

EASTMAN KODAK CO
Form 10-Q
October 28, 2010

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

☒ Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010
or

☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number 1-87

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW JERSEY
(State of incorporation)

16-0417150
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

343 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW
YORK

(Address of principal executive offices)

14650

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 585-724-4000

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any,

every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.

Yes ☒ No ☐

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 definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Title of each Class	Number of shares Outstanding at October 22, 2010
Common Stock, \$2.50 par value	268,876,597

Eastman Kodak Company

Form 10-Q

September 30, 2010

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net sales	\$1,758	\$1,781	\$5,260	\$5,024
Cost of goods sold	1,282	1,420	3,686	4,143
Gross profit	476	361	1,574	881
Selling, general and administrative expenses	314	318	937	955
Research and development costs	83	81	243	270
Restructuring costs, rationalization and other	24	33	48	179
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(3)	10	(1)	13
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense,				
other income (charges), net and income taxes	58	(81)	347	(536)
Interest expense	38	27	117	75
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	-	-	102	-
Other income (charges), net	8	9	4	8
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	28	(99)	132	(603)
Provision for income taxes	71	12	223	59
Loss from continuing operations	(43)	(111)	(91)	(662)
(Loss) earnings from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	-	(1)	3
Extraordinary item, net of tax	-	-	-	6
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	\$(43)	\$(111)	\$(92)	\$(653)
Basic and diluted net (loss) earnings per share attributable to Eastman				
Kodak Company common shareholders:				
Continuing operations	\$(0.16)	\$(0.41)	\$(0.34)	\$(2.47)
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	0.01
Extraordinary item, net of tax	-	-	-	0.02
Total	\$(0.16)	\$(0.41)	\$(0.34)	\$(2.44)
Number of common shares used in basic and diluted net (loss) earnings per share	268.5	268.2	268.4	268.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS (Unaudited)
(in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Retained earnings at beginning of period	\$5,620	\$5,359	\$5,676	\$5,903
Net loss	(43)	(111)	(92)	(653)
Loss from issuance of treasury stock	(12)	(2)	(19)	(4)
Retained earnings at end of period	\$5,565	\$5,246	\$5,565	\$5,246

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,397	\$ 2,024
Receivables, net	1,314	1,395
Inventories, net	849	679
Other current assets	211	205
Total current assets	3,771	4,303
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$5,183 and \$5,178, respectively	1,069	1,254
Goodwill	916	907
Other long-term assets	1,173	1,227
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,929	\$ 7,691
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 726	\$ 919
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	61	62
Other current liabilities	1,578	1,915
Total current liabilities	2,365	2,896
Long-term debt, net of current portion	1,189	1,129
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	2,628	2,694
Other long-term liabilities	960	1,005
Total liabilities	7,142	7,724
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
Equity (Deficit)		
Common stock, \$2.50 par value	978	978
Additional paid in capital	1,101	1,093
Retained earnings	5,565	5,676
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,864)	(1,760)
	5,780	5,987
Less: Treasury stock, at cost	(5,995)	(6,022)
Total Eastman Kodak Company shareholders' deficit	(215)	(35)
Noncontrolling interests	2	2
Total deficit	(213)	(33)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT	\$ 6,929	\$ 7,691

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(92)	\$(653)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash used in operating activities:		
Loss (earnings) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	1	(3)
Earnings from extraordinary item, net of income taxes	-	(6)
Depreciation and amortization	289	328
Loss on sales of businesses/assets	2	7
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	102	-
Non-cash restructuring and rationalization costs, asset impairments and other charges	2	17
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	37	(61)
Decrease in receivables	68	431
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(178)	70
Decrease in liabilities excluding borrowings	(663)	(1,000)
Other items, net	(72)	(88)
Total adjustments	(412)	(305)
Net cash used in operating activities	(504)	(958)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Funding of restricted cash account	-	(575)
Additions to properties	(87)	(96)
Proceeds from sales of businesses/assets	17	47
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	(17)
Marketable securities - sales	65	28
Marketable securities - purchases	(59)	(28)
Net cash used in investing activities	(64)	(641)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	491	700
Repayment of borrowings	(542)	(74)
Debt and equity issuance costs	(12)	(30)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(63)	596
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	4	5
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(627)	(998)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,024	2,145
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$1,397	\$1,147

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated interim financial statements are unaudited, and certain information and footnote disclosures related thereto normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) have been omitted in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared following the same policies and procedures used in the preparation of the audited financial statements and reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Eastman Kodak Company and its subsidiaries (the Company). The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire fiscal year. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," which amends the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, "Fair Value Measures and Disclosures." ASU No. 2010-06 amends the ASC to require disclosure of transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and also require more detailed disclosure about the activity within Level 3 fair value measurements. The Company adopted the guidance in ASU No. 2010-06 on January 1, 2010, except for the requirements related to Level 3 disclosures, which will be effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 (January 1, 2011 for the Company). This guidance requires expanded disclosures only, and did not and is not expected to have any impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued revised authoritative guidance related to variable interest entities, which requires entities to perform a qualitative analysis to determine whether a variable interest gives the entity a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The guidance also requires an ongoing reassessment of variable interests and eliminates the quantitative approach previously required for determining whether an entity is the primary beneficiary. This guidance, which was reissued by the FASB in December 2009 as ASU No. 2009-17, "Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities," amends ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation," and was adopted by the Company on January 1, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, "Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements," which amends ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition." ASU No. 2009-13 amends the ASC to eliminate the residual method of allocation for multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements, and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of an arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. The ASU also establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which includes: (1) vendor-specific objective evidence if available, (2) third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, and (3) estimated

selling price if neither vendor-specific nor third-party evidence is available. Additionally, ASU No. 2009-13 expands the disclosure requirements related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements, which is effective for the Company on January 1, 2011.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements," which amends ASC Topic 985, "Software." ASU No. 2009-14 amends the ASC to change the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements, such that tangible products containing both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are no longer within the scope of software revenue guidance. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements, which is effective for the Company on January 1, 2011.

NOTE 2: RECEIVABLES, NET

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Trade receivables	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,238
Miscellaneous receivables	241	157
Total (net of allowances of \$79 and \$98 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively)	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,395

Approximately \$188 million and \$218 million of the total trade receivable amounts as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, are expected to be settled through customer deductions in lieu of cash payments. Such deductions represent rebates owed to the customer and are included in Other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at each respective balance sheet date. The increase in miscellaneous receivables was due to revenue of \$550 million being recognized in the first quarter of 2010 for a non-recurring intellectual property arrangement, for which approximately \$113 million is due during the remainder of 2010. Approximately \$19 million of the receivable will be withheld at the time of receipt to satisfy tax obligations.

NOTE 3: INVENTORIES, NET

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Finished goods	\$ 505	\$ 409
Work in process	197	164
Raw materials	147	106
Total	\$ 849	\$ 679

NOTE 4: GOODWILL

The carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment is as follows:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
---------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------

Consumer Digital Imaging Group	\$	197	\$	195
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group		626		618
Graphic Communications Group		93		94
Total	\$	916	\$	907

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually on September 30, or whenever events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at a level of reporting referred to as a reporting unit, which is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a component). A component of an operating segment is a reporting unit if the component constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of that component. When two or more components of an operating segment have similar economic characteristics, the components are aggregated and deemed a single reporting unit. An operating segment is deemed to be a reporting unit if all of its components are similar, if none of its components is a reporting unit, or if the segment comprises only a single component.

The components of the Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group (FPEG) operating segment are similar and, therefore, the segment meets the definition of a reporting unit. Likewise, the components of the Consumer Digital Imaging Group (CDG) are similar and, therefore, the segment meets the definition of a reporting unit. The Graphic Communications Group (GCG) operating segment has two reporting units: the Business Services and Solutions Group (BSSG) reporting unit and the Commercial Printing reporting unit (consisting of the Prepress Solutions and Digital Printing Solutions strategic product groups). The Commercial Printing reporting unit consists of components that have similar economic characteristics and, therefore, have been aggregated into a single reporting unit.

The Company's reporting units changed in 2010 as a result of organizational changes that became effective in the current year. Image Sensor Solutions (ISS) was a reporting unit in 2009. ISS no longer meets the definition of a component and, therefore, no longer qualifies as a reporting unit. ISS is now a part of the CDG reporting unit. The ISS reporting unit did not have any goodwill allocated to it in the prior year. In addition, within the GCG operating segment, the Enterprise Solutions strategic product group (SPG) was combined with the Document Imaging SPG to form a new SPG called BSSG, which meets the definition of a component and a reporting unit. The Document Imaging SPG was a reporting unit in the prior year. The remainder of the GCG operating segment represents the Commercial Printing reporting unit, as noted above. These 2010 reporting structure changes had no impact on the Company's segment reporting.

Goodwill is tested by initially comparing the fair value of each of the Company's reporting units to their related carrying values. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company must determine the implied fair value of the goodwill associated with that reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by first allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities and then computing the excess of the reporting unit's fair value over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill, such excess represents the amount of goodwill impairment charge that must be recognized.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The Company estimates the fair value of its reporting units utilizing income and market approaches through the application of discounted cash flow and market comparable methods, respectively. To estimate fair value utilizing the income approach, the Company established an estimate of future cash flows for each reporting unit and discounted those estimated future cash flows to present value. Key assumptions used in the income approach were: (a) expected cash flows for the period from October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2015; and (b) discount rates of 15% to 28%, which were based on the Company's best estimates of the after-tax weighted-average cost of capital of each reporting unit. To estimate fair value utilizing the market comparable methodology, the Company applied valuation multiples, derived from publicly-traded benchmark companies, to operating data of each reporting unit. Benchmark companies are selected for each reporting unit based on comparability of the underlying business and economics, and if they could potentially purchase the reporting unit. Key assumptions used in the market approach include the selection of appropriate benchmark companies and the selection of an appropriate market value multiple for each reporting unit based on a comparison of the reporting unit with the benchmark companies as of the impairment testing date. Both

the income and market approaches estimate fair values based on ability to generate earnings and are, therefore, meaningful in estimating the fair value of each of the Company's reporting units. The use of each methodology also provides corroboration for the other methodology. Consistent with prior years, with the exception of the FPEG reporting unit, the Company determined fair value of each of its reporting units using 50% weighting for each valuation methodology as we believe that each methodology provides equally valuable information. The Company determined fair value for the FPEG reporting unit using only the income approach due to the unique circumstances of the film and photofinishing industry.

Based upon the results of the Company's September 30, 2010 analysis, no impairment of goodwill was indicated.

A 20 percent change in estimated future cash flows or a 10 percentage point change in discount rate would not have caused a goodwill impairment to be recognized by the Company for any of its reporting units as of September 30, 2010. Each of the Company's reporting units, with the exception of the CDG reporting unit, has a negative carrying value as of September 30, 2010. Impairment of goodwill could occur in the future if market or interest rate environments deteriorate, expected future cash flows decrease, or if reporting unit carrying values change materially compared with changes in respective fair values.

NOTE 5: SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt and related maturities and interest rates were as follows at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

(in millions)						As of	
						September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Country	Type	Maturity	Weighted-Average Effective Interest Rate			Carrying Value	Carrying Value
U.S.	Convertible	2010	3.38 %	\$	11	\$	12
U.S.	Term note	2010-2013	6.16 %		27		35
Germany	Term note	2010-2013	6.16 %		107		141
U.S.	Term note	2013	7.25 %		300		500
U.S.	Secured term note	2017	19.36 %		-		195
U.S.	Convertible	2017	12.75 %		302		295
U.S.	Term note	2018	9.95 %		3		3
U.S.	Secured term note	2018	10.11 %		490		-
U.S.	Term note	2021	9.20 %		10		10
						1,250	1,191
Current portion of long-term debt						(61)	(62)
Long-term debt, net of current portion						\$ 1,189	\$ 1,129

Annual maturities (in millions) of long-term debt outstanding at September 30, 2010 were as follows:

	Carrying Value	Maturity Value
2010	\$11	\$11
2011	47	50
2012	45	50
2013	342	350
2014	-	-
2015 and thereafter	805	913
Total	\$1,250	\$1,374

The difference between the carrying values and the maturity values is primarily due to the original allocation of a portion of the proceeds received on the 2017 convertible notes to equity, representing the value of the conversion feature. The difference between the carrying values and the maturity values will be accreted to interest expense over the remaining terms of the notes.

Issuance of Senior Secured Notes due 2018

On March 5, 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of aggregate principal amount of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018 (the “2018 Senior Secured Notes”). The Company will pay interest at an annual rate of 9.75% of the principal amount at issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on September 1, 2010.

Upon issuance of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$490 million (\$500 million aggregate principal less \$10 million stated discount). The proceeds were used to repurchase all of the Senior Secured Notes due 2017 and to fund the tender of \$200 million of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2013.

In connection with the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company and the subsidiary guarantors (as defined below) entered into an indenture, dated as of March 5, 2010, with Bank of New York Mellon as trustee and collateral agent (the "Indenture").

At any time prior to March 1, 2014, the Company will be entitled at its option to redeem some or all of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest and a "make-whole" premium (as defined in the Indenture). On and after March 1, 2014, the Company may redeem some or all of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes at certain redemption prices expressed as percentages of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, prior to March 31, 2013, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes at a redemption price of 109.75% of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest using proceeds from certain equity offerings, provided the redemption takes place within 120 days after the closing of the related equity offering and not less than 65% of the original aggregate principal remains outstanding immediately thereafter.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, each holder of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes has the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of such holder's 2018 Senior Secured Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

The Indenture contains covenants limiting, among other things, the Company's ability and the ability of the Company's restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the Indenture) to (subject to certain exceptions and qualifications): incur additional debt or issue certain preferred stock; pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock or make other restricted payments; make principal payments on, or purchase or redeem subordinated indebtedness prior to any scheduled principal payment or maturity; make certain investments; sell certain assets; create liens on assets; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and designate the Company's subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of September 30, 2010.

The 2018 Senior Secured Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the "guarantees") on a senior secured basis by each of the Company's existing and future direct or indirect 100% owned domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions (the "Subsidiary Guarantors"). The 2018 Senior Secured Notes and guarantees are secured by second-priority liens, subject to permitted liens, on substantially all of the Company's domestic assets and substantially all of the domestic assets of the Subsidiary Guarantors pursuant to a security agreement entered into with Bank of New York Mellon as second lien collateral agent on March 5, 2010. The carrying value of the assets pledged as collateral at September 30, 2010 was approximately \$2 billion.

The 2018 Senior Secured Notes are the Company's senior secured obligations and rank senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness; rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's existing and future senior indebtedness; are effectively senior in right of payment to the Company's existing and future unsecured indebtedness, are effectively subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness under the Company's Amended Credit Agreement (as defined below) to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness on a first-priority basis; and effectively are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of the Company's non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Certain events are considered events of default and may result in the acceleration of the maturity of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes including, but not limited to: default in the payment of principal or interest when it becomes due and

payable; subject to applicable grace periods, failure to purchase Senior Secured Notes tendered when and as required; events of bankruptcy; and non-compliance with other provisions and covenants and the acceleration or default in the payment of principal of other forms of debt. If an event of default occurs, the aggregate principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest may become due and payable immediately.

Repurchase of Senior Secured Notes due 2017

On February 24, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with affiliates of Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (“KKR”) to repurchase all \$300 million aggregate principal amount of the Company’s 10.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2017 previously issued to KKR (the “KKR Notes”).

On March 5, 2010, the Company completed the repurchase of the KKR Notes. KKR received cash equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The repurchase of the KKR Notes resulted in a loss on early debt extinguishment of \$111 million, which was reported in Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net in the Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This loss was primarily the result of the principal repayment of \$300 million exceeding the carrying value of the KKR Notes by approximately \$195 million as of the repurchase date.

Repurchase of Senior Notes due 2013

On March 10, 2010, the Company accepted for purchase \$200 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2013 (the “2013 Notes”) pursuant to the terms of a tender offer that commenced on February 3, 2010. Holders who validly tendered their 2013 Notes received cash equal to approximately 95% of the principal amount of the 2013 Notes accepted in the tender offer plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The repurchase of the 2013 Notes resulted in a gain on early debt extinguishment of approximately \$9 million, reported in Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net in the Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The gain was a result of the principal repayment of approximately \$190 million being less than the carrying value of the repurchased debt of \$200 million. As of September 30, 2010, \$300 million of the 2013 Notes remain outstanding.

Amended Credit Agreement

On February 10, 2010, the Company and its subsidiary, Kodak Canada, Inc. (together the “Borrowers”), together with the Company’s U.S. subsidiaries as guarantors (the “Guarantors”), agreed to amend the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated March 31, 2009 (the “Amended Credit Agreement”) with the named lenders and Citicorp, USA, Inc., as agent, in order to allow the Company to incur additional permitted senior debt of up to \$200 million aggregate principal amount, and debt that refinances existing debt and permitted senior debt so long as the refinancing debt meets certain requirements. In connection with the amendment, the Company reduced the commitments of its non-extending lenders by approximately \$125 million. This change did not reduce the maximum borrowing availability of up to \$500 million under the Amended Credit Agreement. On October 18, 2010, the non-extending lender commitments expired capping the Company’s borrowing limit to the \$410 million of extending lender commitments as of that date. The Company may continue to add additional lender commitments to the Amended Credit Agreement up to the maximum borrowing availability of \$500 million.

Advances under the Amended Credit Agreement are available based on the Borrowers’ respective borrowing base from time to time. The borrowing base is calculated based on designated percentages of eligible accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment and, once mortgages are recorded, certain real property, subject to applicable reserves. As of September 30, 2010, based on this borrowing base calculation and after deducting the face amount of letters of credit outstanding of \$131 million and \$100 million of collateral to secure other banking arrangements, the Company had \$224 million available to borrow under the Amended Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had no debt for borrowed money outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement.

In addition to letters of credit outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement of \$131 million, there were bank guarantees and letters of credit of \$17 million and surety bonds of \$39 million outstanding under other banking arrangements primarily to ensure payment of possible casualty and workers’ compensation claims, environmental liabilities, legal contingencies, rental payments, and to support various customs and trade activities.

Under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has agreed to certain affirmative and negative covenants customary in similar asset-based lending facilities. In the event the Company’s excess availability under the borrowing base formula under the Amended Credit Agreement falls below \$100 million for three consecutive business days, among other things, the Company must maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.1 to 1.0 until

the excess availability is greater than \$100 million for 30 consecutive days. For the quarter ended September 30, 2010, excess availability was greater than \$100 million. The Company is also required to maintain cash and cash equivalents in the U.S. of at least \$250 million. The negative covenants limit, under certain circumstances, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional debt or liens, make certain investments, make shareholder distributions or prepay debt, except as permitted under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2010.

In addition to the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has other committed and uncommitted lines of credit as of September 30, 2010 totaling \$19 million and \$131 million, respectively. These lines primarily support operational and borrowing needs of the Company's subsidiaries, which include term loans, overdraft coverage, revolving credit lines, letters of credit, bank guarantees and vendor financing programs. Interest rates and other terms of borrowing under these lines of credit vary from country to country, depending on local market conditions. As of September 30, 2010, usage under these lines was approximately \$44 million all of which were supporting non-debt related obligations.

NOTE 6: INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision and effective tax rate were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$28	\$(99)	\$132	\$(603)
Effective tax rate	253.6 %	(12.1)%	168.9 %	(9.8)%
Provision for income taxes	\$71	\$12	\$223	\$59
Provision (benefit) for income taxes @ 35%	\$10	\$(35)	\$46	\$(211)
Difference between tax at effective vs. statutory rate	\$61	\$47	\$177	\$270

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the difference between the Company's recorded provision and the provision that would result from applying the U.S. statutory rate of 35.0% is primarily attributable to: (1) withholding taxes related to licensing revenue, (2) losses generated within the U.S. and certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management's conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized, and (3) the mix of earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the difference between the Company's recorded provision and the benefit that would result from applying the U.S. statutory rate of 35.0% is primarily attributable to: (1) losses generated within the U.S. and certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management's conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized; and (2) the mix of earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the difference between the Company's recorded provision and the benefit that would result from applying the U.S. statutory rate of 35.0% is also attributable to adjustments for uncertain tax positions and tax audits.

NOTE 7: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental

The Company's undiscounted accrued liabilities for future environmental investigation, remediation, and monitoring costs are composed of the following items:

(in millions)	September 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Eastman Business Park site, Rochester, NY	\$ 50	\$ 51
Other operating sites	10	10
Sites associated with former operations	21	21
Sites associated with the non-imaging health business sold in 1994	19	20
Total	\$ 100	\$ 102

These amounts are reported in Other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Statement of Financial Position.

Cash expenditures for the aforementioned investigation, remediation and monitoring activities are expected to be incurred over the next twenty-six to thirty years for many of the sites. For these known environmental liabilities, the accrual reflects the Company's best estimate of the amount it will incur under the agreed-upon or proposed work plans. The Company's cost estimates were determined using the ASTM Standard E 2137-06, "Standard Guide for Estimating Monetary Costs and Liabilities for Environmental Matters," and have not been reduced by possible recoveries from third parties. The overall method includes the use of a probabilistic model which forecasts a range of cost estimates for the remediation required at individual sites. The projects are closely monitored and the models are reviewed as significant events occur or at least once per year. The Company's estimate includes investigations, equipment and operating costs for remediation and long-term monitoring of the sites. The Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that the losses for the known exposures could exceed the current accruals by material amounts.

A Consent Decree was signed in 1994 in settlement of a civil complaint brought by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Justice. In connection with the Consent Decree, the Company has completed the required compliance schedule, under which the Company improved its waste characterization procedures, upgraded one of its incinerators, and upgraded its industrial sewer system. As of October 26, 2010, the court overseeing this matter has terminated the Consent Decree. Costs associated with the sewer inspection program have not been material.

The Company is presently designated as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (the "Superfund Law"), or under similar state laws, for environmental assessment and cleanup costs as the result of the Company's alleged arrangements for disposal of hazardous substances at eight Superfund sites. With respect to each of these sites, the Company's liability is minimal. In addition, the Company has been identified as a PRP in connection with the non-imaging health businesses in two active Superfund sites. Numerous other PRPs have also been designated at these sites. Although the law imposes joint and several liability on PRPs, the Company's historical experience demonstrates that these costs are shared with other PRPs. Settlements and costs paid by the Company in Superfund matters to date have not been material.

Estimates of the amount and timing of future costs of environmental remediation requirements are by their nature imprecise because of the continuing evolution of environmental laws and regulatory requirements, the availability and application of technology, the identification of presently unknown remediation sites and the allocation of costs among the potentially responsible parties. Based upon information presently available, such future costs are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's competitive or financial position. However, such costs could be material to results of operations and/or cash flows in a particular future quarter or year.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$131 million issued under the Amended Credit Agreement, as well as bank guarantees and letters of credit of \$17 million and surety bonds in the amount of \$39 million primarily to ensure the payment of possible casualty and workers' compensation claims, environmental liabilities, legal contingencies, rental payments, and to support various customs, tax and trade activities.

The Company's Brazilian operations are involved in governmental assessments of indirect and other taxes in various stages of litigation, primarily related to federal and state value-added taxes. The Company is disputing these matters and intends to vigorously defend its position. Based on the opinion of legal counsel and current reserves already recorded for those matters deemed probable of loss, management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will materially impact the Company's results of operations or financial position. The Company routinely assesses all these matters as to the probability of ultimately incurring a liability in its Brazilian operations, and records

its best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where it assesses the likelihood of loss as probable. As of September 30, 2010, the unreserved portion of these contingencies, inclusive of any related interest and penalties, for which there was at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred, amounted to approximately \$59 million.

The Company recorded a contingency accrual of approximately \$21 million in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to employment litigation matters in the U.S. The employment litigation matters related to a number of cases, which had similar fact patterns related to legacy equal employment opportunity issues. In the second quarter of 2009, the plaintiffs filed an unopposed motion for preliminary approval of a settlement in this action pursuant to which the Company would establish a settlement fund in the amount of \$21 million that will be used for payments to plaintiffs and class members, as well as attorney's fees, litigation costs, and claims administration costs. In the third quarter of 2010, the court approved the settlement with the exception of the attorney's fees application, which is still pending.

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including commercial, customs, employment, environmental, and health and safety matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the Company is subject to various assertions, claims, proceedings and requests for indemnification concerning intellectual property, including patent infringement suits involving technologies that are incorporated in a broad spectrum of the Company's products. These matters are in various stages of investigation and litigation and are being vigorously defended. Although the Company does not expect that the outcome in any of these matters, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations, litigation is inherently unpredictable. Therefore, judgments could be rendered or settlements entered, that could adversely affect the Company's operating results or cash flow in a particular period. The Company routinely assesses all its litigation and threatened litigation as to the probability of ultimately incurring a liability, and records its best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where it assesses the likelihood of loss as probable.

NOTE 8: GUARANTEES

The Company guarantees debt and other obligations of certain customers. The debt and other obligations are primarily due to banks and leasing companies in connection with financing of customers' purchases of equipment and product from the Company. At September 30, 2010, the maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) that the Company could be required to make under these customer-related guarantees was \$49 million and the carrying amount of the liability related to these customer guarantees was not material.

The customer financing agreements and related guarantees, which mature between 2010 and 2016, typically have a term of 90 days for product and short-term equipment financing arrangements, and up to five years for long-term equipment financing arrangements. These guarantees would require payment from the Company only in the event of default on payment by the respective debtor. In some cases, particularly for guarantees related to equipment financing, the Company has collateral or recourse provisions to recover and sell the equipment to reduce any losses that might be incurred in connection with the guarantees. However, any proceeds received from the liquidation of these assets may not cover the maximum potential loss under these guarantees.

Eastman Kodak Company ("EKC") also guarantees potential indebtedness to banks and other third parties for some of its consolidated subsidiaries. The maximum amount guaranteed is \$267 million, and the outstanding amount for those guarantees is \$245 million. Of this outstanding amount, \$107 million is recorded within Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt, and Long-term debt, net of current portion. Additionally, \$12 million is recorded within Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities. The remaining \$126 million of outstanding guarantees represent parent guarantees providing financial assurance to third parties that the Company's subsidiaries will fulfill their future performance or financial obligations under various contracts, and do not represent recorded liabilities. These guarantees expire in 2010 through 2019. Pursuant to the terms of the Company's Amended Credit Agreement, obligations of the Borrowers to the Lenders under the Amended Credit Agreement, as well as secured agreements in an amount not to exceed \$100 million, are guaranteed by the Company and the Company's U.S. subsidiaries and included in the above amounts.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, EKC issued a guarantee to Kodak Limited (the “Subsidiary”) and the Trustees (the “Trustees”) of the Kodak Pension Plan of the United Kingdom (the “Plan”). Under that arrangement, EKC guaranteed to the Subsidiary and the Trustees the ability of the Subsidiary, only to the extent it becomes necessary to do so, to (1) make contributions to the Plan to ensure sufficient assets exist to make plan benefit payments, and (2) make contributions to the Plan such that it will achieve full funded status by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2015. On October 12, 2010, the 2007 guarantee was replaced by a new guarantee from EKC to the Subsidiary and the Trustees. The new guarantee continues to guarantee the Subsidiary’s ability to make contributions as set forth in the 2007 guarantee but extends the full funding date to December 31, 2022. The new guarantee expires (a) upon the conclusion of the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022 if the Plan achieves full funded status or on payment of the balance if the Plan is underfunded by no more than 60 million British pounds by that date, (b) earlier in the event that the Plan achieves full funded status for two consecutive funding valuation cycles which are typically performed at least every three years, or (c) June 30, 2024 on payment of the balance in the event that the Plan is underfunded by more than sixty million pounds upon conclusion of the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. The amount of potential future contributions is dependent on the funding status of the Plan as it fluctuates over the term of the guarantee and the United Kingdom Pension Regulator’s approval of a funding plan agreed to by the Subsidiary and the Trustees to close the funding gap identified by the Plan’s most recent local statutory funding valuation agreed to in March 2009. The funded status of the Plan (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) is included in Pension and other postretirement liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Warranty Costs

The Company has warranty obligations in connection with the sale of its products and equipment. The original warranty period is generally one year or less. The costs incurred to provide for these warranty obligations are estimated and recorded as an accrued liability at the time of sale. The Company estimates its warranty cost at the point of sale for a given product based on historical failure rates and related costs to repair. The change in the Company's accrued warranty obligations balance, which is reflected in Other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, was as follows:

(in millions)

Accrued warranty obligations as of December 31, 2009	\$61
Actual warranty experience during 2010	(59)
2010 warranty provisions	36
Accrued warranty obligations as of September 30, 2010	\$38

The Company also offers its customers extended warranty arrangements that are generally one year, but may range from three months to three years after the original warranty period. The Company provides repair services and routine maintenance under these arrangements. The Company has not separated the extended warranty revenues and costs from the routine maintenance service revenues and costs, as it is not practicable to do so. Therefore, these revenues and costs have been aggregated in the discussion that follows. Costs incurred under these arrangements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 amounted to \$126 million. The change in the Company's deferred revenue balance in relation to these extended warranty and maintenance arrangements from December 31, 2009 to September 30, 2010, which is reflected in Other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, was as follows:

(in millions)

Deferred revenue on extended warranties as of December 31, 2009	\$130
New extended warranty and maintenance arrangements in 2010	320
Recognition of extended warranty and maintenance arrangement revenue in 2010	(320)
Deferred revenue on extended warranties as of September 30, 2010	\$130

NOTE 9: RESTRUCTURING AND RATIONALIZATION LIABILITIES

The Company has engaged in restructuring programs in response to significant changes in the business and economic climates in which it operates. Recent restructuring programs included the 2004-2007 Program which was aimed at reducing and realigning our global workforce and assets in order to successfully navigate the transformation from a traditional to a digital imaging company, and the 2009 Program which focused on additional cost reductions to more appropriately size the organization as a result of the economic downturn. In addition, the Company recognizes the need to continually rationalize its workforce and streamline its operations in the face of ongoing business and economic changes. As a result, there may be supplemental provisions for new initiatives, as well as changes in estimates to amounts previously recorded, as payments are made or actions are completed. The actual charges for restructuring and ongoing rationalization initiatives are recorded in the period in which the Company commits to a formalized restructuring or ongoing rationalization plan, or executes the specific actions contemplated by the plans and all criteria for liability recognition under the applicable accounting guidance have been met.

Restructuring and Ongoing Rationalization Reserve Activity

The activity in the accrued balances and the non-cash charges and credits incurred in relation to restructuring initiatives and ongoing rationalization activities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 were as follows:

(in millions)	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Fixed Assets & Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$68	\$27	\$ -	\$ -	95
Q1 2010 charges	5	8	-	1	14
Q1 2010 utilization/cash payments	(32)	(5)	-	(1)	(38)
Q1 2010 other adjustments & reclasses (1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Balance as of March 31, 2010	40	30	-	-	70
Q2 2010 charges	10	1	-	-	11
Q2 2010 utilization/cash payments	(15)	(7)	-	-	(22)
Q2 2010 other adjustments & reclasses (2)	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Balance as of June 30, 2010	28	24	-	-	52
Q3 2010 charges	21	3	2	3	29
Q3 2010 utilization/cash payments	(8)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(17)
Q3 2010 other adjustments & reclasses (3)	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Balance as of September 30, 2010	\$28	\$23	\$ -	\$ -	\$51

(1) The \$(1) million reflects foreign currency translation adjustments.

(2) The \$(7) million includes \$(6) million for severance-related charges for pension plan curtailments, settlements, and special termination benefits, which are reflected in Pension and other postretirement liabilities and Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The remaining \$(1) million reflects foreign currency translation adjustments.

(3) The \$(13) million includes \$(15) million for special termination benefits, which are reflected in Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The remaining \$2 million reflects foreign currency translation adjustments.

The \$29 million of charges for the third quarter of 2010 includes \$3 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The remaining costs incurred of \$24 million, including \$21 million of severance costs and \$3 million of exit costs, were reported as Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The third quarter 2010 severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 325 positions, including approximately 275 manufacturing and 50 administrative positions. The geographic composition of these positions includes approximately 300 in the United States and Canada, and 25 throughout the rest of the world.

The charges of \$29 million recorded in the third quarter of 2010 included \$13 million applicable to FPEG, \$2 million applicable to GCG, \$1 million applicable to CDG, and \$13 million that was applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the \$54 million of charges includes \$4 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The remaining costs incurred of \$48 million, including \$36 million of severance costs and \$12 million of exit costs, were reported as Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The severance costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to the elimination of approximately 650 positions, including approximately 500 manufacturing and 150 administrative positions. The geographic composition of these positions includes approximately 425 in the United States and Canada, and 225 throughout the rest of the world.

The charges of \$54 million recorded in the first three quarters of 2010 included \$23 million applicable to FPEG, \$10 million applicable to GCG, \$2 million applicable to CDG, and \$19 million that was applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments.

As a result of these initiatives, severance payments will be paid during periods through 2011 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their payments over an extended period of time. In addition, certain exit costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods throughout 2011 and beyond.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

Components of the net periodic benefit cost for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans for the three and nine months ended September 30 are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2010		2009		2010		2009	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Major defined benefit plans:								
Service cost	\$12	\$4	\$13	\$4	\$36	\$12	\$37	\$11
Interest cost	66	43	72	46	198	131	227	132
Expected return on plan assets	(118)	(52)	(123)	(55)	(356)	(156)	(363)	(152)
Amortization of:								
Recognized net actuarial loss	1	10	1	4	3	27	3	8
Pension (income) expense before special termination benefits, curtailments, and settlements	(39)	5	(37)	(1)	(119)	14	(96)	(1)

Special termination benefits	15	-	14	-	21	1	61	-
Curtailment (gains) losses	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-
Settlement losses	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Net pension (income) expense	(24)	5	(23)	(1)	(98)	15	(34)	(1)
Other plans including unfunded plans	-	2	-	(1)	-	8	-	-
Total net pension (income) expense from continuing operations	\$(24)	\$7	\$(23)	\$(2)	\$(98)	\$23	\$(34)	\$(1)

For the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, \$15 million and \$14 million, respectively, of special termination benefits charges were incurred as a result of the Company's restructuring actions. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, \$22 million and \$61 million, respectively, of special termination benefits charges were incurred as a result of the Company's restructuring actions. These charges have been included in Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Curtailment (gains) losses for the major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans totaling \$(1) million and \$1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were also incurred as a result of the Company's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for those respective periods.

The Company made contributions (funded plans) or paid benefits (unfunded plans) totaling approximately \$42 million relating to its major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company expects its contribution (funded plans) and benefit payment (unfunded plans) requirements for its major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans for the balance of 2010 to be approximately \$77 million.

Postretirement benefit costs for the Company's U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement benefit plans, which represent the Company's major postretirement plans, includes:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Service cost	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Interest cost	18	23	54	71
Amortization of:				
Prior service credit	(19)	(17)	(57)	(51)
Recognized net actuarial loss	7	6	21	16
Other postretirement benefit cost before curtailments and settlements	6	12	18	36
Curtailment loss	-	1	-	1
Total net postretirement benefit expense	\$6	\$13	\$18	\$37

The Company paid benefits totaling approximately \$120 million relating to its U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement benefit plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company expects to pay benefits of approximately \$37 million for these postretirement plans for the balance of 2010.

There were no significant remeasurements of the Company's major pension or postretirement benefit plans for the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

The Kodak Retirement Income Plan ("KRIP") is the major U.S. defined benefit pension plan. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Kodak Retirement Income Plan Committee ("KRIPCO," the committee that oversees KRIP) approved a change to KRIP's asset portfolio with the intention of re-assessing the asset allocation and completing a new asset and liability study in early 2009. The Company originally assumed an 8.0% expected long-term rate of return on plan asset assumption ("EROA") for 2009 based on the asset allocation at December 31, 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, as intended, KRIPCO again approved a change in the asset allocation for the KRIP. A new asset and liability study was completed and resulted in an 8.75% EROA. As the KRIP was remeasured as of March 31, 2009, the Company's long-term assumption for EROA for the remainder of 2009 was updated to reflect this change in asset allocation. The Company's EROA assumption for KRIP for 2010 is 8.75%.

NOTE 11: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share computations are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. As a result of the net loss from continuing operations presented for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company calculated diluted earnings per share using weighted-average basic shares outstanding for those periods, as utilizing diluted shares would be anti-dilutive to loss per share. Weighted-average basic shares outstanding for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 were 268.5 and 268.2 million, respectively. Weighted-average basic shares outstanding for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 were 268.4 and 268.2 million, respectively.

The following potential shares of the Company's common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 because the Company reported a net loss from continuing operations; therefore, the effects would be anti-dilutive:

(in millions of shares)	As of September 30,	
	2010	2009
Total employee stock options outstanding	18.7	22.6
Total unvested share-based awards outstanding	9.4	3.0
Total	28.1	25.6

None of the Company's outstanding stock options would have been dilutive if the Company had reported earnings from continuing operations primarily because their exercise prices exceeded the average market price of the Company's common stock for all periods presented.

Diluted earnings per share calculations could also reflect up to 54.3 million shares related to the assumed conversion of approximately \$411 million in outstanding convertible notes (the "Convertible Securities") and warrants to purchase 40 million common shares (the "Warrants"), if dilutive. The Company's diluted loss per share amounts exclude the effects of the Convertible Securities and Warrants, as they were anti-dilutive for all periods presented.

NOTE 12: SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company has 950 million shares of authorized common stock with a par value of \$2.50 per share, of which 391 million shares had been issued as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Treasury stock at cost consisted of approximately 122 million and 123 million shares as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Comprehensive Loss

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net loss	\$(43)	\$(111)	\$(92)	\$(653)
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) from hedging activity, net of tax and reclassifications	(3)	-	(5)	14
Currency translation adjustments	39	12	55	-
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligation activity, net of tax	(3)	(626)	(154)	(1,170)
Total comprehensive loss, net of tax	\$(10)	\$(725)	\$(196)	\$(1,809)

NOTE 13: SEGMENT INFORMATION

Current Segment Reporting Structure

The Company has three reportable segments: Consumer Digital Imaging Group ("CDG"), Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group ("FPEG"), and Graphic Communications Group ("GCG"). The balance of the Company's

continuing operations, which individually and in the aggregate do not meet the criteria of a reportable segment, are reported in All Other. A description of the segments is as follows.

Consumer Digital Imaging Group Segment (“CDG”): CDG encompasses digital still and video cameras, digital devices such as picture frames, kiosks, APEX drylab systems, and related consumables and services, consumer inkjet printing systems, Kodak Gallery products and services, and imaging sensors. CDG also includes the licensing activities related to the Company's intellectual property in digital imaging products.

Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group Segment (“FPEG”): FPEG encompasses consumer and professional film, one-time-use cameras, aerial and industrial film, and entertainment imaging products and services. In addition, this segment also includes paper and output systems, and photofinishing services. This segment provides consumers, professionals, cinematographers, and other entertainment imaging customers with film-related products and services.

Graphic Communications Group Segment (“GCG”): GCG serves a variety of customers in the creative, in-plant, data center, commercial printing, packaging, newspaper and digital service bureau market segments with a range of software, media and hardware products that provide customers with a variety of solutions for prepress equipment, workflow software, analog and digital printing, and document scanning. Products and related services include workflow software and digital controllers; digital printing, which includes commercial inkjet and electrophotographic products, including equipment, consumables and service; prepress consumables; prepress equipment and packaging solutions; business solutions and consulting services; and document scanners.

All Other: This category included the results of the Company’s display business, up to the date of sale of assets of this business in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Segment financial information is shown below:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net sales from continuing operations:				
Consumer Digital Imaging Group	\$670	\$535	\$2,008	\$1,407
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group	431	572	1,328	1,668
Graphic Communications Group	657	674	1,924	1,947
All Other	-	-	-	2
Consolidated total	\$1,758	\$1,781	\$5,260	\$5,024

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes:				
Consumer Digital Imaging Group	\$82	\$(89)	\$387	\$(345)
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group	20	47	65	106
Graphic Communications Group	(19)	10	(41)	(78)
All Other	1	(4)	(1)	(10)
Total of segments	84	(36)	410	(327)
Restructuring costs, rationalization and other	(29)	(35)	(54)	(197)
Other operating income (expenses), net	3	(10)	1	(13)
Legal contingencies and settlements	-	-	(10)	(6)
Negative goodwill reversal	-	-	-	7
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	-	-	(102)	-
Interest expense	(38)	(27)	(117)	(75)
Other income (charges), net	8	9	4	8
Consolidated earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$28	\$(99)	\$132	\$(603)

	As of	As of
(in millions)	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009

Segment total assets:

Consumer Digital Imaging Group	\$1,312	\$1,203
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group	1,859	1,992
Graphic Communications Group	1,667	1,737
Total of segments	4,838	4,932
Cash and marketable securities	1,399	2,031
Deferred income tax assets	692	728
Consolidated total assets	\$6,929	\$7,691

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts, estimated fair values, and location in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for the Company's financial instruments:

(in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	Assets			
		September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Marketable securities:					
Available-for-sale (1)	Other long-term assets	\$9	\$9	\$7	\$7
Held-to-maturity (2)	Other current assets and Other long-term assets	-	-	8	9
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:					
Commodity contracts (1)	Receivables, net	1	1	1	1
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts (1)	Receivables, net	16	16	7	7
Liabilities					
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion (2)	Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$1,189	\$1,172	\$1,129	\$1,142
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts (1)	Other current liabilities	24	24	11	11
Foreign exchange contracts (1)	Other long-term liabilities	1	1	6	6

(1) Recorded at fair value.

(2) Recorded at historical cost.

Long-term debt is generally used to finance long-term investments, while short-term borrowings (excluding the current portion of long-term debt) are used to meet working capital requirements. The carrying value of the current portion of long-term debt approximates its fair value. The Company does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Fair value

The fair values of marketable securities are determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 fair value measurements). Fair values of the Company's forward contracts are determined using significant other observable inputs (Level 2 fair value measurements), and are based on the present value of expected future cash flows (an income approach valuation technique) considering the risks involved and using discount rates appropriate for the duration of the contracts. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized based on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Fair values of long-term borrowings are determined by reference to quoted market prices, if available, or by pricing models based on the value of related cash flows discounted at current market interest rates. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, short-term borrowings and payables (which are not shown in the table above) approximate their fair values.

Foreign exchange

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity involved are included in Other income (charges), net in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The net effects of foreign currency transactions, including changes in the fair value of foreign exchange contracts, are shown below:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net gain (loss)	\$5	\$10	\$(6)	\$(11)

Derivative financial instruments

The Company, as a result of its global operating and financing activities, is exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates, which may adversely affect its results of operations and financial position. The Company manages such exposures, in part, with derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to mitigate currency risk related to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, especially those of the Company's International Treasury Center. Silver forward contracts are used to mitigate the Company's risk to fluctuating silver prices. The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates results from its investing and borrowing activities used to meet its liquidity needs.

The Company's financial instrument counterparties are high-quality investment or commercial banks with significant experience with such instruments. The Company manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by requiring specific minimum credit standards and diversification of counterparties. The Company has procedures to monitor the credit exposure amounts. The maximum credit exposure at September 30, 2010 was not significant to the Company.

In the event of a default under the Company's Amended Credit Agreement, or a default under any derivative contract or similar obligation of the Company, the derivative counterparties would have the right, although not the obligation, to require immediate settlement of some or all open derivative contracts at their then-current fair value, but with liability positions netted against asset positions with the same counterparty. At September 30, 2010, the Company had open derivative contracts in liability positions with a total fair value of \$25 million.

The location and amounts of pre-tax gains and losses related to derivatives reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations are shown in the following tables:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships (in millions)	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion) For the three months ended September 30,		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI Into Cost of Goods Sold (Effective Portion) For the three months ended September 30,		Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) For the three months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Commodity contracts	\$-	\$1	\$1	\$2	\$-	\$-
Foreign exchange contracts	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-
	For the nine months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Commodity contracts	\$4	\$15	\$7	\$1	\$-	\$-
Foreign exchange contracts	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments (in millions)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative For the three months ended September 30,		Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative For the nine months ended September 30,	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (charges), net	\$(7)	\$(11)	\$24	\$24

Foreign currency forward contracts

The Company's foreign currency forward contracts used to mitigate currency risk related to existing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are not designated as hedges, and are marked to market through net (loss) earnings at the same time that the exposed assets and liabilities are remeasured through net (loss) earnings (both in Other income (charges), net). The notional amount of such contracts open at September 30, 2010 was approximately \$1.4 billion. The majority of the contracts of this type held by the Company are denominated in euros, British pounds and Hong Kong dollars.

A subsidiary of the Company entered into intercompany foreign currency forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges of exchange rate risk related to forecasted foreign currency denominated intercompany sales. The value of the notional amounts of such contracts open at September 30, 2010 was \$22 million. At September 30, 2010, that subsidiary had cash flow hedges for the British pound against the euro with maturity dates ranging from October 2010 to January 2011. At September 30, 2010, the fair value of all open foreign currency forward contracts hedging foreign

currency denominated intercompany sales was a net unrealized gain of \$1 million (pre-tax), recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. If this amount were to be realized, all of it would be reclassified into cost of goods sold during the next twelve months. Nothing related to closed foreign currency contracts hedging foreign currency denominated intercompany sales was deferred in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Amounts are reclassified into cost of goods sold as the inventory transferred in connection with the intercompany sales is sold to third parties, all within the next twelve months. During the third quarter of 2010, a pre-tax gain of less than \$1 million was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income to cost of goods sold. Hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant.

A subsidiary of the Company entered into intercompany foreign currency forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges of exchange rate risk related to forecasted foreign currency denominated purchases. The value of the notional amounts of such contracts open at September 30, 2010 was \$49 million. At September 30, 2010, that subsidiary had cash flow hedges for the U.S. dollar against the euro with maturity dates ranging from October 2010 to January 2011. At September 30, 2010, the fair value of all open foreign currency forward contracts hedging foreign currency denominated purchases was a net unrealized loss of \$3 million (pre-tax), recorded in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. If this amount were to be realized, all of it would be reclassified into cost of goods sold during the next twelve months. Nothing related to closed foreign currency contracts hedging foreign currency denominated purchases was deferred in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Amounts are reclassified into cost of goods sold as the inventory transferred in connection with the purchases is sold to third parties, all within the next twelve months. During the third quarter of 2010, a pre-tax loss of less than \$1 million was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income to cost of goods sold. Hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant.

Silver forward contracts

The Company enters into silver forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges of commodity price risk related to forecasted purchases of silver. The value of the notional amounts of such contracts open at September 30, 2010 was \$2 million. Hedge gains and losses related to these silver forward contracts are reclassified into cost of goods sold as the related silver-containing products are sold to third parties. These gains or losses transferred to cost of goods sold are generally offset by increased or decreased costs of silver purchased in the open market. The amount of existing gains and losses at September 30, 2010 to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months is a net gain of \$2 million. At September 30, 2010, the Company had hedges of forecasted purchases through October 2010.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

The Company's key goals for 2010 are:

- Improve segment earnings
- Accelerate digital revenue growth
- Continue to invest in new markets in need of transformation
 - Exploit benefits of operating leverage
- Drive positive cash flow before restructuring

During the first nine months of 2010, the economy continued to recover, albeit at varying rates around the world. Asia continues to lead the way in the global recovery. In the U.S., consumers remain cautious, contributing to a continued softness in demand for the Company's consumer products, which are largely discretionary in nature. Sales and earnings of the Company's consumer businesses are linked to the timing of holidays, vacations, and other leisure or gifting seasons. Continued weakness in consumer spending has resulted in price pressures, which have had an impact in the Company's CDG segment. The Company has worked with its suppliers to mitigate the impact of industry-wide electronic components supply constraints on its full year digital revenue growth. Additionally, we continue to have success with our intellectual property licensing programs. As print demand recovers, the GCG segment continues to see increased volumes for printing consumables and digital printing equipment. This increased demand, combined with productivity improvements, has resulted in improved profitability for the segment in spite of pricing pressures caused by industry overcapacity. Sales within the FPEG segment decreased in the first three quarters of 2010 as compared with the prior year period, reflecting continued secular declines.

For the remainder of 2010, the Company will continue to focus on leveraging its expanding portfolio of digital and traditional businesses, and will maintain its focus on operational efficiency to deliver on its revenue, earnings, and cash flow goals for the year. The Company believes that the actions taken during 2009 have helped to mitigate the impacts of the challenges noted above to its results in 2010 and position it well for the future. In addition, the Company is monitoring the impact of both commodity prices and foreign exchange, and will continue to pursue operational and financial counter-measures to partially mitigate any potential adverse impacts to the Company's results.

In the first quarter of 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018. The net proceeds of this issuance were used to repurchase all of the 10.5% senior secured notes due 2017 (\$300 million) and to fund the tender of \$200 million of the Company's 7.25% senior notes due 2013. These financing transactions provide the Company with increased financial flexibility resulting from extended maturity dates. The next significant debt maturity is in 2013, and the majority of the Company's debt is due in 2017 and beyond.

In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 were signed into law in the United States. This legislation extends health care coverage to many uninsured individuals and expands coverage to those already insured. The Company is continuing to assess the potential impacts that this legislation may have on future results of operations, cash flows or financial position related to our health care benefits and postretirement health care obligations. One provision that will impact certain companies significantly is the change in the tax deductibility of the Medicare Part D subsidy available from the U.S. Government to companies that provide qualifying prescription drug coverage to retirees. This provision does not impact the Company, as the Company does not receive this subsidy.

Kodak Operating Model and Reporting Structure

The Company has three reportable segments: Consumer Digital Imaging Group ("CDG"), Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group ("FPEG"), and Graphic Communications Group ("GCG"). Within each of the Company's reportable segments are various components, or Strategic Product Groups ("SPGs"). Throughout the remainder of this document, references to the segments' SPGs are indicated in italics. The balance of the Company's continuing operations, which individually and in the aggregate do not meet the criteria of a reportable segment, are reported in All Other. A description of the segments is as follows:

Consumer Digital Imaging Group Segment ("CDG"): This segment provides a full range of digital imaging products and service offerings to consumers. CDG encompasses the following SPGs. Products and services included within each SPG are identified below.

Digital Capture and Devices includes digital still and pocket video cameras, digital picture frames, imaging essentials, branded license products, imaging sensors, and licensing activities related to the Company's intellectual property in digital imaging products.

Consumer Inkjet Systems includes consumer inkjet printers and related ink and media consumables.

Retail Systems Solutions includes kiosks, APEX drylab systems, and related consumables and services.

Consumer Imaging Services includes Kodak Gallery products and photo sharing services.

Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group Segment ("FPEG"): This segment provides consumers, professionals, cinematographers, and other entertainment imaging customers with film-related products and services. FPEG encompasses the following SPGs. Products and services included within each SPG are identified below.

Film Capture includes consumer and professional film and one-time-use cameras.

Traditional Photofinishing includes paper and output systems and photofinishing services.

Entertainment Imaging includes entertainment imaging products and services.

Industrial Films includes aerial and industrial film products and components sales.

Graphic Communications Group Segment (“GCG”): GCG serves a variety of customers in the creative, in-plant, data center, commercial printing, packaging, newspaper and digital service bureau market segments with a range of software, media and hardware products that provide customers with a variety of solutions for prepress equipment, workflow software, analog and digital printing, and document scanning. GCG encompasses the following SPGs. Products and services included within each SPG are identified below.

Prepress Solutions includes digital and traditional prepress equipment, consumables including plates, chemistry and media, related services, and packaging solutions.

Digital Printing Solutions includes high-speed, high-volume commercial inkjet, and color and black-and-white electrophotographic printing equipment and related consumables and services.

Business Services and Solutions includes workflow software and digital controllers, document scanning products and services and related maintenance offerings. Also included in this SPG are the activities related to the Company's business solutions and consulting services.

All Other: This category included the results of the Company's display business, up to the date of sale of assets of this business in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Net Sales from Continuing Operations by Reportable Segment and All Other

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2010	2009	% Change	Foreign Currency Impact*	2010	2009	% Change	Foreign Currency Impact*
Consumer Digital Imaging Group								
Inside the U.S.	\$427	\$279	+53	% 0	\$1,374	\$750	+83	% 0
Outside the U.S.	243	256	-5	-5	634	657	-4	-1
Total Consumer Digital Imaging Group	670	535	+25	-2	2,008	1,407	+43	0
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group								
Inside the U.S.	91	131	-31	0	301	377	-20	0
Outside the U.S.	340	441	-23	-2	1,027	1,291	-20	0
Total Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group	431	572	-25	-2	1,328	1,668	-20	0
Graphic Communications Group								
Inside the U.S.	217	207	+5	0	600	617	-3	0
Outside the U.S.	440	467	-6	-3	1,324	1,330	0	0
Total Graphic Communications Group	657	674	-3	-2	1,924	1,947	-1	0
All Other								
Inside the U.S.	-	(1)	-	-	-	3	-	-
Outside the U.S.	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	-

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Total All Other	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-				
Consolidated												
Inside the U.S.	735	616	+19	0	2,275	1,747	+30	0				
Outside the U.S.	1,023	1,165	-12	-3	2,985	3,277	-9	0				
Consolidated Total	\$1,758	\$1,781	-1	%	-2	%	\$5,260	\$5,024	+5	%	0	%

* Represents the percentage point change in segment net sales for the period that is attributable to foreign currency fluctuations

Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Interest Expense, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes by Reportable Segment and All Other

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
Consumer Digital Imaging Group	\$82	\$(89)	+192	%	\$387	\$(345)	+212	%
Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group	20	47	-57	%	65	106	-39	%
Graphic Communications Group	(19)	10	-290	%	(41)	(78)	+47	%
All Other	1	(4)	+125	%	(1)	(10)	+90	%
Total of segments	\$84	\$(36)	+333	%	\$410	\$(327)	+225	%
Percent of Sales	5	% (2)%			8	% (7)%		
Restructuring costs, rationalization and other	(29)	(35)			(54)	(197)		
Other operating income (expenses), net	3	(10)			1	(13)		
Legal contingencies and settlements	-	-			(10)	(6)		
Negative goodwill reversal	-	-			-	7		
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	-	-			(102)	-		
Interest expense	(38)	(27)			(117)	(75)		
Other income (charges), net	8	9			4	8		
Consolidated earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$28	\$(99)	+128	%	\$132	\$(603)	+122	%

2010 COMPARED WITH 2009

Third Quarter

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – CONTINUING OPERATIONS

CONSOLIDATED
(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,						Increase / (Decrease)		% Change	
	2010	% of Sales		2009	% of Sales					
Net sales	\$1,758			\$1,781			\$ (23)		-1	%
Cost of goods sold	1,282			1,420			(138)		-10	%
Gross profit	476	27.1	%	361	20.3	%	115		32	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	314	18	%	318	18	%	(4)		-1	%
Research and development costs	83	5	%	81	5	%	2		2	%
Restructuring costs, rationalization and other	24			33			(9)		-27	%
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(3)			10			(13)		-130	%
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	58	3	%	(81)	-5	%	139		172	%
Interest expense	38			27			11		41	%
Other income (charges), net	8			9			(1)		-11	%
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	28			(99)			127		128	%
Provision for income taxes	71			12			59		492	%
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	\$(43)			\$(111)			\$ 68		61	%

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Percent Change vs. 2009					
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs				
Net sales	\$1,758	-1.3 %	-4.3 %	5.0 %	-2.0 %	n/a				

Gross profit margin	27.1	%	6.8pp	n/a	5.3pp	-0.3pp	1.8pp
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Revenues

For the three months ended September 30, 2010, net sales decreased slightly compared with the same period in 2009 primarily due to secular volume declines within the FPEG segment, unfavorable price/mix for products in Digital Capture and Devices within the CDG segment and in Prepress Solutions within the GCG segment, and unfavorable foreign exchange across all segments. Partially offsetting these impacts was an increase in intellectual property licensing revenues within Digital Capture and Devices.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased in the third quarter of 2010, in both dollars and as a percentage of sales, primarily due to increased intellectual property licensing revenues as discussed below. The gross profit increase is also driven by cost improvements within the CDG and GCG segments. Partially offsetting these increases were unfavorable price/mix for Prepress Solutions within the GCG segment and for products in Digital Capture and Devices within the CDG segment, and unfavorable foreign exchange across all three segments, as noted above. Additionally, lower sales volumes within the FPEG segment partially offset the increase in gross profit dollars.

Included in gross profit for the current quarter was a non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreement within Digital Capture and Devices in the CDG segment. This licensing agreement contributed approximately 11.9% of consolidated revenue to consolidated gross profit dollars in the third quarter. The Company expects to secure other new licensing arrangements, the timing and amounts of which are difficult to predict. These types of arrangements provide the Company with a return on portions of its research and development investments.

Restructuring Costs, Rationalization and Other

These costs are discussed under the "RESTRUCTURING COSTS, RATIONALIZATION AND OTHER" section.

Other Operating (Income) Expenses, Net

The other operating (income) expenses, net category includes gains and losses on sales of capital assets and businesses and certain impairment charges. The year-over-year change in other operating (income) expenses, net was primarily driven by a loss recognized on a property sale outside the U.S. during the third quarter of 2009.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense for the third quarter of 2010 as compared with the prior year quarter was primarily attributable to higher weighted-average effective interest rates on the Company's outstanding debt, resulting from the refinancing of a portion of the Company's debt portfolio in the third quarter of 2009 and first quarter of 2010.

Income Tax Provision

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$28	\$(99)
Provision for income taxes	\$71	\$12
Effective tax rate	253.6	% (12.1)%

The change in the Company's effective tax rate from continuing operations is primarily attributable to: (1) withholding taxes related to licensing revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010, (2) the mix of earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S., and (3) losses generated in the U.S. and in certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management's conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized.

CONSUMER DIGITAL IMAGING GROUP

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Increase / (Decrease)		%	
	2010	% of Sales	2009	% of Sales				
Net sales	\$670		\$535		\$ 135	25	%	
Cost of goods sold	421		467		(46)	-10	%	
Gross profit	249	37.2	68	12.7	181	266	%	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	128	19	124	23	4	3	%	
Research and development costs	39	6	33	6	6	18	%	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$82	12	\$(89)	-17	\$ 171	192	%	

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Percent Change vs. 2009		Manufacturing and Other Costs	
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange			
Net sales	\$670	25.2	% 1.3	% 26.3	% -2.4	%	n/a	
Gross profit margin	37.2	%	24.5pp	n/a	21.1pp	-0.4pp	3.8pp	

Revenues

CDG's third quarter performance reflects the benefit of a non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreement and volume improvements in Digital Capture and Devices and Consumer Inkjet Systems. Partially offsetting these increases were volume declines in Retail Systems Solutions and unfavorable price/mix primarily for digital cameras within Digital Capture and Devices. Unfavorable foreign exchange also impacted third quarter revenues for the segment.

Net sales of Digital Capture and Devices increased 54% in the third quarter of 2010 as compared with the prior year quarter, primarily reflecting higher intellectual property licensing revenues (see gross profit discussion below) and volume improvements in imaging sensors and pocket video cameras. These increases were partially offset by unfavorable price/mix in digital cameras.

Net sales of Consumer Inkjet Systems increased 18%, reflecting a combined increase in both printers and ink of approximately 26%. The overall volume increases experienced by the Company outpaced the consumer printing industry, which management believes is reflective of favorable consumer response to the Company's unique value proposition.

Net sales of Retail Systems Solutions decreased 28% in the third quarter of 2010, primarily driven by lower volumes for media as a result of the previously disclosed expiration of a significant customer contract. Decreased demand also contributed to the revenue decline.

Gross Profit

The significant increase in gross profit both in dollars and as a percentage of sales for CDG is primarily attributable to the increase in intellectual property licensing revenues included in price/mix within Digital Capture and Devices. Lower product costs for Digital Capture and Devices also contributed to the increase due to manufacturing volume improvements. Partially offsetting these increases were unfavorable price/mix for digital cameras within Digital Capture and Devices. Additionally, lower media volumes in Retail Systems Solutions partially offset the increase in gross profit dollars.

Included in gross profit for the third quarter was a non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreement within Digital Capture and Devices in the CDG segment. This licensing agreement contributed approximately 31.3% of segment revenue to segment gross profit dollars in the third quarter. The Company expects to secure other new licensing arrangements, the timing and amounts of which are difficult to predict. These types of arrangements provide the Company with a return on portions of its research and development investments.

Research and Development Costs

The increase in research and development (R&D) costs for CDG was the result of increased spending in Retail Systems Solutions.

FILM, PHOTOFINISHING AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

(dollars in millions)

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,						Increase / (Decrease)		% Change
	2010	% of Sales		2009	% of Sales				
Net sales	\$431			\$572			\$ (141)	-25	%
Cost of goods sold	357			446			(89)	-20	%
Gross profit	74	17.2	%	126	22.0	%	(52)	-41	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	50	12	%	72	13	%	(22)	-31	%
Research and development costs	4	1	%	7	1	%	(3)	-43	%
Earnings from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$20	5	%	\$47	8	%	\$ (27)	-57	%

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Percent Change vs. 2009						Manufacturing and Other Costs
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009		Volume		Price/Mix		Foreign Exchange		
Net sales	\$431	-24.7	%	-20.9	%	-2.2	%	-1.6	%	n/a
Gross profit margin	17.2	%	-4.8pp	n/a		-1.3pp		-0.2pp		-3.3pp

Revenues

The decrease in net sales for FPEG was primarily driven by volume declines across all SPGs within the segment and the discontinuation of graphics film in 2009.

Traditional Photofinishing sales decreased 19% from the prior year quarter, driven by secular volume declines.

Net sales of Film Capture decreased 36% in the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the third quarter of 2009 due to secular volume declines in the industry.

Net sales for Entertainment Imaging decreased 19% compared with the prior year period, primarily reflecting volume declines. The lower volumes are due to the impact of the current economic climate on film makers, resulting in lower film production and the use of digital technology. In addition, the growth in 3-D screens has further driven digital substitution.

Gross Profit

The decrease in FPEG gross profit dollars was primarily driven by lower sales volumes across all SPGs, as mentioned above. The decrease in FPEG gross profit as a percentage of sales was primarily due to increased manufacturing and other costs driven by higher silver and other commodity costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decline in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses for FPEG was attributable to focused cost reduction actions completed during 2009 that have resulted in lower SG&A expenses in 2010.

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,						Increase / (Decrease)	% Change
	2010	% of Sales	2009	% of Sales				
Net sales	\$657		\$674			\$ (17)	-3	%
Cost of goods sold	500		506			(6)	-1	%
Gross profit	157	23.9	168	24.9	%	(11)	-7	%
	136	21	120	18	%	16	13	%

Selling, general and
administrative expenses

Research and development

costs	40	6	%	38	6	%	2	5	%
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(Loss) earnings from
continuing operations before

interest expense, other
income (charges), net and

income taxes	\$(19)	-3	%	\$10	1	%	\$(29)	-290	%
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	Three Months Ended September 30,			Percent Change vs. 2009						Manufacturing and Other Costs
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009		Volume		Price/Mix		Foreign Exchange		
Net sales	\$657	-2.5	%	5.4	%	-5.6	%	-2.3	%	n/a
Gross profit margin	23.9	%	-1.0pp	n/a		-4.5pp		-0.3pp		3.8pp

Revenues

The decrease in GCG net sales for the quarter was driven by unfavorable price/mix within Prepress Solutions, and unfavorable foreign exchange across all SPGs. Partially offsetting these decreases were volume improvements in Business Services and Solutions and Digital Printing Solutions.

Net sales of Prepress Solutions decreased 10% primarily driven by unfavorable price/mix in digital plates, due to increased price pressures resulting primarily from the current overcapacity in the industry. This decrease was partially offset by volume improvements for output devices.

Net sales of Digital Printing Solutions increased 13% primarily due to volume improvements in commercial inkjet equipment, driven by increased placements of VL systems and PROSPER S10 imprinting systems.

Net sales of Business Services and Solutions increased 6%, due primarily to increased volumes in business process services and workflow software, the launch of the new Kodak i4000 Series Scanners, and sales stemming from the acquisition of the scanner division of BÖWE BELL + HOWELL, which closed in the third quarter of 2009. Partially offsetting these improvements was a decrease in revenue associated with document scanner maintenance services.

Gross Profit

The decrease in gross profit, both in dollars and as a percentage of sales, was driven by unfavorable price/mix within Prepress Solutions for the reasons outlined in the Revenues section above, partially offset by manufacturing cost improvements due to lower aluminum costs and increased productivity within Prepress Solutions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in GCG SG&A expenses was primarily driven by increased spending on go-to-market activities.

Year to Date

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – CONTINUING OPERATIONS

CONSOLIDATED

(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,						Increase / (Decrease)		% Change	
	2010	% of Sales		2009	% of Sales					
Net sales	\$5,260			\$5,024			\$ 236		5	%
Cost of goods sold	3,686			4,143			(457))	-11	%
Gross profit	1,574	29.9	%	881	17.5	%	693		79	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	937	18	%	955	19	%	(18))	-2	%
Research and development costs	243	5	%	270	5	%	(27))	-10	%
Restructuring costs, rationalization and other	48			179			(131))	-73	%
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(1)			13			(14))	-108	%
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other (charges) income, net and income taxes	347	7	%	(536)	-11	%	883		165	%
Interest expense	117			75			42		56	%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	102			-			102			
Other income (charges), net	4			8			(4))	-50	%
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	132			(603)			735		122	%
Provision for income taxes	223			59			164		278	%
Loss from continuing operations	(91)	-2	%	(662)	-13	%	571		86	%
(Loss) earnings from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(1)			3			(4))	-133	%
Extraordinary item, net of tax	-			6			(6))	-100	%
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	\$(92)			\$(653)			\$ 561		86	%

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Percent Change vs. 2009							Manufacturing and Other Costs
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange						
Net sales	\$5,260	4.7	% -5.4	% 10.0	% 0.1	%					n/a
Gross profit margin	29.9	% 12.4pp	n/a	8.5pp	0.2pp						3.7pp

Revenues

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, net sales increased compared with the same period in 2009 primarily due to an increase in intellectual property licensing revenues in Digital Capture and Devices, partially offset by lower volumes driven by secular declines in the FPEG segment and unfavorable price/mix for products in Digital Capture and Devices within the CDG segment and Prepress Solutions within the GCG segment.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased significantly in the nine months of 2010, both in dollars and as a percentage of sales, primarily due to increased intellectual property licensing revenues discussed below. The gross profit increase was also driven by cost improvements within the CDG and GCG segments. Partially offsetting these improvements was unfavorable price/mix in Prepress Solutions within the GCG segment.

Included in gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements within Digital Capture and Devices in the CDG segment. These licensing agreements contributed approximately 14.4% of consolidated revenue to consolidated gross profit dollars in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company expects to secure other new licensing arrangements, the timing and amounts of which are difficult to predict. These types of arrangements provide the Company with a return on portions of its research and development investments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in consolidated SG&A expenses was a result of company-wide cost reduction actions completed in 2009, partially offset by increased advertising costs and intellectual property litigation costs.

Research and Development Costs

The decrease in consolidated R&D costs was a result of overall cost reduction efforts and refocusing of R&D spending.

Restructuring Costs, Rationalization and Other

These costs, as well as the restructuring and rationalization-related costs reported in cost of goods sold, are discussed under the "RESTRUCTURING COSTS, RATIONALIZATION AND OTHER" section.

Other Operating (Income) Expenses, Net

The other operating (income) expenses, net category includes gains and losses on sales of capital assets and businesses and certain asset impairment charges. The year-over-year change in other operating (income) expenses, net was driven by losses on property sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the prior year period was primarily attributable to higher weighted-average effective interest rates on the Company's outstanding debt, resulting from the refinancing of a portion of the Company's debt portfolio in the third quarter of 2009 and first quarter of 2010.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt, Net

On March 5, 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of aggregate principal amount of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018. The net proceeds of this issuance were used to repurchase all of the \$300 million of 10.5% senior secured notes due 2017 previously issued to KKR (the “KKR Notes”) and \$200 million of 7.25% senior notes due 2013 (collectively, the “Notes”). The Company recognized a net loss of \$102 million on the early extinguishment of the Notes in the first quarter of 2010, representing the difference between the carrying values of the Notes and the costs to repurchase. This difference between the carrying values and costs to repurchase was primarily due to the original allocation of the proceeds received from the issuance of the KKR Notes to Additional paid-in-capital for the value of the detachable warrants issued to the holders of the KKR Notes.

Income Tax Provision

(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 132	\$(603)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 223	\$ 59
Effective tax rate	168.9 %	(9.8)%

The change in the Company's effective tax rate from continuing operations is primarily attributable to: (1) withholding taxes related to licensing revenue for 2010, (2) losses generated in the U.S. and in certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management's conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized, and (3) the mix of earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S.

CONSUMER DIGITAL IMAGING GROUP

(dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Increase / (Decrease)		% Change	
	2010	% of Sales	2009	% of Sales				
Total net sales	\$2,008		\$ 1,407		\$ 601		43	%
Cost of goods sold	1,135		1,297		(162)		-12	%
Gross profit	873	43.5 %	110	7.8 %	763		694	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	374	19 %	346	25 %	28		8	%
Research and development costs	112	6 %	109	8 %	3		3	%
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$387	19 %	\$(345)	-25 %	\$ 732		212	%

	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Percent Change vs. 2009				Manufacturing and Other Costs
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange				
Net sales	\$2,008	42.7 %	-1.0 %	44.1 %	-0.4 %			n/a	
Gross profit margin	43.5 %	35.7pp	n/a	29.2pp	0.1pp			6.4pp	

Revenues

CDG's year-to-date performance reflects the benefit of non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements and volume improvements within Consumer Inkjet Systems and Digital Capture and Devices. Partially offsetting these increases were unfavorable price/mix for digital cameras within Digital Capture and Devices and lower volumes for media in Retail Systems Solutions.

Net sales of Digital Capture and Devices increased 81% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the prior year period, primarily reflecting higher intellectual property licensing revenues (see gross profit discussion below) and volume improvements in imaging sensors and pocket video cameras. These increases were partially offset by unfavorable price/mix and lower volumes in digital still cameras due to competitive pressures and continued weakness of consumer discretionary spending in the industry.

Net sales of Consumer Inkjet Systems increased 25%, reflecting a combined increase in both ink and printers of 33% driven by volume improvements, partially offset by unfavorable price/mix in printers. The overall volume increase experienced by the Company outpaced the consumer printing industry, which management believes is reflective of favorable consumer response to the Company's unique value proposition.

Net sales of Retail Systems Solutions decreased 26% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the prior year period, driven by lower media and equipment volumes and unfavorable price/mix for media. Lower media volumes were driven by the previously disclosed expiration of a significant customer contract. Also contributing to this decline was the contraction of retailer inventory as well as declines in consumer demand.

Gross Profit

The significant increase in gross profit, both in dollars and as a percentage of sales, for CDG is primarily attributable to the increase in intellectual property licensing revenues included in price/mix within Digital Capture and Devices. Cost improvements in Digital Capture and Devices and Consumer Inkjet Systems contributed to this increase. Partially offsetting these increases were the impact of unfavorable price/mix for digital cameras. Additionally, partially offsetting the increases to gross profit dollars were lower volumes for media in Retail Systems Solutions, and the impact of printer volume increases within Consumer Inkjet Systems as the Company continues its investment in printer placements.

Included in gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements within Digital Capture and Devices. These licensing agreements contributed approximately 37.8% of segment revenue to segment gross profit dollars in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company expects to secure other new licensing arrangements, the timing and amounts of which are difficult to predict. These types of arrangements provide the Company with a return on portions of its research and development investments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in SG&A expenses for CDG was primarily driven by intellectual property litigation costs and increased advertising costs as compared with the prior year period.

FILM, PHOTOFINISHING AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

(dollars in millions)

(dollars in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,									
	2010	% of Sales			2009	% of Sales			Increase / (Decrease)	% Change
Total net sales	\$ 1,328				\$ 1,668				\$ (340)	-20 %
Cost of goods sold	1,095				1,320				(225)	-17 %
Gross profit	233	17.5	%		348	20.9	%		(115)	-33 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	153	12	%		217	13	%		(64)	-29 %
Research and development costs	15	1	%		25	1	%		(10)	-40 %
Earnings from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$65	5	%		\$ 106	6	%		\$ (41)	-39 %

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Percent Change vs. 2009						
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009		Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs			
Total net sales	\$1,328	-20.4	%	-19.6	%	-1.1	%	0.3	%	n/a
Gross profit margin	17.5	%	-3.4pp	n/a		-1.0pp		0.4pp		-2.8pp

Revenues

The decrease in net sales for FPEG was primarily driven by volume declines and unfavorable price/mix across all of the SPGs noted below, and the discontinuation of graphics film and closure of Qualex central lab operations in the U.S. and Canada in 2009.

Traditional Photofinishing sales decreased 17% from the prior year period, primarily driven by secular volume declines including the closure of the Qualex central lab operations in the U.S. and Canada at the end of March 2009.

Net sales of Film Capture decreased 32% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the same period of 2009 due to secular declines in the industry.

Net sales for Entertainment Imaging decreased 16% compared with the prior year period, primarily reflecting volume declines. The lower volumes are due to the impact of the current economic climate on film makers, resulting in lower film production and the use of digital technology. In addition, the growth in 3-D screens has further driven digital

substitution.

Gross Profit

The decrease in FPEG gross profit in dollars and as a percentage of sales was primarily driven by lower sales volumes as mentioned above, as well as unfavorable price/mix in Film Capture and Entertainment Imaging and increased manufacturing and other costs driven by higher silver and other commodity costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decline in SG&A expenses for FPEG was attributable to focused cost reduction actions completed during 2009 that have resulted in lower SG&A expenses in 2010.

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

(dollars in millions)

(dollars in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,								
	2010	% of Sales		2009	% of Sales		Increase / (Decrease)	% Change	
Total net sales	\$1,924			\$1,947			\$ (23)	-1	%
Cost of goods sold	1,440			1,504			(64)	-4	%
Gross profit	484	25.2	%	443	22.8	%	41	9	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	410	21	%	388	20	%	22	6	%
Research and development costs	115	6	%	133	7	%	(18)	-14	%
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$(41)	-2	%	\$(78)	-4	%	\$ 37	47	%

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			Percent Change vs. 2009						
	2010 Amount	Change vs. 2009		Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange		Manufacturing and Other Costs		
Net sales	\$1,924	-1.2	%	3.5	%	-4.9	%	0.2	%	n/a
Gross profit margin	25.2	%	2.4pp	n/a		-3.3pp		0.3pp		5.4pp

Revenues

The decrease in net sales for the GCG segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to unfavorable price/mix with Prepress Solutions, partially offset by volume improvements in Digital Printing Solutions and Prepress Solutions.

Net sales of Prepress Solutions decreased 5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, primarily due to increased price pressures resulting from the current overcapacity in the industry. This decrease was partially offset by

volume improvements for digital plates and output devices driven by growth in emerging markets.

Net sales of Digital Printing Solutions increased 8% primarily due to volume improvements in commercial inkjet equipment, driven by increased placements of VL systems and PROSPER S10 imprinting systems.

Net sales of Business Services and Solutions increased 1%, driven by volume improvements in document imaging equipment primarily due to the prior year acquisition of the scanner division of BÖWE BELL + HOWELL, partially offset by volume decreases associated with document scanner maintenance services.

Gross Profit

The increase in gross profit, both in dollars and as a percentage of sales, was driven by reduced manufacturing costs due to lower aluminum costs and increased productivity, primarily within Prepress Solutions and Digital Printing Solutions. These contributions to gross profit were partially offset by unfavorable price/mix within Prepress Solutions for reasons outlined in the Revenues discussion above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The increase in SG&A for GCG for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the prior year period was driven by increased spending on go-to-market activities and higher advertising costs, primarily related to the IPEX trade show that occurred in the second quarter of 2010.

Research and Development Costs

The decrease in R&D costs for GCG was driven by an overall rationalization and refocusing of research and development spending.

RESTRUCTURING COSTS, RATIONALIZATION AND OTHER

The Company has engaged in restructuring programs in response to significant changes in the business and economic climates in which it operates. Recent restructuring programs included the 2004-2007 Program which was aimed at reducing and realigning our global workforce and assets in order to successfully navigate the transformation from a traditional to a digital imaging company, and the 2009 Program which focused on additional cost reductions to more appropriately size the organization as a result of the economic downturn. In addition, the Company recognizes the need to continually rationalize its workforce and streamline its operations in the face of ongoing business and economic changes. As a result, there may be supplemental provisions for new initiatives, as well as changes in estimates to amounts previously recorded, as payments are made or actions are completed.

The charges of \$29 million recorded in the third quarter of 2010 included \$3 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The remaining \$24 million, including \$21 million of severance costs and \$3 million of exit costs, were reported in Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The Company recorded \$54 million of charges, including \$4 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The remaining costs incurred of \$48 million, including \$36 million of severance costs and \$12 million of exit costs, were reported as Restructuring costs, rationalization and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while accelerated depreciation represents a non-cash item.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company made cash payments related to restructuring and rationalization of approximately \$12 million and \$71 million, respectively.

The charges of \$29 million recorded in the three months ended September 30, 2010 included \$13 million applicable to FPEG, \$2 million applicable to GCG, \$1 million applicable to CDG, and \$13 million that was applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments. The charges of \$54 million recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 included \$23 million applicable to FPEG, \$10 million applicable to GCG, \$2 million applicable to CDG, and \$19 million that was applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments.

The restructuring actions implemented in the third quarter of 2010 are expected to generate future annual cash savings of approximately \$27 million. These savings are expected to reduce future Cost of goods sold and SG&A expenses by \$16 million and \$11 million, respectively. The Company began realizing these savings in the third quarter of 2010, and expects the majority of the savings to be realized by the end of 2010 as actions are completed.

The restructuring actions implemented in the first three quarters of 2010 are expected to generate future annual cash savings of approximately \$45 million. These savings are expected to reduce future Cost of goods sold and SG&A expenses by \$27 million and \$18 million, respectively. The Company began realizing these savings in the first three quarters of 2010, and expects the majority of the savings to be realized by the end of 2010 as actions are completed.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flow Activity

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended		Change
	2010	2009	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(504)	\$(958)	\$454
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net cash used in investing activities	(64)	(641)	577
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(63)	596	(659)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	4	5	(1)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(627)	\$(998)	\$371

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities improved \$454 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the corresponding period in 2009, due mainly to net cash received in the first three quarters of 2010 for non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements being \$240 million higher than cash received in the corresponding period in 2009 and certain working capital improvements, particularly in the area of trade accounts payable. The combination of these and other factors led to the use of cash in operating activities in the current period of \$504 million, as compared with cash used on the same basis of \$958 million in the prior year period.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$577 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the corresponding period in 2009, due primarily to the funding of the restricted cash account for \$575 million in the third quarter of 2009 to be used to repurchase the former convertible senior notes due 2033. Approximately \$563 million of the total \$575 million of 2033 convertible senior notes were repurchased in the fourth quarter of 2009, with the remainder repurchased in October 2010.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities decreased \$659 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the corresponding period in 2009 due to the receipt in the third quarter of 2009 of approximately \$650 million of net proceeds from two debt issuances.

Sources of Liquidity

The Company believes that its current cash balance, combined with cash flows from operating activities and proceeds from sales of businesses and assets, will be sufficient to meet its anticipated needs, including working capital, capital investments, scheduled debt repayments, restructuring payments, and employee benefit plan payments or required plan contributions. In addition to its existing cash balance, the Company has financing arrangements, as described in more detail below under “Credit Facilities and Other Banking Arrangements,” to facilitate unplanned timing differences between required expenditures and cash generated from operations or for unforeseen shortfalls in cash flows from operating activities. The Company has not found it necessary to borrow against its revolving asset-based lending facility.

Refer to Note 5, “Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt,” in the Notes to Financial Statements for further discussion of sources of liquidity, presentation of long-term debt, related maturities and interest rates as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Issuance of Senior Secured Notes due 2018

On March 5, 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of aggregate principal amount of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018 (the “2018 Senior Secured Notes”). The Company will pay interest at an annual rate of 9.75% of the principal amount at issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on September 1, 2010.

Upon issuance of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$490 million (\$500 million aggregate principal less \$10 million stated discount). The proceeds were used to repurchase all of the Senior Secured Notes due 2017 and to fund the tender of \$200 million of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2013.

In connection with the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company and the subsidiary guarantors entered into an indenture, dated as of March 5, 2010, with Bank of New York Mellon as trustee and collateral agent (the “Indenture”).

The Indenture contains covenants limiting, among other things, the Company’s ability and the ability of the Company’s restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the Indenture) to (subject to certain exceptions and qualifications): incur additional debt or issue certain preferred stock; pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock or make other restricted payments; make principal payments on, or purchase or redeem subordinated indebtedness prior to any scheduled principal payment or maturity; make certain investments; sell certain assets; create liens on assets; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ assets; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and designate the Company’s subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of September 30, 2010.

Refer to Note 5, “Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt,” in the Notes to Financial Statements for redemption provisions, guarantees, events of default, and subordination and ranking of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes.

Repurchase of Senior Secured Notes due 2017

On February 24, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with affiliates of Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (“KKR”) to repurchase all \$300 million aggregate principal amount of the Company’s 10.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2017 previously issued to KKR (the “KKR Notes”).

On March 5, 2010, the Company completed the private placement of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes and the repurchase of the KKR Notes. KKR received cash equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The repurchase of the KKR Notes resulted in a loss on early debt extinguishment of \$111 million, which is reported in Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net in the Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This loss was primarily the result of the principal repayment of \$300 million exceeding the carrying value of approximately \$195 million as of the repurchase date.

Repurchase of Senior Notes due 2013

On March 10, 2010, the Company accepted for purchase \$200 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2013 (the “2013 Notes”) pursuant to the terms of a tender offer that commenced on February 3, 2010. Holders who validly tendered their 2013 Notes received cash equal to approximately 95% of the principal amount of the 2013

Notes accepted in the tender offer plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The repurchase of the 2013 Notes resulted in a gain on early debt extinguishment of approximately \$9 million, reported in Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net in the Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The gain was a result of the principal repayment of approximately \$190 million being less than the carrying value of the repurchased debt of \$200 million. \$300 million of the 2013 Notes remain outstanding as of September 30, 2010.

Credit Facilities and Other Banking Arrangements

The Company has a revolving asset-based lending facility (the “Amended Credit Agreement”) that provides for a maximum borrowing availability of up to \$500 million. On October 18, 2010, non-extending lender commitments expired capping the Company’s borrowing limit to the \$410 million of extending lender commitments as of that date. The Company may continue to add additional lender commitments to the Amended Credit Agreement up to the maximum borrowing availability. Advances under the Amended Credit Agreement are available based on the Company’s respective borrowing base from time to time. The borrowing base is calculated based on designated percentages of eligible accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment and, once mortgages are recorded, certain real property, subject to applicable reserves. As of September 30, 2010, based on this borrowing base calculation and after deducting the face amount of letters of credit outstanding and collateral to secure other banking arrangements, the Company had \$224 million available to borrow under the Amended Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had no debt for borrowed money outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has agreed to certain affirmative and negative covenants customary in similar asset-based lending facilities. In the event the Company’s excess availability under the borrowing base formula under the Amended Credit Agreement falls below \$100 million for three consecutive business days, among other things, the Company must maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.1 to 1.0 until the excess availability is greater than \$100 million for 30 consecutive days. For the quarter ended September 30, 2010, excess availability was greater than \$100 million. The Company is also required to maintain cash and cash equivalents in the U.S. of at least \$250 million. The negative covenants limit, under certain circumstances, among other things, the Company’s ability to incur additional debt or liens, make certain investments, make shareholder distributions or prepay debt, except as permitted under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2010.

In addition to the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has other committed and uncommitted lines of credit as of September 30, 2010 totaling \$19 million and \$131 million, respectively. These lines primarily support operational and borrowing needs of the Company’s subsidiaries, which include term loans, overdraft coverage, revolving credit lines, letters of credit, bank guarantees and vendor financing programs. Interest rates and other terms of borrowing under these lines of credit vary from country to country, depending on local market conditions. As of September 30, 2010, usage under these lines was approximately \$44 million, all of which were supporting non-debt related obligations.

In addition to the lines of credit noted above, there were bank guarantees and letters of credit of \$17 million and surety bonds of \$39 million outstanding under other banking arrangements primarily to ensure payment of possible casualty and workers’ compensation claims, environmental liabilities, legal contingencies, rental payments, and to support various customs and trade activities.

Refer to Note 5, “Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt,” in the Notes to Financial Statements for additional information about the Company’s credit facilities and other banking arrangements.

Credit Quality

Moody's and S&P's ratings for the Company, including their outlooks, as of the filing date of this Form 10-Q are as follows:

Senior	Most
Corporate Secured Unsecured	Recent

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	Rating	Rating	Rating	Outlook	Update
Moody's	B3	Ba3	Caa1	Stable	February 24, 2010
S&P	B-	B-	CCC	Stable	February 24, 2010

On February 24, 2010, Moody's issued a rating of Ba3 on the Company's \$500 million 9.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2018.

On February 24, 2010, S&P issued a rating of B- on the Company's \$500 million 9.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2018.

The Company does not have any rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of its debt. However, the Company could be required to increase the dollar amount of its letters of credit or provide other financial support up to an additional \$10 million at the current credit ratings. As of the filing date of this Form 10-Q, the Company has not been requested to materially increase its letters of credit or other financial support. Downgrades in the Company's credit rating or disruptions in the capital markets could impact borrowing costs and the nature of its funding alternatives.

Contractual Obligations

In October 2010, the Company issued a guarantee to Kodak Limited (the "Subsidiary") and the Trustees (the "Trustees") of the Kodak Pension Plan of the United Kingdom (the "Plan"). Under this guarantee, which is described more fully in Note 8, "Guarantees," in the Notes to Financial Statements, the Company guaranteed to the Subsidiary and the Trustees the ability of the Subsidiary, only to the extent it becomes necessary to do so, to (1) make contributions to the Plan to ensure sufficient assets exist to make plan benefit payments, and (2) make contributions to the Plan such that it will achieve full funded status by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. In connection with the issuance of the guarantee, the Subsidiary agreed to make certain contributions to the Plan as determined by a funding plan agreed to by the Trustees. Under the terms of this agreement, the Subsidiary paid \$56 million to the Plan in October 2010, and is obligated to pay a minimum amount of \$50 million to the Plan in each of the years 2011 through 2014, and a minimum amount of \$90 million to the Plan in each of the years 2015 through 2022. Future funding beyond 2022 may be required if the Plan is still not fully funded as determined by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. These payment amounts for the years 2015 through 2022 could be lower, and the payment amounts for all years noted could be higher by up to \$5 million, based on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and British pound. These minimum amounts do not include potential contributions related to tax benefits received by the Subsidiary. The additional amounts would only be contributed to the Plan to the extent the Subsidiary received a cash tax benefit as a result of the minimum contributed amount. The amount of potential future contributions is dependent on the funding status of the Plan as it fluctuates over the term of the guarantee. The funded status of the Plan may be materially impacted by future changes in the key assumptions used in the valuation of the Plan, particularly the discount rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The future contributions are also dependent on the United Kingdom Pension Regulator's approval of the funding plan agreed to by the Subsidiary and the Trustees to close the funding gap identified by the Plan's most recent local statutory funding valuation agreed to in March 2009. The funded status of the Plan (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) is included in Pension and other postretirement liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

OTHER

Refer to Note 7, "Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Financial Statements for discussion regarding the Company's undiscounted liabilities for environmental remediation costs, and other commitments and contingencies including legal matters.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 1, "Basis of Presentation," in the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 1.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements in this report may be forward-looking in nature, or "forward-looking statements" as defined in the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. For example, references to the Company's

expectations regarding the following are forward-looking statements: revenue; revenue growth; cost of goods sold; gross margins; selling, general and administrative expenses; research and development costs; savings from restructuring and rationalization; earnings; cash generation; demand for our digital products; new product introductions; electronic component supplies; potential currency exchange counter-measures; commodity prices; potential revenue, cash and earnings from intellectual property licensing; liquidity; credit ratings; and debt.

Actual results may differ from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements include, among others, the following risks, uncertainties, assumptions and factors as described in more detail in this report under the heading "risk factors" and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2010 under the headings "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Cautionary Statement Pursuant to Safe Harbor Provisions the Private Litigation Reform Act of 1995" and in other filings the Company makes with the SEC from time to time:

- Continued weakness or worsening of economic conditions which could continue to adversely impact our financial performance and our liquidity;
- Whether we are successful with the strategic investment decisions we have made which could adversely affect our financial performance;
- Whether we effectively anticipate technology trends and develop and market new products to respond to changing customer preferences which could adversely affect our revenue and earnings;
 - The competitive pressures we face which could adversely affect our revenue, earnings and market share;
- Whether our commercialization and manufacturing processes prevent product reliability and quality issues which could adversely affect our revenue, earnings and market share;
- Whether we are successful in licensing and enforcing our intellectual property rights or in defending against alleged infringement of the intellectual property rights of others which could adversely affect our revenue, earnings, expenses and liquidity;
- Whether we are able to provide competitive financing arrangements or extend credit to customers which could adversely impact our revenue and earnings;
- Whether our pension and post-retirement plan costs and contribution levels are impacted by changes in actuarial assumptions, future market performance of plan assets or obligations imposed by legislative or regulatory authorities which could adversely affect our financial position, results of operation and cash flow;
- Whether we are successful in attracting, retaining and motivating key employees which could adversely affect our revenue and earnings;
- Changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity costs which could adversely impact our results of operations and financial position;
- Our reliance on third party suppliers which could adversely affect our revenue, earnings and results of operations; and
- Whether we are required to recognize additional impairments in the value of our goodwill which could increase expenses and reduce profitability.

The Company cautions readers to carefully consider such factors. Many of these factors are beyond the Company's control. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent the Company's estimates only as of the date they are made, and should not be relied upon as representing the Company's estimates as of any subsequent date. While the Company may elect to update forward-looking statements at some point in the future, the Company specifically disclaims any obligation to do so, even if its estimates change.

Any forward-looking statements in this report should be evaluated in light of the factors and uncertainties referenced above and should not be unduly relied upon.

Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Please refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for a complete discussion of the Company's market risk. There have been no material changes in the current year regarding this

market risk information.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company's management, with participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company has been named as third-party defendant (along with approximately 200 other entities) in an action initially brought by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Essex County against Occidental Chemical Corporation and several other companies that are successors in interest to Diamond Shamrock Corporation. The NJDEP seeks recovery of all costs associated with the investigation, removal, cleanup and damage to natural resources occasioned by Diamond Shamrock's disposal of various forms of chemicals in the Passaic River. The damages are alleged to potentially range "from hundreds of millions to several billions of dollars." Pursuant to New Jersey's Court Rules, the defendants were required to identify all other parties which could be subject to permissive joinder in the litigation based on common questions of law or fact. Third-party complaints seeking contribution from more than 200 entities, which have been identified as potentially contributing to the contamination in the Passaic, were filed on February 5, 2009. Based on currently available information, the potential monetary exposure is likely to be in excess of \$100,000 but is not expected to be material.

On November 20, 2008, Research in Motion Ltd. and Research in Motion Corp. (collectively "RIM") filed a declaratory judgment action against the Company in Federal District Court in the Northern District of Texas. The suit, Research in Motion Limited and Research in Motion Corporation v. Eastman Kodak Company, seeks to invalidate certain Company patents related to digital camera technology and software object linking, and seeks a determination that RIM handheld devices do not infringe such patents. On February 17, 2009, the Company filed its answer and counterclaims for infringement of each of these same patents. A Markman Hearing was held on March 23, 2010. The Court has not yet issued its Markman decision. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself.

On January 14, 2010 the Company filed a complaint with the ITC against Apple Inc. and Research in Motion Limited (RIM) for infringement of patents related to digital camera technology. In the Matter of Certain Mobile Telephones and Wireless Communication Devices Featuring Digital Cameras and Components Thereof, the Company is seeking a

limited exclusion order preventing importation of infringing devices including iPHONES and camera enabled BLACKBERRY devices. On February 16, 2010, the ITC ordered that an investigation be instituted to determine whether importation or sale of the accused Apple and RIM devices constitutes violation of the Tariff Act of 1930. A Markman Hearing was held in May 2010 and an initial determination was issued by the Administrative Law Judge in June 2010, which determination is being reviewed by the Commission. A hearing on the merits occurred in September 2010, and an initial determination on this hearing is expected in January 2011.

On January 14, 2010 the Company filed two suits against Apple Inc. in the Federal District Court in the Western District of New York (Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc.) claiming infringement of patents related to digital cameras and certain computer processes. The Company is seeking unspecified damages and other relief. The case related to digital cameras has been stayed pending the ITC action referenced above. On April 15, 2010, Apple Inc. filed a counterclaim against Kodak claiming infringement of patents related to digital cameras and all-in-one printers. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself.

On April 15, 2010, Apple Inc. filed a complaint in the ITC against Kodak asserting infringement of patents related to digital cameras. In the Matter of Certain Digital Imaging Devices and Related Software, Apple is seeking a limited exclusion order preventing importation of infringing devices. On April 15, 2010 Apple also filed in Federal District Court in the Northern District of California (Apple Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Company) a complaint asserting infringement of the same patents asserted in the ITC. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself.

On August 26th, 2010, Apple filed a claim in California State Court (Santa Clara) asserting ownership of the Kodak patent asserted by Kodak against Apple in the ITC action referenced above. This action has been removed to Federal District Court in the Northern District of California. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself.

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including commercial, customs, employment, environmental, and health and safety matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the Company is subject to various assertions, claims, proceedings and requests for indemnification concerning intellectual property, including patent infringement suits involving technologies that are incorporated in a broad spectrum of the Company's products. These matters are in various stages of investigation and litigation, and are being vigorously defended. Although the Company does not expect that the outcome in any of these matters, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations, litigation is inherently unpredictable. Therefore, judgments could be rendered or settlements entered, that could adversely affect the Company's operating results or cash flows in a particular period. The Company routinely assesses all of its litigation and threatened litigation as to the probability of ultimately incurring a liability, and records its best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where it assesses the likelihood of loss as probable.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Continued weakness or worsening of economic conditions could continue to adversely affect our financial performance and our liquidity.

The global economic recession and declines in consumption in our end markets have adversely affected sales of both commercial and consumer products and profitability for such products. Further, the global financial markets have been experiencing volatility. Slower sales of consumer digital products due to the uncertain economic environment could lead to reduced sales and earnings while inventory increases. Economic conditions could also accelerate the continuing decline in demand for traditional products, which could also place pressure on our results of operations and liquidity. As a result of the tightening of credit in the global financial markets, our commercial customers have experienced difficulty in obtaining financing for significant equipment purchases, resulting in a decrease in, or cancellation of, orders for our products and services and we can provide no assurance that this trend will not continue. In addition, accounts receivable and past due accounts could increase due to a decline in our customers' ability to pay as a result of the economic downturn, and our liquidity, including our ability to use credit lines, could be negatively impacted by failures of financial instrument counterparties, including banks and other financial institutions. If the global economic weakness and tightness in the credit markets continue for a greater period of time than anticipated or worsen, our profitability and related cash generation capability could be adversely affected and, therefore, affect our ability to meet our anticipated cash needs, impair our liquidity or increase our costs of borrowing.

If we are unsuccessful with the strategic investment decisions we have made, our financial performance could be adversely affected.

We have made a decision to focus our investments on businesses in large growth markets that are positioned for technology and business model transformation, which are consumer inkjet, commercial inkjet (including our Prosper line of products based upon the Company's Stream technology), workflow solutions and services, and digital packaging printing solutions, all of which we believe have significant growth potential. Introduction of successful innovative products and the achievement of scale are necessary for us to grow these businesses, improve margins and achieve our future financial success. We are also continuing to build upon our leading positions in businesses that participate in large stable markets. Our current strategic plans require significant attention from our management team and if events occur that distract management's attention and resources, our business could be harmed. Further, if we are unsuccessful in growing our investment businesses as planned and maintaining and building upon our leading market positions, our financial performance could be adversely affected.

If we cannot effectively anticipate technology trends and develop and market new products to respond to changing customer preferences, this could adversely affect our revenue and earnings.

Due to changes in technology and customer preferences, the market for traditional film and paper products and services is in decline. Our success depends in part on our ability to manage the decline of the market for these traditional products by continuing to reduce our cost structure to maintain profitability. In addition, we must develop and introduce new products and services in a timely manner that keep pace with technological developments and that are accepted in the market. Further, we may expend significant resources to develop and introduce new products that are not commercially accepted for any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, failure to successfully market our products, competition from existing and new competitors or product quality concerns. In addition, if we are unable to anticipate and develop improvements to our current technology, to adapt our products to changing customer preferences or requirements or to continue to produce high quality products in a timely and cost effective manner in order to compete with products offered by our competitors, this could adversely affect our revenues.

The competitive pressures we face could harm our revenue, gross margins and market share.

The markets in which we do business are highly competitive, and we encounter aggressive price competition for all our products and services from numerous companies globally. Over the past several years, price competition in the market for digital products, film products and services has been particularly intense as competitors have aggressively cut prices and lowered their profit margins for these products. Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by these and other industry wide pricing pressures. If our products, services and pricing are not sufficiently competitive with current and future competitors, we could also lose market share, adversely affecting our revenue and gross margins.

If our commercialization and manufacturing processes fail to prevent product reliability and quality issues, our expenses may increase, our liquidity may decrease, or our reputation may be harmed, any of which could have an adverse effect on our revenue, earnings and market share.

In developing, commercializing and manufacturing our products and services, we must adequately address reliability and other quality issues, including defects in our engineering, design and manufacturing processes, as well as defects in third-party components included in our products. Because our products are becoming increasingly sophisticated and complicated to develop and commercialize with rapid advances in technologies, the occurrence of defects may increase, particularly with the introduction of new product lines. Although we have established internal procedures to minimize risks that may arise from product quality issues, there can be no assurance that we will be able to eliminate or mitigate occurrences of these issues and associated liabilities. Finding solutions to quality issues can be expensive and we may also incur expenses in connection with, for example, product recalls and warranty or other service obligations. We may also face lawsuits if our products do not meet customer expectations. In addition, quality issues can impair our relationships with new or existing customers and adversely affect our brand image, and our reputation as a producer of high quality products could suffer, which could adversely affect our business as well as our financial results.

If we cannot continue to license or enforce the intellectual property rights on which our business depends, or if third parties assert that we violate their intellectual property rights, our revenue, earnings, expenses and liquidity may be adversely impacted.

We rely upon patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws in the United States and similar laws in other countries, and non-disclosure, confidentiality and other types of agreements with our employees, customers, suppliers and other parties, to establish, maintain and enforce our intellectual property rights. Despite these measures, any of our direct or indirect intellectual property rights could, however, be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, infringed or misappropriated, or such intellectual property rights may not be sufficient to permit us to take advantage of current market trends or otherwise to provide competitive advantages, which could result in costly product redesign efforts, discontinuance of certain product offerings or other competitive harm. Further, the laws of certain countries do not

protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions, we may be unable to protect our proprietary technology adequately against unauthorized third party copying, infringement or use, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Also, because of the rapid pace of technological change in the information technology industry, much of our business and many of our products rely on key technologies developed or licensed by third parties, and we may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses and technologies from these third parties at all or on reasonable terms.

We have made substantial investments in new, proprietary technologies and have filed patent applications and obtained patents to protect our intellectual property rights in these technologies as well as the interests of our licensees. There can be no assurance that our patent applications will be approved, that any patents issued will adequately protect our intellectual property or that such patents will not be challenged by third parties.

The execution and enforcement of licensing agreements protects our intellectual property rights and provides a revenue stream in the form of up-front payments and royalties that enables us to further innovate and provide the marketplace with new products and services. There can be no assurance that such measures alone will be adequate to protect our intellectual property. Our ability to execute our intellectual property licensing strategies, including litigation strategies, such as our recent legal actions against Apple Inc. and Research in Motion Limited, could also affect our revenue and earnings. Additionally, the uncertainty around the timing and magnitude of our intellectual property-related judgments and settlements could have an adverse effect on our financial results and liquidity. Our failure to develop and properly manage new intellectual property could adversely affect our market positions and business opportunities. Furthermore, our failure to identify and implement licensing programs, including identifying appropriate licensees, could adversely affect the profitability of our operations.

In addition, third parties may claim that we, our customers, licensees or other parties indemnified by us are infringing upon their intellectual property rights. Such claims may be made by competitors seeking to block or limit our access to digital markets. Additionally, in recent years, individuals and groups have begun purchasing intellectual property assets for the sole purpose of making claims of infringement and attempting to extract settlements from large companies like ours. Even if we believe that the claims are without merit, the claims can be time consuming and costly to defend and distract management's attention and resources. Claims of intellectual property infringement also might require us to redesign affected products, enter into costly settlement or license agreements or pay costly damage awards, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or selling certain of our products. Even if we have an agreement to indemnify us against such costs, the indemnifying party may be unable to uphold its contractual obligations. If we cannot or do not license the infringed technology at all, license the technology on reasonable terms or substitute similar technology from another source, our revenue and earnings could be adversely impacted. Finally, we use open source software in connection with our products and services. Companies that incorporate open source software into their products have, from time to time, faced claims challenging the ownership of open source software and/or compliance with open source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or noncompliance with open source licensing terms. Some open source software licenses require users who distribute open source software as part of their software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software and/or make available any derivative works of the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. We have a corporate open source governance board to monitor the use of open source software in our products and services and try to ensure that none is used in a manner that would require us to disclose the source code to the related product or service or that would otherwise breach the terms of an open source agreement. Such use could inadvertently occur and any requirement to disclose our source code or pay damages for breach of contract could be harmful to our business results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to provide competitive financing arrangements to our customers or if we extend credit to customers whose creditworthiness deteriorates, this could adversely impact our revenues, profitability and financial position. The competitive environment in which we operate may require us to provide financing to our customers in order to win a contract. Customer financing arrangements may include all or a portion of the purchase price for our products and services. We may also assist customers in obtaining financing from banks and other sources and may provide financial guarantees on behalf of our customers. Our success may be dependent, in part, upon our ability to provide customer financing on competitive terms and on our customers' creditworthiness. The tightening of credit in the global financial markets has adversely affected the ability of our customers to obtain financing for significant purchases, which resulted in a decrease in, or cancellation of, orders for our products and services, and we can provide no assurance that this trend will not continue. If we are unable to provide competitive financing arrangements to our customers or if we extend credit to customers whose creditworthiness deteriorates, this could adversely impact our revenues, profitability and financial position.

Our future pension and other postretirement plan costs and required level of contributions could be unfavorably impacted by changes in actuarial assumptions, future market performance of plan assets and obligations imposed by legislation or pension authorities which could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, and cash flow.

We have significant defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit obligations. The funded status of our U.S. and non U.S. defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, and the related cost reflected in our financial statements, are affected by various factors that are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty, particularly in the current economic environment. Key assumptions used to value these benefit obligations, funded status and expense recognition include the discount rate for future payment obligations, the long term expected rate of return on plan assets, salary growth, healthcare cost trend rates, and other economic and demographic factors. Significant differences in actual experience, or significant changes in future assumptions or obligations imposed by legislation or pension authorities could lead to a potential future need to contribute cash or assets to our plans in excess of currently estimated contributions and benefit payments and could have an adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

If we cannot attract, retain and motivate key employees, our revenue and earnings could be harmed. In order for us to be successful, we must continue to attract, retain and motivate executives and other key employees, including technical, managerial, marketing, sales, research and support positions. Hiring and retaining qualified executives, research and engineering professionals, and qualified sales representatives is critical to our future. The market for experienced employees with digital skills is highly competitive and, therefore, our ability to attract such talent will depend on a number of factors, including compensation and benefits, work location and persuading potential employees that we are well positioned for success in the digital markets in which we are operating. Given that our compensation plans are highly performance based and given the potential impact of the global economy on our current and future performance, it may become more challenging to retain key employees. We also must keep employees focused on our strategic initiatives and goals in order to be successful. Our past restructuring actions harm our efforts to attract and retain key employees. If we cannot attract properly qualified individuals, retain key executives and employees or motivate our employees, our business could be harmed.

Our sales are typically concentrated in the last four months of the fiscal year, therefore, lower than expected demand or increases in costs during that period may have a pronounced negative effect on our results of operations. The demand for our consumer products is largely discretionary in nature, and sales and earnings of our consumer businesses are linked to the timing of holidays, vacations, and other leisure or gifting seasons. Accordingly, we have typically experienced greater net sales in the fourth fiscal quarter as compared to the other three quarters. Developments, such as lower-than-anticipated demand for our products, an internal systems failure, increases in materials costs, or failure of or performance problems with one of our key logistics, components supply, or manufacturing partners, could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results, particularly if such developments occur late in the third quarter or during the fourth fiscal quarter. Further, with respect to the Graphic Communications Group segment, equipment and consumable sales in the commercial marketplace peak in the fourth quarter based on increased commercial print demand. Tight credit markets that limit capital investments or a weak economy that decreases print demand could negatively impact equipment or consumable sales. In addition, our inability to achieve intellectual property licensing revenues in the timeframe and amount we anticipate could adversely affect our revenues, earnings and cash flow. These external developments are often unpredictable and may have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

If we fail to manage distribution of our products and services properly, our revenue, gross margins and earnings could be adversely impacted.

We use a variety of different distribution methods to sell and deliver our products and services, including third party resellers and distributors and direct and indirect sales to both enterprise accounts and customers. Successfully managing the interaction of direct and indirect channels to various potential customer segments for our products and services is a complex process. Moreover, since each distribution method has distinct risks and costs, our failure to implement the most advantageous balance in the delivery model for our products and services could adversely affect our revenue, gross margins and earnings. Due to changes in our go to market models, we are more reliant on fewer distributors than in past periods. This has concentrated our credit and operational risk and could result in an adverse impact on our financial performance.

Due to the nature of the products we sell and our worldwide distribution, we are subject to changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity costs that may adversely impact our results of operations and financial position.

As a result of our global operating and financing activities, we are exposed to changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. Exchange rates and interest rates in markets in which we do business tend to be volatile and at times, our sales can be negatively impacted across all of our segments depending upon the value of the U.S. dollar, the Euro and other major currencies. In addition, our products contain silver, aluminum, petroleum based or other commodity-based raw materials, the changes in the costs

of which can be volatile. If the global economic situation remains uncertain or worsens, there could be further volatility in changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, which could have negative effects on our revenue and earnings.

We have outsourced a significant portion of our overall worldwide manufacturing, logistics and back office operations and face the risks associated with reliance on third party suppliers.

We have outsourced a significant portion of our overall worldwide manufacturing, logistics, customer support and administrative operations (such as credit and collections, and general ledger accounting functions) to third parties. To the extent that we rely on third party service providers, we face the risk that those third parties may not be able to:

- develop manufacturing methods appropriate for our products;
- maintain an adequate control environment;
- quickly respond to changes in customer demand for our products;
- obtain supplies and materials necessary for the manufacturing process; or
- mitigate the impact of labor shortages and/or disruptions.

As a result of such risks, our costs could be higher than planned and the reliability of our products could be negatively impacted. Other supplier problems that we could face include electronic component shortages, excess supply, risks related to duration of our contracts with suppliers for components and materials and risks related to dependency on single source suppliers on favorable terms or at all. If any of these risks were to be realized, and assuming alternative third party relationships could not be established, we could experience interruptions in supply or increases in costs that might result in our inability to meet customer demand for our products, damage to our relationships with our customers, and reduced market share, all of which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our inability to effectively complete, integrate and manage acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions could adversely impact our business performance including our financial results.

As part of our business strategy, we frequently engage in discussions with third parties regarding possible investments, acquisitions, strategic alliances, joint ventures, divestitures and outsourcing transactions and enter into agreements relating to such transactions in order to further our business objectives. In order to pursue this strategy successfully, we must identify suitable candidates and successfully complete transactions, some of which may be large and complex, and manage post closing issues such as the integration of acquired companies or employees and the assessment of such acquired companies' internal controls. Integration and other risks of transactions can be more pronounced for larger and more complicated transactions, or if multiple transactions are pursued simultaneously. If we fail to identify and complete successfully transactions that further our strategic objectives, we may be required to expend resources to develop products and technology internally, we may be at a competitive disadvantage or we may be adversely affected by negative market perceptions, any of which may have an adverse effect on our revenue, gross margins and profitability. In addition, unpredictability surrounding the timing of such transactions could adversely affect our financial results.

System integration issues could adversely affect our financial reporting, revenue and earnings.

Portions of our information technology infrastructure may experience interruptions, delays or cessations of service in connection with systems integration or migration work that takes place from time to time. We may not be successful in implementing new systems and transitioning data, which could cause business disruptions and be more expensive, time consuming, disruptive and resource intensive. Such disruption could adversely affect our ability to fulfill orders and could also interrupt other processes. Delayed sales, higher costs or lost customers resulting from these disruptions could adversely affect our financial results and reputation.

We may be required to recognize additional impairments in the value of our goodwill, which would increase expenses and reduce profitability.

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount we paid to acquire businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of the acquisition. We test goodwill for impairment annually or whenever events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. This may occur for various reasons including changes in actual or expected income or cash flows of a reporting unit. We continue to evaluate current conditions that may affect the fair value of our reporting units to assess whether any goodwill impairment exists. Secular declines in the results of the Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group segment are likely to lead to impairment of goodwill related to that segment in the future. In addition, impairments of goodwill could occur in the future if market or interest rate environments deteriorate, expected future cash flows of our reporting units decline, or if reporting unit carrying values change materially compared with changes in respective fair values.

Our failure to implement plans to reduce our cost structure in anticipation of declining demand for certain products or delays in implementing such plans could negatively affect our consolidated results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

We recognize the need to continually rationalize our workforce and streamline our operations to remain competitive in the face of an ever-changing business and economic climate. If we fail to implement cost rationalization plans such as restructuring of manufacturing, supply chain, marketing sales and administrative resources ahead of declining demand for certain of our products and services, our operations results, financial position and liquidity could be negatively impacted. Additionally, if restructuring plans are not effectively managed, we may experience lost customer sales, product delays and other unanticipated effects, causing harm to our business and customer relationships. Finally, the timing and implementation of these plans require compliance with numerous laws and regulations, including local labor laws, and the failure to comply with such requirements may result in damages, fines and penalties which could adversely affect our business.

Our future results could be harmed by economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international sales and operations.

Because we sell our products worldwide and many of the facilities where our products are manufactured, distributed and supported are located outside the United States, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally, such as:

- recruiting sales and technical support personnel with the skills to design, manufacture, sell and support our products;
- complying with governmental regulation of imports and exports, including obtaining required import or export approval for our products;
- exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- commercial laws and business practices that may favor local competition;
- multiple, potentially conflicting, and changing governmental laws, regulations and practices, including differing export, import, tax, labor, anti-bribery and employment laws;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- limitations or restrictions on the repatriation of cash;
- reduced or limited protection of intellectual property rights;
- complicated logistics and distribution arrangements; and
- political or economic instability.

While we sell our products in most parts of the world, one component of our strategy is to further expand our international sales efforts. There can be no assurance that we will be able to market and sell our products in all of our targeted international markets. If our international efforts are not successful, our business growth and results of operations could be harmed.

Our results of operations may suffer if we do not effectively manage our inventory, and we may incur inventory-related charges.

We need to manage our inventory of component parts and finished goods effectively to meet changing customer requirements. Accurately forecasting customers' product needs is difficult. Some of our products and supplies have in the past, and may in the future, become obsolete while in inventory due to rapidly changing customer tastes or a decrease in customer demand. If we are not able to manage our inventory effectively, we may need to write down the value of some of our existing inventory or write off non-saleable or obsolete inventory, which would adversely affect our results of operations. We have from time to time incurred significant inventory-related charges. Any such charges we incur in future periods could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations and failure to comply with such laws and regulations or liabilities imposed as a result of such laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business, including laws regarding the discharge of pollutants, including greenhouse gases, into the air and water, the need for environmental permits for certain operations, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites, the content of our products and the recycling and treatment and disposal of our products. If we do not comply with applicable laws and regulations in connection with the use and management of hazardous substances, then we could be subject to liability and/or could be prohibited from operating certain facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our debt obligations and may place us at a competitive disadvantage in our industry.

Our significant debt and debt service requirements could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities. For example, our high level of debt presents the following risks:

- we are required to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, acquisitions, investments and strategic alliances and other general corporate requirements;
- our substantial leverage increases our vulnerability to economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions and could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that are less leveraged;
- our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry and could limit our ability to pursue other business opportunities, borrow more money for operations or capital in the future and implement our business strategies;
- our level of debt and the covenants within our debt instruments may restrict us from raising additional financing on satisfactory terms to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, and other general corporate requirements; and
- covenants in our debt instruments limit our ability to pay dividends, issue new or additional debt or make other restricted payments and investments.

A breach of any of the covenants contained in our Credit Agreement or our other financing arrangements, or our inability to comply with the required financial ratio in our Credit Agreement, when applicable, could result in an event of default under the Credit Agreement or our other financing arrangements, subject to applicable grace and cure periods. If any event of default occurs and we are not able either to cure it or obtain a waiver from the requisite lenders under the Credit Agreement and noteholders under our other financing arrangements, the administrative agent of the Credit Agreement may, and at the request of the requisite lenders shall, and the trustee or the requisite noteholders under our other financing arrangements may, and at the request of the requisite noteholders shall, declare all of our outstanding obligations under the Credit Agreement and our other financing arrangements, respectively, together with accrued interest and fees, to be immediately due and payable, and the agent under the Credit Agreement may, and at the request of the requisite lenders shall, terminate the lenders' commitments under the Credit Agreement and cease making further loans, and if applicable, the agent and/or trustee could institute foreclosure proceedings against our pledged assets.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Refer to Note 5, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt" in the Notes to Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for information on working capital restrictions and limitations on the Company's ability to pay dividends

under its debt agreements.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits required as part of this report are listed in the index appearing on page 57.

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SIGNATURES

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 thereunto duly authorized.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
(Registrant)

Date: October 28, 2010

/s/ Eric Samuels

Eric Samuels
Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller

Eastman Kodak Company and Subsidiary Companies
Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			
			Form	Period Ending	Exhibit	Filing Date
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and restated May 11, 2005.		10-Q	6/30/2005	(3) A.	8/9/2005
<u>3.2</u>	By-laws, as amended and restated October 19,2010.	X				
4.1	Indenture, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.		8-K	3/5/2010	4.1	3/10/2010
4.9 a	Amendment No. 1 to the Security Agreement, dated October 18, 2005, amended and restated as of March 31, 2009, from the grantors party thereto to Citicorp USA, Inc.		10-Q	3/31/2010	4.9 a	4/29/2010
4.9 b	Amendment No. 2 to the Security Agreement, dated October 18, 2005, amended and restated as of March 31, 2009, from the grantors party thereto to Citicorp USA, Inc.		10-Q	3/31/2010	4.9 b	4/29/2010
4.10 a	Amendment No. 1 to the Canadian Security Agreement, dated October 18, 2005, amended and restated as of March 31, 2009, from the grantors party thereto to Citicorp USA, Inc.		10-Q	3/31/2010	4.10 a	4/29/2010
4.10 b	Amendment No. 2 to the Canadian Security Agreement, dated October 18, 2005, amended and restated as of March 31, 2009, from the grantors party thereto to Citicorp USA, Inc.		10-Q	3/31/2010	4.10 b	4/29/2010
4.16	Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 24, 2010, by and among Eastman kodak Company and KKR et al.		10-Q	3/31/2010	4.16	4/29/2010
10.1	Security Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the		8-K	3/5/2010	10.1	3/10/2010

	Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as collateral agent.				
10.2	Collateral Trust Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as collateral agent.	8-K	3/5/2010	10.2	3/10/2010
10.5	Eastman Kodak Company 2005 Omnibus Long-term Compensation, as amended and restated January 1, 2010.	DEF 14A Page 88	2010	I	3/31/2010
10.6	Administrative Guide for the 2010 Performance Stock Unit Program under Article 7 (Performance Awards) of the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, Granted to Antonio M. Perez.	10-Q	3/31/2010	10.6	4/29/2010

Eastman Kodak Company and Subsidiary Companies
Index to Exhibits (Cont'd.)

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date
			Form	Period Ending	Exhibit	
<u>10.15</u>	Offer of Employment for Pradeep Jotwani dated September 24, 2010	X				
10.21	Eastman Kodak Company Executive Compensation for Excellence and Leadership Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2010.		DEF 14A Page 105	2010	II	3/31/2010
<u>12</u>	Statement Re Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.	X				
<u>31.1</u>	Certification.	X				
<u>31.2</u>	Certification.	X				
<u>32.1</u>	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X				
<u>32.2</u>	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X				
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	X				
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document	X				
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase	X				
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	X				
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Linkbase	X				

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement of prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability.

