

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
Form 8-K
May 20, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

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

Date of Report: May 20, 2005

(Date of earliest event reported)

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York
(State of Incorporation)

1-2360
(Commission File Number)

13-0871985
(IRS employer Identification No.)

ARMONK, NEW YORK
(Address of principal executive offices)

10504
(Zip Code)

914-499-1900

(Registrant's telephone number)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

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- o Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

 - o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

 - o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Item 7.01 (Regulation FD Disclosure)

Attachment I contains presentation materials for IBM's May 20, 2005 Investors Briefing by IBM's Chairman and CEO and other senior IBM executives. This information is hereby furnished.

IBM's web site (www.ibm.com) contains a significant amount of information about IBM, including financial and other information for investors (www.ibm.com/investor/). IBM encourages investors to visit its various web sites from time to time, as information is updated and new information is posted.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 20, 2005

By: */s/* Andrew Bonzani
(Andrew Bonzani)
Assistant Secretary &
Associate General Counsel

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Good morning. I'd like to welcome you to this briefing for IBM investors.

I'm joined today by Mark Loughridge, our CFO, and the senior leaders of our major business units. Together, we'll provide a perspective on IBM's strategy and operations.

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This is an important time for the industry and for IBM. It's also a potentially confusing time for investors. It's easy to intermix near-term issues with longer-term shifts, cyclical effects with more fundamental change.

That's why we changed the agenda for today's meeting. In previous years, you will recall that we used to separate these two sets of issues. We would give you a strategic update at the spring meeting, and focus on operational issues in the fall.

This year, we have combined the two. I will cover our long-term, strategic business model with you. Then the leaders of our business units will cover the executional actions we are taking to improve our performance and address opportunities going forward.

So before I turn it over to my colleagues, I'd like to provide some context. I think it would be helpful in understanding what we've been doing at IBM and why.

All of the major moves we've made at IBM over the past three or four years have been based on a small number of strategic choices ...

choices that were made based on our understanding of where technology, client requirements, and global business were headed ...

choices designed to maintain IBM's leadership of a rapidly changing industry ...

and to continue to generate consistent, high returns on invested capital for our owners.

Let me briefly review and comment on the major strategic choices. There are three.

First, we decided that IBM would lead the IT industry shift to the era of on demand business.

As we have discussed with you before, on demand business is our way of describing a fundamental industry shift in computing architecture and how it is applied to business. Others have referred to this as the organic enterprise or adaptive enterprise.

Whatever name you choose, it represents a shift in enterprise client buying behavior toward integrated solutions that draw on point products, and a shift toward providing quantifiable business value, not just technology features and functions. These shifts are well underway.

As you know, over many years the IT industry has progressively automated distinct operations and processes within companies—the back office, the factory floor, the desktop, the supply chain. Now, technology can enable—and our clients' business demands require—a more integrated, end-to-end approach.

At the business process level, this means breaking down the silos that segregate one business operation from another, and creating common, optimized, and integrated processes that operate horizontally, across the enterprise.

This may sound simplistic, but implementing this kind of operating model requires extensive business transformation. And that, in turn, requires process-specific and industry-specific expertise.

The goal: Fusing advanced technology with business design to create an integrated, more flexible and responsive enterprise.

This is a change in how the IT industry engages with enterprise customers and in how it applies technology. This shift is reflected in market opportunity, which Mark Loughridge will show you in more detail.

The bottom line is that these business value opportunities are growing faster than traditional point products, and they give us a much stronger relationship with enterprises.

You know what we have done in recent years to strengthen our capability in business process and industry expertise – not just consulting skills, but also software and delivery capability specific to business processes and industry requirements.

Enabling these new business designs requires a different computing infrastructure.

Instead of islands of computing distributed throughout the enterprise, it is more integrated.

Instead of proprietary architectures, which impede integration and interoperability, it is based on open standards.

And it exploits powerful new technologies like self-management and virtualization, which lower the cost of computing, while improving resiliency and security.

We have made significant investments in the strategic technologies to build out this new computing infrastructure.

It is well known that IBM is committed to open standards. This was recently confirmed when we announced our intent to acquire Gluecode, an open-source software company.

We have also substantially strengthened our middleware business, and after years of R&D brought to market game-changing technologies.

One example is the more than \$1 billion we have invested in our Power 4 and 5 architectures. This has enabled our servers to gain 10 points of share over the last four and a half years.

It has also put IBM at the core of future video game consoles, where Power is the technology of choice for the top three players in this market.

Steve Mills and Bill Zeitler will expand upon what we've done to strengthen our software and hardware businesses today.

At our session with investors last year, I described a substantial growth opportunity stemming from the shift to on demand business.

We call it business performance transformation services, or BPTS. It involves the application of technology to transform a client's business processes and, in some cases, operate those processes for them.

Although BPTS draws on the full breadth of IBM's capabilities in services, software and systems, we focus on four specific parts of the portfolio when we report our BPTS revenues - strategy and change consulting, business performance management software,

engineering and technology services, and business transformation outsourcing.

This portfolio already represents a \$3 billion business for us. It grew 45% last year, and another 40% in the first quarter.

In BPTS, we work with clients in a variety of ways.

We provide clients the counsel and technologies they need to transform their operations themselves.

Our work with the German retailer Metro Group is a good example of this.

IBM's strategy consultants redesigned the supply chain and inventory management system for Metro's future store, a prototype supermarket that integrates IBM's business performance management software with RFID and wireless technologies.

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With Nextel, we worked with the client as it transformed its customer care processes, and we now manage that operation for them. Over the course of this engagement, Nextel's customer satisfaction ratings

have improved, customer churn has declined, and we are on target to achieve \$1 billion in cost savings for Nextel over eight years.

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And we are among a group of partners managing the networks and IT infrastructure for Bharti Tele-Ventures, the largest private-sector telecommunications provider in India.

As I hope you can see from these examples, we will work with clients in whatever way they want to work with us — assist them, collaborate with them, or manage it for them.

Virtually every core process or operation has the potential for this kind of transformation — from supply chain management and customer care, to finance and administration, human resources management and, of course, information technology.

So this first strategic choice — to lead the era of on demand business — draws upon and leverages the entire IBM portfolio — services, software, hardware, technology and research.

The emphasis is on pulling together the right combinations of our technologies and services into business solutions for clients, which is increasingly how they want to buy and apply IT.

The second strategic choice was our decision to be the leader in high-value, innovation-based technologies and services.

Again, this is familiar to you. For several years I've talked about the bifurcation of the industry — between companies that create

and monetize intellectual capital in all its forms, and those that efficiently market and distribute other people's innovations.

The cycle of innovation and commoditization that drives this bifurcation has never been faster or, I would say, more unforgiving than it is today.

IBM, as you know, has chosen to lead in the high-value, innovation space. And the changes in our business mix over the last several years reflect this strategic choice.

Through acquisitions and organic investments, we have strengthened our capabilities in software, high-value services and advanced technology. Since 2002, and through the first quarter of this year, we have acquired 38 companies, primarily in these spaces.

At the same time, we have exited low-margin businesses whose differentiating value was declining — hard disk drives, displays, memory chips and, most recently, PCs, through our alliance with Lenovo.

But it's important to understand that, while highly visible, acquisitions and divestitures represent only one way that we continuously re-invent the company to stay in the high-value spaces.

The primary way we do this is by capitalizing on innovation to constantly move our hardware, software, services and core technology businesses into high growth and more profitable segments.

Our efforts in BPTS and integrating middleware to high-performance servers and the expansion of our Power architecture into the home market are all examples of this.

It requires constant reinvention of the base business, investments in emerging business opportunities and extending our core franchises into adjacent spaces.

Our engineering and technology services business, which is only two and a half years old, is an example of how we've leveraged an important franchise—in this case, our core technologies and engineering tools and expertise—into wholly new spaces.

We are working with companies in aerospace, consumer electronics, defense and telecommunications to help them create advanced products. In many cases, they are using our technologies, such as Power, and open standard software like Linux, which provide compelling economic and speed of deployment advantages to these companies.

Engineering & Technology Services demonstrates how we monetize our R&D in ways that extend far beyond patent licensing.

I think you'd agree that companies like Honeywell, Lockheed Martin, Cisco and Sony would not simply outsource elements of their engineering and development operations to the lowest bidder. These are high-value engagements that draw on our recognized innovation capabilities.

We have essentially created a new services business around a set of technology assets. And it is allowing us to move into important adjacent spaces. Bill Zeitler will build on this.

So, we've decided that IBM will lead in identifying, creating and capturing the profit zones of our industry, and that we would differentiate IBM by our ability to give clients value and capability they cannot get from others.

This has compelled us to make many changes in our businesses. Some of those changes are already paying off; others are underway.

And yes, this strategic shift can lead to short-term performance issues. But this is what you do if you want to stay ahead of commoditization, and it's what is required to deliver sustainable, high returns on invested capital for our owners.

As Mark will discuss with you in a moment, shifts that we have made in the model can have significant impact on our business profile. As we've pointed out to you before, eliminating the lower-margin PC business improves our profitability by one point.

At the same time, we are increasing the investments required for business value and solutions selling.

The third strategic choice we have made is to globally integrate the company.

This may sound surprising, given that IBM has been an international company since its founding. There are two aspects to this.

First, we are extending our reach into local markets around the world, particularly in high-growth economies such as China, India, Brazil and Russia. Last year, our business in these four countries grew more than 25%.

We are fueling our investments in these high-growth markets by reallocating resources from slower-growing, maturing markets. Over the past two years, we have increased our investment in these high-growth, developing markets by 40%, and expanded our work force by 30%.

This is a phenomenon that goes beyond cyclical economics.

We're all aware that populations in western Europe and Japan are shrinking and also aging. Last week I heard that in 15 years, Italy will have just one worker supporting every retiree. In Germany and France, the ratio will be fewer than three workers for every retiree by the year 2025.

This will radically change the economics of these markets, with investments increasingly going to support the aging populations.

Also, consider that over the next five years, emerging parts of Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America will grow to become more than one-fifth of the global GDP. This represents an economic gain of \$2.5 trillion. These regions will account for 35% of global GDP growth in this period.

IBM's share position in these markets is strong, and we are making the investments to strengthen it. We are number one in Brazil and China, and number two in India and eastern Europe.

The implications of this are clear - IBM is growing as fast or faster than the markets in these emerging nations, and we are reprioritizing our investments to continue to grow with them.

You see this in the restructuring of our operations in Europe, which we announced earlier this month.

This is freeing up resources that we can reinvest in higher-growth markets. It will also enable us to reduce overhead, eliminate layers of hierarchy, and deploy more resources out in the field, where they can execute closer to our clients.

But we are not lowering the center of gravity in Europe only to build it up again in places like China and India. Rather, we are moving to a new model, which is the second aspect of globally integrating IBM. Let me explain what I mean.

During the first half of the 20th century, IBM was the prototypical international enterprise. We set up sales offices overseas and exported our products to customers around the world. We did some customizing for local markets, but by and large our intellectual capital was created and managed in the U.S.

In the second half of the century when Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Japan were in recovery a new strategy emerged. To capitalize on the human resources available in those countries, and to make a stronger contribution to rebuilding their economies, we built largely self-contained and self-sufficient IBMs in each national market.

IBM Japan, IBM U.K., IBM Germany each had its own headquarters, its own support operations and, in many cases, its own labs and plants. The result: a multinational IBM.

Today, we are evolving to a new model the globally integrated company. It is made possible by the emergence of skills in new parts of the world, high-growth markets in developing nations, the WTO and free trade agreements, and the rise of a global networked infrastructure.

We no longer have to replicate IBM from floor to ceiling in every country. We are optimizing key operations in the right places in the world eliminating the redundancies and excess overhead and integrating those operations horizontally and globally.

We've been working toward this for several years.

We used to process purchase orders in 300 places around the world. Today, it's three — Shanghai, Bangalore and Budapest.

In customer support, we've moved certain functions closest to the client, and others we've consolidated into shared service centers in Malaysia, Slovakia, Spain and Brazil.

These moves are not just about lower labor cost. They're about doing the right tasks, with the right skills, in the right places.

We've centralized strategic sourcing for our procurement BTO practice in Greenock, Scotland ...

Consolidated services operations for financial management and accounting in, among other places, Tulsa, Oklahoma ...

And created a center of excellence for the shipping industry in Scandinavia and New York City.

Our primary software development centers are in Toronto, San Jose, Texas and England.

Our research labs are in New York, Austin, Silicon Valley, Switzerland, Israel, Japan, China and India.

Why? Because that's where the right skills and the right business conditions exist.

Creating a globally integrated IBM and on demand IBM will result in a flatter operating model with more resources working with clients in the field.

This will drive productivity, as Bob Moffat will discuss. And importantly, it will improve our ability to execute at the point of contact with the client, which Doug Elix will describe for you.

As we execute each of these strategies leading the industry shift we describe as on demand business; reinventing our portfolio to be the innovation, high-value leader, and creating a globally integrated company there will be bumps along the way.

Some will be due to exogenous factors recessions, market corrections and the like and some to execution missteps.

We hit a bump in the first quarter. We understand the issues and have taken corrective action. The issues mostly involve transitions of one type or another.

In services, for instance, our revenue mix is shifting away from the large, long-term engagements toward smaller, shorter-term contracts. In just the last two years, short-term contracts as a share of total signings have grown from 38% to 47%.

John Joyce will tell you about the actions he has taken to address this shift, including sales incentives and the deployment of sales resources to go after more of this opportunity.

Another transition reflects the changing interplay of customized and standardized capabilities. Traditionally in our services business, standardized capabilities referred to infrastructure assets data centers, parts inventories, tools and the like.

Through increased automation techniques, we are able to manage these types of assets with fewer people. As a result, a greater share of our people are now focused on strategic consulting and business transformation.

Many of our top minds in IBM Research are collaborating with business consulting teams through our On Demand Innovation Services practice and the Center for Business Optimization, the

unit that deploys all of the deep, mathematical and analytic capability of IBM to solve some of our clients' hardest problems.

Of course, not every client needs a high-end, custom-built solution. So we are translating more of our intellectual capital into replicable, software-based designs that are scalable to multiple clients, faster to deploy, and deliver faster time to value for the client.

For example, we have documented our methodology and standardized many of the processes and technologies involved in building wireless broadband infrastructures. These kinds of services packages are helping us keep ahead of the explosive growth in demand for such technologies as WiFi and RFID.

We are also expanding our capabilities to deliver standardized processes and applications as a service to our clients.

Our acquisition of Corio, which we completed in March, gives us a global platform to deliver hosted applications like SAP, Oracle and Siebel to both our SMB and enterprise clients.

We are integrating IBM's custom hosted capabilities into Corio's platform for faster deployment of these services. We can also use this platform to provide related capabilities, such as application deployment and automated application management.

Each of these examples represents a shift from custom services to more cost-efficient, scalable offerings.

This shift, as well as the steps we have taken to drive down cost in our strategic outsourcing business, will help us to improve our services margins and penetrate new market opportunities.

The other transitions you will hear about today involve our other two units — systems and software.

In systems, Bill will talk about transitions in some key products — specifically in our server and storage lines, where late availability of our some new offerings dampened our first-quarter performance. But we will now have the benefit of a full quarter of availability of these products.

These kinds of transitions are not unusual, and the effects are often short-lived. As you may remember, the Regatta and the T-Rex products also went through short, somewhat rocky transition periods before ultimately delivering significant growth.

After Bill, Steve Mills will describe to you the progress we've made to re-mix our software portfolio to capture the high-growth middleware opportunity.

During the course of the day you will hear — in much greater detail — about all of the issues I just laid out for you.

As I said at the beginning, we are talking about two sets of issues here.

The first are the long-term, strategic actions we are taking to capitalize on the shifts we see in client demand, technology and global economics. These areas are the fastest-growing segments in the IT industry.

The second set of issues involves the actions we are taking to improve business performance in the near term. We know what the executional issues are. We are managing through them. And we are confident that they will get IBM back on track.

But I think it's more important to keep the overall game plan in mind.

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Agenda

9:00 AM	Strategy Overview	<i>Sam Palmisano</i>
9:20	Business Model	<i>Mark Loughridge</i>
9:50	Global Services	<i>John Joyce</i>
10:20	Systems and Technology	<i>Bill Zeitler</i>
10:40	<i>Break</i>	
11:00	Software	<i>Steve Mills</i>
11:20	Global Integration	<i>Bob Moffat</i>
11:40	Sales and Distribution	<i>Doug Elix</i>
12:00 PM	Q&A	<i>All</i>

Lunch / Breakouts

Certain comments made in this presentation may be characterized as forward looking under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Those statements involve a number of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially.

Additional information concerning these factors is contained in the Company's filing with the SEC. Copies are available from the SEC, from the IBM web site, or from IBM Investor Relations.

See IBM's Form 8-K dated May 20, 2005 for reconciliation and other information in connection with certain non-GAAP financial measures in this presentation.

Strategy Overview

Sam Palmisano

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Good morning. I'd like to welcome you to this briefing for IBM investors.

I'm joined today by Mark Loughridge, our CFO, and the senior leaders of our major business units. Together, we'll provide a perspective on IBM's strategy and operations.

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Virtually every core process or operation has the potential for this kind of transformation — from supply chain management and customer care, to finance and administration, human resources management and, of course, information technology.

So this first strategic choice — to lead the era of on demand business — draws upon and leverages the entire IBM portfolio — services, software, hardware, technology and research.

The emphasis is on pulling together the right combinations of our technologies and services into business solutions for clients, which is increasingly how they want to buy and apply IT.

The second strategic choice was our decision to be the leader in high-value, innovation-based technologies and services.

Again, this is familiar to you. For several years I've talked about the bifurcation of the industry — between companies that create

and monetize intellectual capital in all its forms, and those that efficiently market and distribute other people's innovations.

The cycle of innovation and commoditization that drives this bifurcation has never been faster or, I would say, more unforgiving than it is today.

IBM, as you know, has chosen to lead in the high-value, innovation space. And the changes in our business mix over the last several years reflect this strategic choice.

Through acquisitions and organic investments, we have strengthened our capabilities in software, high-value services and advanced technology. Since 2002, and through the first quarter of this year, we have acquired 38 companies, primarily in these spaces.

At the same time, we have exited low-margin businesses whose differentiating value was declining — hard disk drives, displays, memory chips and, most recently, PCs, through our alliance with Lenovo.

But it's important to understand that, while highly visible, acquisitions and divestitures represent only one way that we continuously re-invent the company to stay in the high-value spaces.

The primary way we do this is by capitalizing on innovation to constantly move our hardware, software, services and core technology businesses into high growth and more profitable segments.

Our efforts in BPTS and integrating middleware to high-performance servers and the expansion of our Power architecture into the home market are all examples of this.

It requires constant reinvention of the base business, investments in emerging business opportunities and extending our core franchises into adjacent spaces.

Our engineering and technology services business, which is only two and a half years old, is an example of how we've leveraged an important franchise—in this case, our core technologies and engineering tools and expertise—into wholly new spaces.

We are working with companies in aerospace, consumer electronics, defense and telecommunications to help them create advanced products. In many cases, they are using our technologies, such as Power, and open standard software like Linux, which provide compelling economic and speed of deployment advantages to these companies.

Engineering & Technology Services demonstrates how we monetize our R&D in ways that extend far beyond patent licensing.

I think you'd agree that companies like Honeywell, Lockheed Martin, Cisco and Sony would not simply outsource elements of their engineering and development operations to the lowest bidder. These are high-value engagements that draw on our recognized innovation capabilities.

We have essentially created a new services business around a set of technology assets. And it is allowing us to move into important adjacent spaces. Bill Zeitler will build on this.

So, we've decided that IBM will lead in identifying, creating and capturing the profit zones of our industry, and that we would differentiate IBM by our ability to give clients value and capability they cannot get from others.

This has compelled us to make many changes in our businesses. Some of those changes are already paying off; others are underway.

And yes, this strategic shift can lead to short-term performance issues. But this is what you do if you want to stay ahead of commoditization, and it's what is required to deliver sustainable, high returns on invested capital for our owners.

As Mark will discuss with you in a moment, shifts that we have made in the model can have significant impact on our business profile. As we've pointed out to you before, eliminating the lower-margin PC business improves our profitability by one point.

At the same time, we are increasing the investments required for business value and solutions selling.

The third strategic choice we have made is to globally integrate the company.

This may sound surprising, given that IBM has been an international company since its founding. There are two aspects to this.

First, we are extending our reach into local markets around the world, particularly in high-growth economies such as China, India, Brazil and Russia. Last year, our business in these four countries grew more than 25%.

We are fueling our investments in these high-growth markets by reallocating resources from slower-growing, maturing markets. Over the past two years, we have increased our investment in these high-growth, developing markets by 40%, and expanded our work force by 30%.

This is a phenomenon that goes beyond cyclical economics.

We're all aware that populations in western Europe and Japan are shrinking and also aging. Last week I heard that in 15 years, Italy will have just one worker supporting every retiree. In Germany and France, the ratio will be fewer than three workers for every retiree by the year 2025.

This will radically change the economics of these markets, with investments increasingly going to support the aging populations.

Also, consider that over the next five years, emerging parts of Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America will grow to become more than one-fifth of the global GDP. This represents an economic gain of \$2.5 trillion. These regions will account for 35% of global GDP growth in this period.

IBM's share position in these markets is strong, and we are making the investments to strengthen it. We are number one in Brazil and China, and number two in India and eastern Europe.

The implications of this are clear - IBM is growing as fast or faster than the markets in these emerging nations, and we are reprioritizing our investments to continue to grow with them.

You see this in the restructuring of our operations in Europe, which we announced earlier this month.

This is freeing up resources that we can reinvest in higher-growth markets. It will also enable us to reduce overhead, eliminate layers of hierarchy, and deploy more resources out in the field, where they can execute closer to our clients.

But we are not lowering the center of gravity in Europe only to build it up again in places like China and India. Rather, we are moving to a new model, which is the second aspect of globally integrating IBM. Let me explain what I mean.

During the first half of the 20th century, IBM was the prototypical international enterprise. We set up sales offices overseas and exported our products to customers around the world. We did some customizing for local markets, but by and large our intellectual capital was created and managed in the U.S.

In the second half of the century when Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Japan were in recovery a new strategy emerged. To capitalize on the human resources available in those countries, and to make a stronger contribution to rebuilding their economies, we built largely self-contained and self-sufficient IBMs in each national market.

IBM Japan, IBM U.K., IBM Germany each had its own headquarters, its own support operations and, in many cases, its own labs and plants. The result: a multinational IBM.

Today, we are evolving to a new model the globally integrated company. It is made possible by the emergence of skills in new parts of the world, high-growth markets in developing nations, the WTO and free trade agreements, and the rise of a global networked infrastructure.

We no longer have to replicate IBM from floor to ceiling in every country. We are optimizing key operations in the right places in the world eliminating the redundancies and excess overhead and integrating those operations horizontally and globally.

We've been working toward this for several years.

We used to process purchase orders in 300 places around the world. Today, it's three — Shanghai, Bangalore and Budapest.

In customer support, we've moved certain functions closest to the client, and others we've consolidated into shared service centers in Malaysia, Slovakia, Spain and Brazil.

These moves are not just about lower labor cost. They're about doing the right tasks, with the right skills, in the right places.

We've centralized strategic sourcing for our procurement BTO practice in Greenock, Scotland ...

Consolidated services operations for financial management and accounting in, among other places, Tulsa, Oklahoma ...

And created a center of excellence for the shipping industry in Scandinavia and New York City.

Our primary software development centers are in Toronto, San Jose, Texas and England.

Our research labs are in New York, Austin, Silicon Valley, Switzerland, Israel, Japan, China and India.

Why? Because that's where the right skills and the right business conditions exist.

Creating a globally integrated IBM and on demand IBM will result in a flatter operating model with more resources working with clients in the field.

This will drive productivity, as Bob Moffat will discuss. And importantly, it will improve our ability to execute at the point of contact with the client, which Doug Elix will describe for you.

As we execute each of these strategies leading the industry shift we describe as on demand business; reinventing our portfolio to be the innovation, high-value leader, and creating a globally integrated company there will be bumps along the way.

Some will be due to exogenous factors recessions, market corrections and the like and some to execution missteps.

We hit a bump in the first quarter. We understand the issues and have taken corrective action. The issues mostly involve transitions of one type or another.

In services, for instance, our revenue mix is shifting away from the large, long-term engagements toward smaller, shorter-term contracts. In just the last two years, short-term contracts as a share of total signings have grown from 38% to 47%.

John Joyce will tell you about the actions he has taken to address this shift, including sales incentives and the deployment of sales resources to go after more of this opportunity.

Another transition reflects the changing interplay of customized and standardized capabilities. Traditionally in our services business, standardized capabilities referred to infrastructure assets data centers, parts inventories, tools and the like.

Through increased automation techniques, we are able to manage these types of assets with fewer people. As a result, a greater share of our people are now focused on strategic consulting and business transformation.

Many of our top minds in IBM Research are collaborating with business consulting teams through our On Demand Innovation Services practice and the Center for Business Optimization, the

unit that deploys all of the deep, mathematical and analytic capability of IBM to solve some of our clients' hardest problems.

Of course, not every client needs a high-end, custom-built solution. So we are translating more of our intellectual capital into replicable, software-based designs that are scalable to multiple clients, faster to deploy, and deliver faster time to value for the client.

For example, we have documented our methodology and standardized many of the processes and technologies involved in building wireless broadband infrastructures. These kinds of services packages are helping us keep ahead of the explosive growth in demand for such technologies as WiFi and RFID.

We are also expanding our capabilities to deliver standardized processes and applications as a service to our clients.

Our acquisition of Corio, which we completed in March, gives us a global platform to deliver hosted applications like SAP, Oracle and Siebel to both our SMB and enterprise clients.

We are integrating IBM's custom hosted capabilities into Corio's platform for faster deployment of these services. We can also use this platform to provide related capabilities, such as application deployment and automated application management.

Each of these examples represents a shift from custom services to more cost-efficient, scalable offerings.

This shift, as well as the steps we have taken to drive down cost in our strategic outsourcing business, will help us to improve our services margins and penetrate new market opportunities.

The other transitions you will hear about today involve our other two units — systems and software.

In systems, Bill will talk about transitions in some key products — specifically in our server and storage lines, where late availability of our some new offerings dampened our first-quarter performance. But we will now have the benefit of a full quarter of availability of these products.

These kinds of transitions are not unusual, and the effects are often short-lived. As you may remember, the Regatta and the T-Rex products also went through short, somewhat rocky transition periods before ultimately delivering significant growth.

After Bill, Steve Mills will describe to you the progress we've made to re-mix our software portfolio to capture the high-growth middleware opportunity.

During the course of the day you will hear — in much greater detail — about all of the issues I just laid out for you.

As I said at the beginning, we are talking about two sets of issues here.

The first are the long-term, strategic actions we are taking to capitalize on the shifts we see in client demand, technology and global economics. These areas are the fastest-growing segments in the IT industry.

The second set of issues involves the actions we are taking to improve business performance in the near term. We know what the executional issues are. We are managing through them. And we are confident that they will get IBM back on track.

But I think it's more important to keep the overall game plan in mind.

Business Model

Mark Loughridge

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

IBM Corporation

The Traditional View of the Technology Sector Opportunity Reflects Moderate Growth

[CHART]

Source: IBM analysis based on Industry Reports / Market Research

within the Traditional IT Market Opportunity, Solutions Will Grow Significantly Faster than Point Products

[CHART]

Source: IBM Market Intelligence

Business Performance Transformation Provides Market Expansion Opportunity at a High Growth Rate

[CHART]

Source: IBM Market Intelligence

IBM's 1990's Business Model was Weighted Towards Commoditizing Business Lines with Eroding Profit Margins

Business Mix 1996

[CHART]

Transaction Mix 1996

[CHART]

Financial Trends*

[CHART]

* Does not include Equity Compensation; 1995-1996 As Reported; 1997-2000 Continuing Operations

** Excludes Special Actions

IBM's Response: Divest Low Growth, Low Margin, Commoditizing Product Lines

Major Divestiture / Exit

DRAM	1999
Network	1999
Flat Panel Displays	2001
HDD	2002
PCs	2005

5-Year Performance Trend

Prior to Exit

Revenue	Declining
Profit Impact	Eroding
Cash Flow	Significant CapEx Requirements

and Acquire Value Opportunities

IT Industry Landscape

Business Value

Infrastructure Value

Services

Software

Hardware

Component Value

Acquisitions

Leadership	Capabilities	Leverage Infrastructure	New Market Entry
PwCC	Corio	Maersk IT	Daksh
Rational Tivoli	Logical Networks KeyMRO Healthlink Sector7 Trigo Tech Cyanea Alphablox Venetica SystemCorp SRD Ascential Gluecode	Candle Schlumberger	Lotus Equitant Liberty Ins Svcs

Divestitures / Exits

We Have Shifted Our Business from Commoditizing Business Lines to Higher Value

Business Mix 1996

[CHART]

Business Mix Today*

[CHART]

** Post PC divestiture*

We are Using Cash from Low-growth Annuity to Fund Investments in Higher Value Solutions

Transaction Mix 1996

[CHART]

Transaction Mix Today*

[CHART]

** Post PC divestiture*

This Shift in the Model Results in Higher Gross Profit Margins While Increasing Investments Required for Higher Value Solution Selling

Financial Trends Late 90s*

[CHART]

Financial Trends Today*

[CHART]

* 1995-1996 As Reported; 1997-2004 Continuing Operations; 2001-2005 includes Equity Compensation

** Excludes Special Actions

*** Estimate based on PCs historical performance

Acquisitions are Delivering Results

Acquisitions Performance

[CHART]

Sound acquisition strategy

Strong management focus

Active pipeline

Demonstrated competence in post acquisition integration

Financial Objectives

Our Objective is to Deliver Double-digit EPS Growth Over the Long-term

Drive organic revenue growth 1.5X - 2.0X GDP

Leverage our portfolio via financially sound acquisitions for additional 1-2 pts of revenue

Focus on productivity to improve margin

Deploy cash to fund growth and provide shareholder returns via dividend / buybacks

2004 Revenue Grew 8% (3.4% @ CC)

Revenue Growth Drivers

Business Performance	1pt
Transformation Services	
Emerging Countries	1pt
Acquisitions	1pt
Services/Software	3pts
Systems / PCs	2pts
Total	8pts

Emerging Countries

China

India

Russia

Brazil

\$4.2B
+25% YTY

New Markets: BPTS

Business Transformation

Strategy & Change

Engineering & Technology

Bus Perf Mgmt SW

\$3.0B
+45% YTY

Key Industry Sales Units

(\$B)

	2004	Growth	% of FY Rev	
Fin Services	24.3	9%		25%
Public	14.8	6%		15%
Industrial	12.6	6%		13%

Distribution	8.8	8%	9%
Communications	8.9	10%	9%
SMB	21.2	8%	22%

The Productivity Objective is to Drive Margin Improvements through Efficiencies across an \$80B Spending Profile

Objective: **\$300M - \$400M annually**
0.5% of total spending base

Supply Chain Management

Process automation and redesign

Supplier relationships

Global sourcing

Leverage industry cost takedowns

Labor Cost Management

Redesigned equity compensation

Redesigned employee benefits

Productivity based incentives

Leverage subcontractor workforce

IBM Productivity Initiatives

Standardized scalable offerings

Coverage model enhancements

Centers of Excellence

Service delivery transformation

US Pension *The Perfect Storm*

U.S. Return on Assets (ROA)

[CHART]

U.S. Discount Rate (%)

[CHART]

2000 Assets / Liabilities

[CHART]

2002 Assets / Liabilities

[CHART]

Worldwide Retirement-Related Income / (Expense)

This forecast is based on Y/E 2004 assumptions

[CHART]

Inc/(Exp) \$B	0.3	0.4	0.2	(0.4)	(1.1)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.4)
B/(W) Yr/Yr	(0.0)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	0.4

** Excludes one-time \$320M charge for settlement*

[CHART]

\$1B Yr/Yr Impact

Productivity Initiatives

Centers of Excellence

Coverage Model

Shared Services

Labor Cost Management

Equity Compensation

Benefits Redesign

Subcontractors

Inc/(Exp) \$B	0.3	0.4	0.2	(0.4)	(1.1)	(2.2)
B/(W) Yr/Yr	(0.0)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.0)

** Excludes one-time \$320M charge for settlement*

Our Model is to Fund Growth and Provide Shareholder Returns via Dividends / Buybacks

Cash Flow (\$B)

Sources

Cash from Operations* 12-14

* Excludes GF receivables

Uses

Capital Investments (4-5)

Acquisitions (2-4)

Buyback / Dividends (5-9)

Portfolio Management

**BUILD
LEADERSHIP**

CAPABILITIES

**LEVERAGE
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**NEW
MARKET
ENTRY**

Capital Investments

Server & Technology

\$1.0 - \$2.0B / year @ ~20% ROIC

SO & BTO Contracts

\$1.5B - \$2.0B @ ~20% ROIC

IGF Operating Leases

\$1.0B @ ~18% IGF ROE

Stock Repurchase / Dividend Strategy

\$4 to \$8B Stock Repurchase

Over \$60B in the last 10 years

Dividend increased in each of the last 9 years

Funded by earnings growth and strong cash flows

First Quarter Overview

1Q Performance was Impacted by Late Quarter Softening in Some Regions and Execution Shortfalls

Performance strong through mid-March

Late March impacted by:

Services shortfall in short term signings

Product transition to new Storage Products

Growth initiatives continue strong performance

Emerging countries

BPTS

IBM 1Q Revenue Growth 3% (1% @CC)

[CHART]

We Continue to Show Progress in Key Growth Initiatives

Revenue Growth Drivers

Business Performance	1pt
Transformation Services	
Emerging Countries	1pt
Acquisitions	1pt
Services/Software	1pts
Systems / PCs	(1pts)
Total	3pts

Emerging Countries

China

India

Russia

\$1.0B
+18% YTY

Brazil

New Markets: BPTS

Business Transformation

Strategy & Change

Engineering & Technology

\$0.9B
+40% YTY

Bus Perf Mgmt SW

Key Industry Sales Units

(\$B)

	1Q05	Growth	% of 1Q Rev
Fin Services	5.7	4%	25%
Public	3.4	4%	15%
Industrial	3.0	(1)%	13%

Edgar Filing: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP - Form 8-K

Distribution	2.2	5%	10%
Communications	2.1	1%	9%
SMB	5.1	7%	22%

We've accelerated and expanded actions to drive productivity and efficiency

Improve the speed and execution of our client-facing teams

Maintain and enhance our competitiveness primarily in Services

Eliminate 10,000 - 13,000 positions worldwide

Pre-tax charge between \$1.3B - \$1.7B in 2Q

Estimated yield \$300M - \$500M spending reductions in second half

Estimated yield 2-3X in 2006

Summary

Strong financial profile

Investments in new products, new offerings and new markets

Strategy that maintains leadership

Committed to deliver double digit EPS growth over the long-term

[LOGO]

Global Services

John Joyce

Senior Vice President and Group Executive

IBM Global Services

Global Services 1Q05 Performance

Revenue \$11.7B, +6%; 3% @CC

(\$B)

	1Q05	Yr/Yr
Revenue	11.7	6%
PTI Margin	7.6%	(0.8pts)
Revenue		
Strategic Outsourcing		8%
Business Consulting Services		5%
Integrated Tech Services		4%
Maintenance		2%

IGS WW Contract Signings

[CHART]

1Q05 Signings	Yr/Yr
SO	(4)%
ITS	(14)%
BCS	1%
CSI	(9)%
BTO	87%
E&TS	96%

Revenue & Signings Year-to-Year Change

[CHART]

1Q05 Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

Americas Competitiveness

Signings Growth

BTO Growth

Asia Growth (w/o Japan)

Weaknesses

Short-term Signings, Revenue, and Profitability (in March)

Europe Performance

Japan Performance

What Happened?

Problems in Germany, Italy and Japan

	1Q Year-to-Year Revenue Growth As Reported
Total Global Services	6%
Germany	(4)%
Italy	(5)%
Japan	(2)%
Rest of World	10%

Why?

Impacted Short-term Transactions

Deal Execution

Market Weakness

Fixed Cost Base in Europe

Organizational Changes

Competitiveness Actions

Resource actions in Europe: approximately 7K

Resource actions in Asia Pacific: approximately 1K

Reorganization to move resources closer to clients

Globally integrate service delivery

Infrastructure consolidation

10 data centers

3 in Nordics

2 in the U.K.

2 in Italy

1 in France

1 in the U.S.

1 in Canada

50 offices throughout Europe

9 offices in the U.S.

Rapid expansion of resources in emerging markets

Western to Eastern Europe and India

Deployed SWAT teams to underperforming regions

Business Line Actions

Integrated Technology Services & Consulting

Coverage

Increased coverage and technical sales resources

Business Partners:

Aggressively recruiting smaller, regional IT systems integrators

Investing \$300 million in new programs, consulting and education for Business Partners

300+ consultants redeployed to client-facing work

Incentives

Increased incentives on short-term contracts

Offerings

IT infrastructure services: wireless, security, networking/Voice Over IP, and storage

New Express offerings targeted at fastest-growing segment of SMB

Strategic Outsourcing & Business Transformation Outsourcing

Added experienced deal makers

Increased incentives and resources to drive account growth

Pipeline development initiatives and incentives

Dedicated global management for BTO

Short-term Impacts

More competitive pricing

Improved pipeline

Higher win rates

Services Market Growth Trends

Ongoing transition

Market Growth (@CC)	BTO	SO	C&SI	ITS	Maint	Total
2002	6%	5%	(6)%	(1)%	(6)%	(1)%
2003	6%	5%	(2)%	(2)%	(5)%	1%
2004	9%	7%	1%	4%	(1)%	4%
2004 - 2008 CAGR	10%	8%	5%	6%	(2)%	6%
% of Market 2004	17%	27%	37%	15%	4%	100%
% of Market 2008	20%	28%	34%	15%	3%	100%

Source: IBM market analysis

IT Services Market

IBM grew both its IT services revenue and market share during 2004, increasing the gap between itself and its leading competitor, EDS. Gartner Report, April 2005

	2003 Revenue (\$B)	2004 Revenue (\$B)	2004 Market Share	Annual Growth Rate (AGR)
IBM	42.6	46.2	7.8%	8.4%
EDS	20.6	20.7	3.5%	0.5%
Fujitsu	16.0	16.9	2.8%	6.1%
Hewlett Packard	13.1	14.2	2.4%	8.0%
Accenture	12.2	14.1	2.4%	16.4%
CSC	13.0	14.0	2.4%	7.9%

Source: Gartner, Market Share: IT Services, Worldwide, 2004 (Preliminary Statistics) , April 2005, by Dean Blackmore, Kathryn Hale, Yuko Adachi, Twiggy Lo and Robert De Souza

Accelerating Standardized Asset Strategy in Services

Entire company mobilizing

Development of intellectual property, including business process frameworks, IT architectures, and thousands of software assets

Top priority of technical community; standard scalable offerings

Directing more of our \$5.7B R&D investment toward services assets

Assets from engagements

Strategic acquisitions

[LOGO]

Benefits

Clients: decreased time to value, increase quality and predictability of delivery, lower total cost

IBM: differentiated, higher-value offerings

Investors: margin improvement, top-line growth

Business Performance Transformation Services Market

BPTS Market Opportunity

[CHART]

Summary

Short-term

More competitive pricing

Improved pipeline

Higher win rates

Long-term

Market growth

Well positioned

Will continue to grow

Will improve profitability

Good Start in Second Quarter

[LOGO]

[LOGO]

Systems and Technology

Bill Zeitler

Senior Vice President and Group Executive

IBM Systems and Technology

Systems and Technology 1Q05 Performance

		1Q Revenue	GP%	Share	
Systems & Technology	\$3.9B	2%	=	-	
zSeries		(16)%	+	-	MIPS down 11%
iSeries		1%	-	=	Return to growth
pSeries		12%	+	+	P5 transition complete
xSeries Servers		8%	=	-	Strong blade growth
Total Storage		5%	-	=	Gaining share in Disk
Technology OEM		2%	+		300mm stability

1Q05 Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

pSeries share gains

iSeries return to growth

Blades 90% growth

E&TS 56% growth

Weaknesses

Product transitions

Competitive response

Europe

Rolling 4 Quarter Average by Geo

[CHART]

**At constant currency*

Product Focus Area: High Volume

Complete X3 rollout

[GRAPHIC]

8-way Revenue Share

[CHART]

4-way Revenue Share

[CHART]

Source: IDC WW FY2004-Q4 Quarterly Server Tracker and STG MI

Rolling Four Quarter Average

Complete X3 rollout

Leverage BladeCenter

Blades Revenue Share

[CHART]

[GRAPHIC]

Open Spec

[LOGO]

Source: IDC WW FY2004-Q4 Quarterly Server Tracker and STG MI

Rolling Four Quarter Average

Product Focus Area: Storage

Ramp DS volumes

Differentiate with virtualization

Extend industry alliances

NetApp

Cisco

Brocade

LTO

[LOGO]

[GRAPHIC]

Storage Marketplace

IBM positioned for growth

Technology leadership

Client choice

Openness

Virtualization

End-to-end solutions

Alliances

FY 2004 External Disk Share

[CHART]

*Source: IDC WW FY2004-Q4 Quarterly Storage Tracker and STG MI
Share trend calculations based on 2004 over 2003 WW factory revenue*

Product Focus Area: zSeries

Security, resilience and integration

Drive new workload growth

Duplicate Linux success with Java

\$250K+ Server Revenue Share+

[CHART]

Installed Capacity ++

[CHART]

*+Source: IDC WW FY2004-Q4 Quarterly Server Tracker and STG MI, Rolling Four Quarter Average
++IBM Internal Data*

Security, resilience and integration

Drive new workload growth

Duplicate Linux success with Java

Linux Engines

[CHART]

[LOGO]

Linux Engines = Integrated Facility for Linux

Security, resilience and integration

Drive new workload growth

Duplicate Linux success with Java

Java Engines

[CHART]

[LOGO]

Java Engines = zSeries Application Assist Processors

Opportunities

Innovation Solutions

STG OEM and Intellectual Property

Deep Computing

Engineering & Technology Services

Technology Assets

Open Collaboration

Expertise

[LOGO]

Innovation Solutions

STG OEM and Intellectual Property

Deep Computing

Engineering & Technology Services

Infrastructure Solutions

Linux

Grid

Virtualization

Technology

[LOGO]

Server Marketplace Momentum

IBM eServer Launch

[CHART]

[LOGO]

Source: IDC WW FY2004-Q4 Quarterly Server Tracker and STG MI

Summary

Execution focus

Leadership offerings

Positioned for growth

Software

Steve Mills

Senior Vice President and Group Executive

IBM Software

Software 1Q05 Performance

Revenue \$3.6 B, +2%; flat @cc

[CHART]

Key Brands	YTY%
WebSphere Family	11%
Information Management	5%
Lotus	11%
Tivoli	15%
Rational	0%
Other Middleware	(4)%

	1Q05	YTY
GP Margin	86.4%	+0.5 points

Strength in Americas

Held or gained market share in several key segments

Announced intention to acquire Ascential

Software Revenue

1996	2000	2004
Revenue = \$11.4B	Revenue = \$12.6B	Revenue = \$15.1B
[CHART]	[CHART]	[CHART]

**Key Middleware classified based on 2004 presentation*

Software

2004 Revenue = \$15.1 B

[CHART]

Other

\$0.7B 6% YTY

Software Services

Key Middleware Brands

\$7.3B 10% YTY

WebSphere Family

Application Server

Business Integration

Portal

Information Management

DB2 Family / Tools

Content Management

Business Intelligence

Information Integration

Lotus Domino & Workplace

Tivoli

Systems Management

Security Management

Storage Management

Rational

Other Middleware

\$4.7B 2% YTY

Legacy Host Tools & Compilers

Communication Servers

Printer Software

Storage Software

Operating Systems

\$2.5B 1% YTY

System software for zSeries, pSeries, iSeries, and xSeries servers

1Q05 Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

Americas growth

Growth in key products

More pronounced mix to small transactions

Weaknesses

Country weakness Germany, France, Italy, Japan

Deal slippage

Financial Services sector weakness after strong 4Q04

2005 Actions to Drive Sustained Growth

Increased specialist sales teams

Shifting 700+ sales resources to product specialty roles

400+ shifted in 1Q05

Increased competitive focus teams

Sales / technical sales / laboratory teams

Increased Lab Services teams

Proofs of concept

Deployment

Premium support

Refocused telesales teams

Opportunity identification for cross selling / upselling

Renewals, emphasizing the value of ongoing development

Improved partner programs / reach

Over 8,000 Business Partners

Supported by in-country IBM sales resources

Increased local marketing spending

40 - 50 events per week

Focused on lead generation, closings

Joint marketing with Business Partners

Improved industry focus

Industry alignment of solution teams across IBM

PartnerWorld Industry Networks

Evolution Towards Middleware

Business Processes	Customer Relationship Management	Enterprise Resource Management	Product Lifecycle Management	Procurement	Value Chain Management
Applications			[LOGO]		
Middleware	Human Interaction & Collaboration Lotus	Transactions and Messaging WebSphere	Information Management DB2	Systems Management & Security Tivoli	Software Development Rational
Systems Environment	Linux	Unix Servers	Windows	OS/400 Storage	z/OS

IBM Ranked #1 or #2 in the Majority of These Growth Segments

2004 Middleware
Opportunity = \$ 75 B
 04 08 CGR = 6%

[CHART]

2008 Market Mix

	04	08
	CGR	
High Growth Product Segments		
Mobile Middleware		13%
Portals and Personalization		11%
Information Integration		10%
Content Management		10%
Advanced Collaboration		9%
Storage Management		9%
Integration Server		8%
Relational Database and Tools		8%
AD Lifecycle Management Tools		7%
Security / Identity Management		7%

Source: IBM analysis based on Industry Reports / Market Research, 5/05

Strategic Acquisitions to Drive Growth

Bold Market Entry	+	Complementary Point Products	+	Opportunistic Consolidations	+	Market Leadership
High profile entry		Highly complementary technology buys		Companies with significant revenue streams		Buy market leaders in growth segments
Leverage IBM strengths		Gain time to market		Retain customers and leverage install base		Strong ecosystems
		Leverage IBM channels		Achieve cost and expense synergies		Large customer install bases
						Usually command premium valuations
<i>Lotus</i>		<i>CrossWorlds</i>		<i>Informix</i>		<i>Tivoli</i>
		<i>Access360</i>		<i>Candle</i>		<i>Rational</i>
		<i>ThinkDynamics</i>				
		<i>Trigo</i>				
		<i>SRD</i>				
		<i>Ascential</i>				
		<i>Gluecode Software</i>				

Leverage Partner Ecosystem

ISVs

100+ Global ISVs

2,000+ Regional ISVs

System Integrators

75+ Global SIs

2,300+ Regional SIs

Resellers

2,500+ Value Added Resellers

1,000+ Software Resellers

Influenced Software Revenue

[CHART]

[LOGO]

Customer	Requirement	Middleware	Benefits
[LOGO]	Integrate multiple SAP applications with legacy mainframe systems	WebSphere	70% faster time-to-market 99.7% availability
[LOGO]	Deploy new policy rating system	WebSphere DB2 Lotus Domino Rational	98% of new applications processed within 24hrs 48% higher productivity per employee than national average
[LOGO]	Build Web-based supply chain management system	WebSphere DB2 Tivoli Security Mgmt. IBM xSeries Servers	Reduced cycle time by 2/3 Reduced cost by 25%

Summary

Invest in Development

Acquire

Invest in Sales and Marketing

Result

Profitable, well protected install base

Renewal streams accelerating

New placements continue to drive growth

\$2B+ Annual Development

42 Acquisitions 1995 -2005

10,000+ Geo Sales Force 8,000+ Partners

Global Integration

Bob Moffat

Senior Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain

IBM Corporation

Global Integration: Leveraging Our Multi-national Presence for Operational Advantage

Globally integrating operations of our company to:

Capitalize on economies of expertise and scale

Achieve greater levels of integration and efficiency

Improve responsiveness

Benefits of Global Integration

Procurement

Transformed administrative-intensive value add

Optimized sourcing for sustainable competitive advantage

Common processes and enabling technologies

Leveraging expertise in BTO engagements

Customer Fulfillment

Consolidated operations worldwide for 10-15% synergies

Consolidated administrative and transaction processing in global centers in Malaysia, Slovakia, Spain and Brazil

Redirected resources to higher value client support roles that improved sales face-time 38%

Common processes and enabling technologies

Supply Chain as a Key Indicator of Expected Productivity Benefits as We Globally Integrate More of Our Operations

Efficiency

Steady state cost reductions; 2/3 of total IBM savings in 2004 from IGS

Productivity

Sales force spending 38% more time with clients

Responsiveness

Turning orders 36% faster

Flexibility

Executed Lenovo (2X) in half the time of Hitachi divestiture

Starting Now with These Processes to Achieve Productivity Targets; Opportunity 3X the Size of Supply Chain

		Sales Operations
		IT
		Marketing
		Communications
Customer Fulfillment	Centers of Excellence	Finance
Procurement	INTEGRATE	Pricing
Global Logistics	AUTOMATE	HR
Manufacturing	OPTIMIZE	Legal
		Real Estate

Extending to Global Services

Drive Productivity and Margin Improvements

Reduce cost by optimizing sourcing for sustainable competitive advantage

Globally integrate service delivery

Optimize managing and deploying resources on a global basis

Globally Integrating Service Delivery

Application Management Services (AMS)

Delivery model fosters a direct local relationship with client while leveraging a global skill base

Balanced resources in 34 countries; nearly evenly split between low-cost delivery centers and locations close to client

Managing and Deploying Business Consulting Services Resources Faster and More Efficiently

[GRAPHIC]

Full visibility of global talent pool; IBM and network of suppliers

Dynamic searches based on skill, availability and cost

Engagements staffed 20% percent faster

Ability to weigh staffing alternatives to improve profitability

Summary

Confidence in our ability to achieve productivity targets

Globally integrating the company

Demonstrated traction in supply chain

Rapidly applying to more processes

Extending to delivery in Global Services

Managing and deploying global capabilities more effectively

Creating a flatter operating model with more resources working with clients

[LOGO]

Sales & Distribution

Doug Elix

Senior Vice President and Group Executive

IBM Sales and Distribution

IBM is Targeting Growth Where Technology Drives the Creation of Business Value

Solutions (Business and Infrastructure)

Solves a client's business or IT problem through a combination of technology and high-value services with one or more offerings from one or more companies

Business Performance Transformation Services (BPTS)

Focuses on transforming clients' business processes to drive business performance improvements

Emerging Business Opportunities (EBOs)

Telecommunications, Retail, Information-Based Medicine

Emerging Countries

China, India, Brazil, and Russia

Pursuing the Solutions Opportunity

Solutions are growing faster than the rest of the market. While point products will remain an important part of our business, we need to focus on high-value solutions to meet clients' needs and drive our growth

[GRAPH]

*Source: IBM Market Intelligence,
Solutions Market View 2H2004*

Crafting and Delivering Business and Infrastructure Solutions

Business Solutions:

45 solutions currently deployed

Industry Specific Solutions:

Targeted solely to a specific industry issue

Multi-Industry Solutions:

Issue that is common to multiple industries

ISV Solutions:

Solve a client's issue with a specific ISV solution

[LOGO]

Infrastructure Solutions:

16 infrastructure scenarios

Solutions for 9 of 16 scenarios now deployed

Cross-industry:

Multiple industries/minimal tailoring

Address top customer needs:

Business Resilience, IT Optimization, Information Insights, and Business Flexibility

[LOGO]

Business and Infrastructure Solutions:

440 business solution specialists deployed

110 infrastructure solution specialists deployed

24,000 delivery professionals

with BPTS, We See an Opportunity to Broaden Our Addressable Market by up to \$500 Billion

**Business
Value**

**Infrastructure
Value**

**Component
Value**

**Business Transformation
Services Firms**

**BPTS
Opportunity:
\$1.4T
04- 08 CAGR: 9-10 %**

**Existing IT Industry
Opportunity:
\$1.2T
04- 08 CAGR of 5-6%**

IT Firms

***The BPTS Strategy:*
Growing in existing BTO**

CRM
Finance & Administration
HR
Procurement
Insurance Administration/Banking Back Office

Source: IBM Market Intelligence

**Business
Value**

**Infrastructure
Value**

**Component
Value**

**Business Transformation
Services Firms**

BPTS

Opportunity:

\$1.4T

04- 08 CAGR: 9-10 %

Existing IT Industry

Opportunity:

\$1.2T

04- 08 CAGR of 5-6%

IT Firms

The BPTS Strategy:

Pioneering in new market areas

Service After Sales
Supply Chain Management Optimization
Road User Charging
Telco and Utility Billing
Engineering & Technology Services
Center for Business Optimization
Collaboration

Seizing Innovation to Grow

Telco Initiative:

Take advantage of solutions trends in Telco marketplace, particularly around network transformation and order-to-cash

Deploy resources into emerging countries

Market Opportunity

[CHART]

Retail EBO:

Establish the IBM Store Integration Framework as the leading operating environment in the retail store

Build ecosystem of Business Partners and establish IBM as the trusted advisor for store-based innovation and transformation

[CHART]

Information-based Medicine EBO

Advance relationships with research institutions and policymakers shaping new healthcare agenda

Develop solutions to integrate medical and clinical data

Build ecosystem with medical imaging manufacturers and clinical information application providers

[CHART]

IBM Revenue has Grown More Rapidly in Emerging Countries than in Established Markets and Faster than the Opportunity

IBM Revenue			Market Opportunity			
	CAGR 02-04		CAGR 02-04	CAGR 02-04		
France	2%	<i>Resource Allocation</i>	Russia	59%	Russia	26%
Japan	-1%		India	49%	India	18%
Germany	-2%		Brazil	21%	Brazil	4%
		<i>Resource Allocation</i>	China*	15%	China*	11%
	CAGR 02-04					
US	4%					
UK	3%					

Source: IBM Analysis; at constant currency
** 2002 excludes \$642M of GKI OEM hardware revenue*

Delivering Value in Emerging Countries

[GRAPHIC]

Addressing unique solution needs in priority industries

China	India	Brazil	Russia/CEE
Banking	Banking	Banking	Chemicals & Petroleum
Telecom	Automotive	Government	Banking
Government	Telecom		Telecom
Retail	Government		Government
	Healthcare		

Investing in core capabilities

Human Capital

Solution and Infrastructure Platforms

Offerings tailored to Emerging Market realities

Domestic and Global Partner ecosystem

Differentiating through innovation and thought leadership

Open Industry Standards leadership

IBM Research Labs in India and China

Government and Academic Partnerships to support the social agenda

Shifting Resources to Capture Growth

Emerging Countries

Global Resourcing

Headcount

[CHART]

Emerging Business Opportunities

Headcount

[CHART]

Source: IBM Analysis

Shifting Resources to Capture Growth

Business Performance Transformation Services

Headcount

[CHART]

Solutions

Headcount

[CHART]

New Model Moves Critical Resources Closer to the Client, Lowers the IBM Integration Point and Enables Integration Where It Counts

[GRAPHIC]

Summary

IBM is targeting growth where technology drives the creation of business value

We have crafted business and infrastructure solutions that differentiate our ability to create value for our clients

We have heavily invested in new growth opportunities

Business and Infrastructure Solutions

Business Performance Transformation Services

Emerging Markets

Emerging Business Opportunities

We have increased our efficiency and effectiveness in how we go to market

[LOGO]

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In an effort to provide investors with additional information regarding certain financial measures as determined by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the Company also discloses the following non-GAAP information which management believes provides useful information to investors:

Management refers to growth rates at constant currency or adjusting for currency so that the business results can be viewed without the impact of changing foreign currency exchange rates, thereby facilitating period-to-period comparisons of the Company's businesses. Generally, when the dollar either strengthens or weakens against other currencies, the growth at constant currency rates or adjusting for currency will be higher or lower than growth reported at actual exchange rates.

Management's model with respect to cash from operations excludes the effect of Global Financing Receivables. For a financing business, increasing receivables is the basis for growth. Receivables are viewed as an investment and an income-producing asset. Therefore, management presents financing receivables as an investing activity, which has the effect of lowering cash from operations. Management's view is that this presentation gives the investor the best perspective of cash available for investment or for distribution to shareholders.

Management has presented historical and forecasted retirement related income/expense excluding a one-time charge recorded in 2004 for the partial settlement of certain legal claims related to IBM's pension plan. Given the unique and non-recurring nature of this charge, management believes that presenting such financial items without the charge is useful to investors in better understanding the company's business performance. Management further believes that investors' understanding is enhanced when the year-to-year dynamics associated with pension cost is rendered explicit. Therefore, while giving appropriate prominence to the GAAP based financial measures, the Company believes it is appropriate and useful to investors to include these non-GAAP measures.

Management has presented certain financial results excluding the effects of special actions in 1999 and 2002. Given the unique and non-recurring nature of these items (both gains and losses), management believes that presenting certain financial results without the effects of such actions is more representative of the company's operational performance and year-over-year dynamics.

Additionally, certain financial results have been restated to reflect the company's adoption of expensing of stock based compensation in 2005. However, given certain data limitations, selected financial results (gross margin and expense to revenue ratio) from 1995-2000 have been presented without the effects of equity compensation in those years.

Management uses return on invested capital (ROIC) as a measure of how effectively we allocate our capital and measure our profitability. Since ROIC is a measure of return on invested capital, interest expense is excluded to isolate the return earned on capital prior to payment (interest) to the debt holders.

Reconciliation Of Gross Profit Margin (Gpm) And Expense To Revenue Ratio (E:r), Excluding Special Actions

	1999 %	2002 %
GPM, excluding effects of Special Actions	37.2	36.6
Effects of Special Actions	(0.2)	
GPM	37.0	36.6
E:R, excluding effects of Special Actions	26.4	26.7
Effects of Special Actions	(3.5)	2.7
E:R	22.9	29.4

Reconciliation Of Retirement- Related Expense

	2003 Actual \$(B)	2004 Actual \$(B)	2005 Estimated \$(B)
Retirement-Related Expense, excluding One-time Pension Settlement Charge	0.4	1.1	2.2
One-Time Pension Settlement Charge		0.3	
Retirement-Related Expense	0.4	1.4	2.2
B/(W) Yr/Yr - Retirement-Related Expense, excluding One-time Pension Settlement Charge*		(0.8)	(1.0)
One-Time Pension Settlement Charge		(0.3)	0.3
B/(W) Yr/Yr - Retirement-Related Expense*		(1.1)	(0.7)

*May not add due to rounding
