supplier contracts, and open orders based on projected demand information. These commitments typically cover the Company's requirements for periods ranging from 30 to 150 days. If there is an abrupt and substantial decline in demand for one or more of the Company's products or an unanticipated change in technological requirements for any of the Company's products, the Company may be required to record additional accruals for cancellation fees that would negatively affect its results of operations in the period when the cancellation fees are identified and recorded.

Warranty Costs

The Company provides for the estimated cost of hardware and software warranties at the time the related revenue is recognized based on historical and projected warranty claim rates, historical and projected cost-per-claim, and knowledge of specific product failures that are outside of the Company's typical experience. Each quarter, the Company reevaluates its estimates to assess the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities considering the size of the installed base of products subject to warranty protection and adjusts the amounts as necessary. If actual product failure rates or repair costs differ from estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required and could materially affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company periodically provides updates to its applications and operating system software to maintain the software's compliance with specifications. The estimated cost to develop such updates is accounted for as warranty cost that is recognized at the time related software revenue is recognized. Factors considered in determining appropriate accruals related to such updates include the number of units delivered, the number of updates expected to occur, and the historical cost and estimated future cost of the resources necessary to develop these updates.

Income Taxes

The Company records a tax provision for the anticipated tax consequences of the reported results of operations. In accordance with GAAP, the provision for income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets are expected to be realized or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

The Company only recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Management believes it is more likely than not that forecasted income, including income that may be generated as a result of certain tax planning strategies, together with future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, will be sufficient to fully recover the deferred tax assets. In the event that the Company determines all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, the Company will make an adjustment to the valuation allowance that would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of GAAP and complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with management's expectations could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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Legal and Other Contingencies

As discussed in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K under the heading “Legal Proceedings” and in Note 8 “Commitments and Contingencies” in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. In accordance with GAAP, the Company records a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable. There is significant judgment required in both the probability determination and as to whether an exposure can be reasonably estimated. In management’s opinion, the Company does not have a potential liability related to any current legal proceedings and claims that would individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect its financial condition or operating results. However, the outcomes of legal proceedings and claims brought against the Company are subject to significant uncertainty. Should the Company fail to prevail in any of these legal matters or should several of these legal matters be resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, the operating results of a particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

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Net Sales

Fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 each spanned 52 weeks. An additional week is included in the first fiscal quarter approximately every six years to realign fiscal quarters with calendar quarters.

The following table summarizes net sales and Mac unit sales by operating segment and net sales and unit sales by product during the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions, except unit sales in thousands and per unit amounts):

	2010	Change	2009	Change	2008
Net Sales by Operating Segment:					
Americas net sales	\$24,498	29%	\$18,981	15%	\$16,552
Europe net sales	18,692	58%	11,810	28%	9,233
Japan net sales	3,981	75%	2,279	32%	1,728
Asia-Pacific net sales	8,256	160%	3,179	18%	2,686
Retail net sales	9,798	47%	6,656	(9)%	7,292
Total net sales	<u>\$65,225</u>	52%	<u>\$42,905</u>	14%	<u>\$37,491</u>
Mac Unit Sales by Operating Segment:					
Americas Mac unit sales	4,976	21%	4,120	4%	3,980
Europe Mac unit sales	3,859	36%	2,840	13%	2,519
Japan Mac unit sales	481	22%	395	2%	389
Asia-Pacific Mac unit sales	1,500	62%	926	17%	793
Retail Mac unit sales	2,846	35%	2,115	4%	2,034
Total Mac unit sales	<u>13,662</u>	31%	<u>10,396</u>	7%	<u>9,715</u>
Net Sales by Product:					
Desktops (a)	\$ 6,201	43%	\$ 4,324	(23)%	\$ 5,622
Portables (b)	<u>11,278</u>	18%	<u>9,535</u>	9%	<u>8,732</u>
Total Mac net sales	17,479	26%	13,859	(3)%	14,354
iPod	8,274	2%	8,091	(12)%	9,153
Other music related products and services (c)	4,948	23%	4,036	21%	3,340
iPhone and related products and services (d)	25,179	93%	13,033	93%	6,742
iPad and related products and services (e)	4,958	NM	0	NM	0
Peripherals and other hardware (f)	1,814	23%	1,475	(13)%	1,694
Software, service and other sales (g)	2,573	7%	2,411	9%	2,208
Total net sales	<u>\$65,225</u>	52%	<u>\$42,905</u>	14%	<u>\$37,491</u>
Unit Sales by Product:					
Desktops (a)	4,627	45%	3,182	(14)%	3,712
Portables (b)	<u>9,035</u>	25%	<u>7,214</u>	20%	<u>6,003</u>
Total Mac unit sales	<u>13,662</u>	31%	<u>10,396</u>	7%	<u>9,715</u>
Net sales per Mac unit sold (h)	<u>\$ 1,279</u>	(4)%	<u>\$ 1,333</u>	(10)%	<u>\$ 1,478</u>
iPod unit sales	<u>50,312</u>	(7)%	<u>54,132</u>	(1)%	<u>54,828</u>
Net sales per iPod unit sold (h)	<u>\$ 164</u>	10%	<u>\$ 149</u>	(11)%	<u>\$ 167</u>
iPhone units sold	<u>39,989</u>	93%	<u>20,731</u>	78%	<u>11,627</u>
iPad units sold	<u>7,458</u>	NM	<u>0</u>	NM	<u>0</u>

(a) Includes iMac, Mac mini, Mac Pro and Xserve product lines.

(b) Includes MacBook, MacBook Air and MacBook Pro product lines.

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- (c) Includes iTunes Store sales, iPod services, and Apple-branded and third-party iPod accessories.
 - (d) Includes revenue recognized from iPhone sales, carrier agreements, services, and Apple-branded and third-party iPhone accessories.
 - (e) Includes revenue recognized from iPad sales, services and Apple-branded and third-party iPad accessories.
 - (f) Includes sales of displays, wireless connectivity and networking solutions, and other hardware accessories.
 - (g) Includes sales of Apple-branded operating system and application software, third-party software, Mac and Internet services.
 - (h) Derived by dividing total product-related net sales by total product-related unit sales.
- NM = Not Meaningful

Fiscal Year 2010 versus 2009

Net sales during 2010 increased \$22.3 billion or 52% compared to 2009. Several factors contributed positively to these increases, including the following:

- Net sales of iPhone and related products and services were \$25.2 billion in 2010 representing an increase of \$12.1 billion or 93% compared to 2009. Net sales of iPhone and related products and services accounted for 39% of the Company's total net sales for the year. iPhone unit sales totaled 40 million in 2010, which represents an increase of 19.3 million or 93% compared to 2009. iPhone year-over-year growth was attributable primarily to continued growth from existing carriers, expanded distribution with new international carriers and resellers, and strong demand for iPhone 4, which was released in the U.S. in June 2010 and in many other countries over the remainder of 2010. As of September 25, 2010, the Company distributed iPhone in 89 countries through 166 carriers.
- Net sales of iPad and related products and services were \$5.0 billion and unit sales of iPad were 7.5 million during 2010. iPad was released in the U.S. in April 2010 and in various other countries over the remainder of 2010. As of September 25, 2010, the Company distributed iPad in 26 countries. The Company distributes iPad through its direct channels, certain cellular network carriers' distribution channels and certain third-party resellers. Net sales of iPad and related products and services accounted for 8% of the Company's total net sales for 2010, reflecting the strong demand for iPad during the five months following its release.
- Mac net sales increased by \$3.6 billion or 26% in 2010 compared to 2009, and Mac unit sales increased by 3.3 million or 31% in 2010 compared to 2009. Net sales per Mac unit sold decreased by 4% in 2010 compared to 2009 due primarily to lower average selling prices of Mac portable systems. Net sales of the Company's Macs accounted for 27% of the Company's total net sales in 2010 compared to 32% in 2009. During 2010, net sales and unit sales of the Company's Mac portable systems increased by 18% and 25%, respectively, primarily attributable to strong demand for MacBook Pro, which was updated in April 2010. Net sales and unit sales of the Company's Mac desktop systems increased by 43% and 45%, respectively, as a result of higher sales of iMac, which was updated in July 2010.
- Net sales of other music related products and services increased \$912 million or 23% during 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was due primarily to growth of the iTunes Store which generated total net sales of \$4.1 billion for 2010. The results of the iTunes Store reflect growth of the iTunes App Store, continued growth in the installed base of iPhone, iPad, and iPod customers, and the expansion of third-party audio and video content available for sale and rent via the iTunes Store. The Company continues to expand its iTunes content and applications offerings around the world. Net sales of other music related products and services accounted for 8% of the Company's total net sales for 2010.
- Net sales of iPods increased \$183 million or 2% during 2010, while iPod unit sales declined by 7% during 2010 compared to 2009. Net sales per iPod unit sold increased by 10% to \$164 in 2010 compared to 2009, due to a shift in product mix toward iPod touch. iPod touch had strong growth in each of the Company's reportable operating segments. Net sales of iPods accounted for 13% of the Company's total net sales for the year compared to 19% in 2009.

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Fiscal Year 2009 versus 2008

Net sales during 2009 increased \$5.4 billion or 14% compared to 2008. Several factors contributed positively to these increases, including the following:

- iPhone revenue and net sales of related products and services amounted to \$13.0 billion in 2009, an increase of \$6.3 billion or 93% compared to 2008. The year-over-year iPhone revenue growth is largely attributable to the year-over-year increase in iPhone handset unit sales. iPhone handset unit sales totaled 20.7 million during 2009, which represents an increase of 9.1 million or 78% during 2009 compared to 2008. This growth is attributed primarily to expanded distribution and strong overall demand for iPhones. iPhone 3GS was released in the U.S. on June 19, 2009 and in many other countries over the remainder of 2009.
- Net sales of other music-related products and services increased \$696 million or 21% during 2009 compared to 2008. The increase was due predominantly to increased net sales of third-party digital content and applications from the iTunes Store, which experienced double-digit growth in each of the Company's geographic segments during 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The Company believes this is attributable primarily to continued interest in and growth of the iTunes App Store, continued growth in the Company's base of iPhone, iPad, and iPod customers, and the expansion of third-party audio and video content available for sale and rent via the iTunes Store

Partially offsetting the favorable factors discussed above, net sales during 2009 were negatively impacted by certain factors, including the following:

- Net sales of iPods decreased \$1.1 billion or 12% during 2009 compared to 2008. iPod unit sales decreased by 1% during 2009 compared to 2008. Net sales per iPod unit sold decreased 11% to \$149 in 2009 compared to 2008, resulting from lower average selling prices across all of the iPod product lines, due primarily to price reductions taken with the introduction of new iPods in September 2009 and September 2008 and a stronger U.S. dollar, offset partially by a higher mix of iPod touch sales.
- Mac net sales declined 3% during 2009 compared to 2008, while Mac unit sales increased by 7% over the same period. Net sales per Mac unit sold decreased by 10% during 2009 compared to 2008, due primarily to lower average selling prices across all Mac portable and desktop systems and a stronger U.S. dollar. Net sales of Macs accounted for 32% of the Company's total net sales for 2009. During 2009, Mac portable systems net sales and unit sales increased by 9% and 20%, respectively, compared to 2008. This growth was driven by strong demand for MacBook Pro, which was updated in June 2009 and October 2008, and which experienced double-digit net sales and unit growth in each of the Company's reportable operating segments compared to the same period in 2008. The Company also had a higher mix of Mac portable systems sales, which is consistent with overall personal computer market trends. Net sales and unit sales of the Company's Mac desktop systems decreased by 23% and 14%, respectively, during 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease in net sales of Mac desktop systems was due mainly to a shift in product mix towards lower-priced desktops, lower average selling prices across all Mac desktop systems and a stronger U.S. dollar.

Segment Operating Performance

The Company manages its business primarily on a geographic basis. The Company's reportable operating and reporting segments consist of the Americas, Europe, Japan, Asia-Pacific and Retail operations. The Americas, Europe, Japan and Asia-Pacific reportable segment results do not include the results of the Retail segment. The Americas segment includes both North and South America. The Europe segment includes European countries as well as the Middle East and Africa. The Asia-Pacific segment includes Australia and Asia, but does not include Japan. The Retail segment operates Apple retail stores in 11 countries, including the U.S. Each reportable operating segment provides similar hardware and software products and similar services. Further information regarding the Company's operating segments may be found in Note 9, "Segment Information and Geographic Data" in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of this Form 10-K.

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Americas

During 2010, net sales in the Americas segment increased \$5.5 billion or 29% compared to 2009. This increase in net sales was driven by increased iPhone revenue, strong demand for iPad, continued demand for Mac desktop and portable systems, and higher sales of third-party digital content and applications from the iTunes Store. Americas Mac net sales and unit sales increased 18% and 21%, respectively, during 2010 compared to 2009, largely due to strong demand for MacBook Pro. The Americas segment represented 37% and 44% of the Company's total net sales in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During 2009, net sales in the Americas segment increased \$2.4 billion or 15% compared to 2008. The increase in net sales during 2009 was attributable to the significant year-over-year increase in iPhone revenue, higher sales of third-party digital content and applications from the iTunes Store, and increased sales of Mac portable systems, partially offset by a decrease in sales of Mac desktop systems and iPods. Americas Mac net sales decreased 6% due primarily to lower average selling prices, while Mac unit sales increased by 4% on a year-over-year basis. The increase in Mac unit sales was due primarily to strong demand for the MacBook Pro. The Americas segment represented approximately 44% of the Company's total net sales in both 2009 and 2008.

Europe

During 2010, net sales in Europe increased \$6.9 billion or 58% compared to 2009. The growth in net sales was due mainly to a significant increase in iPhone revenue attributable to continued growth from existing carriers and country and carrier expansion, increased sales of Mac desktop and portable systems and strong demand for iPad, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar. Europe Mac net sales and unit sales increased 32% and 36%, respectively, during the year due to strong demand for MacBook Pro and iMac. The Europe segment represented 29% and 28% of the Company's total net sales in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During 2009, net sales in Europe increased \$2.6 billion or 28% compared to 2008. The increase in net sales was due mainly to increased iPhone revenue and strong sales of Mac portable systems, offset partially by lower net sales of Mac desktop systems, iPods, and a stronger U.S. dollar. Mac unit sales increased 13% in 2009 compared to 2008, which was driven primarily by increased sales of Mac portable systems, particularly MacBook Pro, while total Mac net sales declined as a result of lower average selling prices across all Mac products. iPod net sales decreased year-over-year as a result of lower average selling prices, partially offset by increased unit sales of the higher priced iPod touch. The Europe segment represented 28% and 25% of total net sales in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Japan

During 2010, Japan's net sales increased \$1.7 billion or 75% compared to 2009. The primary contributors to this growth were significant year-over-year increases in iPhone revenue, strong demand for iPad, and to a lesser extent strength in the Japanese Yen. Mac net sales increased by 8% driven by a 22% increase in unit sales due primarily to strong demand for MacBook Pro and iMac, partially offset by lower average selling prices in Japan on a year-over-year basis. The Japan segment represented 6% and 5% of the Company's total net sales for 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Japan's net sales increased \$551 million or 32% in 2009 compared to 2008. The primary contributors to this growth were increased iPhone revenue, stronger demand for certain Mac portable systems and iPods, and strength in the Japanese Yen, partially offset by decreased sales of Mac desktop systems. Net sales and unit sales of Mac portable systems increased during 2009 compared to 2008, driven primarily by stronger demand for MacBook Pro. Net sales and unit sales of iPods increased during 2009 compared to 2008, driven by strong demand for iPod touch and iPod nano. The Japan segment represented approximately 5% of the Company's total net sales in both 2009 and 2008.

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Asia-Pacific

Net sales in Asia-Pacific increased \$5.1 billion or 160% during 2010 compared to 2009. The significant growth in Asia-Pacific net sales was due mainly to increased iPhone revenue, which was primarily attributable to country and carrier expansion and continued growth from existing carriers. Asia-Pacific net sales were also favorably affected by strong demand for Mac portable and desktop systems and for iPad. Particularly strong year-over-year growth was experienced in China, Korea and Australia. The Asia-Pacific segment represented 13% and 7% of the Company's total net sales for 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Net sales in Asia-Pacific increased \$493 million or 18% during 2009 compared to 2008 reflecting strong growth in sales of iPhone and Mac portable systems, offset partially by a decline in sales of iPods and Mac desktop systems, as well as a strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar and other Asian currencies. Mac net sales and unit sales grew in the Asia-Pacific region by 4% and 17%, respectively, due to increased sales of the MacBook Pro. The Asia-Pacific segment represented approximately 7% of the Company's total net sales in both 2009 and 2008.

Retail

Retail net sales increased \$3.1 billion or 47% during 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in net sales was driven primarily by strong demand for iPad, increased sales of Mac desktop and portable systems and a significant year-over-year increase in iPhone revenue. Mac net sales and unit sales grew in the Retail segment by 25% and 35%, respectively, during 2010. The Company opened 44 new retail stores during the year, 28 of which were international stores, ending the year with 317 stores open compared to 273 stores at the end of 2009. With an average of 288 stores and 254 stores opened during 2010 and 2009, respectively, average revenue per store increased to \$34.1 million in 2010, compared to \$26.2 million in 2009. The Retail segment represented 15% and 16% of the Company's total net sales in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Retail net sales decreased \$636 million or 9% during 2009 compared to 2008. The decline in net sales was driven largely by a decrease in net sales of iPhones, iPods and Mac desktop systems, offset partially by strong demand for Mac portable systems. The year-over-year decline in Retail net sales was attributable to continued third-party channel expansion, particularly in the U.S. where most of the Company's stores are located, and also reflects the challenging consumer-spending environment in 2009. The Company opened 26 new retail stores during 2009, including 14 international stores, ending the year with 273 stores open. This compares to 247 stores open as of September 27, 2008. With an average of 254 stores and 211 stores opened during 2009 and 2008, respectively, average revenue per store decreased to \$26.2 million for 2009 from \$34.6 million in 2008.

The Retail segment reported operating income of \$2.4 billion during 2010 and \$1.7 billion during both 2009 and 2008. The increase in Retail operating income during 2010 compared to 2009 was attributable to higher overall net sales. Despite the decline in Retail net sales during 2009 compared to 2008, the Retail segment's operating income was flat at \$1.7 billion in 2009 compared to 2008 due primarily to a higher gross margin percentage in 2009 consistent with that experienced by the overall company.

Expansion of the Retail segment has required and will continue to require a substantial investment in fixed assets and related infrastructure, operating lease commitments, personnel, and other operating expenses. Capital asset purchases associated with the Retail segment since its inception totaled \$2.2 billion through the end of 2010. As of September 25, 2010, the Retail segment had approximately 26,500 full-time equivalent employees and had outstanding lease commitments associated with retail space and related facilities of \$1.7 billion. The Company would incur substantial costs if it were to close multiple retail stores and such costs could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

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Gross Margin

Gross margin for the three years ended September 25, 2010, are as follows (in millions, except gross margin percentages):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net sales	\$65,225	\$42,905	\$37,491
Cost of sales	<u>39,541</u>	<u>25,683</u>	<u>24,294</u>
Gross margin	<u>\$25,684</u>	<u>\$17,222</u>	<u>\$13,197</u>
Gross margin percentage	39.4%	40.1%	35.2%

The gross margin percentage in 2010 was 39.4% compared to 40.1% in 2009. This decline in gross margin is primarily attributable to new products that have higher cost structures, including iPad, partially offset by a more favorable sales mix of iPhone, which has a higher gross margin than the Company average.

The gross margin percentage in 2009 was 40.1% compared to 35.2% in 2008. The primary contributors to the increase in 2009 as compared to 2008 were a favorable sales mix toward products with higher gross margins and lower commodity and other product costs, which were partially offset by product price reductions.

The Company expects its gross margin percentage to decrease in future periods compared to levels achieved during 2010 and anticipates gross margin levels of about 36% in the first quarter of 2011. This expected decline is largely due to a higher mix of new and innovative products that have higher cost structures and deliver greater value to customers, and expected and potential future component cost and other cost increases.

The foregoing statements regarding the Company's expected gross margin percentage are forward-looking and could differ from anticipated levels because of several factors, including but not limited to certain of those set forth below in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under the subheading "*Future operating results depend upon the Company's ability to obtain key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs at favorable prices and in sufficient quantities*," which is incorporated herein by reference. There can be no assurance that targeted gross margin percentage levels will be achieved. In general, gross margins and margins on individual products will remain under downward pressure due to a variety of factors, including continued industry wide global product pricing pressures, increased competition, compressed product life cycles, product transitions and expected and potential increases in the cost of key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs, as well as potential increases in the costs of outside manufacturing services and a potential shift in the Company's sales mix towards products with lower gross margins. In response to these competitive pressures, the Company expects it will continue to take product pricing actions, which would adversely affect gross margins. Gross margins could also be affected by the Company's ability to manage product quality and warranty costs effectively and to stimulate demand for certain of its products. Due to the Company's significant international operations, financial results can be significantly affected in the short-term by fluctuations in exchange rates.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the three years ended September 25, 2010, are as follows (in millions, except for percentages):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Research and development	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,109
Percentage of net sales	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 5,517	\$ 4,149	\$ 3,761
Percentage of net sales	8.5%	9.7%	10.0%

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Research and Development Expense (“R&D”)

R&D expense increased 34% or \$449 million to \$1.8 billion in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was due primarily to an increase in headcount and related expenses in the current year to support expanded R&D activities. Also contributing to this increase in R&D expense in 2010 was the capitalization in 2009 of software development costs of \$71 million related to Mac OS X Snow Leopard. Although total R&D expense increased 34% during 2010, it declined as a percentage of net sales given the 52% year-over-year increase in net sales in 2010. The Company continues to believe that focused investments in R&D are critical to its future growth and competitive position in the marketplace and are directly related to timely development of new and enhanced products that are central to the Company’s core business strategy. As such, the Company expects to make further investments in R&D to remain competitive.

R&D expense increased 20% or \$224 million to \$1.3 billion in 2009 compared to 2008. This increase was due primarily to an increase in headcount in 2009 to support expanded R&D activities and higher stock-based compensation expenses. Additionally, \$71 million of software development costs were capitalized related to Mac OS X Snow Leopard and excluded from R&D expense during 2009, compared to \$11 million of software development costs capitalized during 2008. Although total R&D expense increased 20% during 2009, it remained relatively flat as a percentage of net sales given the 14% increase in revenue in 2009.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense (“SG&A”)

SG&A expense increased \$1.4 billion or 33% to \$5.5 billion in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was due primarily to the Company’s continued expansion of its Retail segment, higher spending on marketing and advertising programs, increased stock-based compensation expenses and variable costs associated with the overall growth of the Company’s net sales.

SG&A expenses increased \$388 million or 10% to \$4.1 billion in 2009 compared to 2008. This increase was due primarily to the Company’s continued expansion of its Retail segment in both domestic and international markets, higher stock-based compensation expense and higher spending on marketing and advertising.

Other Income and Expense

Other income and expense for the three years ended September 25, 2010, are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Interest income	\$ 311	\$ 407	\$ 653
Other income (expense), net	(156)	(81)	(33)
Total other income and expense	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>	<u>\$ 620</u>

Total other income and expense decreased \$171 million or 52% to \$155 million during 2010 compared to \$326 million and \$620 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The overall decrease in other income and expense is attributable to the significant declines in interest rates on a year-over-year basis, partially offset by the Company’s higher cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances. The weighted average interest rate earned by the Company on its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities was 0.75%, 1.43% and 3.44% during 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Additionally the Company incurred higher premium expenses on its foreign exchange option contracts, which further reduced the total other income and expense. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company had no debt outstanding and accordingly did not incur any related interest expense.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company’s effective tax rates were 24%, 32% and 32% for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company’s effective rates for these periods differ from the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% due

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primarily to certain undistributed foreign earnings for which no U.S. taxes are provided because such earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. The lower effective tax rate in 2010 as compared to 2009 is due primarily to an increase in foreign earnings on which U.S. income taxes have not been provided as such earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S.

As of September 25, 2010, the Company had deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences, tax losses, and tax credits of \$2.4 billion, and deferred tax liabilities of \$5.0 billion. Management believes it is more likely than not that forecasted income, including income that may be generated as a result of certain tax planning strategies, together with future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, will be sufficient to fully recover the deferred tax assets. The Company will continue to evaluate the realizability of deferred tax assets quarterly by assessing the need for and amount of a valuation allowance.

The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has completed its field audit of the Company's federal income tax returns for the years 2004 through 2006 and proposed certain adjustments. The Company has contested certain of these adjustments through the IRS Appeals Office. The IRS is currently examining the years 2007 through 2009. All IRS audit issues for years prior to 2004 have been resolved. During the third quarter of 2010, the Company reached a tax settlement with the IRS for the years 2002 through 2003. In addition, the Company is subject to audits by state, local, and foreign tax authorities. Management believes that adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations. However, the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income taxes in the period such resolution occurs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents selected financial information and statistics as of and for the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$51,011	\$33,992	\$24,490
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 5,510	\$ 3,361	\$ 2,422
Inventories	\$ 1,051	\$ 455	\$ 509
Working capital	\$20,956	\$20,049	\$18,645
Annual operating cash flow	\$18,595	\$10,159	\$ 9,596

As of September 25, 2010, the Company had \$51 billion in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, an increase of \$17 billion from September 26, 2009. The principal component of this net increase was the cash generated by operating activities of \$18.6 billion, which was partially offset by payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of \$2 billion and payments made in connection with business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, of \$638 million.

The Company's marketable securities investment portfolio is invested primarily in highly rated securities, generally with a minimum rating of single-A or equivalent. As of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, \$30.8 billion and \$17.4 billion, respectively, of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities were held by foreign subsidiaries and are generally based in U.S. dollar-denominated holdings. The Company believes its existing balances of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will be sufficient to satisfy its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, outstanding commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months.

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Capital Assets

The Company's capital expenditures were \$2.6 billion during 2010, consisting of approximately \$404 million for retail store facilities and \$2.2 billion for other capital expenditures, including product tooling and manufacturing process equipment and corporate facilities and infrastructure. The Company's actual cash payments for capital expenditures during 2010 were \$2 billion.

The Company anticipates utilizing approximately \$4.0 billion for capital expenditures during 2011, including approximately \$600 million for retail store facilities and approximately \$3.4 billion for product tooling and manufacturing process equipment, and corporate facilities and infrastructure, including information systems hardware, software and enhancements.

Historically the Company has opened between 25 and 50 new retail stores per year. During 2011, the Company expects to open 40 to 50 new stores, over half of which are expected to be located outside of the U.S.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The Company has not entered into any transactions with unconsolidated entities whereby the Company has financial guarantees, subordinated retained interests, derivative instruments, or other contingent arrangements that expose the Company to material continuing risks, contingent liabilities, or any other obligation under a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk, or credit risk support to the Company.

The following table presents certain payments due by the Company under contractual obligations with minimum firm commitments as of September 25, 2010 and excludes amounts already recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet (in millions):

		Payments		Payments	
		Due in Less Than 1 Year	Due in 1-3 Years	Due in 4-5 Years	Due in More Than 5 Years
	<u>Total</u>				
Operating leases	\$ 2,089	\$ 266	\$ 527	\$ 470	\$ 826
Purchase obligations	8,700	8,700	0	0	0
Other obligations	1,096	912	176	6	2
Total	<u>\$11,885</u>	<u>\$ 9,878</u>	<u>\$ 703</u>	<u>\$ 476</u>	<u>\$ 828</u>

Lease Commitments

As of September 25, 2010, the Company had total outstanding commitments on noncancelable operating leases of \$2.1 billion, \$1.7 billion of which related to the lease of retail space and related facilities. The Company's major facility leases are typically for terms not exceeding 10 years and generally provide renewal options for terms not exceeding five additional years. Leases for retail space are for terms ranging from five to 20 years, the majority of which are for ten years, and often contain multi-year renewal options.

Purchase Commitments with Contract Manufacturers and Component Suppliers

The Company utilizes several contract manufacturers to manufacture sub-assemblies for the Company's products and to perform final assembly and test of finished products. These contract manufacturers acquire components and build product based on demand information supplied by the Company, which typically covers periods ranging from 30 to 150 days. The Company also obtains individual components for its products from a wide variety of individual suppliers. Consistent with industry practice, the Company acquires components through a combination of purchase orders, supplier contracts, and open orders based on projected demand information.

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Such purchase commitments typically cover the Company's forecasted component and manufacturing requirements for periods ranging from 30 to 150 days. As of September 25, 2010, the Company had outstanding off-balance sheet third-party manufacturing commitments and component purchase commitments of \$8.2 billion.

The Company has entered into prepaid long-term supply agreements to secure the supply of certain inventory components, which generally expire between 2011 and 2015. In August 2010, the Company entered into a long-term supply agreement under which it has committed to prepay \$500 million in 2011. These prepayments will be applied to certain inventory component purchases made over the life of each respective agreement.

Other Obligations

Other outstanding obligations were \$1.1 billion as of September 25, 2010, which related to advertising, research and development, product tooling and manufacturing process equipment, Internet and telecommunications services and other obligations.

The Company's other non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consist primarily of deferred tax liabilities, gross unrecognized tax benefits and the related gross interest and penalties. As of September 25, 2010, the Company had non-current deferred tax liabilities of \$4.3 billion. Additionally, as of September 25, 2010, the Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$943 million and an additional \$247 million for gross interest and penalties classified as non-current liabilities. At this time, the Company is unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of payments in connection with these tax liabilities; therefore, such amounts are not included in the above contractual obligation table.

Indemnifications

The Company generally does not indemnify end-users of its operating system and application software against legal claims that the software infringes third-party intellectual property rights. Other agreements entered into by the Company sometimes include indemnification provisions under which the Company could be subject to costs and/or damages in the event of an infringement claim against the Company or an indemnified third-party. However, the Company has not been required to make any significant payments resulting from such an infringement claim asserted against it or an indemnified third-party and, in the opinion of management, does not have a liability related to unresolved infringement claims subject to indemnification that would materially adversely affect its financial condition or operating results. Therefore, the Company did not record a liability for infringement costs as of either September 25, 2010 or September 26, 2009.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, the Company has agreed to indemnify such individuals to the fullest extent permitted by law against liabilities that arise by reason of their status as directors or officers and to advance expenses incurred by such individuals in connection with related legal proceedings. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of payments the Company could be required to make under these agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each claim. However, the Company maintains directors and officers liability insurance coverage to reduce its exposure to such obligations, and payments made under these agreements historically have not materially adversely affected the Company's financial condition or operating results.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate and Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Company regularly reviews its foreign exchange forward and option positions, both on a stand-alone basis and in conjunction with its underlying foreign currency and interest rate related exposures. However, given the effective horizons of the Company's risk management activities and the anticipatory nature of the exposures, there can be no assurance the hedges will offset more than a portion of the financial impact resulting from

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movements in either foreign exchange or interest rates. In addition, the timing of the accounting for recognition of gains and losses related to mark-to-market instruments for any given period may not coincide with the timing of gains and losses related to the underlying economic exposures and, therefore, may adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Interest Rate Risk

While the Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations in many of the world's leading industrialized countries, the Company's interest income and expense is most sensitive to fluctuations in the general level of U.S. interest rates. As such, changes in U.S. interest rates affect the interest earned on the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, the fair value of those investments, as well as costs associated with foreign currency hedges.

The Company's investment policy and strategy are focused on preservation of capital and supporting the liquidity requirements of the Company. A portion of the Company's cash is managed by external managers within the guidelines of the Company's investment policy and to objective market benchmarks. The Company's internal portfolio is benchmarked against external manager performance.

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's investment portfolio. The Company typically invests in highly rated securities and its policy generally limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The Company's investment policy requires investments to be investment grade, primarily rated single-A or better, with the objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. All highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents. The Company classifies its marketable securities as either short-term or long-term based on each instrument's underlying contractual maturity date. All short-term marketable securities have maturities less than 12 months, while all long-term marketable securities have maturities ranging from one to five years. The Company may sell its investments prior to their stated maturities for strategic purposes, in anticipation of credit deterioration, or for duration management. The Company recognized no significant net gains or losses during 2010, 2009 and 2008 related to such sales.

To provide a meaningful assessment of the interest rate risk associated with the Company's investment portfolio, the Company performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact a change in interest rates would have on the value of the investment portfolio assuming a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve. Based on investment positions as of September 25, 2010, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates across all maturities would result in a \$477 million incremental decline in the fair market value of the portfolio. As of September 26, 2009, a similar 100 basis point shift in the yield curve would have resulted in a \$176 million incremental decline in the fair market value of the portfolio. Such losses would only be realized if the Company sold the investments prior to maturity.

Foreign Currency Risk

In general, the Company is a net receiver of currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates, and in particular a strengthening of the U.S. dollar, will negatively affect the Company's net sales and gross margins as expressed in U.S. dollars. There is also a risk that the Company will have to adjust local currency product pricing due to competitive pressures when there has been significant volatility in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company may enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts with financial institutions to protect against foreign exchange risks associated with certain existing assets and liabilities, certain firmly committed transactions, forecasted future cash flows, and net investments in foreign subsidiaries. Generally, the Company's practice is to hedge a majority of its material foreign exchange exposures, typically for three to six months.

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However, the Company may choose not to hedge certain foreign exchange exposures for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to immateriality, accounting considerations and the prohibitive economic cost of hedging particular exposures.

To provide a meaningful assessment of the foreign currency risk associated with certain of the Company's foreign currency derivative positions, the Company performed a sensitivity analysis using a value-at-risk ("VAR") model to assess the potential impact of fluctuations in exchange rates. The VAR model consisted of using a Monte Carlo simulation to generate thousands of random market price paths. The VAR is the maximum expected loss in fair value, for a given confidence interval, to the Company's foreign exchange portfolio due to adverse movements in rates. The VAR model is not intended to represent actual losses but is used as a risk estimation and management tool. The model assumes normal market conditions. Forecasted transactions, firm commitments, and assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were excluded from the model. Based on the results of the model, the Company estimates with 95% confidence a maximum one-day loss in fair value of \$103 million as of September 25, 2010 compared to a maximum one-day loss in fair value of \$44 million as of September 26, 2009. Because the Company uses foreign currency instruments for hedging purposes, losses incurred on those instruments are generally offset by increases in the fair value of the underlying exposures.

Actual future gains and losses associated with the Company's investment portfolio and derivative positions may differ materially from the sensitivity analyses performed as of September 25, 2010 due to the inherent limitations associated with predicting the changes in the timing and amount of interest rates, foreign currency exchanges rates and the Company's actual exposures and positions.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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All financial statement schedules have been omitted, since the required information is not applicable or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except share amounts which are reflected in thousands and per share amounts)

<u>Three years ended September 25, 2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net sales	\$ 65,225	\$ 42,905	\$ 37,491
Cost of sales	39,541	25,683	24,294
Gross margin	25,684	17,222	13,197
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	1,782	1,333	1,109
Selling, general and administrative	5,517	4,149	3,761
Total operating expenses	7,299	5,482	4,870
Operating income	18,385	11,740	8,327
Other income and expense	155	326	620
Income before provision for income taxes	18,540	12,066	8,947
Provision for income taxes	4,527	3,831	2,828
Net income	\$ 14,013	\$ 8,235	\$ 6,119
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ 15.41	\$ 9.22	\$ 6.94
Diluted	\$ 15.15	\$ 9.08	\$ 6.78
Shares used in computing earnings per share:			
Basic	909,461	893,016	881,592
Diluted	924,712	907,005	902,139

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(In millions, except share amounts)

	<u>September 25, 2010</u>	<u>September 26, 2009</u>
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,261	\$ 5,263
Short-term marketable securities	14,359	18,201
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$55 and \$52, respectively	5,510	3,361
Inventories	1,051	455
Deferred tax assets	1,636	1,135
Vendor non-trade receivables	4,414	1,696
Other current assets	3,447	1,444
Total current assets	41,678	31,555
Long-term marketable securities	25,391	10,528
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,768	2,954
Goodwill	741	206
Acquired intangible assets, net	342	247
Other assets	2,263	2,011
Total assets	<u>\$ 75,183</u>	<u>\$ 47,501</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 12,015	\$ 5,601
Accrued expenses	5,723	3,852
Deferred revenue	2,984	2,053
Total current liabilities	20,722	11,506
Deferred revenue – non-current	1,139	853
Other non-current liabilities	5,531	3,502
Total liabilities	27,392	15,861
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value; 1,800,000,000 shares authorized; 915,970,050 and 899,805,500 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	10,668	8,210
Retained earnings	37,169	23,353
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income	(46)	77
Total shareholders' equity	47,791	31,640
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 75,183</u>	<u>\$ 47,501</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In millions, except share amounts which are reflected in thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive</u>	<u>Total Shareholders'</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Income/(Loss)</u>	<u>Equity</u>
Balances as of September 29, 2007	872,329	\$ 5,368	\$ 9,100	\$ 63	\$ 14,531
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	0	45	11	0	56
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income	0	0	6,119	0	6,119
Change in foreign currency translation	0	0	0	(28)	(28)
Change in unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	0	0	0	(63)	(63)
Change in unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of tax	0	0	0	19	19
Total comprehensive income					6,047
Stock-based compensation	0	513	0	0	513
Common stock issued under stock plans, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	15,888	460	(101)	0	359
Issuance of common stock in connection with an asset acquisition	109	21	0	0	21
Tax benefit from employee stock plan awards	0	770	0	0	770
Balances as of September 27, 2008	888,326	7,177	15,129	(9)	22,297
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income	0	0	8,235	0	8,235
Change in foreign currency translation	0	0	0	(14)	(14)
Change in unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	0	0	0	118	118
Change in unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of tax	0	0	0	(18)	(18)
Total comprehensive income					8,321
Stock-based compensation	0	707	0	0	707
Common stock issued under stock plans, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	11,480	404	(11)	0	393
Tax benefit from employee stock plan awards, including transfer pricing adjustments	0	(78)	0	0	(78)
Balances as of September 26, 2009	899,806	8,210	23,353	77	31,640
Components of comprehensive income:					
Net income	0	0	14,013	0	14,013
Change in foreign currency translation	0	0	0	7	7
Change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	0	0	0	123	123
Change in unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of tax	0	0	0	(253)	(253)
Total comprehensive income					13,890
Stock-based compensation	0	876	0	0	876
Common stock issued under stock plans, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	16,164	703	(197)	0	506
Tax benefit from employee stock plan awards, including transfer pricing adjustments	0	879	0	0	879
Balances as of September 25, 2010	915,970	\$10,668	\$37,169	\$ (46)	\$ 47,791

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

<u>Three years ended September 25, 2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	\$ 5,263	\$ 11,875	\$ 9,352
Operating activities:			
Net income	14,013	8,235	6,119
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	1,027	734	496
Stock-based compensation expense	879	710	516
Deferred income tax expense	1,440	1,040	398
Loss on disposition of property, plant and equipment	24	26	22
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(2,142)	(939)	(785)
Inventories	(596)	54	(163)
Vendor non-trade receivables	(2,718)	586	110
Other current assets	(1,514)	163	(384)
Other assets	(120)	(902)	289
Accounts payable	6,307	92	596
Deferred revenue	1,217	521	718
Other liabilities	778	(161)	1,664
Cash generated by operating activities	<u>18,595</u>	<u>10,159</u>	<u>9,596</u>
Investing activities:			
Purchases of marketable securities	(57,793)	(46,724)	(22,965)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	24,930	19,790	11,804
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	21,788	10,888	4,439
Purchases of other long-term investments	(18)	(101)	(38)
Payments made in connection with business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(638)	0	(220)
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,005)	(1,144)	(1,091)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	(116)	(69)	(108)
Other	(2)	(74)	(10)
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(13,854)</u>	<u>(17,434)</u>	<u>(8,189)</u>
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	912	475	483
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	751	270	757
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(406)	(82)	(124)
Cash generated by financing activities	<u>1,257</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>1,116</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,998	(6,612)	2,523
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	<u>\$ 11,261</u>	<u>\$ 5,263</u>	<u>\$ 11,875</u>
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:			
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,997	\$ 1,267

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Apple Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively “Apple” or the “Company”) designs, manufactures, and markets personal computers, mobile communication and media devices, and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. The Company sells its products worldwide through its retail stores, online stores, and direct sales force, and third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, resellers and value-added resellers. In addition, the Company sells a variety of third-party Macintosh (“Mac”), iPhone, iPad and iPod compatible products including application software, printers, storage devices, speakers, headphones, and various other accessories and supplies through its online and retail stores. The Company sells to consumer, small and mid-sized business, education, enterprise, government and creative customers.

Basis of Presentation and Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Certain prior year amounts in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation.

The Company’s fiscal year is the 52 or 53-week period that ends on the last Saturday of September. The Company’s fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 ended on September 25, 2010, September 26, 2009 and September 27, 2008, respectively, and included 52 weeks each. An additional week is included in the first fiscal quarter approximately every six years to realign fiscal quarters with calendar quarters. Unless otherwise stated, references to particular years or quarters refer to the Company’s fiscal years ended in September and the associated quarters of those fiscal years.

Retrospective Adoption of New Accounting Principles

In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) amended the accounting standards related to revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables and arrangements that include software elements (“new accounting principles”). The new accounting principles permitted prospective or retrospective adoption, and the Company elected retrospective adoption during the first quarter of 2010.

Under the historical accounting principles, the Company was required to account for sales of both iPhone and Apple TV using subscription accounting because the Company indicated it might from time-to-time provide future unspecified software upgrades and features for those products free of charge. Under subscription accounting, revenue and associated product cost of sales for iPhone and Apple TV were deferred at the time of sale and recognized on a straight-line basis over each product’s estimated economic life. This resulted in the deferral of significant amounts of revenue and cost of sales related to iPhone and Apple TV.

The new accounting principles affect the Company’s accounting for all past and current sales of iPhone, iPad, Apple TV and for sales of iPod touch beginning in June 2010. The new accounting principles require the Company to account for the sale of these devices as two deliverables. The first deliverable is the hardware and software essential to the functionality of the hardware device delivered at the time of sale, and the second deliverable is the right included with the purchase of these devices to receive on a when-and-if-available basis, future unspecified software upgrades and features relating to the product’s essential software. The new accounting principles result in the recognition of a substantial portion of the revenue and all product costs from

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the sale of these devices at the time of their sale. Additionally, the Company is required to estimate a standalone selling price for the unspecified software upgrade rights included with the sale of these devices and recognizes that amount ratably over the 24-month estimated life of the related hardware device.

Refer to the “Explanatory Note” and Note 2, “Retrospective Adoption of New Accounting Principles” in the 2009 Form 10-K for additional information on the impact of adoption of the new accounting principles, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Revenue Recognition

Net sales consist primarily of revenue from the sale of hardware, software, digital content and applications, peripherals, and service and support contracts. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable. Product is considered delivered to the customer once it has been shipped and title and risk of loss have been transferred. For most of the Company’s product sales, these criteria are met at the time the product is shipped. For online sales to individuals, for some sales to education customers in the U.S., and for certain other sales, the Company defers revenue until the customer receives the product because the Company legally retains a portion of the risk of loss on these sales during transit. The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of hardware products (e.g., Macs, iPhones, iPads, iPods and peripherals), software bundled with hardware that is essential to the functionality of the hardware, and third-party digital content sold on the iTunes Store in accordance with general revenue recognition accounting guidance. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with industry specific software accounting guidance for the following types of sales transactions: (i) standalone sales of software products, (ii) sales of software upgrades and (iii) sales of software bundled with hardware not essential to the functionality of the hardware.

The Company sells software and peripheral products obtained from other companies. The Company generally establishes its own pricing and retains related inventory risk, is the primary obligor in sales transactions with its customers, and assumes the credit risk for amounts billed to its customers. Accordingly, the Company generally recognizes revenue for the sale of products obtained from other companies based on the gross amount billed. For certain sales made through the iTunes Store, including sales of third-party software applications for the Company’s iOS devices, the Company is not the primary obligor to users of the software, and third-party developers determine the selling price of their software. Therefore, the Company accounts for such sales on a net basis by recognizing only the commission it retains from each sale and including that commission in net sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The portion of the sales price paid by users that is remitted by the Company to third-party developers is not reflected in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Company records deferred revenue when it receives payments in advance of the delivery of products or the performance of services. This includes amounts that have been deferred related to embedded unspecified and specified software upgrades rights. The Company sells gift cards redeemable at its retail and online stores, and also sells gift cards redeemable on the iTunes Store for the purchase of content and software. The Company records deferred revenue upon the sale of the card, which is relieved upon redemption of the card by the customer. Revenue from AppleCare service and support contracts is deferred and recognized ratably over the service coverage periods. AppleCare service and support contracts typically include extended phone support, repair services, web-based support resources and diagnostic tools offered under the Company’s standard limited warranty.

The Company records reductions to revenue for estimated commitments related to price protection and for customer incentive programs, including reseller and end-user rebates, and other sales programs and volume-based incentives. The estimated cost of these programs is recognized in the period the Company has sold the product and committed to a plan. The Company also records reductions to revenue for expected future product returns based on the Company’s historical experience. Revenue is recorded net of taxes collected from customers that are remitted to governmental authorities, with the collected taxes recorded as current liabilities until remitted to the relevant government authority.

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Revenue Recognition for Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables

For multi-element arrangements that include tangible products that contain software that is essential to the tangible product's functionality and undelivered software elements that relate to the tangible product's essential software, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, the Company uses a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value ("VSOE"), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price ("TPE"), and (iii) best estimate of the selling price ("ESP"). VSOE generally exists only when the Company sells the deliverable separately and is the price actually charged by the Company for that deliverable. ESPs reflect the Company's best estimates of what the selling prices of elements would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis.

As described in more detail below, for all past and current sales of iPhone, iPad, Apple TV and for sales of iPod touch beginning in June 2010, the Company has indicated it may from time-to-time provide future unspecified software upgrades and features free of charge to customers. The Company has identified two deliverables in arrangements involving the sale of these devices. The first deliverable is the hardware and software essential to the functionality of the hardware device delivered at the time of sale. The second deliverable is the embedded right included with the purchase of iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV to receive on a when-and-if-available basis, future unspecified software upgrades and features relating to the product's essential software. The Company has allocated revenue between these two deliverables using the relative selling price method. Because the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE for the two deliverables, the allocation of revenue has been based on the Company's ESPs. Amounts allocated to the delivered hardware and the related essential software are recognized at the time of sale provided the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met. Amounts allocated to the embedded unspecified software upgrade rights are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the 24-month estimated life of each of these devices. All product cost of sales, including estimated warranty costs, are recognized at the time of sale. Costs for engineering and sales and marketing are expensed as incurred.

The Company's process for determining its ESP for deliverables without VSOE or TPE considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each deliverable. The Company believes its customers, particularly consumers, would be reluctant to buy unspecified software upgrade rights related to iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV. This view is primarily based on the fact that unspecified upgrade rights do not obligate the Company to provide upgrades at a particular time or at all, and do not specify to customers which upgrades or features will be delivered. Therefore, the Company has concluded that if it were to sell upgrade rights on a standalone basis, including those rights associated with iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV, the selling price would be relatively low. Key factors considered by the Company in developing the ESPs for these upgrade rights include prices charged by the Company for similar offerings, the Company's historical pricing practices, the nature of the upgrade rights (e.g., unspecified and when-and-if-available), and the relative ESP of the upgrade rights as compared to the total selling price of the product. The Company may also consider, when appropriate, the impact of other products and services, including advertising services, on selling price assumptions when developing and reviewing its ESPs for software upgrade rights and related deliverables. The Company may also consider additional factors as appropriate, including the pricing of competitive alternatives if they exist, and product-specific business objectives.

Beginning in the third quarter of 2010 in conjunction with the announcement of iOS 4, the Company's ESPs for the embedded software upgrade rights included with iPhone, iPad and iPod touch reflect the positive financial impact expected by the Company as a result of its introduction of a mobile advertising platform for these devices and the expectation of customers regarding software that includes or supports an advertising component. iOS 4 supports iAd, the Company's new mobile advertising platform, which enables applications on iPhone, iPad and iPod touch to embed media-rich advertisements.

For all periods presented, the Company's ESP for the embedded software upgrade right included with each Apple TV sold is \$10. The Company's ESP for the software upgrade right included with each iPhone sold through the

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Company's second quarter of 2010 was \$25. Beginning in April 2010 in conjunction with the Company's announcement of iOS 4 for iPhone, the Company lowered its ESP for the software upgrade right included with each iPhone to \$10.

Beginning with initial sales of iPad in April 2010, the Company has also indicated it may from time-to-time provide future unspecified software upgrades and features free of charge to iPad customers. The Company's ESP for the embedded software upgrade right included with the sale of each iPad is \$10. In June 2010, the Company announced that certain previously sold iPod touch models would receive an upgrade to iOS 4 free of charge and indicated iPod touch devices running on iOS 4 may from time-to-time receive future unspecified software upgrades and features free of charge. The Company's ESP for the embedded software upgrade right included with each iPod touch sold beginning in June 2010 is \$5.

The Company accounts for multiple element arrangements that consist only of software or software-related products, including the sale of upgrades to previously sold software, in accordance with industry specific accounting guidance for software and software-related transactions. For such transactions, revenue on arrangements that include multiple elements is allocated to each element based on the relative fair value of each element, and fair value is determined by VSOE. If the Company cannot objectively determine the fair value of any undelivered element included in such multiple-element arrangements, the Company defers revenue until all elements are delivered and services have been performed, or until fair value can objectively be determined for any remaining undelivered elements. When the fair value of a delivered element has not been established, but fair value exists for the undelivered elements, the Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is allocated to the delivered elements and is recognized as revenue.

Except as described for iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV, the Company generally does not offer unspecified upgrade rights to its customers in connection with software sales or the sale of AppleCare extended warranty and support contracts. A limited number of the Company's software products are available with maintenance agreements that grant customers rights to unspecified future upgrades over the maintenance term on a when and if available basis. Revenue associated with such maintenance is recognized ratably over the maintenance term.

Shipping Costs

For all periods presented, amounts billed to customers related to shipping and handling are classified as revenue, and the Company's shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales.

Warranty Expense

The Company generally provides for the estimated cost of hardware and software warranties at the time the related revenue is recognized. The Company assesses the adequacy of its pre-existing warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary based on actual experience and changes in future estimates.

Software Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs of computer software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed are subject to capitalization beginning when a product's technological feasibility has been established and ending when a product is available for general release to customers. In most instances, the Company's products are released soon after technological feasibility has been established. Therefore, costs incurred subsequent to achievement of technological feasibility are usually not significant, and generally most software development costs have been expensed as incurred.

The Company did not capitalize any software development costs during 2010. In 2009 and 2008, the Company capitalized \$71 million and \$11 million, respectively, of costs associated with the development of Mac OS X

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Version 10.6 Snow Leopard (“Mac OS X Snow Leopard”), which was released during the fourth quarter of 2009. The capitalized costs are being amortized to cost of sales on a straight-line basis over a three year estimated useful life of the underlying technology.

Total amortization related to capitalized software development costs was \$48 million, \$25 million and \$27 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was \$691 million, \$501 million and \$486 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based payment transactions in which the Company receives employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the enterprise or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise’s equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. Stock-based compensation cost for restricted stock units (“RSUs”) is measured based on the closing fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation cost for stock options is estimated at the grant date based on each option’s fair-value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton (“BSM”) option-pricing model. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation cost as expense ratably on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company will recognize a benefit from stock-based compensation in equity if an incremental tax benefit is realized by following the ordering provisions of the tax law. In addition, the Company accounts for the indirect effects of stock-based compensation on the research tax credit, the foreign tax credit and the domestic manufacturing deduction through the income statement. Further information regarding stock-based compensation can be found in Note 7, “Shareholders’ Equity and Stock-Based Compensation” of this Form 10-K.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets are expected to be realized or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. See Note 6, “Income Taxes” of this Form 10-K for additional information.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period increased to include the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive securities had been issued.

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Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding stock options, shares to be purchased under the employee stock purchase plan and unvested RSUs. The dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted earnings per common share by application of the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in the fair market value of the Company's common stock can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in thousands, except net income in millions and per share amounts):

	2010	2009	2008
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 14,013	\$ 8,235	\$ 6,119
Denominator:			
Weighted-average shares outstanding	909,461	893,016	881,592
Effect of dilutive securities	15,251	13,989	20,547
Weighted-average diluted shares	<u>924,712</u>	<u>907,005</u>	<u>902,139</u>
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 15.41	\$ 9.22	\$ 6.94
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 15.15	\$ 9.08	\$ 6.78

Potentially dilutive securities representing 1.6 million, 12.6 million and 10.3 million shares of common stock for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per common share for these periods because their effect would have been antidilutive.

Financial Instruments

Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents. The Company's debt and marketable equity securities have been classified and accounted for as available-for-sale. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates the available-for-sale designations as of each balance sheet date. The Company classifies its marketable debt securities as either short-term or long-term based on each instrument's underlying contractual maturity date. Marketable securities with maturities of less than 12 months are classified as short-term and marketable securities with maturities greater than 12 months are classified as long-term. These securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as a component of shareholders' equity. The cost of securities sold is based upon the specific identification method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for its derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities and carries them at fair value. Derivatives that are not defined as hedges must be adjusted to fair value through earnings.

For derivative instruments that hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is recognized in current earnings. To receive hedge accounting treatment, cash flow hedges must be highly effective in offsetting changes to expected future cash flows on hedged transactions. For options designated as cash flow hedges, changes in the time value are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and are recognized in earnings. For derivative instruments that hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability and that are designated as fair value hedges, the net gain or loss on the derivative instrument as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to

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the hedged risk are recognized in earnings in the current period. The Company did not have a net gain or loss on these derivative instruments during 2010, 2009 and 2008. The net gain or loss on the effective portion of a derivative instrument that is designated as an economic hedge of the foreign currency translation exposure of the net investment in a foreign operation is reported in the same manner as a foreign currency translation adjustment. For forward exchange contracts designated as net investment hedges, the Company excludes changes in fair value relating to changes in the forward carry component from its definition of effectiveness. Accordingly, any gains or losses related to this component are recognized in current earnings.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company records its allowance for doubtful accounts based upon its assessment of various factors. The Company considers historical experience, the age of the accounts receivable balances, credit quality of the Company's customers, current economic conditions, and other factors that may affect customers' ability to pay.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, computed using the first-in, first-out method, or market. If the cost of the inventories exceeds their market value, provisions are made currently for the difference between the cost and the market value. The Company's inventories consist primarily of components and finished goods for all periods presented.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed by use of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which for buildings is the lesser of 30 years or the remaining life of the underlying building, up to five years for equipment, and the shorter of lease terms or ten years for leasehold improvements. The Company capitalizes eligible costs to acquire or develop internal-use software that are incurred subsequent to the preliminary project stage. Capitalized costs related to internal-use software are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to five years. Depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment was \$815 million, \$606 million and \$387 million during 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets Including Goodwill and Other Acquired Intangible Assets

The Company reviews property, plant and equipment and certain identifiable intangibles, excluding goodwill, for impairment. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of their carrying amounts to future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property, plant and equipment and certain identifiable intangibles are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair market value. The Company did not record any significant impairments during 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The Company does not amortize goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, rather such assets are required to be tested for impairment at least annually or sooner whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. The Company performs its goodwill and intangible asset impairment tests on or about August 31 of each year. The Company did not recognize any goodwill or intangible asset impairment charges in 2010, 2009 and 2008. The Company established reporting units based on its current reporting structure. For purposes of testing goodwill for impairment, goodwill has been allocated to these reporting units to the extent it relates to each reporting unit.

The Company amortizes its intangible assets with definite lives over their estimated useful lives and reviews these assets for impairment. The Company is currently amortizing its acquired intangible assets with definite lives over periods ranging from three to ten years.

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Fair Value Measurements

During 2009, the Company adopted the FASB's new accounting standard on fair value measurements and disclosures for all financial assets and liabilities. The new accounting principles define fair value, provide a framework for measuring fair value, and expand the disclosures required for fair value measurements. During the first quarter of 2010, the Company adopted the new fair value accounting principles for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, which did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or operating results.

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions and credit risk. In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Translation and Remeasurement

The Company translates the assets and liabilities of its non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries into U.S. dollars using exchange rates in effect at the end of each period. Revenue and expenses for these subsidiaries are translated using rates that approximate those in effect during the period. Gains and losses from these translations are credited or charged to foreign currency translation included in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. The Company's subsidiaries that use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency remeasure monetary assets and liabilities at exchange rates in effect at the end of each period, and inventories, property, and nonmonetary assets and liabilities at historical rates. Gains and losses from these remeasurements were insignificant and have been included in the Company's results of operations.

Segment Information

The Company reports segment information based on the "management" approach. The management approach designates the internal reporting used by management for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company's reportable segments. Information about the Company's products, major customers and geographic areas on a company-wide basis is also disclosed.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard for business combinations, which established principles and requirements for how an acquirer is to recognize and measure in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree in a business combination. This new accounting standard also established principles regarding how goodwill acquired in a business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase should be recognized and measured, requiring the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value and the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred, as well as providing guidelines on the disclosure requirements. In April 2009, the FASB amended this new accounting standard to require that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies be recognized at fair value, if the fair value can be determined during the measurement period. The Company adopted the new business combination accounting standard in the first quarter of 2010 and applied these principles to any business combinations completed in or after the first quarter of 2010. The adoption of the new business combination accounting standard did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or operating results.

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Note 2 – Financial Instruments

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's cash and available-for-sale securities held in its marketable securities investment portfolio, recorded as cash and cash equivalents or short-term or long-term marketable securities as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	<u>September 25, 2010</u>	<u>September 26, 2009</u>
Cash	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,139
Money market funds	2,753	1,608
U.S. Treasury securities	2,571	289
U.S. agency securities	1,916	273
Non-U.S. government securities	10	0
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	374	572
Commercial paper	1,889	1,381
Corporate securities	58	0
Municipal securities	0	1
Total cash equivalents	<u>9,571</u>	<u>4,124</u>
U.S. Treasury securities	2,130	2,843
U.S. agency securities	4,339	8,582
Non-U.S. government securities	865	219
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	850	1,142
Commercial paper	1,279	2,816
Corporate securities	4,522	2,466
Municipal securities	374	133
Total short-term marketable securities	<u>14,359</u>	<u>18,201</u>
U.S. Treasury securities	5,213	484
U.S. agency securities	2,472	2,252
Non-U.S. government securities	1,786	102
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	1,515	0
Corporate securities	12,862	7,320
Municipal securities	1,543	370
Total long-term marketable securities	<u>25,391</u>	<u>10,528</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	<u>\$ 51,011</u>	<u>\$ 33,992</u>

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The following tables summarize the Company's available-for-sale securities' adjusted cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value by significant investment category as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	September 25, 2010			
	Adjusted Cost	Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
Money market funds	\$ 2,753	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,753
U.S. Treasury securities	9,872	42	0	9,914
U.S. agency securities	8,717	10	0	8,727
Non-U.S. government securities	2,648	13	0	2,661
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	2,735	5	(1)	2,739
Commercial paper	3,168	0	0	3,168
Corporate securities	17,349	102	(9)	17,442
Municipal securities	1,899	19	(1)	1,917
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	<u>\$49,141</u>	<u>\$ 191</u>	<u>\$ (11)</u>	<u>\$49,321</u>

	September 26, 2009			
	Adjusted Cost	Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
Money market funds	\$ 1,608	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,608
U.S. Treasury securities	3,610	6	0	3,616
U.S. agency securities	11,085	22	0	11,107
Non-U.S. government securities	320	1	0	321
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	1,714	0	0	1,714
Commercial paper	4,197	0	0	4,197
Corporate securities	9,760	42	(16)	9,786
Municipal securities	502	2	0	504
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	<u>\$32,796</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>	<u>\$ (16)</u>	<u>\$32,853</u>

The Company had net unrealized gains on its investment portfolio of \$180 million and \$57 million as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, respectively. The net unrealized gains as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 related primarily to long-term marketable securities. The Company may sell certain of its marketable securities prior to their stated maturities for strategic purposes, in anticipation of credit deterioration, or for duration management. The Company recognized no significant net realized gains or losses during 2010, 2009 and 2008 related to such sales. The maturities of the Company's long-term marketable securities generally range from one year to five years .

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The following tables show the gross unrealized losses and fair value for investments in an unrealized loss position as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position (in millions):

	September 25, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	\$ 802	\$ (1)	\$ 54	\$ 0	\$ 856	\$ (1)
Corporate securities	3,579	(7)	275	(2)	3,854	(9)
Municipal securities	298	(1)	0	0	298	(1)
Total	<u>\$4,679</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$5,008</u>	<u>\$ (11)</u>

	September 26, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate securities	<u>\$1,667</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 719</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>	<u>\$2,386</u>	<u>\$ (16)</u>

The Company considers the declines in market value of its marketable securities investment portfolio to be temporary in nature. The unrealized losses on the Company's marketable securities were caused primarily by changes in market interest rates or widening credit spreads. The Company typically invests in highly-rated securities, and its policy generally limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The Company's investment policy requires investments to be investment grade, primarily rated single-A or better, with the objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. Fair values were determined for each individual security in the investment portfolio. When evaluating the investments for other-than-temporary impairment, the Company reviews factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer and any changes thereto, and the Company's intent to sell, or whether it is more likely than not it will be required to sell, the investment before recovery of the investment's amortized cost basis. During the years ended September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, the Company did not recognize any significant impairment charges. As of September 25, 2010, the Company does not consider any of its investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivatives to partially offset its business exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. The Company may enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to offset some of the foreign exchange risk of expected future cash flows on certain forecasted revenue and cost of sales, of net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries, and on certain existing assets and liabilities. To help protect gross margins from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, certain of the Company's subsidiaries whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar, hedge a portion of forecasted foreign currency revenue. The Company's subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar and who sell in local currencies, may hedge a portion of forecasted inventory purchases not denominated in the subsidiaries' functional currencies. The Company typically hedges portions of its forecasted foreign currency exposure associated with revenue and inventory purchases for three to six months. To help protect the net investment in a foreign operation from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company may enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to offset the changes in the carrying amounts of these investments due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company may also enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to partially offset the foreign currency exchange gains and losses generated by the re-measurement of certain assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. However, the Company may choose not to hedge certain foreign currency exchange exposures for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to immateriality, accounting considerations and the prohibitive economic cost of hedging particular exposures. There can be no assurance the hedges will offset more than a portion of the financial impact resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

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The Company's accounting policies for these instruments are based on whether the instruments are designated as hedge or non-hedge instruments. The Company records all derivatives on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The effective portions of cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The effective portions of net investment hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income as a part of the cumulative translation adjustment. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments and the ineffective portions of cash flow hedges and net investment hedges are adjusted to fair value through earnings in other income and expense.

The Company had a net deferred loss associated with cash flow hedges of approximately \$252 million and a net deferred gain of \$1 million, net of taxes, recorded in other comprehensive income as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, respectively. Other comprehensive income associated with cash flow hedges of foreign currency revenue is recognized as a component of net sales in the same period as the related revenue is recognized, and other comprehensive income related to cash flow hedges of inventory purchases is recognized as a component of cost of sales in the same period as the related costs are recognized. Substantially all of the Company's hedged transactions as of September 25, 2010 are expected to occur within six months.

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges must be de-designated as hedges when it is probable the forecasted hedged transaction will not occur in the initially identified time period or within a subsequent two month time period. Deferred gains and losses in other comprehensive income associated with such derivative instruments are reclassified immediately into earnings through other income and expense. Any subsequent changes in fair value of such derivative instruments also are reflected in current earnings unless they are re-designated as hedges of other transactions. The Company did not recognize any significant net gains or losses related to the loss of hedge designation on discontinued cash flow hedges during 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The Company had an unrealized net loss on net investment hedges of \$9 million and \$2 million, net of taxes, included in the cumulative translation adjustment account of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, respectively. The ineffective portions and amounts excluded from the effectiveness test of net investment hedges are recorded in current earnings in other income and expense.

The Company recognized in earnings a net loss of \$123 million and \$133 million on foreign currency forward and option contracts not designated as hedging instruments during the year ended September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, respectively. These amounts represent the net gain or loss on the derivative contracts and do not include changes in the related exposures, which generally offset a portion of the gain or loss on the derivative contracts.

The following table shows the notional principal and credit risk amounts of the Company's derivative instruments outstanding as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	2010		2009	
	<u>Notional Principal</u>	<u>Credit Risk Amounts</u>	<u>Notional Principal</u>	<u>Credit Risk Amounts</u>
Instruments qualifying as accounting hedges:				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$13,957	\$ 62	\$ 4,422	\$ 31
Instruments other than accounting hedges:				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$10,727	\$ 45	\$ 3,416	\$ 10

The notional principal amounts for derivative instruments provide one measure of the transaction volume outstanding and does not represent the amount of the Company's exposure to credit or market loss. The credit risk amounts represent the Company's gross exposure to potential accounting loss on these transactions if all counterparties failed to perform according to the terms of the contract, based on then-current currency exchange rates at each respective date. The Company's gross exposure on these transactions may be further mitigated by

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collateral received from certain counterparties. The Company's exposure to credit loss and market risk will vary over time as a function of currency exchange rates. Although the table above reflects the notional principal and credit risk amounts of the Company's foreign exchange instruments, it does not reflect the gains or losses associated with the exposures and transactions that the foreign exchange instruments are intended to hedge. The amounts ultimately realized upon settlement of these financial instruments, together with the gains and losses on the underlying exposures, will depend on actual market conditions during the remaining life of the instruments.

The Company generally enters into master netting arrangements, which reduce credit risk by permitting net settlement of transactions with the same counterparty. To further limit credit risk, the Company generally enters into collateral security arrangements that provide for collateral to be received or posted when the net fair value of certain financial instruments fluctuate from contractually established thresholds. The Company presents its derivative assets and derivative liabilities at their gross fair values. As of September 25, 2010, the Company has posted cash collateral related to the derivative instruments under its collateral security arrangements of \$445 million and recorded the offsetting balance as other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company did not record any significant amounts of cash collateral related to the derivative instruments under its master netting arrangements as of September 26, 2009. The Company did not have any derivative instruments with credit risk-related contingent features that would require it to post additional collateral as of September 25, 2010 or September 26, 2009.

The estimates of fair value are based on applicable and commonly used pricing models and prevailing financial market information as of September 25, 2010. Refer to Note 3, "Fair Value Measurements" of this Form 10-K, for additional information on the fair value measurements for all financial assets and liabilities, including derivative assets and derivative liabilities, that are measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis. The following tables show the Company's derivative instruments measured at gross fair value as reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	<u>September 25, 2010</u>		
	<u>Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedge Instruments</u>	<u>Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedge Instruments</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Derivative assets (a):			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 62	\$ 45	\$ 107
Derivative liabilities (b):			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 488	\$ 118	\$ 606
	<u>September 26, 2009</u>		
	<u>Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedge Instruments</u>	<u>Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated as Hedge Instruments</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Derivative assets (a):			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 27	\$ 10	\$ 37
Derivative liabilities (b):			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 25

(a) All derivative assets are recorded as other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) All derivative liabilities are recorded as accrued expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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The following tables show the pre-tax effect of the Company's derivative instruments designated as cash flow and net investment hedges in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	Gains/(Losses) Recognized in OCI - Effective Portion (c)		Gains/(Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income - Effective Portion (c)		Gains/(Losses) Recognized – Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing		
	September 25,	September 26,	September 25,	September 26,	Location	September 25,	September 26,
	2010	2009	2010 (a)	2009 (b)		2010	2009
Cash flow hedges:							
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ (267)	\$ 338	\$ 115	\$ 370	Other income and expense	\$ (175)	\$ (97)
Net investment hedges:							
Foreign exchange contracts	(41)	(44)	0	0	Other income and expense	1	3
Total	\$ (308)	\$ 294	\$ 115	\$ 370		\$ (174)	\$ (94)

- (a) Includes gains/(losses) reclassified from AOCI into net income for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, of which \$158 million and (\$43) million were recognized within net sales and cost of sales, respectively, within the Statement of Operations for the year ended September 25, 2010. There were no amounts reclassified from AOCI into net income for the effective portion of net investment hedges for the year ended September 25, 2010.
- (b) Includes gains/(losses) reclassified from AOCI into net income for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, of which \$302 million and \$68 million were recognized within net sales and cost of sales, respectively, within the Statement of Operations for the year ended September 26, 2009. There were no amounts reclassified from AOCI into net income for the effective portion of net investment hedges for the year ended September 26, 2009.
- (c) Refer to Note 7, "Shareholders' Equity and Stock-Based Compensation" of this Form 10-K, which summarizes the activity in accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives.

Accounts Receivable

Trade Receivables

The Company distributes its products through third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers and value-added resellers and directly to certain education, consumer and enterprise customers. The Company generally does not require collateral from its customers; however, the Company will require collateral in certain instances to limit credit risk. In addition, when possible, the Company attempts to limit credit risk on trade receivables with credit insurance for certain customers in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Australia, or by requiring third-party financing, loans or leases to support credit exposure. These credit-financing arrangements are directly between the third-party financing company and the end customer. As such, the Company generally does not assume any recourse or credit risk sharing related to any of these arrangements. However, considerable trade receivables not covered by collateral, third-party financing arrangements, or credit insurance are outstanding with the Company's third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers and value-added resellers. Trade receivables from two of the Company's customers accounted for 15% and 12% of trade receivables as of September 25, 2010 and one of the Company's customers accounted for 16% of trade receivables as of September 26, 2009. The Company's cellular network carriers accounted for 64% and 51% of trade receivables as of September 25, 2010 and as of September 26, 2009, respectively. The additions and write-offs to the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts during 2010, 2009 and 2008 were not significant.

Vendor Non-Trade Receivables

The Company has non-trade receivables from certain of its manufacturing vendors resulting from the sale of components to these manufacturing vendors who manufacture sub-assemblies or assemble final products for the Company. The Company purchases these components directly from suppliers. Vendor non-trade receivables from two of the Company's vendors accounted for 57% and 24%, respectively, of non-trade receivables as of September 25, 2010 and two of the Company's vendors accounted for 40% and 36%, respectively, of non-trade receivables as of September 26, 2009. The Company does not reflect the sale of these components in net sales and does not recognize any profits on these sales until the related products are sold by the Company, at which time any profit is recognized as a reduction of cost of sales.

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Note 3 – Fair Value Measurements

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions and credit risk.

The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company’s valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of money market funds and certain marketable equity securities were derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of all other financial instruments, all of which have counterparties with high credit ratings, were valued based on quoted market prices or model driven valuations using significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents the Company’s assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	September 25, 2010			Total (a)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 2,753	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,753
U.S. Treasury securities	0	9,914	0	9,914
U.S. agency securities	0	8,727	0	8,727
Non-U.S. government securities	0	2,661	0	2,661
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	0	2,739	0	2,739
Commercial paper	0	3,168	0	3,168
Corporate securities	0	17,442	0	17,442
Municipal securities	0	1,917	0	1,917
Marketable equity securities	132	0	0	132
Foreign exchange contracts	0	107	0	107
Total assets measured at fair value	<u>\$ 2,885</u>	<u>\$ 46,675</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$49,560</u>
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>

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	September 26, 2009			
	Quoted Prices	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable	Total (a)
	in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)			
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 1,608	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,608
U.S. Treasury securities	0	3,616	0	3,616
U.S. agency securities	0	11,107	0	11,107
Non-U.S. government securities	0	321	0	321
Certificates of deposit and time deposits	0	1,714	0	1,714
Commercial paper	0	4,197	0	4,197
Corporate securities	0	9,786	0	9,786
Municipal securities	0	504	0	504
Marketable equity securities	61	0	0	61
Foreign exchange contracts	0	37	0	37
Total assets measured at fair value	<u>\$ 1,669</u>	<u>\$ 31,282</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$32,951</u>
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange contracts	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

(a) The total fair value amounts for assets and liabilities also represent the related carrying amounts.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as presented in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	September 25, 2010			
	Quoted Prices	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable	Total (a)
	in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)			
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 2,753	\$ 6,818	\$ 0	\$ 9,571
Short-term marketable securities	0	14,359	0	14,359
Long-term marketable securities	0	25,391	0	25,391
Other current assets	0	107	0	107
Other assets	132	0	0	132
Total assets measured at fair value	<u>\$ 2,885</u>	<u>\$ 46,675</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$49,560</u>
Liabilities:				
Other current liabilities	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>

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	September 26, 2009			Total (a)
	Quoted Prices	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable	
	in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)			
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,608	\$ 2,516	\$ 0	\$ 4,124
Short-term marketable securities	0	18,201	0	18,201
Long-term marketable securities	0	10,528	0	10,528
Other current assets	0	37	0	37
Other assets	61	0	0	61
Total assets measured at fair value	<u>\$ 1,669</u>	<u>\$ 31,282</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$32,951</u>
Liabilities:				
Other current liabilities	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

(a) The total fair value amounts for assets and liabilities also represent the related carrying amounts.

Note 4 – Consolidated Financial Statement Details

The following tables show the Company's consolidated financial statement details as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

Property, Plant and Equipment

	2010	2009
Land and buildings	\$ 1,471	\$ 955
Machinery, equipment and internal-use software	3,589	1,932
Office furniture and equipment	144	115
Leasehold improvements	2,030	1,665
Gross property, plant and equipment	7,234	4,667
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,466)	(1,713)
Net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 4,768</u>	<u>\$ 2,954</u>

Accrued Expenses

	2010	2009
Accrued warranty and related costs	\$ 761	\$ 577
Deferred margin on component sales	663	225
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	436	357
Accrued marketing and distribution	396	359
Income taxes payable	210	430
Other current liabilities	3,257	1,904
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 5,723</u>	<u>\$ 3,852</u>

Non-Current Liabilities

	2010	2009
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 4,300	\$ 2,216
Other non-current liabilities	1,231	1,286
Total other non-current liabilities	<u>\$ 5,531</u>	<u>\$ 3,502</u>

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Note 5 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company is currently amortizing its acquired intangible assets with definite lives over periods ranging from three to ten years. The following table summarizes the components of gross and net intangible asset balances as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions):

	2010			2009		
	Gross Carrying	Accumulated	Net Carrying	Gross Carrying	Accumulated	Net Carrying
	Amount	Amortization	Amount	Amount	Amortization	Amount
Definite lived and amortizable acquired intangible assets	\$ 487	\$ (245)	\$ 242	\$ 323	\$ (176)	\$ 147
Indefinite lived and unamortizable trademarks	100	0	100	100	0	100
Total acquired intangible assets	<u>\$ 587</u>	<u>\$ (245)</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>	<u>\$ 423</u>	<u>\$ (176)</u>	<u>\$ 247</u>

During 2010, the Company completed various business acquisitions for an aggregate cash consideration, net of cash acquired, of \$638 million, of which \$535 million was allocated to goodwill and \$107 million to acquired intangible assets.

The Company's gross carrying amount of goodwill was \$741 million and \$206 million as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, respectively. The Company did not have any goodwill impairment during 2010, 2009 or 2008. The Company's goodwill is allocated primarily to the America's reportable operating segment. Amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets was \$69 million, \$53 million and \$46 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, the weighted-average amortization period for acquired intangible assets was 5.5 years and 7.2 years, respectively.

Expected annual amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets as of September 25, 2010, is as follows (in millions):

Years	
2011	\$ 83
2012	74
2013	39
2014	18
2015	17
Thereafter	<u>11</u>
Total	<u>\$242</u>

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Note 6 – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three years ended September 25, 2010, consisted of the following (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Federal:			
Current	\$2,150	\$1,922	\$1,796
Deferred	<u>1,676</u>	<u>1,077</u>	<u>498</u>
	<u>3,826</u>	<u>2,999</u>	<u>2,294</u>
State:			
Current	655	524	359
Deferred	<u>(115)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(25)</u>
	<u>540</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>334</u>
Foreign:			
Current	282	345	275
Deferred	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(75)</u>
	<u>161</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>200</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u><u>\$4,527</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,831</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,828</u></u>

The foreign provision for income taxes is based on foreign pretax earnings of \$13.0 billion, \$6.6 billion and \$4.6 billion in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company's consolidated financial statements provide for any related tax liability on amounts that may be repatriated, aside from undistributed earnings of certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries that are intended to be indefinitely reinvested in operations outside the U.S. As of September 25, 2010, U.S. income taxes have not been provided on a cumulative total of \$12.3 billion of such earnings. The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these temporary differences is estimated to be approximately \$4.0 billion.

As of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, \$30.8 billion and \$17.4 billion, respectively, of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities were held by foreign subsidiaries and are generally based in U.S. dollar-denominated holdings. Amounts held by foreign subsidiaries are generally subject to U.S. income taxation on repatriation to the U.S.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the effects of tax losses, credits, and the future income tax effects of temporary differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and are measured using enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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As of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities were (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued liabilities and other reserves	\$ 1,300	\$1,030
Basis of capital assets and investments	179	180
Accounts receivable and inventory reserves	68	172
Stock-based compensation	308	87
Other	558	383
Total deferred tax assets	<u>2,413</u>	<u>1,852</u>
Less valuation allowance	0	0
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>2,413</u>	<u>1,852</u>
Deferred tax liabilities - Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries	<u>4,979</u>	<u>2,774</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u><u>\$(2,566)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (922)</u></u>

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes, with the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate (35% in 2010, 2009 and 2008) to income before provision for income taxes for the three years ended September 25, 2010, is as follows (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Computed expected tax	\$ 6,489	\$4,223	\$3,131
State taxes, net of federal effect	351	339	217
Indefinitely invested earnings of foreign subsidiaries	(2,125)	(647)	(500)
Research and development credit, net	(23)	(84)	(21)
Other	(165)	0	1
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 4,527</u>	<u>\$3,831</u>	<u>\$2,828</u>
Effective tax rate	24%	32%	32%

The Company's income taxes payable have been reduced by the tax benefits from employee stock plan awards. For stock options, the Company receives an income tax benefit calculated as the difference between the fair market value of the stock issued at the time of the exercise and the option price, tax effected. For RSUs, the Company receives an income tax benefit upon the award's vesting equal to the tax effect of the underlying stock's fair market value. The Company had net excess tax benefits from employee stock plan awards of \$742 million, \$246 million and \$770 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which were reflected as increases to common stock.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Tax positions are evaluated in a two-step process. The Company first determines whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. If a tax position meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold it is then measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company classifies gross interest and penalties and unrecognized tax benefits that are not expected to result in payment or receipt of cash within one year as non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of September 25, 2010, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$943 million, of which \$404 million, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate. As of September 26, 2009, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$971 million, of which \$307 million, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate.

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The aggregate changes in the balance of gross unrecognized tax benefits, which excludes interest and penalties, for the three years ended September 25, 2010, is as follows (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 971	506	\$ 475
Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior year	61	341	27
Decreases related to tax positions taken during a prior year	(224)	(24)	(70)
Increases related to tax positions taken during the current year	240	151	85
Decreases related to settlements with taxing authorities	(102)	0	0
Decreases related to expiration of statute of limitations	(3)	(3)	(11)
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 943</u>	<u>\$ 971</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>

The Company includes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the provision for income taxes. As of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, the total amount of gross interest and penalties accrued was \$247 million and \$291 million, respectively, which is classified as non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized an interest benefit of \$43 million and interest expense of \$64 million, respectively, in connection with tax matters.

The Company is subject to taxation and files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and in many state and foreign jurisdictions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all years prior to 2004 are closed. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has completed its field audit of the Company's federal income tax returns for the years 2004 through 2006 and proposed certain adjustments. The Company has contested certain of these adjustments through the IRS Appeals Office. The IRS is currently examining the years 2007 through 2009. During the third quarter of 2010, the Company reached a tax settlement with the IRS for the years 2002 through 2003. In connection with the settlement, the Company reduced its gross unrecognized tax benefits by \$100 million and recognized a \$52 million tax benefit in the third quarter of 2010. In addition, the Company is also subject to audits by state, local and foreign tax authorities. In major states and major foreign jurisdictions, the years subsequent to 1988 and 2001, respectively, generally remain open and could be subject to examination by the taxing authorities.

Management believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations. However, the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income tax in the period such resolution occurs. Although timing of the resolution and/or closure of audits is not certain, the Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that its unrecognized tax benefits would materially change in the next 12 months.

Note 7 – Shareholders' Equity and Stock-Based Compensation

Preferred Stock

The Company has five million shares of authorized preferred stock, none of which is issued or outstanding. Under the terms of the Company's Restated Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to determine or alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the Company's authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of two components, net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that under GAAP are recorded as an element of shareholders' equity but are excluded from net income. The Company's other comprehensive income consists

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of foreign currency translation adjustments from those subsidiaries not using the U.S. dollar as their functional currency, unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities categorized as available-for-sale, and net deferred gains and losses on certain derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The following table summarizes the components of AOCI, net of taxes, as of the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net unrealized gains/losses on marketable securities	\$ 171	\$ 48	\$ (70)
Net unrecognized gains/losses on derivative instruments	(252)	1	19
Cumulative foreign currency translation	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>42</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	<u>\$ (46)</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>

The change in fair value of available-for-sale securities included in other comprehensive income was \$123 million, \$118 million and \$(63) million, net of taxes in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The tax effect related to the change in unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities was \$(72) million, \$(78) million and \$42 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The following table summarizes activity in other comprehensive income related to derivatives, net of taxes, held by the Company during the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Changes in fair value of derivatives	\$ (180)	\$ 204	\$ 7
Adjustment for net gains/losses realized and included in net income	<u>(73)</u>	<u>(222)</u>	<u>12</u>
Change in unrecognized gains/losses on derivative instruments	<u>\$ (253)</u>	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>

The tax effect related to the changes in fair value of derivatives was \$97 million, \$(135) million and \$(5) million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The tax effect related to derivative gains/losses reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income was \$43 million, \$149 million and \$(9) million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Employee Benefit Plans

2003 Employee Stock Plan

The 2003 Employee Stock Plan (the "2003 Plan") is a shareholder approved plan that provides for broad-based equity grants to employees, including executive officers. The 2003 Plan permits the granting of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, RSUs, stock appreciation rights, stock purchase rights and performance-based awards. Options granted under the 2003 Plan generally expire seven to ten years after the grant date and generally become exercisable over a period of four years, based on continued employment, with either annual, semi-annual or quarterly vesting. In general, RSUs granted under the 2003 Plan vest over two to four years, are subject to the employees' continued employment and are paid upon vesting in shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis. At the Company's 2010 annual meeting of shareholders, the 2003 Plan was amended to (i) increase the number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be delivered pursuant to awards granted under the 2003 Plan by an additional 36,000,000 shares and (ii) extend the Company's authority to grant awards under the 2003 Plan intended to qualify as "performance-based awards" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code through the 2015 annual meeting of shareholders. As of September 25, 2010, approximately 62.5 million shares were reserved for future issuance under the 2003 Plan.

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1997 Employee Stock Option Plan

In August 1997, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 1997 Employee Stock Option Plan (the "1997 Plan"), a non-shareholder approved plan for grants of stock options to employees who are not officers of the Company. Options granted under the 1997 Plan generally expire seven to ten years after the grant date. All stock options granted under the 1997 Plan are fully vested. In October 2003, the Company terminated the 1997 Plan, and no new options can be granted from this plan.

1997 Director Stock Plan

In August 1997, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") adopted a Director Stock Option Plan, which was subsequently renamed the 1997 Director Stock Plan (the "Director Plan") and has been approved by shareholders. As amended, the Director Plan (i) permits the Company to grant awards of RSUs or stock options to the Company's non-employee directors, (ii) beginning February 25, 2010, provides for automatic initial grants of RSUs upon a non-employee director joining the Board and automatic annual grants of RSUs at each annual meeting of shareholders, and (iii) permits the Board to prospectively change the relative mixture of stock options and RSUs for the initial and annual award grants and the methodology for determining the number of shares of the Company's common stock subject to these grants without shareholder approval. Each share issued with respect to RSUs granted under the plan reduces the number of shares available for grant under the plan by two shares. The Director Plan expires November 9, 2019. As of September 25, 2010, approximately 199,000 shares were reserved for future issuance under the Director Plan.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

During the fourth quarter of 2010, executive officers Timothy D. Cook, Peter Oppenheimer, D. Bruce Sewell, Philip W. Schiller and Bertrand Serlet had trading plans pursuant to Rule 10b5-1(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). A trading plan is a written document that pre-establishes the amounts, prices and dates (or formula for determining the amounts, prices and dates) of future purchases or sales of the Company's stock including the exercise and sale of employee stock options and shares acquired pursuant to the Company's employee stock purchase plan and upon vesting of RSUs.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has a shareholder approved employee stock purchase plan (the "Purchase Plan"), under which substantially all employees may purchase the Company's common stock through payroll deductions at a price equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market values of the stock as of the beginning and end of six-month offering periods. An employee's payroll deductions under the Purchase Plan are limited to 10% of the employee's compensation and employee's may not purchase more than \$25,000 of stock for any calendar year. Additionally, no more than 1,000,000 shares may be purchased in the aggregate in any one offering period. As of September 25, 2010, approximately 3.8 million shares were reserved for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

Employee Savings Plan

The Company has an employee savings plan (the "Savings Plan") qualifying as a deferred salary arrangement under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the Savings Plan, participating U.S. employees may defer a portion of their pre-tax earnings, up to the IRS annual contribution limit (\$16,500 for calendar year 2010). The Company matches 50% to 100% of each employee's contributions, depending on length of service, up to a maximum 6% of the employee's eligible earnings. The Company's matching contributions to the Savings Plan were \$72 million, \$59 million and \$50 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the Company's RSU activity and related information for the three years ended September 25, 2010, is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Number of	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Shares	Value	
Balance at September 29, 2007	4,675	\$ 52.98	
Restricted stock units granted	4,917	\$ 162.61	
Restricted stock units vested	(2,195)	\$ 25.63	
Restricted stock units cancelled	<u>(357)</u>	\$ 119.12	
Balance at September 27, 2008	7,040	\$ 134.91	
Restricted stock units granted	7,786	\$ 111.80	
Restricted stock units vested	(1,935)	\$ 124.87	
Restricted stock units cancelled	<u>(628)</u>	\$ 121.28	
Balance at September 26, 2009	12,263	\$ 122.52	
Restricted stock units granted	6,178	\$ 214.37	
Restricted stock units vested	(4,685)	\$ 119.85	
Restricted stock units cancelled	<u>(722)</u>	\$ 147.56	
Balance at September 25, 2010	<u>13,034</u>	\$ 165.63	\$ 3,810,287

The fair value as of the vesting date of RSUs was \$1 billion, \$221 million and \$320 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Upon vesting, the RSUs are generally net share-settled to cover the required withholding tax and the remaining amount is converted into an equivalent number of shares of common stock. The majority of RSUs that vested in 2010, 2009 and 2008, were net-share settled such that the Company withheld shares with value equivalent to the employees' minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes, and remitted the cash to the appropriate taxing authorities. The total shares withheld were approximately 1.8 million, 707,000 and 857,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and were based on the value of the RSUs on their vesting date as determined by the Company's closing stock price. Total payments for the employees' tax obligations to the taxing authorities were \$406 million, \$82 million and \$124 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are reflected as a financing activity within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. These net-share settlements had the effect of share repurchases by the Company as they reduced and retired the number of shares that would have otherwise been issued as a result of the vesting and did not represent an expense to the Company.

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Stock Option Activity

A summary of the Company's stock option and RSU activity and related information for the three years ended September 25, 2010, is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts and contractual term in years):

	Shares Available for Grant	Number of Shares	Outstanding Options		
			Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at September 29, 2007	67,827	49,751	\$ 43.91		
Restricted stock units granted	(9,834)	0	\$ 0		
Options granted	(9,359)	9,359	\$ 171.36		
Options cancelled	1,236	(1,236)	\$ 98.40		
Restricted stock units cancelled	714	0	\$ 0		
Options exercised	0	(13,728)	\$ 27.88		
Plan shares expired	(12)	0	\$ 0		
Balance at September 27, 2008	50,572	44,146	\$ 74.39		
Restricted stock units granted	(15,572)	0	\$ 0		
Options granted	(234)	234	\$ 106.84		
Options cancelled	1,241	(1,241)	\$ 122.98		
Restricted stock units cancelled	1,256	0	\$ 0		
Options exercised	0	(8,764)	\$ 41.78		
Plan shares expired	(2)	0	\$ 0		
Balance at September 26, 2009	37,261	34,375	\$ 81.17		
Additional shares authorized	36,000	0	\$ 0		
Restricted stock units granted	(12,356)	0	\$ 0		
Options granted	(34)	34	\$ 202.00		
Options assumed	0	98	\$ 11.99		
Options cancelled	430	(430)	\$ 136.27		
Restricted stock units cancelled	1,444	0	\$ 0		
Options exercised	0	(12,352)	\$ 62.69		
Plan shares expired	(8)	0	\$ 0		
Balance at September 25, 2010	<u>62,737</u>	<u>21,725</u>	\$ 90.46	2.85	\$4,385,291
Exercisable at September 25, 2010		17,791	\$ 77.74	2.57	\$3,817,663
Expected to vest after September 25, 2010		3,880	\$ 148.03	4.12	\$ 559,882

Aggregate intrinsic value represents the value of the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the fiscal period in excess of the weighted-average exercise price multiplied by the number of options outstanding or exercisable. The aggregate intrinsic value excludes the effect of stock options that have a zero or negative intrinsic value. Total intrinsic value of options at time of exercise was \$2.0 billion, \$827 million and \$2.0 billion for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

RSUs granted are deducted from the shares available for grant under the Company's stock option plans utilizing a factor of two times the number of RSUs granted. Similarly, RSUs cancelled are added back to the shares available for grant under the Company's stock option plans utilizing a factor of two times the number of RSUs cancelled. Outstanding RSU balances are not included in the outstanding options balances in the stock option activity table.

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Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost for RSUs is measured based on the closing fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation cost for stock options and employee stock purchase plan rights ("stock purchase rights") is estimated at the grant date and offering date, respectively, based on the fair-value as calculated by the BSM option-pricing model. The BSM option-pricing model incorporates various assumptions including expected volatility, expected life and interest rates. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected life of the Company's stock options and other relevant factors including implied volatility in market traded options on the Company's common stock. The Company bases its expected life assumption on its historical experience and on the terms and conditions of the stock awards it grants to employees. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation cost as expense ratably on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

The weighted-average assumptions used for stock options granted do not apply to employee stock options assumed in conjunction with business acquisitions during the year ended September 25, 2010. The weighted-average fair value of stock options assumed during the year ended September 25, 2010 was \$216.82. There were no stock options assumed during 2009 and 2008. The weighted-average assumptions used for the three years ended September 25, 2010, and the resulting estimates of weighted-average fair value per share of options granted and of stock purchase rights during those periods are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Expected life of stock options	10 years	4.54 years	3.41 years
Expected life of stock purchase rights	6 months	6 months	6 months
Interest rate - stock options	3.71%	2.04%	3.40%
Interest rate - stock purchase rights	0.25%	0.58%	3.48%
Volatility - stock options	36.30%	50.98%	45.64%
Volatility - stock purchase rights	33.28%	52.16%	38.51%
Dividend yields	0	0	0
Weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the year	\$ 108.58	\$ 46.71	\$ 62.73
Weighted-average fair value of stock purchase plan rights during the year	\$ 45.03	\$ 30.62	\$ 42.27

The following table provides a summary of the stock-based compensation expense included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Cost of sales	\$ 151	\$ 114	\$ 80
Research and development	323	258	185
Selling, general and administrative	405	338	251
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 879</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 516</u>

Stock-based compensation expense capitalized as software development costs was not significant as of September 25, 2010 or September 26, 2009. The income tax benefit related to stock-based compensation expense was \$314 million, \$266 million and \$169 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options and RSUs expected to vest was \$1.9 billion as of September 25, 2010, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.73 years.

Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies

Lease Commitments

The Company leases various equipment and facilities, including retail space, under noncancelable operating lease arrangements. The Company does not currently utilize any other off-balance sheet financing arrangements. The

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major facility leases are typically for terms not exceeding 10 years and generally provide renewal options for terms not exceeding five additional years. Leases for retail space are for terms ranging from five to 20 years, the majority of which are for ten years, and often contain multi-year renewal options. As of September 25, 2010, the Company's total future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases were \$2.1 billion, of which \$1.7 billion related to leases for retail space.

Rent expense under all operating leases, including both cancelable and noncancelable leases, was \$271 million, \$231 million and \$207 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year as of September 25, 2010, are as follows (in millions):

<u>Years</u>	
2011	\$ 266
2012	267
2013	260
2014	244
2015	226
Thereafter	826
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$2,089</u>

Accrued Warranty and Indemnifications

The Company offers a basic limited parts and labor warranty on its hardware products. The basic warranty period for hardware products is typically one year from the date of purchase by the end-user. The Company also offers a 90-day basic warranty for its service parts used to repair the Company's hardware products. The Company provides currently for the estimated cost that may be incurred under its basic limited product warranties at the time related revenue is recognized. Factors considered in determining appropriate accruals for product warranty obligations include the size of the installed base of products subject to warranty protection, historical and projected warranty claim rates, historical and projected cost-per-claim, and knowledge of specific product failures that are outside of the Company's typical experience. The Company assesses the adequacy of its pre-existing warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary based on actual experience and changes in future estimates.

The Company periodically provides updates to its applications and system software to maintain the software's compliance with published specifications. The estimated cost to develop such updates is accounted for as warranty costs that are recognized at the time related software revenue is recognized. Factors considered in determining appropriate accruals related to such updates include the number of units delivered, the number of updates expected to occur, and the historical cost and estimated future cost of the resources necessary to develop these updates.

The following table reconciles changes in the Company's accrued warranty and related costs for the three years ended September 25, 2010 (in millions):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Beginning accrued warranty and related costs	\$ 577	\$ 671	\$ 363
Cost of warranty claims	(713)	(534)	(493)
Accruals for product warranty	897	440	801
Ending accrued warranty and related costs	<u>\$ 761</u>	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ 671</u>

The Company generally does not indemnify end-users of its operating system and application software against legal claims that the software infringes third-party intellectual property rights. Other agreements entered into by

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the Company sometimes include indemnification provisions under which the Company could be subject to costs and/or damages in the event of an infringement claim against the Company or an indemnified third-party. However, the Company has not been required to make any significant payments resulting from such an infringement claim asserted against it or an indemnified third-party and, in the opinion of management, does not have a potential liability related to unresolved infringement claims subject to indemnification that would materially adversely affect its financial condition or operating results. Therefore, the Company did not record a liability for infringement costs as of either September 25, 2010 or September 26, 2009.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, the Company has agreed to indemnify such individuals to the fullest extent permitted by law against liabilities that arise by reason of their status as directors or officers and to advance expenses incurred by such individuals in connection with related legal proceedings. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of payments the Company could be required to make under these agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each claim. However, the Company maintains directors and officers liability insurance coverage to reduce its exposure to such obligations, and payments made under these agreements historically have not materially adversely affected the Company's financial condition or operating results.

Concentrations in the Available Sources of Supply of Materials and Product

Although most components essential to the Company's business are generally available from multiple sources, certain key components including but not limited to microprocessors, enclosures, certain liquid crystal displays ("LCDs"), certain optical drives and application-specific integrated circuits ("ASICs") are currently obtained by the Company from single or limited sources, which subjects the Company to significant supply and pricing risks. Many of these and other key components that are available from multiple sources including but not limited to NAND flash memory, dynamic random access memory ("DRAM") and certain LCDs, are subject at times to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations. In addition, the Company has entered into certain agreements for the supply of key components including but not limited to microprocessors, NAND flash memory, DRAM and LCDs at favorable pricing, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to extend or renew these agreements on similar favorable terms, or at all, upon expiration or otherwise obtain favorable pricing in the future. Therefore, the Company remains subject to significant risks of supply shortages and/or price increases that can materially adversely affect its financial condition and operating results.

The Company and other participants in the personal computer, and mobile communication and media device industries also compete for various components with other industries that have experienced increased demand for their products. In addition, the Company uses some custom components that are not common to the rest of these industries, and new products introduced by the Company often utilize custom components available from only one source. When a component or product uses new technologies, initial capacity constraints may exist until the suppliers' yields have matured or manufacturing capacity has increased. If the Company's supply of a key single-sourced component for a new or existing product were delayed or constrained, if such components were available only at significantly higher prices, or if a key manufacturing vendor delayed shipments of completed products to the Company, the Company's financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. The Company's business and financial performance could also be adversely affected depending on the time required to obtain sufficient quantities from the original source, or to identify and obtain sufficient quantities from an alternative source. Continued availability of these components at acceptable prices, or at all, may be affected if those suppliers decided to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet the Company's requirements.

Substantially all of the Company's Macs, iPhones, iPads, iPods, logic boards and other assembled products are now manufactured by outsourcing partners, primarily in various parts of Asia. A significant concentration of this outsourced manufacturing is currently performed by only a few outsourcing partners of the Company, often in single locations. Certain of these outsourcing partners are the sole-sourced supplier of components and manufacturing outsourcing for many of the Company's key products including but not limited to final assembly

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of substantially all of the Company's Macs, iPhones, iPads and iPods. Although the Company works closely with its outsourcing partners on manufacturing schedules, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected if its outsourcing partners were unable to meet their production commitments. The Company's purchase commitments typically cover its requirements for periods ranging from 30 to 150 days.

Long-Term Supply Agreements

The Company has entered into prepaid long-term supply agreements to secure the supply of certain inventory components, which generally expire between 2011 and 2015. As of September 25, 2010, the Company had a total of \$956 million of inventory component prepayments outstanding, of which \$157 million is classified as other current assets and \$799 million is classified as other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In August 2010, the Company entered into a long-term supply agreement under which it has committed to prepay \$500 million in 2011. The Company had a total of \$1.2 billion of inventory component prepayments outstanding as of September 26, 2009. These prepayments will be applied to certain inventory component purchases made over the life of each respective agreement.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and have not been fully adjudicated, which are discussed in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K under the heading "Legal Proceedings." In the opinion of management, the Company does not have a potential liability related to any current legal proceedings and claims that would individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect its financial condition or operating results. However, the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company failed to prevail in any of these legal matters or if several of these legal matters were resolved against the Company in the same reporting period, the operating results of a particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

On March 14, 2008, *Mirror Worlds, LLC* filed an action against the Company alleging that certain of its products infringed on three patents covering technology used to display files. On October 1, 2010, a jury returned a verdict against the Company, and awarded damages of \$208 million per patent for each of the three patents asserted. The Company is challenging the verdict, believes it has valid defenses and has not recorded a loss contingency at this time.

Production and marketing of products in certain states and countries may subject the Company to environmental, product safety and other regulations including, in some instances, the requirement to provide customers the ability to return product at the end of its useful life, and place responsibility for environmentally safe disposal or recycling with the Company. Such laws and regulations have been passed in several jurisdictions in which the Company operates, including various countries within Europe and Asia and certain states and provinces within North America. Although the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effects in the future based on the nature of its operations and the thrust of such laws, there is no assurance that such existing laws or future laws will not materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition or operating results.

Note 9 – Segment Information and Geographic Data

The Company reports segment information based on the "management" approach. The management approach designates the internal reporting used by management for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company's reportable segments.

The Company manages its business primarily on a geographic basis. Accordingly, the Company determined its operating and reporting segments, which are generally based on the nature and location of its customers, to be the Americas, Europe, Japan, Asia-Pacific and Retail operations. The Americas, Europe, Japan and Asia-Pacific reportable segment results do not include results of the Retail segment. The Americas segment includes both North and South America. The Europe segment includes European countries, as well as the Middle East and

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Africa. The Asia-Pacific segment includes Australia and Asia, but does not include Japan. The Retail segment operates Apple retail stores in 11 countries, including the U.S. Each reportable operating segment provides similar hardware and software products and similar services. The accounting policies of the various segments are the same as those described in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on net sales and operating income. Net sales for geographic segments are generally based on the location of customers, while Retail segment net sales are based on sales from the Company's retail stores. Operating income for each segment includes net sales to third parties, related cost of sales and operating expenses directly attributable to the segment. Advertising expenses are generally included in the geographic segment in which the expenditures are incurred. Operating income for each segment excludes other income and expense and certain expenses managed outside the operating segments. Costs excluded from segment operating income include various corporate expenses, such as manufacturing costs and variances not included in standard costs, research and development, corporate marketing expenses, stock-based compensation expense, income taxes, various nonrecurring charges, and other separately managed general and administrative costs. The Company does not include intercompany transfers between segments for management reporting purposes. Segment assets exclude corporate assets, such as cash, short-term and long-term investments, manufacturing and corporate facilities, miscellaneous corporate infrastructure, goodwill and other acquired intangible assets. Except for the Retail segment, capital asset purchases for long-lived assets are not reported to management by segment. Cash payments for capital asset purchases by the Retail segment were \$392 million, \$369 million and \$389 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company has certain retail stores that have been designed and built to serve as high-profile venues to promote brand awareness and serve as vehicles for corporate sales and marketing activities. Because of their unique design elements, locations and size, these stores require substantially more investment than the Company's more typical retail stores. The Company allocates certain operating expenses associated with its high-profile stores to corporate marketing expense to reflect the estimated Company-wide benefit. The allocation of these operating costs to corporate expense is based on the amount incurred for a high-profile store in excess of that incurred by a more typical Company retail location. The Company had opened a total of 15 high-profile stores as of September 25, 2010. Amounts allocated to corporate expense resulting from the operations of high-profile stores were \$75 million, \$65 million and \$53 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Summary information by operating segment for the three years ended September 25, 2010 is as follows (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Americas:			
Net sales	\$24,498	\$18,981	\$16,552
Operating income	\$ 7,590	\$ 6,658	\$ 4,901
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 10
Segment assets (a)	\$ 2,809	\$ 1,896	\$ 1,693
Europe:			
Net sales	\$18,692	\$11,810	\$ 9,233
Operating income	\$ 7,524	\$ 4,296	\$ 3,022
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	\$ 9	\$ 7	\$ 6
Segment assets	\$ 1,926	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,069
Japan:			
Net sales	\$ 3,981	\$ 2,279	\$ 1,728
Operating income	\$ 1,846	\$ 961	\$ 549
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2
Segment assets	\$ 991	\$ 483	\$ 272
Asia-Pacific:			
Net sales	\$ 8,256	\$ 3,179	\$ 2,686
Operating income	\$ 3,647	\$ 1,100	\$ 748
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Segment assets	\$ 1,622	\$ 529	\$ 390
Retail:			
Net sales	\$ 9,798	\$ 6,656	\$ 7,292
Operating income	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,661
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (b)	\$ 163	\$ 146	\$ 108
Segment assets (b)	\$ 1,829	\$ 1,344	\$ 1,139

(a) The Americas asset figures do not include fixed assets held in the U.S. Such fixed assets are not allocated specifically to the Americas segment and are included in the corporate and Retail assets figures below.

(b) Retail segment depreciation and asset figures reflect the cost and related depreciation of its retail stores and related infrastructure.

A reconciliation of the Company's segment operating income and assets to the consolidated financial statements for the three years ended September 25, 2010 is as follows (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Segment operating income	\$22,971	\$14,692	\$10,881
Other corporate expenses, net (a)	(3,707)	(2,242)	(2,038)
Stock-based compensation expense	(879)	(710)	(516)
Total operating income	<u>\$18,385</u>	<u>\$11,740</u>	<u>\$ 8,327</u>
Segment assets	\$ 9,177	\$ 5,604	\$ 4,563
Corporate assets	66,006	41,897	31,608
Consolidated assets	<u>\$75,183</u>	<u>\$47,501</u>	<u>\$36,171</u>
Segment depreciation, amortization and accretion	\$ 190	\$ 170	\$ 129
Corporate depreciation, amortization and accretion	837	564	367
Consolidated depreciation, amortization and accretion	<u>\$ 1,027</u>	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 496</u>

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- (a) Other corporate expenses include research and development, corporate marketing expenses, manufacturing costs and variances not included in standard costs, and other separately managed general and administrative expenses, including certain corporate expenses associated with support of the Retail segment.

No single country outside of the U.S. accounted for more than 10% of net sales in 2010, 2009 or 2008. One of the Company's customers accounted for 11% of net sales in 2009; there was no single customer that accounted for more than 10% of net sales in 2010 or 2008. Net sales and long-lived assets related to the U.S. and international operations for the three years ended September 25, 2010, are as follows (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Net sales:			
U.S.	\$28,633	\$22,325	\$20,893
International	36,592	20,580	16,598
Total net sales	<u>\$65,225</u>	<u>\$42,905</u>	<u>\$37,491</u>
Long-lived assets:			
U.S.	\$ 4,292	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,269
International	710	495	410
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 5,002</u>	<u>\$ 3,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,679</u>

Information regarding net sales by product for the three years ended September 25, 2010, is as follows (in millions):

	2010	2009	2008
Desktops (a)	\$ 6,201	\$ 4,324	\$ 5,622
Portables (b)	11,278	9,535	8,732
Total Mac net sales	17,479	13,859	14,354
iPod	8,274	8,091	9,153
Other music related products and services (c)	4,948	4,036	3,340
iPhone and related products and services (d)	25,179	13,033	6,742
iPad and related products and services (e)	4,958	0	0
Peripherals and other hardware (f)	1,814	1,475	1,694
Software, service and other net sales (g)	2,573	2,411	2,208
Total net sales	<u>\$65,225</u>	<u>\$42,905</u>	<u>\$37,491</u>

- (a) Includes iMac, Mac mini, Mac Pro and Xserve product lines.
(b) Includes MacBook, MacBook Air and MacBook Pro product lines.
(c) Includes iTunes Store sales, iPod services, and Apple-branded and third-party iPod accessories.
(d) Includes revenue recognized from iPhone sales, carrier agreements, services, and Apple-branded and third-party iPhone accessories.
(e) Includes revenue recognized from iPad sales, services and Apple-branded and third-party iPad accessories.
(f) Includes sales of displays, wireless connectivity and networking solutions, and other hardware accessories.
(g) Includes sales of Apple-branded operating system and application software, third-party software, Mac and Internet services.

Note 10 – Related Party Transactions and Certain Other Transactions

The Company entered into a Reimbursement Agreement with its CEO, Steve Jobs, for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by Mr. Jobs in the operation of his private plane when used for Apple business. The Company recognized a total of approximately \$248,000, \$4,000 and \$871,000 in expenses pursuant to the Reimbursement

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Agreement during 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. All expenses recognized pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement have been included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 11 – Selected Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following tables set forth a summary of the Company's quarterly financial information for each of the four quarters ended September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009 (in millions, except per share amounts):

	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>
2010				
Net sales	\$ 20,343	\$ 15,700	\$ 13,499	\$ 15,683
Gross margin	\$ 7,512	\$ 6,136	\$ 5,625	\$ 6,411
Net income	\$ 4,308	\$ 3,253	\$ 3,074	\$ 3,378
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 4.71	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.74
Diluted	\$ 4.64	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.33	\$ 3.67
2009				
Net sales	\$ 12,207	\$ 9,734	\$ 9,084	\$ 11,880
Gross margin	\$ 5,105	\$ 3,983	\$ 3,627	\$ 4,507
Net income	\$ 2,532	\$ 1,828	\$ 1,620	\$ 2,255
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.54
Diluted	\$ 2.77	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.79	\$ 2.50

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Therefore, the sum of quarterly basic and diluted per share information may not equal annual basic and diluted earnings per share.

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Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Apple Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Apple Inc. as of September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 Apple Inc. at September 25, 2010 and September 26, 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Apple Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 25, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated October 27, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
October 27, 2010

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Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Apple Inc.

We have audited Apple Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 25, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“the COSO criteria”). Apple Inc.'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 Annual 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, Apple Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 25, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2010 consolidated financial statements of Apple Inc. and our report dated October 27, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
October 27, 2010

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Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Apple Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended September 27, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing 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 also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Apple Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended September 27, 2008 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 1, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 27, 2008 have been restated to give effect to the retrospective adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's amended accounting standards related to revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables and arrangements that include software elements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Mountain View, California
November 4, 2008, except as to note 1, which is as of January 25, 2010

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act were effective as of September 25, 2010 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company's internal controls will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on the Company's assessment, management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 25, 2010 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The report on the audit of internal control over financial reporting appears on page 84 of this Form 10-K.

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Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, which were identified in connection with management's evaluation required by paragraph (d) of rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading “Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance” in the Company’s 2011 Proxy Statement to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Company’s 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (“2011 Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated herein by reference. Such Proxy Statement will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is set forth under the headings “Executive Compensation” and “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” in the Company’s 2011 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item is set forth under the headings “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the Company’s 2011 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading “Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons” in the Company’s 2011 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item is set forth under the heading “Fees Paid to Auditors” in the Company’s 2011 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

(1) All financial statements

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three years ended September 25, 2010	46
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Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the three years ended September 25, 2010	48
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(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted, since the required information is not applicable or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

(b) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

The information required by this Item is set forth on the exhibit index that follows the signature page of this report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, this 27th day of October 2010.

APPLE INC.

By: /s/ Peter Oppenheimer
Peter Oppenheimer
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Steven P. Jobs and Peter Oppenheimer, jointly and severally, his attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Steven P. Jobs</u> STEVEN P. JOBS	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Peter Oppenheimer</u> PETER OPPENHEIMER	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Betsy Rafael</u> BETSY RAFAEL	Vice President Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ William V. Campbell</u> WILLIAM V. CAMPBELL	Director	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Millard S. Drexler</u> MILLARD S. DREXLER	Director	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Albert Gore, Jr.</u> ALBERT GORE, JR.	Director	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Andrea Jung</u> ANDREA JUNG	Director	October 27, 2010
<u>/s/ Arthur D. Levinson</u> ARTHUR D. LEVINSON	Director	October 27, 2010

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference	
		Form	Filing Date/ Period End Date
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation, filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California on July 10, 2009.	10-Q	6/27/09
3.2	By-Laws of the Registrant, as amended through May 27, 2009.	8-K	6/2/09
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate of the Registrant.	10-Q	12/30/06
10.1*	Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended through March 8, 2010.	10-Q	3/27/10
10.2*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each director and executive officer of the Registrant.	10-Q	6/27/09
10.3*	1997 Employee Stock Option Plan, as amended through October 19, 2001.	10-K	9/28/02
10.4*	1997 Director Stock Plan, as amended through February 25, 2010.	8-K	3/1/10
10.5*	2003 Employee Stock Plan, as amended through February 25, 2010.	8-K	3/1/10
10.6*	Reimbursement Agreement dated as of May 25, 2001 by and between the Registrant and Steven P. Jobs.	10-Q	6/29/02
10.7*	Form of Option Agreement.	10-K	9/24/05
10.8*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement effective as of August 28, 2007.	10-K	9/29/07
10.9*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement effective as of November 11, 2008.	10-Q	12/27/08
14.1**	Business Conduct Policy of the Registrant dated July 2010.		
21.1**	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.		
23.1**	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.		
23.2**	Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.		
24.1**	Power of Attorney (included on the Signature Page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K).		
31.1**	Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.		
31.2**	Rule 13a-14(a) / 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.		
32.1***	Section 1350 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.		
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		

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- * Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
 - ** Filed herewith.
 - *** Furnished herewith.
 - **** Pursuant to applicable securities laws and regulations, the Company is deemed to have complied with the reporting obligation relating to the submission of interactive data files in such exhibits and is not subject to liability under any anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws as long as the Company has made a good faith attempt to comply with the submission requirements and promptly amends the interactive data files after becoming aware that the interactive data files fails to comply with the submission requirements. Users of this data are advised that, pursuant to Rule 406T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed and otherwise are not subject to liability.



Business Conduct

The way we do business
worldwide

Business Conduct

The way we do business worldwide

Apple conducts business ethically, honestly, and in full compliance with all laws and regulations. This applies to every business decision in every area of the company worldwide.

Apple's Principles of Business Conduct

Apple's success is based on creating innovative, high-quality products and services and on demonstrating integrity in every business interaction. Apple's principles of business conduct define the way we do business worldwide. These principles are:

- **Honesty.** Demonstrate honesty and high ethical standards in all business dealings.
- **Respect.** Treat customers, suppliers, employees, and others with respect and courtesy.
- **Confidentiality.** Protect the confidentiality of Apple's information and the information of our customers, suppliers, and employees.
- **Compliance.** Ensure that business decisions comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Your Responsibilities

Apple's Business Conduct Policy and principles apply to employees, independent contractors, consultants, and others who do business with Apple. All such individuals are expected to comply with Apple's Business Conduct Policy and principles and with all applicable legal requirements. Apple retains the right to discipline (up to and including termination of employment) or end working relationships with those who do not comply.

If you have knowledge of a possible violation of Apple's Business Conduct Policy or principles, other Apple policies, or legal or regulatory requirements, you are required to notify either your manager (provided your manager is not involved in the violation), Human Resources, Legal, Internal Audit, Finance, or the Business Conduct Helpline. If you have knowledge of a potential violation and fail to report it, you may be subject to disciplinary action.

When facing a tough decision:

- **Use good judgment.** Apply Apple's principles of business conduct, review our policies, review legal requirements, and then decide what to do.
- **Need some help?** When in doubt about how to proceed, discuss pending decisions with your manager, your Human Resources representative, or the Legal Department. If you need more support, contact the Business Conduct Helpline.

Retaliation is Not Tolerated

Apple will not retaliate—and will not tolerate retaliation—against any individual for filing a good-faith complaint with management, HR, Legal, Internal Audit, Finance, or the Business Conduct Helpline, or for participating in the investigation of any such complaint.

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Customer Focus

Every product we make and every service we provide is for our customers. Focus on providing innovative, high-quality products and services and on demonstrating integrity in every business interaction. Always apply Apple's principles of business conduct.

To what extent may I use an existing customer list to market other Apple products or services?

Before using a customer list for marketing, sales, or other activities, talk to your manager or the Legal Department. Using an existing customer list may or may not be appropriate.

Where can I learn more about information protection and nondisclosure agreements?

View the Apple policy on Confidential, Proprietary, and Trade Secret Information.

Where can I get a nondisclosure agreement?

In the U.S., see the forms Apple provides for nondisclosure agreements. Outside the U.S., consult your local Apple Legal representative.

As long as the information helps Apple, why is the source of business intelligence an issue?

Obtaining information illegally or unethically could damage Apple's reputation and in some cases could subject Apple to legal liability. For example, using illegally or unethically obtained information in a bid to the government could result in disqualification from future bidding and in criminal charges.

May I keep my personal music on my computer at work?

If you are authorized to make copies of the music for personal use (for example, you own the original CD or you purchased the music on iTunes), you may keep the music on your computer.

Customer and Third-Party Information

Customers, suppliers, and others disclose confidential information to Apple for business purposes. It is the responsibility of every Apple employee to protect and maintain the confidentiality of this information. Failure to protect customer and third-party information may damage relations with customers, suppliers, or others and may result in legal liability. See the Apple Customer Privacy Policy.

Nondisclosure Agreements

When dealing with a supplier, vendor, or other third party, never share confidential information without your manager's approval. Also, never share confidential information outside Apple (for example, with vendors, suppliers, or others) unless a nondisclosure agreement is in place. These agreements document the need to maintain the confidentiality of the information. Original copies of nondisclosure agreements must be forwarded to the Legal Department. Always limit the amount of confidential information shared to the minimum necessary to address the business need.

Obtaining and Using Business Intelligence

Apple legitimately collects information on customers and markets in which we operate. Apple does not seek business intelligence by illegal or unethical means, and competitors may not be contacted for the purpose of obtaining business intelligence. Sometimes information is obtained accidentally or is provided to Apple by unknown sources. In such cases, it may be unethical to use the information, and you should immediately contact your manager, the Legal Department, or the Business Conduct Helpline to determine how to proceed.

Third-Party Intellectual Property

It is Apple's policy not to knowingly use the intellectual property of any third party without permission or legal right. If you are told or suspect that Apple may be infringing an intellectual property right, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, or trade secrets owned by a third party, you should contact the Legal Department.

Copyright-Protected Content

Never use or copy software, music, videos, publications, or other copyright-protected content at work or for business purposes unless you or Apple are legally permitted to use or make copies of the protected content. Never use Apple facilities or equipment to make or store unauthorized copies.

Are business meals, travel, and entertainment considered gifts?

Yes. Anything of value given or received is considered a gift.

Can I avoid these rules if I pay for gifts to customers or business associates myself?

No. If the gift is given for business reasons and you are representing Apple, the gift rules apply.

What is an example of a kickback?

Apple provides discounts to certain customers. However, if a customer gets an inappropriate discount, and a sales representative gets a payment in return, this is a kickback.

What is an example of a side deal?

In a sales environment, a side deal may involve a guarantee to accept back unsold products or other special agreements to encourage certain customers to place larger orders. Such a side deal, whether written or oral, can impact Apple's potential liability with respect to that transaction and may make it inappropriate for Apple to recognize revenue on the products sold, affecting the accuracy of Apple's books and records. Side deals or side letters made outside of Apple's formal contracting and approvals process are strictly prohibited.

Giving and Receiving Business Gifts

Employees may not give or receive gifts or entertainment to or from current or potential vendors, suppliers, customers, or other business associates unless all of the following conditions are met:

- **Nominal value.** The value of the gift is less than US\$150. Exceptions must be approved by your Vice President (for Vice President-level employees, exceptions must be approved by your manager).
- **Customary.** The item is a customary business gift and would not embarrass Apple if publicly disclosed. Cash is never an acceptable gift. Giving or receiving cash is viewed as a bribe or kickback and is always against Apple policy.
- **No favored treatment.** The purpose of the gift is not to obtain special or favored treatment.
- **Legal.** Giving or accepting the gift is legal in the location and under the circumstances where given.
- **Recipient is not a government official.** Never provide a gift, including meals, entertainment, or other items of value, to a U.S. or foreign government official without checking with Government Affairs in advance. See page 7 for more information on gifts to government officials.

This policy does not preclude Apple as an organization from receiving and evaluating complimentary products or services. It is not intended to preclude Apple from giving equipment to a company or organization, provided the gift is openly given, consistent with legal requirements, and in Apple's business interests. The policy also does not preclude the attendance of Apple employees at business-related social functions, if attendance is approved by management and does not create a conflict of interest.

Important Note: Certain departments (e.g., Operations and Retail) have more restrictive gift policies, which may prohibit giving or receiving gifts altogether. Employees in those departments must adhere to those stricter policies.

Kickbacks

Kickbacks are payments or items of value given to individuals in connection with the purchase or sale of products or services, typically for providing a discount in a sales agreement. Employees are prohibited from giving or receiving kickbacks.

Side Deals or Side Letters

All of the terms and conditions of agreements entered into by Apple must be formally documented. Contract terms and conditions define the key attributes of Apple's rights, obligations, and liabilities and can also dictate the accounting treatment given to a transaction. Making business commitments outside of the formal contracting process, through side deals, side letters, or otherwise, is unacceptable. You should not make any oral or written commitments that create a new agreement or modify an existing agreement without approval through the formal contracting process. In particular, all commitments must have visibility to Finance so Apple can ensure it is properly accounting for each transaction. If you have knowledge of any side deal, side letter, or agreement made outside of the formal contracting process, you should report it immediately to your manager, your Human Resources representative, or the Legal Department. You may also contact the Business Conduct Helpline.

What can I do if a reseller complains to me about low prices at another reseller?

Advise the reseller that you can't discuss or attempt to influence pricing of other parties, since this could violate antitrust laws.

How should I handle customer inquiries about resellers and service providers?

Apple resellers and service providers are key members of the Apple family. They promote and sell Apple products, and they provide service and support to Apple customers. Accordingly, you should never make disparaging remarks to customers about resellers or service providers.

What is an example of an endorsement?

A friend writes a great book on software design and asks you to endorse the book by making a statement on the back cover. If you make such an endorsement, don't include your job title or affiliation with Apple.

Competition and Trade Practices

Laws regulating competition and trade practices vary around the world, but certain activities, such as price fixing and agreeing with a competitor to allocate customers, are almost always illegal and are absolutely prohibited under Apple policy.

You should not:

- Agree with competitors or exchange information with competitors on prices, policies, contract terms, costs, inventories, marketing plans, or capacity plans.
- Agree with a competitor that the competitor will sell goods and services to Customer A (and you will not), and that you will sell goods and services to Customer B (and your competitor will not).
- Agree with resellers on the resale pricing of Apple products without Legal Department approval.
- Require vendors to purchase Apple products in order to sell products or services to Apple.
- Describe the products or services of competitors inaccurately to promote Apple products or services.
- Engage in any pricing or other practices that could defraud a supplier or others.
- Violate fair bidding practices, including bidding quiet periods, or provide information to benefit one vendor over other vendors.

Endorsements

When representing Apple, never endorse a product or service of another business or an individual, unless the endorsement has been approved by your manager and Corporate Communications. This does not apply to statements you may make in the normal course of business about third-party products that are sold by Apple.

Open Source Software

Open source software is software for which the source code is available without charge under a free software or open source license. Before using or modifying any open source software for Apple infrastructure or as part of an Apple product or service development effort, you must review Apple's Open Source Policy and contact the Legal Department for approval using the forms referenced in that policy.

Tell me more about pricing products that are sold to governments.

Governments shouldn't be charged more for our products or services than Apple charges other customers for the same products or services. There are laws that make it a crime to overcharge the U.S. government. Some other countries have similar laws.

Can I avoid a gift limitation by paying for a gift, such as lunch or golf, myself?

No. If you are representing Apple, any gift to a government employee would be viewed as coming from Apple.

What is considered a gift to a U.S. or foreign official?

In most cases, anything of value that is given is considered a gift. This includes items such as meals, golf, entertainment, and product samples. Cash is never an acceptable gift. Typically, giving cash is viewed as a bribe or kickback and is against Apple policy.

Who is considered a government official?

Any official or employee of a government, a public international organization (such as the European Commission), any department or agency thereof, or any person acting in an official capacity. It can also include employees of a state-run or state-owned business, such as a public utility or university.

Governments as Customers

Governments are unique customers for Apple. Governments often place special bidding, pricing, disclosure, and certification requirements on firms with which they do business. Discuss these requirements with Government Affairs or your local Apple Legal representative before bidding for government business. For example, Apple may have to certify that it is supplying the government with the lowest price charged to Apple's commercial customers. Apple may also have to certify that its prices have been arrived at independently—that is, without collaboration with a third party.

Gifts to U.S. Officials

It may be illegal to give a gift, even an inexpensive meal or a T-shirt, to a government employee. The rules vary depending on the location and job position of the government employee (for example, rules may vary by state, school district, and city, and there may be different rules for various elected and nonelected officials).

To prevent violations, review planned gifts to government officials with Government Affairs in advance of giving a gift.

Gifts to Non-U.S. Officials

In many countries it is considered common courtesy to provide token/ceremonial gifts to government officials on certain occasions to help build relationships. Check local requirements and review any such gifts exceeding US\$25 in advance with the Legal Department. For meals, the US\$25 limit does not necessarily apply. Check here for value limits by country on meals to non-U.S. public officials and employees. Meals at any value should be avoided with officials from government agencies where Apple has a pending application, proposal, or other business.

No Bribery or Corruption

Offering or giving anything of value to a government official for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or to secure any improper advantage is illegal. Apple personnel shall not offer or accept bribes or use other inappropriate means to obtain an undue or improper advantage, or otherwise violate U.S. or international anticorruption laws and regulations (e.g., the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act).

For additional information, see Apple's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Policy.

Political Contributions

Apple contributes selectively to political candidates and committees. All corporate political contributions, whether monetary or in-kind (such as the donation/lending of equipment or technical services to a campaign), must be approved in advance by Apple Government Affairs. Employees may not use Apple assets (including employee work time, or use of Apple premises, equipment, or funds) to personally support candidates and campaigns. It is illegal for Apple to reimburse an employee for a contribution. For more information, see the Apple Corporate Political Compliance Policy and the Political Contributions and Expenditures Policy.

Charitable Donations

Employees are encouraged to support charitable causes of their choice, as long as that support is provided without the use or furnishing of Apple assets (including employee work time, or use of Apple premises, equipment, or funds). Any charitable donations involving Apple assets require the approval of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer. For additional information, see Finance Policy 1.10.

What should I do if I'm interested in hiring a current or recent government employee?

Contact Government Affairs before beginning any negotiations to hire a current or recent government, military or other public sector employee as an Apple employee or consultant.

Hiring Government Employees

Laws often limit the duties and types of services that former government, military or other public sector employees may perform as employees or consultants of Apple. Employment negotiations with government employees are prohibited while the employees are participating in a matter involving Apple's interests.

Trade Restrictions and Export Controls

Many countries periodically impose restrictions on exports and other dealings with certain other countries, persons, or groups. Export laws may control trading of commodities or technologies that are considered to be strategically important because they have the potential to be used for military purposes. Laws may cover travel to or from a sanctioned country, imports or exports, new investments, and other related topics. Certain laws also prohibit support of boycott activities. See Apple's Export Control policy for more information.

If your work involves the sale or shipment of products, technologies, or services across international borders, check with the Export Department to ensure compliance with any laws or restrictions that apply.

How do I get more information regarding Apple's environmental, health, and safety programs?

Visit the Environment+Safety site.

Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS)

Apple operates in a manner that conserves the environment and protects the safety and health of our employees. Conduct your job safely and consistent with applicable EHS requirements. Use good judgment and always put the environment, health, and safety first. Be proactive in anticipating and dealing with EHS risks.

In keeping with our commitment to the safety of our people, Apple will not tolerate workplace violence. For additional information, review Apple's Workplace Violence policy.

What if I want to get more involved in community activities?

Contact Community Affairs. This group promotes, supports, and facilitates employees' involvement in community volunteer activities. Outside the U.S., check with your local Public Relations team.

Community Activities

At Apple, we comply with all laws and regulations and operate in ways that benefit the communities in which we conduct business. Apple encourages you to uphold this commitment to the community in all your activities.

If you hold an elected or appointed public office while employed at Apple, advise Government Affairs. Excuse yourself from involvement in any decisions that might create or appear to create a conflict of interest.

Responsibilities to Apple

What are assets?

Assets include Apple's extremely valuable proprietary information (such as intellectual property, confidential business plans, unannounced product plans, sales and marketing strategies, and other trade secrets); as well as physical assets like cash, equipment, supplies, and product inventory.

Where can I learn more about information protection and nondisclosure agreements?

View the Apple policy on Confidential, Proprietary, and Trade Secret Information.

If I believe that it is appropriate to disclose confidential proprietary information to a vendor or other third party, what should I do?

First, verify that there is a business need for the disclosure. Second, obtain your manager's approval for the disclosure. Third, be sure that a nondisclosure agreement is in place with the vendor or third party, and that you forward the original copy of the agreement to the Legal Department. If you are still unsure, check with the Legal Department before making the disclosure.

How do I identify confidential Apple information in documents?

Mark these documents "Apple Confidential."

What if I have a specific question on the use of the Apple name, names of products or services, or the Apple logo?

Please direct questions about the Apple corporate identity to corpID@apple.com.

How can I find out more about patents?

Visit Apple's Patent Information site.

Protecting Apple's Assets and Information

As an Apple employee you must protect Apple's property and abide by the following guidelines:

- Follow all security procedures and be on the lookout for any instances you believe could lead to loss, misuse, or theft of company property.
- Protect physical assets such as equipment, supplies, cash, and charge cards.
- Use extreme care to protect Apple's proprietary information from improper disclosure to third parties. This information includes technical product information, information related to current and future products and services, confidential market research, sales and marketing plans, nonpublic earnings or financial data, and organizational charts and information.
- Follow procurement policies and procedures when acquiring goods or services on behalf of Apple, avoiding any real or apparent conflict of interest. For more information on procurement policies and procedures, talk to your manager or visit Apple Procurement.
- Use Apple's assets in a manner that prevents damage, waste, misuse, or theft. Use assets only for legal and ethical purposes.
- Dispose of assets only with appropriate approval and in compliance with applicable policies. Before disposing of assets, discuss your plans with your manager.

Confidential Apple Information

One of Apple's greatest assets is information about our products and services, including future product offerings. Never disclose confidential operational, financial, trade secret, or other business information without verifying with your manager that such disclosure is appropriate. Typically, disclosure of this information is very limited, and the information may be shared with vendors, suppliers, or other third parties only after a nondisclosure agreement is in place. Even within Apple, confidential information should be shared only on a need-to-know basis. The Intellectual Property Agreement you signed when you joined Apple defines your duty to protect information.

The Apple Identity and Trademarks

The Apple name, names of products (such as iPhone), names of services (such as AppleCare), tag lines (such as "Don't steal music"), and logos (such as the familiar Apple logo) collectively create the Apple identity. Before publicly using the Apple name, product names, service names, tag lines, or the Apple logo, review Apple's corporate identity guidelines on how names and logos can be used and presented (for example, the size of the Apple logo and the amount of white space surrounding the logo). Before using the product names, service names, tag lines, or logos of third parties, check with the Legal Department.

Apple Inventions, Patents, and Copyrights

Apple's practice is to consider for patenting the inventions of its employees, regardless of whether the inventions are implemented in actual products. If you are involved in product development, you should contact the Legal Department regarding the patentability of your work. Be alert to possible infringement of Apple's patents and bring any possible infringements directly to the Legal Department.

If you create original material for Apple that requires copyright protection, such as software, place Apple's copyright notice on the work and submit a copyright disclosure form to the Legal Department. For more information, visit the Apple Copyright Information site.

Activities Related to Technical Standards

There are numerous organizations that develop or promote technical standards (e.g., W3C, OASIS, INCITS, IEEE, ETSI). Before engaging in activities related to technical standards, including, for example, joining a standards organization or working group, contributing technology to a standard, or using a standard in the development of an Apple product, employees must receive management and Legal approval. For additional information, see Apple's Standards Legal Policy.

Accuracy of Records and Reports

Accurate records are critical to meeting Apple's legal, financial, and management obligations. Ensure that all records and reports, including customer information, technical and product information, correspondence, and public communications, are full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable.

Never misstate facts, omit critical information, or modify records or reports in any way to mislead others, and never assist others in doing so.

How can I learn more about procedures for meals and travel?

See Apple's Travel policy or talk to your manager.

Business Expenses

All employees must observe policies and procedures regarding business expenses, such as meal and travel expenses, and submit accurate expense reimbursement requests. Guidelines on daily meal expenses vary worldwide.

Establishing Bank Accounts

All Apple bank accounts must be approved and established by Apple's Treasury Department. All payments must be made by recordable and traceable methods. For more information, contact the Treasury Department.

Loans, Advances, and Guarantees

Other than through established corporate programs, such as programs for employee relocation and the cashless exercise of stock options, Apple does not provide loans or advances of corporate funds to its employees, officers, Board members, or their families and does not guarantee their obligations.

If I suspect money laundering, what should I do?

Advise your manager or contact the Apple Legal Department.

Money Laundering

Money laundering is the process by which individuals or organizations try to conceal illicit funds or make these funds look legitimate. If you are in a position to deal directly with customers or vendors, the following examples may be indications of potential money laundering:

- Attempts to make large payments in cash
- Payments by someone who is not a party to the contract
- Requests to pay more than provided for in the contract
- Payments made in currencies other than those specified in the contract
- Payments from an unusual, nonbusiness account

Tell me more about “legal holds.”

In a litigation case or other legal matter, Apple may be required to produce documents. In these cases the Legal Department may put a “legal hold” on certain documents to prevent the documents from being destroyed, altered, or modified. If it is found that Apple has failed to retain or produce required documents, penalties or adverse rulings may result. Adverse rulings in major litigation cases can cost Apple a significant amount of money. Failure of employees to retain and preserve documents placed on a legal hold may result in discipline or discharge.

Document Retention and Legal Hold

As an Apple employee, you have a responsibility to manage documents and make decisions on document retention. The definition of “document” is extremely broad. For example, every email or other electronic file, every customer record, and every transaction involves the creation of a document. Different documents have different retention periods. Check with your manager or contact Records Management to determine the appropriate retention period for documents in your area.

At times, Apple may need to retain documents beyond the period they would normally be retained. The most common reasons are litigation or other legal matters. In these situations, retention and preservation of documents is critical. If you have documents that may be required for litigation or other legal matters, the Legal Department will place those documents on a “legal hold,” meaning the documents cannot be altered, destroyed, deleted, or modified in any manner. Legal will notify the individuals most closely identified with the documents about the legal hold and will provide instructions for retaining the documents. Recipients of a legal hold must ensure that these instructions are followed. A legal hold remains in effect until you are notified by the Legal Department in writing.

Can you give an example of conflicts of interest or potential divided loyalty?

Your brother-in-law owns a business, that business is being considered as a vendor for Apple, and you are one of the decision makers.

Am I allowed to develop outside iPhone or iPad apps on my own time?

No. Employees are not permitted to have any involvement in the development of outside iPhone or iPad apps, either alone or jointly with others.

May I occasionally use my Apple email address for my outside business?

Limited personal use of your Apple email is permitted for activities such as sending a brief message to a friend. You may never use your Apple email for an outside business.

I'm working on an invention on my own time. Does Apple need to know?

If your invention relates to your job at Apple or could compete with current or reasonably anticipated future products or services of Apple, disclose the invention to your manager.

May I serve on the board of directors of an outside enterprise or organization?

If you plan to serve on a board, you must obtain approval from your manager and the Senior Vice President for your organization. In addition, Vice Presidents and Executive Team members must obtain the approval of their manager and the CEO before they can accept a position on the board of directors of a private or publicly traded company (other than nonprofit entities).

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest is any activity that is inconsistent with or opposed to Apple's best interests, or that gives the appearance of impropriety or divided loyalty. Avoid any situation that creates a real or perceived conflict of interest. Use good judgment, and if you are unsure about a potential conflict, talk to your manager, contact Human Resources, check with the Legal Department, or contact the Business Conduct Helpline.

Do not conduct Apple business with family members or others with whom you have a significant personal relationship. In rare cases where exceptions may be appropriate, written approval from the Senior Vice President for your organization is required.

You shouldn't use your position at Apple to obtain favored treatment for yourself, family members, or others with whom you have a significant relationship. This applies to product purchases or sales, investment opportunities, hiring, promoting, selecting contractors or suppliers, and any other business matter. This does not apply to special purchase plans offered by Apple. If you believe you have a potential conflict involving a family member or other individual, disclose it to your manager.

Outside Employment and Inventions

Full-time Apple employees must notify their manager before taking any other employment. In addition, any employee (full-time or part-time) who obtains additional outside employment, has an outside business, or is working on an invention must comply with the following rules.

Do not:

- Use any time at work or any Apple assets for your other job, outside business, or invention. This includes using Apple workspace, telephones, computers, Internet access, copy machines, and any other Apple assets or services.
- Use your position at Apple to solicit work for your outside business or other employer, to obtain favored treatment, or to pressure others to assist you in working on your invention.
- Use confidential Apple information to benefit your other employer, outside business, or invention.
- Participate in an outside employment activity that could have an adverse effect on your ability to perform your duties at Apple.
- Participate in an outside business or outside employment, or develop an invention, that is in an area of Apple's present or reasonably anticipated future business.

Before participating in inventions or businesses that are in the same area as your work for Apple or that compete with or relate to present or reasonably anticipated Apple products or services, you must have written permission from your manager, an Apple product law attorney, and the Senior Vice President of your organization. For additional information, see Apple's policy on Conflicts of Interest.

I have stock in companies that do business with Apple. Is this a problem?

It's unlikely that this is a problem. However, it could be a concern if (1) you're influencing a transaction between Apple and the company, and (2) the transaction is significant enough to potentially affect the value of your investment.

Personal Investments

Many Apple employees have investments in publicly traded stock or privately held businesses. These personal investments may give rise to a conflict of interest if you are involved in or attempt to influence transactions between Apple and a business in which you are invested. If a real or apparent conflict arises, disclose the conflict to your manager. The manager will help determine whether a conflict exists and, if appropriate, the best approach to eliminate the conflict.

Workplace Relationships

Personal relationships in the workplace may present an actual or perceived conflict of interest where one individual in the relationship may be in a position to make or influence employment decisions regarding the other. If you find yourself in such a relationship, you must notify Human Resources so they may assist you in resolving any potential conflicts. Employees should not allow their relationships to disrupt the workplace or interfere with their work or judgment. For additional information, see Apple's policy on Personal Relationships.

How do I know whether information is material?

Determining what constitutes material information is a matter of judgment. In general, information is material if it would likely be considered important by an investor buying or selling the particular stock.

Does Apple's policy apply to buying or selling stock in other companies?

Yes. For example, say you learn about a customer's nonpublic expansion plans through discussions about hardware purchases. If you purchase stock in the customer's company or advise others to do so, it could be viewed as insider trading.

Buying and Selling Stock

Never buy or sell stock while you are in possession of information obtained through your employment at Apple that has not been publicly announced and could have a material effect on the value of the stock. This applies to decisions to buy or sell Apple securities and to investments in other companies. It is also against Apple policy and may be illegal to give others, such as friends and family, tips on when to buy or sell stock while you are in possession of material, nonpublic information concerning that stock.

In addition, employees are prohibited from investing in derivatives of Apple's securities. This includes, but is not limited to, trading in put or call options related to securities of the company.

Members of Apple's Board of Directors, executive officers, and certain other individuals are subject to blackout periods during which they are prohibited from trading in Apple stock. If you are subject to these restrictions, you will be notified by the Legal Department. Even if you are subject to blackout periods, you may never buy or sell stock while you are in possession of material, nonpublic information.

Review Apple's Insider Trading policy. Specific questions on buying and selling stock should be referred to the Legal Department.

What is harassment?

Harassment can be verbal, visual, or physical in nature. Specific examples of prohibited harassing conduct include, but are not limited to: slurs, jokes, statements, notes, letters, electronic communication, pictures, drawings, posters, cartoons, gestures, and unwelcome physical contact that are based on an individual's protected class.

Need more information?

In the U.S., refer to Apple's Harassment policy. Outside the U.S., contact Human Resources.

Harassment and Discrimination

Apple encourages a creative, culturally diverse, and supportive work environment. Apple does not tolerate harassment or discrimination based on factors such as race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity characteristics or expression, religion, national origin, age, marital status, disability, medical condition, veteran status, or pregnancy. Additional restrictions may apply based on regional laws and regulations.

These requirements apply to interactions with employees, customers, suppliers, and applicants for employment and any other interactions where you represent Apple.

If you feel that you have been harassed or discriminated against or have witnessed such behavior, report the situation to a manager or to Human Resources. You may also contact the Business Conduct Helpline.

Where can I learn more about policies on confidential employee information?

View the Apple Safe Harbor Privacy Policy.

Is personal information on my computer system private?

Limited personal use of Apple equipment and systems is allowed, but subject to local regulations, Apple may monitor equipment and systems. If in doubt, check with the Legal Department.

If I make a presentation on my own time, may I accept a payment?

That depends. If you are representing Apple, you may not accept payment. If you are on your own time and are not representing Apple, you may be allowed to accept payment. Before accepting this type of opportunity, check with your manager, Human Resources, or the Business Conduct Helpline.

What if I have a substance abuse issue?

Help yourself and Apple by taking action. Talk to your Human Resources representative or, in the U.S., view information on the Employee Assistance Program.

Confidential Employee Information

As part of your job, you may have access to personal information regarding other Apple employees or applicants, including information regarding their employment history, personal contact information, compensation, health information, or performance and disciplinary matters. This information is confidential and should be shared only with those who have a business need to know. It should not be shared outside Apple unless there is a legal or business reason to share the information and you have approval from your manager.

Privacy

Subject to rules or regulations affecting an employee's rights, Apple may monitor or search its work environments, including equipment, networks, mail, and electronic systems, without notice. Apple monitors facilities and equipment to promote safety, prevent unlawful activity, investigate misconduct, manage information systems, comply with legal guidelines, and for other business purposes.

Public Speaking and Press Inquiries

All public speaking engagements that relate to Apple's business or products must be preapproved by your manager and Corporate Communications. If you receive approval to make a public presentation at a business meeting or conference, you may not request or accept any form of personal compensation from the organization that requested the presentation. This does not prohibit accepting reimbursement for expenses, if approved by your manager.

All inquiries from the press or the financial analyst community must be referred to Corporate Communications or the Investor Relations Department.

Publishing Articles

If you author an article or other publication, do not identify yourself in the publication as an employee of Apple without prior approval from Corporate Communications. This could be viewed as an endorsement by Apple.

Substance Abuse

Employees are prohibited from manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, using, or being under the influence of illegal drugs in the workplace. Use of alcohol or medications on the job or before work can cause safety issues, damage customer relations, and hurt productivity and innovation. Use good judgment and keep in mind that you are expected to perform to your full ability when working for Apple. View Apple's policy on Drugs in the Workplace.

Your Obligation to Take Action

Always apply Apple's principles of business conduct, follow Apple policies, and comply with laws and regulations. When you are unsure, take the initiative to investigate the right course of action. Check with your manager, Human Resources, Legal, Internal Audit, or Finance, and review our policies on AppleWeb. If you would like to talk with someone outside your immediate area, consider contacting the Business Conduct Helpline.

If you know about a possible violation of Apple's Business Conduct Policy or legal or regulatory requirements, you are required to notify your manager (provided your manager is not involved in the violation), Human Resources, Legal, Internal Audit, Finance, or the Business Conduct Helpline. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action.

Employees must cooperate fully in any Apple investigation and must keep their knowledge and participation confidential to help safeguard the integrity of the investigation.

Business Conduct Helpline

The Business Conduct Helpline is available 24/7 to all employees worldwide to help answer your questions on business conduct issues, policies, regulations, and compliance with legal requirements. It also allows you to advise Apple of situations that may require investigation or management attention.

The Business Conduct Helpline is committed to keeping your issues and identity confidential. If you would be more comfortable doing so, you may contact the Helpline anonymously. Your information will be shared only with those who have a need to know, such as those involved in answering your questions or investigating and correcting issues you raise. Note that if your information involves accounting, finance, or auditing, the law may require that necessary information be shared with the Audit and Finance Committee of Apple's Board of Directors.

Due to legal restrictions, anonymous use of the Business Conduct Helpline is not encouraged in certain countries (e.g., France).

Apple will not retaliate—and will not tolerate retaliation—against any individual for their good-faith use of the Business Conduct Helpline.

Information on contacting the Business Conduct Helpline—including via email, toll-free telephone, and web access—is available on AppleWeb.

Policies and References

[Alcohol in the Workplace](#)

[Books and Publications](#)

[Business Conduct Helpline](#)

[Buying and Selling Stock: Blackout Periods](#)

[Buying and Selling Stock: Insider Trading](#)

[Community Affairs](#)

[Confidential, Proprietary, and Trade Secret Information](#)

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[Corporate Identity Guidelines](#)

[Customer Privacy Policy](#)

[Diversity](#)

[Employee Assistance Program \(U.S. only\)](#)

[Environment+Safety](#)

[Equal Employment Opportunity](#)

[Export Control](#)

[Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Policy](#)

[Government Affairs](#)

Policies and References (continued)

[Harassment](#)

[Information Security](#)

[Intellectual Property](#)

[Legal Department Contacts](#)

[Mail and Electronic Communications](#)

[Name and Logo Use Questions: \[corpID@apple.com\]\(mailto:corpID@apple.com\)](#)

[Nondisclosure and Confidentiality Agreements](#)

[Open Communication](#)

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[Trademarks](#)

[Travel Policy](#)

**SUBSIDIARIES OF
APPLE INC.***

	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Apple Sales International	Ireland
Apple Operations International	Ireland
Braeburn Capital, Inc.	Nevada, U.S.

* Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21)(ii) of Regulation S-K, the names of other subsidiaries of Apple Inc. are omitted because, considered in the aggregate, they would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of the end of the year covered by this report.

Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Forms S-8 (Nos. 333-61276, 333-75930, 333-102184, 333-125148, 333-146026, 333-165214, and 333-168279) of Apple Inc. of our reports dated October 27, 2010, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Apple Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Apple Inc., included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2010.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
October 27, 2010

Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Apple Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-61276, 333-75930, 333-102184, 333-125148, 333-146026, 333-165214, and 333-168279) of Apple Inc. of our report dated November 4, 2008, except as to note 1, which is as of January 25, 2010, with respect to the consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended September 27, 2008, and all related financial statement schedules, which report appears in the September 25, 2010 annual report on Form 10-K of Apple Inc.

As discussed in note 1, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 27, 2008 have been restated to give effect to the retrospective adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's amended accounting standards related to revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables and arrangements that include software elements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Mountain View, California
October 27, 2010

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Steven P. Jobs, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Apple Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 27, 2010

By: /s/ Steven P. Jobs

Steven P. Jobs
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Peter Oppenheimer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Apple Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 27, 2010

By: /s/ Peter Oppenheimer

Peter Oppenheimer
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Steven P. Jobs, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Apple Inc. on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2010 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Apple Inc.

October 27, 2010

By: /s/ Steven P. Jobs
Steven P. Jobs
Chief Executive Officer

I, Peter Oppenheimer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Apple Inc. on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2010 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Apple Inc.

October 27, 2010

By: /s/ Peter Oppenheimer
Peter Oppenheimer
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Apple Inc. and will be retained by Apple Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.