

EASTMAN KODAK CO
Form 10-Q/A
May 31, 2005

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

AMENDMENT TO APPLICATION OR REPORT

**Filed Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 to Eastman Kodak Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is to adjust the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. This filing should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. Adjustments to the consolidated financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 reflect the changes made in the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In April 2005, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, the Company restated its quarterly consolidated financial statements for each of the quarterly periods in 2003 and for the first three quarters of 2004. The restatement reflected adjustments to correct errors in the Company's accounting for income taxes, accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits as well as other miscellaneous adjustments. The restatement resulted in the Company's adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2004 of \$154 million (\$.54 per share) and \$182 million (\$.64 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$136 million (\$.48 per share) and \$157 million (\$.55 per share), respectively, and adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2003 of \$112 million (\$.39 per share) and \$124 million (\$.43 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$118 million (\$.41 per share) and \$123 million (\$.43 per share), respectively. The nature and impact of these adjustments are described in Note 1: Basis of Presentation and Restatement in this Form 10-Q/A.

Generally, no attempt has been made in this Form 10-Q/A to modify or update other disclosures presented in the original report on Form 10-Q except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement. This Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 10-Q or modify or update those disclosures. Information not affected by the restatement is unchanged and reflects the disclosure made at the time of the original filing of the Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 5, 2004. Accordingly, this Form 10-Q/A should be read in conjunction with the Company's filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission subsequent to the filing of the original Form 10-Q. The following items have been amended as a result of the restatement:

- Part I - Item 1 - Financial Statements
- Part I - Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
- Part I - Item 4 - Controls and Procedures; and
- Part II - Item 6 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

In addition, the Company's Form 10-Q/A for the period ended September 30, 2004 dated May 31, 2005, the Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2004 dated April 6, 2005, the Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2005 dated May 9, 2005, the Form 8-K dated April 1, 2005, the Form 8-K dated April 22, 2005, the Form 8-K dated May 5, 2005, the Form 8-K dated May 10, 2005, the Form 8-K dated May 11, 2005 and the Form 8-K dated May 24, 2005 are hereby incorporated by reference.

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

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
(Registrant)

/s/ RICHARD G. BROWN, JR.

Richard G. Brown, Jr.
Controller

Date: May 31, 2005

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 June 30, 2004

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.

YesNo

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YesNo

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

Class	Number of Shares Outstanding at July 31, 2004
Common Stock, \$2.50 par value	286,605,218

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Eastman Kodak Company
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,258	\$ 6,384	\$ 5,897
Cost of goods sold	2,363	2,164	4,476	4,003
Gross profit	1,101	1,094	1,908	1,894
Selling, general and administrative expenses	615	708	1,164	1,267
Research and development costs	213	177	410	369
Restructuring costs and other	134	41	188	76
Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes	139	168	146	182
Interest expense	43	34	87	71
Other income (charges), net	8	(9)	6	(30)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	104	125	65	81
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(15)	11	(62)	(15)
Earnings from continuing operations	119	114	127	96
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	17	4	30	27
NET EARNINGS	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 157	\$ 123
Basic and diluted net earnings per share:				
Continuing operations	\$.42	\$.40	\$.44	\$.34
Discontinued operations	.06	.01	.11	.09
Total	\$.48	\$.41	\$.55	\$.43
Number of common shares used in basic earnings per share	286.6	286.5	286.6	286.4
Incremental shares from assumed conversion of options	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Number of common shares used in diluted earnings per share	286.6	286.6	286.7	286.6

Eastman Kodak Company
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS (Continued)
(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS				
Retained earnings at beginning of period	\$ 7,536	\$ 7,602	\$ 7,515	\$ 7,611
Net earnings	136	118	157	123
Cash dividends declared	(72)	(258)	(72)	(258)
Loss from issuance of treasury stock	(1)	(1)	(1)	(15)
Retained earnings at end of quarter	\$ 7,599	\$ 7,461	\$ 7,599	\$ 7,461

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

Eastman Kodak Company
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(in millions)

	June 30, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 519	\$ 1,250
Receivables, net	2,605	2,327
Inventories, net	1,260	1,078
Deferred income taxes	654	596
Other current assets	129	129
Assets of discontinued operations	104	72
	<u>5,271</u>	<u>5,452</u>
Total current assets	5,271	5,452
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,795	5,051
Goodwill	1,418	1,349
Other long-term assets	3,188	2,929
Assets of discontinued operations	66	65
	<u>14,738</u>	<u>14,846</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 14,738	\$ 14,846
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,630
Short-term borrowings	1,043	946
Accrued income taxes	642	643
Liabilities of discontinued operations	37	36
	<u>5,364</u>	<u>5,255</u>
Total current liabilities	5,364	5,255
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	1,997	2,302
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	3,377	3,374
Other long-term liabilities	757	662
Liabilities of discontinued operations	4	8
	<u>11,499</u>	<u>11,601</u>
Total liabilities	11,499	11,601
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock at par	978	978
Additional paid in capital	850	850
Retained earnings	7,599	7,515
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(331)	(238)
Unearned restricted stock	(6)	(8)
	<u>9,090</u>	<u>9,097</u>
Less: Treasury stock at cost	5,851	5,852
	<u>3,239</u>	<u>3,245</u>
Total shareholders' equity	3,239	3,245
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 14,738	\$ 14,846

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



Eastman Kodak Company
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)
Cash flows relating to operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 157	\$ 123
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Earnings from discontinued operations	(29)	(29)
Equity in losses from unconsolidated affiliates	4	30
Depreciation and amortization	469	406
Purchased research and development	10	21
Gain on sales of businesses/assets	(1)	
Restructuring costs, asset impairments and other non-cash charges	24	37
(Benefit) provision for deferred taxes	(120)	(19)
Increase in receivables	(204)	(164)
Increase in inventories	(76)	(69)
Decrease in liabilities excluding borrowings	(246)	(209)
Other items, net	45	96
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total adjustments	(124)	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by continuing operations	33	223
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	4	31
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	37	254
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash flows relating to investing activities:		
Additions to properties	(182)	(232)
Net proceeds from sales of businesses/assets	1	
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(335)	(109)
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(31)	(41)
Marketable securities - purchases	(64)	(44)
Marketable securities - sales	58	43
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in continuing operations	(553)	(383)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(2)	(4)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(555)	(387)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash flows relating to financing activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in borrowings with original maturity of 90 days or less	(40)	129
Proceeds from other borrowings	89	715
Repayment of other borrowings	(257)	(466)
Exercise of employee stock options		12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(208)	390

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(5)	12
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(731)	269
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,250	569
Cash and cash equivalents, end of quarter	\$ 519	\$ 838

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

Eastman Kodak Company
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND RESTATEMENT

The consolidated interim financial statements are unaudited, and certain information and footnote disclosure related thereto normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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, 2004. Certain amounts for prior periods were reclassified to conform to the current period classification. Additionally, reclassifications were made for the earnings or losses, balance sheet information and cash flows related to discontinued operations. Refer to Note 14, Discontinued Operations.

RESTATEMENT OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In April 2005, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, the Company restated its quarterly consolidated financial statements for each of the quarterly periods in 2003 and for the first three quarters of 2004. The restatement reflected adjustments to correct errors in the Company's accounting for income taxes, accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits as well as other miscellaneous adjustments. The restatement resulted in the Company adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$154 million (\$.54 per share) and \$182 million (\$.64 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$136 million (\$.48 per share) and \$157 million (\$.55 per share), respectively, and adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 of \$112 million (\$.39 per share) and \$124 million (\$.43 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$118 million (\$.41 per share) and \$123 million (\$.43 per share), respectively. The nature and impact of these adjustments are described below.

Income Taxes

During the 2004 year-end closing process, errors were discovered relating to the Company's accounting for income taxes, the majority of which related to the Company's foreign operations. The more significant errors affecting the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 that were discovered related to matters surrounding 1) inappropriately recognizing tax benefits associated with net operating loss carry forwards, 2) correcting deferred income tax accounts for book/tax differences in certain foreign subsidiaries, and 3) accruing interest expense on potential tax settlements with the Internal Revenue Service. The impact of these adjustments on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to a reduction of \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively. The more significant errors affecting the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 that were discovered related to matters surrounding correcting deferred income tax accounts for book/tax differences in certain foreign subsidiaries. The impact of these adjustments on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003, excluding the impact of income tax adjustments related to periods prior to 2003, which are discussed below, amounted to an increase of \$7 million and \$5 million, respectively.

Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

During the 2004 year-end testing of the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, the Company identified ineffective controls surrounding the reconciliation of participant census data between the Company's source systems and the information provided to the actuary in performing the actuarial valuation of the liabilities and net periodic benefits cost for the various domestic and international pension and other postretirement benefit plans. This control weakness resulted in incorrect participant data being utilized in the actuarial calculations. In addition, the Company had identified an error in the recorded amounts of its postretirement benefits expense. The Company has quantified the effect of these errors and the impact of these adjustments on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to a reduction of \$4 million and \$6 million, respectively. The impact of these adjustments on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003, excluding the impact of pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments relating to periods prior to 2003, which are discussed below, amounted to an increase of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively.

Other Adjustments

During 2004, the Company determined that its general ledger accounting system was inappropriately translating depreciation expense from its foreign operations, using a historical exchange rate rather than a current exchange rate for purposes of translating periodic depreciation expense. The impact of this adjustment on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to a reduction of \$6 million and \$13 million, respectively. Excluding amounts relating to periods prior to 2003, which are discussed below, the impact of this adjustment on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 amounted to a reduction of \$4 million and \$5 million, respectively.

During 2003, the Company recorded a charge to write-off an exclusivity payment made to a customer that had previously been recorded as an asset based on the Company's ability to recover a pro-rata portion of the payment in the event of a customer breach. The Company determined that this payment should have been written off prior to January 1, 2003. This adjustment had no impact on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. Excluding amounts relating to periods prior to 2003, which are discussed below, the impact of this adjustment on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 amounted to an increase of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively.

In addition, the Company also determined that a number of individually immaterial adjustments were recorded in 2003 and 2004 that more appropriately belonged in different quarterly periods within 2003 or 2004 or in a period prior to January 1, 2003. The impact of these adjustments on previously reported net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to a reduction of \$1 million and an increase of \$3 million, respectively. Excluding amounts relating to periods prior to 2003, which are discussed below, the impact of these adjustments on previously reported net earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 amounted to an increase of \$1 million and a reduction of \$4 million, respectively.

Adjustments relating to periods prior to 2003

As discussed above, certain of the adjustments, or portions thereof, made to restate the Company's 2004 and 2003 financial statements relate to periods prior to January 1, 2003. The following table summarizes these:

(in millions)

	<u>Income/(Loss)</u>
Income Tax	\$ 36
Pension and other postretirement benefits	(35)
Translation of depreciation expense	27
Exclusivity asset write-off	(21)
Other, miscellaneous	(8)
	<u> </u>
Net adjustment	<u>\$ (1)</u>

The Company has assessed the impact of the above items on each annual period prior to January 1, 2003 and determined that the impact of such errors is immaterial to each prior period. In addition, the Company has concluded that the net \$1 million adjustment is immaterial to net earnings, as adjusted, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 and for the full year ended December 31, 2003. Accordingly, the Company has recorded this net adjustment of \$1 million as an addition to Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

The impact on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings is presented below (in millions, except per share data). The impact of the above adjustments on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is not presented, as it is immaterial.

	<u>For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004</u>		<u>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004</u>	
	<u>As Previously Reported</u>	<u>Restated</u>	<u>As Previously Reported</u>	<u>Restated</u>
Consolidated Statement of Earnings:				
Net sales	\$ 3,469	\$ 3,464	\$ 6,388	\$ 6,384
Cost of goods sold	2,354	2,363	4,461	4,476
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Gross profit	1,115	1,101	1,927	1,908
Selling, general and administrative expenses	613	615	1,165	1,164
Research and development costs	212	213	409	410
Restructuring costs and other	135	134	185	188
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings from continuing operations, before interest, other income, net and income taxes	155	139	168	146
Interest expense	43	43	87	87
Other income, net	7	8	6	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	119	104	87	65
Benefit for income taxes	(24)	(15)	(72)	(62)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings from continuing operations	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 159</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

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NET EARNINGS	\$	154	\$	136	\$	182	\$	157
Basic and diluted net earnings per share:								
Continuing operations	\$.50	\$.42	\$.56	\$.44
Discontinued operations		.04		.06		.08		.11
Total	\$.54	\$.48	\$.64	\$.55

The following table reflects the impact of the aforementioned adjustments on selected components of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2004:

	As Previously Reported	Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits	Other	Tax	As Restated
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 119	\$ (7)	\$ (8)	\$	\$ 104
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(24)	(3)	(1)	13	(15)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	143	(4)	(7)	(13)	119
Earnings from discontinued operations before income taxes	18				18
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	7			(6)	1
Earnings from discontinued operations	11			6	17
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 154	\$ (4)	\$ (7)	\$ (7)	\$ 136

The following table reflects the impact of the aforementioned adjustments on selected components of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004:

	As Previously Reported	Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits	Other	Tax	As Restated
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 87	\$ (9)	\$ (13)	\$	\$ 65
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(72)	(3)	(2)	15	(62)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	159	(6)	(11)	(15)	127
Earnings from discontinued operations before income taxes	38				38
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	15		(1)	(6)	8
Earnings from discontinued operations	23		1	6	30
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 182	\$ (6)	\$ (10)	\$ (9)	\$ 157

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2003		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	
	As Previously Reported	Restated	As Previously Reported	Restated
Consolidated Statement of Earnings:				
Net sales	\$ 3,259	\$ 3,258	\$ 5,899	\$ 5,897
Cost of goods sold	2,163	2,164	4,002	4,003
Gross profit	1,096	1,094	1,897	1,894
Selling, general and administrative expenses	707	708	1,265	1,267
Research and development costs	178	177	371	369
Restructuring costs and other	44	41	76	76
Earnings from continuing operations, before interest, other charges, net and income taxes	167	168	185	182
Interest expense	34	34	71	71
Other charges, net	9	9	30	30
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	124	125	84	81
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	18	11	(10)	(15)
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 106	\$ 114	\$ 94	\$ 96
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ 30	\$ 27
NET EARNINGS	\$ 112	\$ 118	\$ 124	\$ 123
Basic and diluted net earnings per share:				
Continuing operations	\$.37	\$.40	\$.33	\$.34
Discontinued operations	.02	.01	.10	.09
Total	\$.39	\$.41	\$.43	\$.43

The following table reflects the impact of the aforementioned adjustments on selected components of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2003:

	As Previously Reported	Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits	Other	Tax	As Restated
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 124	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$	\$ 125
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	18	1	(1)	(7)	11
Earnings from continuing operations	106	1		7	114
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	9		(2)		7
Provision for income taxes	3				3

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Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	6	(2)	4
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 112	\$ 1	\$ (2) \$ 7 \$ 118

The following table reflects the impact of the aforementioned adjustments on selected components of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2003:

	<u>As Previously Reported</u>	<u>Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Adjustments Relating to Prior Periods</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>As Restated</u>
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 84	\$ 3	\$ (5)	\$ (1)	\$	\$ 81
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(10)	1	(1)		(5)	(15)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	94	2	(4)	(1)	5	96
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	23		(3)			20
Benefit for income taxes	(7)					(7)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	30		(3)			27
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 124	\$ 2	\$ (7)	\$ (1)	\$ 5	\$ 123

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 106-2, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act). The Act, which was signed into law on December 8, 2003, authorizes Medicare to provide prescription drug benefits to retirees. Under the Act, the federal government will begin to make subsidy payments to employers that sponsor postretirement benefit plans under which retirees receive prescription drug benefits that are actuarially equivalent to the prescription drug benefits provided by Medicare. Accordingly, the FSP provides guidance on accounting for the effects of the subsidy. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the quarter ended March 31, 2004, the Company had deferred the recognition of the effects of the Act in accordance with FSP No. 106-1, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, (that was issued in January 2004), which permitted employers to either (1) recognize the effects of the Act as of the enactment date or (2) defer recognition until the earlier of the FASB's issuance of final rules on how to account for the subsidy or any remeasurement of plan obligations after January 31, 2004 due to a plan amendment, curtailment, or other significant event. FSP 106-2 supersedes FSP 106-1. The provisions of FSP 106-2 are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2004 (third quarter of 2004 for Kodak); however early adoption is encouraged. Accordingly, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP 106-2 effective April 1, 2004 (second quarter of 2004) on a prospective basis. The impacts of the adoption of FSP 106-2 are discussed in detail in Note 9, Retirement Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits.

NOTE 2: RECEIVABLES, NET

(in millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
		(Restated)
Trade receivables	\$ 2,254	\$ 2,002
Miscellaneous receivables	351	325
Total (net of allowances of \$109 and \$112)	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,327

Of the total trade receivable amounts of \$2,254 million and \$2,002 million as of June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively, approximately \$442 million and \$536 million 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 accounts payable and other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at each respective balance sheet date.

NOTE 3: INVENTORIES, NET

(in millions)

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)
Finished goods	\$ 901	\$ 818
Work in process	300	300
Raw materials	398	328
	1,599	1,446
LIFO reserve	(339)	(368)
Total	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,078

The full-year 2004 estimated inventory usage is expected to result in the liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities. In the aggregate, these inventories are carried at the lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of current purchases. The effect of these expected LIFO liquidations was to reduce cost of goods sold by \$30 million and \$35 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively.

NOTE 4: GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, under which goodwill is no longer amortized, but is required to be assessed for impairment at least annually. Goodwill was \$1,418 million and \$1,349 million at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)

	<u>D&FIS</u>	<u>Health Imaging</u>	<u>Commercial Imaging</u>	<u>Graphic Communications</u>	<u>Consolidated Total</u>
					(Restated)
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 732	\$ 525	\$ 93	\$ (1)	\$ 1,349
Goodwill related to acquisitions	13			15	28
Goodwill written off related to disposals/divestitures	(5)				(5)
Finalization of purchase accounting		44		7	51
Goodwill amortization				1	1
Currency translation adjustments	(1)	(5)			(6)
Balance at June 30, 2004	\$ 739	\$ 564	\$ 93	\$ 22	\$ 1,418

The aggregate amount of goodwill acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$28 million was primarily attributable to \$15 million for the purchase of Kodak Versamark within the Graphic Communications segment and \$13 million primarily related to the purchase of Chinon within the D&FIS segment. The \$5 million of goodwill written off in relation to disposals/divestitures during the six months ended June 30, 2004 for the D&FIS segment was attributable to the divestiture of Consumer Imaging Services (CIS) in Austria.

The aggregate amount of goodwill added through the finalization of purchase accounting during the six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$51 million was primarily attributable to \$36 million for the November 2003 purchase of Algotec Systems, Ltd. and \$8 million related to the October 2003 purchase of PracticeWorks, Inc., which are both within the Health Imaging segment, and \$7 million for the May 2004 purchase of the NexPress-related entities, which is within the Graphic Communications segment.

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization by major intangible asset category for June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were as follows:

(in millions)

As of June 30, 2004

	<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Amortization Accumulated</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Amortization Period</u>
Technology-based	\$ 270	\$ 94	\$ 176	8 years
Customer-related	213	25	188	15 years
Manufacturing exclusivity	132	3	129	12 years
Other	20	6	14	10 years
Total	\$ 635	\$ 128	\$ 507	11 years

As of December 31, 2003

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Weighted-Average Amortization Period
Technology-based	\$ 201	\$ 76	\$ 125	8 years
Customer-related	176	17	159	15 years
Other	14	4	10	12 years
Total	\$ 391	\$ 97	\$ 294	12 years

The aggregate amount of intangible assets acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$244 million was primarily attributable to \$139 million for the purchase of Lucky Film and \$86 million related to the purchase of Kodak Versamark, as described in Note 13 Acquisitions.

Intangible asset amortization expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 was \$17 million and \$6 million, respectively. Intangible asset amortization expense for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 was \$31 million and \$11 million, respectively.

Estimated future aggregate amortization expense related to purchased intangible assets over the next five fiscal years is expected to be as follows: 2005 - \$65 million; 2006 - \$58 million; 2007 - \$56 million; 2008 - \$55 million; and 2009 - \$46 million.

NOTE 5: INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation between the U.S. federal income tax rate, the Company's estimated annual effective tax rate and the income tax rate from continuing operations was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
U.S. statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (decrease) in statutory rate resulting from:				
State and other income taxes, net of federal	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Export sales and manufacturing credits	(1.6)	(2.8)	(1.6)	(2.8)
Operations outside the U.S.	(20.1)	(12.4)	(20.1)	(12.4)
Interest on reserves	6.0		6.0	
Tax settlements	0.4		0.4	
Other, net	(0.3)	0.3	(0.3)	0.3
Estimated annual effective tax rate	20.0%	20.5%	20.0%	20.5%
Impact from discrete period items:				
Restructuring	(25.4)%	(6.7)%	(49.0)%	(14.7)%
Purchased in-process R&D			(2.5)	(4.5)
Tax settlements	(8.7)		(63.0)	
NexPress-related charges	(0.9)		(1.5)	
Asset impairments		(1.3)		(1.9)
Intellectual property settlement				(2.5)
Intellectual property donation				(9.4)
Patent infringement settlement		(2.0)		(3.2)
Prior year acquisition settlement		(1.5)		(2.3)
Income tax rate	(15.0)%	9.0%	(96.0)%	(18.0)%



For the three month period ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded discrete period tax benefits of \$69 million, of which \$60 million is in connection with the following items, which when aggregated, are taxed in jurisdictions with tax rates greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate: restructuring charges of \$163 million and fixed asset write-offs and inventory write-downs totaling \$5 million in connection with the Company's historical ownership in the NexPress joint venture in connection with the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities. Additionally, a discrete period tax benefit of \$9 million was recorded as a result of the settlement with the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the Company's filing relating to the income tax reporting of a patent infringement litigation settlement.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded discrete period tax benefits of \$126 million, of which \$85 million is in connection with the following items, which when aggregated, are taxed in jurisdictions with tax rates greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate: restructuring charges of \$241 million, a \$9 million charge for purchased in-process research and development costs and fixed asset write-offs and inventory write-downs totaling \$5 million in connection with the Company's historical ownership in the NexPress joint venture in connection with the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities.

In addition, the Company received confirmation that the Internal Revenue Service had provided a formal concession concerning the taxation of certain intercompany royalties, which could not legally be distributed to the parent. The \$32 million settlement was recorded as a discrete period tax benefit within earnings from continuing operations for the six month period ended June 30, 2004. Also included is the discrete period tax benefit recorded in the second quarter of \$9 million as a result of the settlement with the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the Company's filing relating to the income tax reporting of a patent infringement litigation settlement.

For the three months ended June 30, 2003, the Company recorded discrete period tax benefits of \$31 million in connection with the following items, which when aggregated, are taxed in jurisdictions with tax rates greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate: restructuring charges of \$51 million; a \$14 million charge relating to the settlement of a patent infringement claim; a \$14 million charge for the settlement of certain issues relating to a prior year acquisition; and a \$9 million charge relating to the impairment of the Burrell Companies' net assets held for sale.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2003, the Company recorded discrete period tax benefits of \$66 million, of which \$58 million is in connection with the following items, which when aggregated, are taxed in jurisdictions with tax rates greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate: restructuring charges of \$100 million; a \$21 million charge for purchased in-process research and development costs; a \$12 million charge relating to an intellectual property settlement; a \$14 million charge relating to the settlement of a patent infringement claim; a \$14 million charge for the settlement of certain issues relating to a prior year acquisition; and a \$9 million charge relating to the impairment of the Burrell Companies' net assets held for sale. Additionally, a discrete period tax benefit of \$8 million was recorded relating to the donation of intellectual property.

NOTE 6: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental

At June 30, 2004, the Company's undiscounted accrued liabilities for environmental remediation costs amounted to \$129 million and are reported in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Company is currently implementing a Corrective Action Program required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) at the Kodak Park site in Rochester, NY. As part of this program, the Company has completed the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), a broad-based environmental investigation of the site. The Company is currently in the process of completing, and in some cases has completed, RCRA Facility Investigations (RFI) and Corrective Measures Studies (CMS) for areas at the site. At June 30, 2004, estimated future investigation and remediation costs of \$56 million are accrued for this site and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has obligations relating to operating sites and other facilities with estimated future investigation, remediation and monitoring costs of \$27 million. These costs are accrued and included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has retained certain obligations for environmental remediation and Superfund matters related to certain sites associated with the non-imaging health businesses sold in 1994. At June 30, 2004, estimated future remediation costs of \$34 million are accrued for these sites and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has obligations relating to two former manufacturing sites located outside of the United States. At June 30, 2004, estimated future investigation, remediation and monitoring costs of \$12 million are accrued for these sites and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

Cash expenditures for the aforementioned investigation, remediation and monitoring activities are expected to be incurred over the next thirty years for many of the sites. For these known environmental exposures, 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 2137-01, 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 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 is subject to a Compliance Schedule, under which the Company has improved its waste characterization procedures, upgraded one of its incinerators, and is evaluating and upgrading its industrial sewer system. The total expenditures required to complete this program are currently estimated to be approximately \$17 million over the next five years. These expenditures are incurred as part of plant operations and, therefore, are not included in the environmental accrual at June 30, 2004.

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 five such active 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 four 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. Future costs are also not expected to be material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Clean Air Act Amendments were enacted in 1990. Expenditures to comply with the Clean Air Act implementing regulations issued to date have not been material and have been primarily capital in nature. In addition, future expenditures for existing regulations, which are primarily capital in nature, are not expected to be material. Many of the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to this Act have not been issued.

Uncertainties associated with environmental remediation contingencies are pervasive and often result in wide ranges of outcomes. Estimates developed in the early stages of remediation can vary significantly. A finite estimate of cost does not normally become fixed and determinable at a specific time. Rather, the costs associated with environmental remediation become estimable over a continuum of events and activities that help to frame and define a liability, and the Company continually updates its cost estimates. The Company has an ongoing monitoring and identification process to assess how the activities relating to the known exposures are progressing against the accrued cost estimates, as well as to identify other potential remediation sites that are presently unknown.

Estimates of the amount and timing of future costs of environmental remediation requirements are necessarily 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 in a particular future quarter or year.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

Qualex, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kodak, has a 50% ownership interest in Express Stop Financing (ESF), which is a joint venture partnership between Qualex and a subsidiary of Dana Credit Corporation (DCC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dana Corporation. Qualex accounts for its investment in ESF under the equity method of accounting. ESF provided a long-term financing solution to Qualex's photofinishing customers in connection with Qualex's leasing of photofinishing equipment to third parties, as opposed to Qualex extending long-term credit. As part of the operations of its photofinishing services, Qualex sold equipment under a sales-type lease arrangement and recorded a long-term receivable. These long-term receivables were subsequently sold to ESF without recourse to Qualex and, therefore, these receivables were removed from Qualex's books. ESF incurred debt to finance the purchase of the receivables from Qualex. This debt is collateralized solely by the long-term receivables purchased from Qualex, and in part, by a \$40 million guarantee from DCC. Qualex provides no guarantee or collateral to ESF's creditors in connection with the debt, and ESF's debt is non-recourse to Qualex. Qualex's only continued involvement in connection with the sale of the long-term receivables is the servicing of the related equipment under the leases. Qualex has continued revenue streams in connection with this equipment through future sales of photofinishing consumables, including paper and chemicals, and maintenance.

Although the lessees' requirement to pay ESF under the lease agreements is not contingent upon Qualex's fulfillment of its servicing obligations, under the agreement with ESF, Qualex would be responsible for any deficiency in the amount of rent not paid to ESF as a result of any lessee's claim regarding maintenance or supply services not provided by Qualex. Such lease payments would be made in accordance with the original lease terms, which generally extend over 5 to 7 years. To date, the Company has incurred no such material claims, and Qualex does not anticipate any significant situations where it would be unable to fulfill its service obligations under the arrangement with ESF. ESF's outstanding lease receivable amount was approximately \$311 million at June 30, 2004.

Effective July 20, 2004, ESF entered into an arrangement amending the Receivables Purchase Agreement (RPA), which represents the financing arrangement between ESF and the bank. Under the amended RPA agreement, maximum borrowings were lowered to \$200 million. Total outstanding borrowings under the RPA at June 30, 2004 were \$200 million. The amended RPA extends through July 2005, at which time the RPA can be extended or terminated. Pursuant to the ESF partnership agreement between Qualex and DCC, commencing October 6, 2003, Qualex no longer sells its lease receivables to ESF. Qualex currently is utilizing the services of Imaging Financial Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation, as its primary financing solution for prospective leasing activity with its customers.

At June 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$121 million and surety bonds in the amount of \$108 million primarily to ensure the completion of environmental remediations, the payment of casualty and workers' compensation claims, and to meet various customs and tax obligations. The Company could be required to increase the dollar amount of its letters of credit or other financial support up to an additional \$155 million in relation to these matters if its Moody's or S&P long-term debt credit ratings are reduced below the current ratings of Baa3 and BBB-, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiary companies are involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including product liability, commercial, intellectual property, environmental, and health and safety matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. There are no such matters pending representing contingent losses that the Company and its General Counsel expect to be material in relation to the Company's business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, included in the matters referenced above are three patent infringement lawsuits in which the Company is the plaintiff. Although these lawsuits may result in the Company's recovery of damages, the amount of the damages, if any, cannot be quantified at this time. Accordingly, the Company has not recognized any gain in the financial statements as of June 30, 2004 in connection with these three matters.

NOTE 7: GUARANTEES

The Company guarantees debt and other obligations under agreements with certain affiliated companies and customers. At June 30, 2004, these guarantees totaled a maximum of \$354 million, with outstanding guaranteed amounts of \$141 million. The maximum guarantee amount includes guarantees of up to: \$160 million of debt for Kodak Polychrome Graphics (KPG), an unconsolidated affiliate in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest (\$31 million outstanding); \$141 million of customer amounts due to banks in connection with various banks financing of customers' purchase of products and equipment from Kodak (\$77 million outstanding); and \$53 million for other unconsolidated affiliates and third parties (\$33 million outstanding). The KPG debt facility and the related guarantee mature on December 31, 2005. The guarantees for the other unconsolidated affiliates and third party debt mature between July 2004 and May 2006. The customer financing agreements and related guarantees 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 Kodak only in the event of default on payment by the respective debtor. In some cases, particularly with 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 guarantee. This activity is not material. Management believes the likelihood is remote that material payments will be required under these guarantees. With respect to the guarantees that the Company issued in the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company assessed the fair value of its obligation to stand ready to perform under these guarantees by considering the likelihood of occurrence of the specified triggering events or conditions requiring performance as well as other assumptions and factors. The Company has determined that the fair value of the guarantees was not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company also guarantees debt owed to banks for some of its consolidated subsidiaries. The maximum amount guaranteed is \$412 million, and the outstanding debt under those guarantees, which is recorded within the short-term borrowings and long-term debt, net of current portion components in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, is \$230 million. These guarantees expire in 2004 through 2005 with the majority expiring in 2004.

The Company may provide up to \$100 million in loan guarantees to support funding needs for SK Display Corporation, an unconsolidated affiliate in which the Company has a 34% ownership interest. As of June 30, 2004, the Company has not been required to guarantee any of SK Display Corporation's outstanding debt.

Indemnifications

The Company issues indemnifications in certain instances when it sells businesses and real estate, and in the ordinary course of business with its customers, suppliers, service providers and business partners. Further, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers who are, or were, serving at Kodak's request in such capacities. Historically, costs incurred to settle claims related to these indemnifications have not been material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, the fair value of the indemnifications that the Company issued during the six months ended June 30, 2004 was not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Warranty Costs

The Company has warranty obligations in connection with the sale of its equipment. The original warranty period for equipment products 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 from December 31, 2003 to June 30, 2004 was as follows:

(in millions)

Accrued warranty obligations at December 31, 2003	\$ 49
Actual warranty experience	(28)
Warranty provisions	32
	<hr/>
Accrued warranty obligations at June 30, 2004	\$ 53
	<hr/>

The Company also offers extended warranty arrangements to its customers 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. Costs incurred under these extended warranty arrangements for the six months ended June 30, 2004 amounted to \$101 million. The change in the Company's deferred revenue balance in relation to these extended warranty arrangements from December 31, 2003 to June 30, 2004 was as follows:

(in millions)

Deferred revenue at December 31, 2003	\$ 118
New extended warranty arrangements	200
Recognition of extended warranty arrangement revenue	(173)
	<hr/>
Deferred revenue at June 30, 2004	\$ 145
	<hr/>

NOTE 8: RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER

The Company periodically announces planned restructuring programs (Programs), which often consist of a number of restructuring initiatives. These Program announcements provide estimated ranges relating to the number of positions to be eliminated and the total restructuring charges to be incurred. The actual charges for initiatives under a Program are recorded in the period in which the Company commits to formalized restructuring plans or executes the specific actions contemplated by the Program and when all criteria for restructuring charge recognition under the applicable accounting guidance have been met.

Restructuring Programs Summary

The activity in the accrued restructuring balances and the non-cash charges incurred in relation to all of the restructuring programs described below was as follows for the second quarter of 2004:

(in millions)

	Balance March 31, 2004	Costs Incurred	Reversals	Cash Payments	Non-cash Settlements	Other Adjustments and Reclasses (1)	Balance June 30, 2004
	(Restated)						(Restated)
2004-2006 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$	\$ 98	\$	\$ (12)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 84
Exit costs reserve		17		(11)			6
Total reserve	\$	\$ 115	\$	\$ (23)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 90
Long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs							
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 28	\$	\$	\$ (28)	\$	\$
		23			(23)		\$
Q3 2003 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 166	\$	\$ (2)	\$ (62)	\$	\$	\$ 102
Exit costs reserve	14		(2)	(2)			10
Total reserve	\$ 180	\$	\$ (4)	\$ (64)	\$	\$	\$ 112
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 6	\$	\$	\$ (6)	\$	\$
Q1 2003 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 11	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$ 9
Exit costs reserve	1						1
Total reserve	\$ 12	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$ 10
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$	\$
Phoenix Program:							
Exit costs reserve	\$ 6	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
Q4 2002 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 7	\$	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$ 4
Exit costs reserve	6		(3)				3
Total reserve	\$ 13	\$	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$ 7
2001 Programs:							
Severance reserve	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
Exit costs reserve	12						12

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Total reserve	\$ 15	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 15
Total of all restructuring programs	\$ 226	\$ 173	\$ (10)	\$ (92)	\$ (58)	\$ (2)	\$ 237

- (1) The Other Adjustments and Reclasses column of the table above includes foreign currency translation adjustments of \$(2) million, which are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The costs incurred, net of reversals, which total \$163 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, include \$32 million of charges related to accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs, which were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2004. The remaining costs incurred, net of reversals, of \$131 million were reported as restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2004.

2004-2006 Restructuring Program

In addition to completing the remaining initiatives under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company announced on January 22, 2004 that it plans to develop and execute a new cost reduction program throughout the 2004 to 2006 timeframe. The objective of these actions is to achieve a business model appropriate for the Company's traditional businesses, and to sharpen the Company's competitiveness in digital markets.

The Program is expected to result in total charges of \$1.3 billion to \$1.7 billion over the three-year period, of which \$700 million to \$900 million are related to severance, with the remainder relating to the disposal of buildings and equipment. Overall, Kodak's worldwide facility square footage is expected to be reduced by approximately one-third. Approximately 12,000 to 15,000 positions worldwide are expected to be eliminated through these actions primarily in global manufacturing, selected traditional businesses and corporate administration. Maximum single year cash usage under the new program is expected to be approximately \$250 million.

The Company implemented certain actions under this program during the second quarter of 2004. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded charges of \$143 million in the second quarter, which was composed of severance, long-lived asset impairments, exit costs and inventory write-downs of \$98 million, \$26 million, \$17 million and \$2 million, respectively. The severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 2,700 positions, including approximately 1,350 photofinishing, 925 manufacturing, 275 research and development and 150 administrative positions. The geographic composition of the positions to be eliminated includes approximately 2,250 in the United States and Canada and 450 throughout the rest of the world. The reduction of the 2,700 positions and the \$115 million charges for severance and exit costs are reflected in the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program table below. The \$26 million charge in the second quarter and the \$27 million year-to-date charge for long-lived asset impairments were included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The charges taken for inventory write-downs of \$2 million were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance charges and exit costs recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the second quarter of 2004 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	Number of Employees	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Total	Long-lived Asset	
					Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation
		(Restated)		(Restated)		
Q1, 2004 charges		\$	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 2
Q1, 2004 utilization					(1)	(2)
Balance at 3/31/04						
Q2, 2004 charges	2,700	98	17	115	28	23
Q2, 2004 utilization	(800)	(12)	(11)	(23)	(28)	(23)
Q2, 2004 other adj. & reclasses		(2)		(2)		
Balance at 6/30/04	1,900	\$ 84	\$ 6	\$ 90	\$	\$

The severance charges of \$98 million and the exit costs of \$17 million recorded in the second quarter were reported in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The severance costs and exit costs require the outlay of cash, while the long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company made \$12 million of severance payments and \$11 million of exit costs payments related to the 2004-2006 Restructuring Program. Severance payments relating to the second quarter restructuring actions will be paid during the period through 2006, 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. Most exit costs are expected to be paid during 2004. However, certain costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods after 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$23 million and \$25 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The second quarter amount of \$23 million relates to \$14 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment and \$9 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The additional \$2 million year-to-date amount relates to manufacturing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The Company will incur accelerated depreciation charges of \$19 million and \$9 million in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, respectively, as a result of the initiatives already implemented under the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program.

The charges of \$166 million recorded in the second quarter included \$97 million applicable to the D&FIS segment and \$2 million applicable to the Health Imaging segment. The balance of \$67 million was applicable to manufacturing, R&D, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments.

Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company announced its intention to implement a series of cost reduction actions during the last two quarters of 2003 and the first two quarters of 2004, which were expected to result in pre-tax charges totaling \$350 million to \$450 million. It was anticipated that these actions would result in a reduction of approximately 4,500 to 6,000 positions worldwide primarily relating to the rationalization of global manufacturing assets, reduction of corporate administration and R&D, and the consolidation of the infrastructure and administration supporting the Company's consumer imaging and professional products and services operations.

The Company implemented certain actions under this Program during the first quarter of 2004. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded charges of \$57 million in continuing operations in the first quarter of 2004, which was composed of severance, exit costs, long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs of \$44 million, \$7 million, \$4 million and \$2 million, respectively. The severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 2,000 positions, including approximately 850 photofinishing positions, 775 manufacturing positions and 375 administrative positions. The geographic composition of the positions to be eliminated includes approximately 1,100 in the United States and Canada and 900 throughout the rest of the world. The reduction of the 2,000 positions and the \$51 million charges for severance and exit costs are reflected in the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program table below. The \$4 million charge for long-lived asset impairments was included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The charges taken for inventory write-downs of \$2 million were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance charges and exit costs recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the third quarter of 2003 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	Number of Employees	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Total	Long-lived Asset	
					Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation
		(Restated)		(Restated)		
Q3, 2003 charges	1,700	\$ 123	\$	\$ 123	\$ 1	\$ 14
Q3, 2003 utilization	(100)	(3)		(3)	(1)	(14)
Balance at 9/30/03	1,600	120		120		
Q4, 2003 charges	2,150	103	40	143	109	7
Q4, 2003 utilization	(2,025)	(48)	(28)	(76)	(109)	(7)
Q4, 2003 other adj. & reclasses		5		5		
Balance at 12/31/03	1,725	180	12	192		
Q1, 2004 charges	2,000	44	7	51	6	14
Q1, 2004 utilization	(2,075)	(76)	(5)	(81)	(6)	(14)
Q1, 2004 other adj. & reclasses		18		18		
Balance at 3/31/04	1,650	166	14	180		
Q2, 2004 charges						6
Q2, 2004 reversal		(2)	(2)	(4)		
Q2, 2004 utilization	(1,375)	(62)	(2)	(64)		(6)
Balance at 6/30/04	275	\$ 102	\$ 10	\$ 112	\$	\$

The severance charges of \$44 million and the exit costs of \$7 million taken in the first quarter of 2004 were reported in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. Included in the \$44 million charge taken for severance was a net curtailment gain of \$18 million. The net curtailment gain is disclosed in Note 9. The severance costs and exit costs require the outlay of cash, while the long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items. The Company made \$138 million of severance payments and \$7 million of exit cost payments related to the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program during the first two quarters of 2004. In addition, the Company reversed \$2 million of severance reserves and \$2 million of exit costs reserves during the second quarter of 2004 as severance payments to terminated employees were less than originally estimated and the Company was able to settle a lease obligation for an amount that was less than originally estimated. These reversals were included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining severance payments relating to the third quarter restructuring actions will be paid during the period through 2005, since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. Most exit costs are expected to be paid during 2004. However, certain costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods after 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$6 million and \$20 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The second quarter amount of \$6 million relates to \$4 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment and \$2 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The year-to-date amount of \$20 million relates to \$13 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment and \$7 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The Company will incur accelerated depreciation charges of \$3 million in the third quarter of 2004, as a result of the initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program.

The charges of \$6 million recorded in the second quarter included \$2 million applicable to the D&FIS segment and \$4 million applicable to manufacturing functions, which are shared across all segments. The year-to-date charges of \$77 million included \$45 million applicable to the D&FIS segment, \$6 million to the Health Imaging segment and \$1 million to the Commercial Imaging segment. The remaining \$25 million included charges applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, as well as curtailment gains and losses, which are shared across segments.

As a result of implementing the initiatives in the first quarter of 2004, the Company has completed all the initiatives originally contemplated under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. A total of 5,850 positions were eliminated as a result of the initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. The remaining 275 positions to be eliminated under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program are expected to be completed during 2004.

First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program

In the early part of the first quarter of 2003, as part of its continuing focused cost reduction efforts and in addition to the remaining initiatives under the Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program, the Company announced its First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program that included new initiatives to further reduce employment within a range of 1,800 to 2,200 employees. A significant portion of these new initiatives related to the rationalization of the Company's photofinishing operations in the U.S. and Europe. Specifically, as a result of declining film and photofinishing volumes and in response to global economic and political conditions, the Company began to implement initiatives to: (1) close certain photofinishing operations in the U.S. and EAMER, (2) rationalize manufacturing capacity by eliminating manufacturing positions on a worldwide basis, and (3) eliminate selling, general and administrative positions, particularly in the D&FIS segment.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance and exit costs charges recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the first quarter of 2003 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	Number of Employees	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Total	Long-lived Asset	
					Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation
Q1, 2003 charges	425	\$ 31	\$	\$ 31	\$	\$
Q1, 2003 utilization	(150)	(2)		(2)		
Balance at 3/31/03	275	29		29		
Q2, 2003 charges	500	17	4	21	5	
Q2, 2003 utilization	(500)	(13)		(13)	(5)	
Balance at 6/30/03	275	33	4	37		
Q3, 2003 charges	925	19	4	23	1	16
Q3, 2003 utilization	(400)	(12)	(1)	(13)	(1)	(16)
Balance at 9/30/03	800	40	7	47		
Q4, 2003 charges						8
Q4, 2003 utilization	(625)	(17)	(3)	(20)		(8)
Balance at 12/31/03	175	23	4	27		
Q1, 2004 charges						6
Q1, 2004 reversal		(1)		(1)		
Q1, 2004 utilization	(150)	(11)	(3)	(14)		(6)
Balance at 3/31/04	25	11	1	12		
Q2, 2004 charges						1

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Q2, 2004 utilization		(2)		(2)		(1)			
Balance at 6/30/04	25	\$	9	\$	1	\$	10	\$	\$

The severance and exit costs require the outlay of cash. During the first two quarters of 2004, the Company made severance payments of \$13 million, and exit cost payments of \$3 million related to the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. In addition, the Company reversed \$1 million of excess severance reserves. This reversal was included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining severance payments will be paid during the period through 2005 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. The remaining exit costs will be paid during 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$1 million and \$7 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The year-to-date amount of \$7 million relates to lab equipment used in photofinishing that will be used until their abandonment. The remaining actions anticipated under the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program are expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2004.

Phoenix Restructuring Program

The Company recorded \$17 million of charges in the second quarter of 2003 associated with the Company's exit from the D&FIS segment's Phoenix joint venture with Hewlett Packard. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the exit costs reserve, which represented the only cash portion of the charge, amounted to \$3 million and \$9 million, respectively. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company reversed \$3 million of exit costs reserves as a result of actual shutdown costs being lower than estimated. This reversal was included in the restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining exit costs reserve at June 30, 2004 represents long-term lease payments to be paid during 2004 and beyond.

Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program

At December 31, 2003, the Company had remaining severance and exit costs reserves of \$12 million and \$8 million, respectively, relating to the planned Program of focused cost reduction initiatives it announced during the Fourth Quarter of 2002. All actions anticipated under this Program were completed by the end of the third quarter of 2003 and resulted in the elimination of a total of 1,825 positions.

During the first two quarters of 2004, approximately \$8 million of severance payments were made under the Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program. The remaining severance reserve of \$4 million as of June 30, 2004 has not been paid since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated could elect or were required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. During the first two quarters of 2004, approximately \$1 million of exit cost payments were made. In addition, approximately \$1 million and \$4 million of excess exit costs reserves were reversed and included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively, as the cost to shut down facilities was less than originally estimated. Most of the remaining exit costs reserves of \$3 million as of June 30, 2004 represent long-term lease payments, which will be paid during 2004 and beyond.

NOTE 9: RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The components of net pension expense (income) for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans for the three and six months ended June 30 are as follows:

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2004		2003		2004		2003	
	U.S.	Non- U.S.	U.S.	Non- U.S.	U.S.	Non- U.S.	U.S.	Non- U.S.
	(Restated)				(Restated)		(Restated)	
Service cost	\$ 30	\$ 8	\$ 29	\$ 9	\$ 62	\$ 18	\$ 60	\$ 19
Interest cost	98	38	103	37	197	77	203	72
Expected return on plan assets	(136)	(41)	(145)	(44)	(274)	(83)	(291)	(86)
Amortization of:								
Transition obligation (asset)				(1)		(1)	1	(1)
Prior service cost		(5)	1	(8)	1	(10)	1	(15)
Actuarial loss	7	12	1	8	13	24	2	15
	(1)	12	(11)	1	(1)	25	(24)	4
Special termination benefits				8		1		14
Curtailment charge (credit)	1	1			8	(6)		
Net pension (income) expense		13	(11)	9	7	20	(24)	18
Other plans including unfunded plans		5		4		10		9
Total net pension (income) expense	\$	\$ 18	\$ (11)	\$ 13	\$ 7	\$ 30	\$ (24)	\$ 27

For the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, special termination benefits and curtailment charges in the aggregate of \$2 million and \$8 million, respectively, were incurred as a result of the Company's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in restructuring costs and other in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the respective periods. For the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, special termination benefits and curtailment charges in the aggregate of \$3 million and \$14 million, respectively, were incurred as a result of the Company's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in restructuring costs and other in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the respective periods.

As a result of the cumulative impact of the ongoing position eliminations under its Third Quarter and 2004-2006 Restructuring Programs, as disclosed in Note 8, the Company incurred curtailment gains and losses with respect to certain of its retirement plans in the first half of 2004. These curtailment events resulted in the remeasurement of the plans' obligations during the quarter, which impacted the accounting for the additional minimum pension liabilities. As a result of these remeasurements, the Company was required to increase its additional minimum pension liabilities by a net of \$58 million during the first half of 2004. This increase is reflected in the postretirement liabilities component within the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2004. The net-of-tax amount of \$41 million relating to the recording of the additional minimum pension liabilities is reflected in the accumulated other comprehensive income component within the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2004.

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The Company made contributions (funded plans) or paid benefits (unfunded plans) totaling approximately \$68 million relating to its major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans in the first half of 2004. 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 2004 to be approximately \$45 million.

The components of net postretirement benefit cost for the Company's U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement benefit plans, which represent the Company's major postretirement medical plans, are as follows:

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Components of net postretirement benefit cost				
Service cost	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 9
Interest cost	47	56	100	113
Amortization of:				
Prior service cost	(15)	(17)	(29)	(31)
Actuarial loss	20	16	51	41
	56	59	130	132
Curtailed credit	(2)		(25)	
Total net postretirement benefit cost	\$ 54	\$ 59	\$ 105	\$ 132

During the quarter ended June 30, 2004, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP 106-2 with respect to its U.S. postretirement plan, which resulted in a remeasurement of the plan's accumulated projected benefit obligation (APBO) as of April 1, 2004. The remeasurement of the APBO as of April 1, 2004 takes into account the impact of the subsidy the Company will receive under the Act and certain actuarial assumption changes including (1) changes in participation rates, (2) a decrease in the Company's Medicare plan premiums and (3) a decrease in the discount rate from 6.00% to 5.75%. The actuarially determined impact of the subsidy reduced the APBO by approximately \$228 million. The effect of the subsidy on the measurement of the net periodic postretirement benefit cost was to reduce the cost by approximately \$14 million for the three months ended June 30, 2004 as follows:

(in millions)

	Effect of Subsidy	Effect of Assumption Changes	Total
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	4	3	7
Amortization of the actuarial gain	4	2	6
	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 14

The Company paid benefits totaling approximately \$119 million relating to its U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement benefit plans in the first six months of 2004. The Company expects to pay benefits of \$131 million for its U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement plans for the balance of 2004.

NOTE 10: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Options to purchase 36.4 million and 39.9 million shares of common stock at weighted average per share prices of \$49.10 and \$49.08 for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and options to purchase 36.5 million and 32.3 million shares of common stock at weighted average per share prices of \$49.10 and \$54.57 for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively, were outstanding during the periods presented but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the respective periods.

NOTE 11: 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 June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003. Treasury stock at cost consists of approximately 105 million shares at both June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003.

The Company accounts for its employee stock option incentive plans under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and the related interpretations under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation. Accordingly, no compensation cost relating to stock options is reflected in net earnings for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

The Company has determined the pro forma net earnings and net earnings per share information as if the fair value method of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, had been applied to its stock-based employee compensation. The pro forma information is as follows:

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net earnings, as reported	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 157	\$ 123
Deduct: Total compensation expense relating to stock options determined under fair value method of all awards, net of related tax effects	(5)	(4)	(7)	(9)
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 131	\$ 114	\$ 150	\$ 114
Earnings per share:				
Basic and diluted - as reported	\$.48	\$.41	\$.55	\$.43
Basic and diluted - pro forma	\$.46	\$.40	\$.52	\$.40

On February 18, 2004, the Company announced that it would begin expensing stock options starting January 1, 2005 using the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123. On March 31, 2004, the FASB issued an exposure draft proposing a new accounting standard that requires the expensing of stock options, effective January 1, 2005. The Company will follow the stock option expensing rules of the new accounting standard once it is finalized and issued by the FASB.

NOTE 12: COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net income	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 157	\$ 123
Unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(5)	3	(6)	5
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) from hedging activity	8	(8)	12	(10)
Currency translation adjustments	(32)	148	(58)	185
Minimum pension liability adjustment	4		(41)	
Total comprehensive income	\$ 111	\$ 261	\$ 64	\$ 303

NOTE 13: ACQUISITIONS

On May 1, 2004, the Company completed the purchase of Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG's (Heidelberg) 50 percent interest in NexPress Solutions LLC, a 50/50 joint venture of Kodak and Heidelberg that makes high-end, on-demand digital color printing systems, and the equity of Heidelberg Digital LLC, a leading maker of digital black-and-white variable-data printing systems. Kodak also announced the acquisition of NexPress GmbH, a German subsidiary of Heidelberg that provides engineering and development support, and certain inventory, assets, and employees of Heidelberg's regional operations or market centers. The Company paid \$1 cash at closing. Under the terms of the acquisition, Kodak and Heidelberg agreed to use a performance-based earn-out formula whereby Kodak will make periodic payments to Heidelberg over a two-year period, if certain sales goals are met. If all sales goals are met during the next two calendar years ending December 31, 2005, the Company will pay a maximum of \$150 million in cash. Additional payments may also be made if certain sales goals are met during a five-year period following the closing of the transaction. This acquisition advances the Company's strategy of diversifying its business portfolio, and accelerates its participation in the digital commercial printing industry.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The preliminary purchase price allocation is as follows:

At May 1, 2004 (in millions)

Current assets	\$ 95
Intangible assets (including in-process R&D of \$1)	2
Other non-current assets (including PP&E)	13
Total assets acquired	\$ 110
Current liabilities	\$ 46
Other non-current liabilities	6
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 52
Net assets acquired	\$ 58

The excess of fair value of acquired net assets over cost of \$58 million represents negative goodwill and was recorded as a component of other long-term liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

As of the acquisition date, management began to assess and formulate plans to restructure the NexPress-related entities. As of June 30, 2004, management had not completed its assessment and, therefore, the plans were not approved, the Company was not committed to specific actions and the cost was not estimable. Accordingly, the preliminary purchase accounting and the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 do not reflect any restructuring accounting. However, once management finalizes, approves and commits the Company to the plans, the accounting for the restructuring charges will be reflected in purchase accounting as a reduction in negative goodwill to the extent the actions relate to the entities and the net assets acquired. To the extent such actions relate to the Company's historical ownership in the NexPress Solutions LLC joint venture, the restructuring charges will be reflected in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

On October 22, 2003, the Company announced that it signed a twenty-year agreement with China Lucky Film Corp. On February 10, 2004, the Chinese government approved the Company's acquisition of 20 percent of Lucky Film Co. Ltd. (Lucky Film), the largest maker of photographic film in China, in exchange for total consideration of approximately \$167 million. The total consideration of \$167 million was composed of \$90 million in cash, \$40 million in additional net cash to build and upgrade manufacturing assets, \$30 million of contributed assets consisting of a building and equipment, and \$7 million for technical support and training that the Company will provide to Lucky Film. Under the twenty-year agreement, Lucky Film will pay Kodak a royalty fee for the use of certain of the Company's technologies as well as dividends on the Lucky Film shares that Kodak will acquire. In addition, Kodak has obtained a twenty-year manufacturing exclusivity arrangement with Lucky Film as well as access to Lucky Film's distribution network.

As the total consideration of \$167 million will be paid through 2005, the amount was discounted to \$164 million for purposes of the purchase price allocation.

The preliminary purchase price allocation is as follows: (in millions)

Intangible assets	\$	139
Investment in Lucky		38
Deferred tax liability		(13)

The acquired intangible assets consist of the manufacturing exclusivity agreement and the distribution rights agreement. In accordance with the terms of the twenty-year agreement, the Company had acquired a 13 percent interest in Lucky Film as of March 31, 2004 and, therefore, \$25 million of the \$38 million of value allocated to the 20 percent interest was recorded as of quarter-end. The Company will record the \$13 million of value allocated to the additional 7 percent interest in Lucky Film when it completes the acquisition of those shares in 2005. The Company's interest in Lucky Film is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, as the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over Lucky Film's operating and financial policies.

On January 5, 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Scitex Digital Printing (SDP) from its parent for \$252 million, inclusive of cash on hand at closing which totaled approximately \$13 million. This resulted in a net cash price of approximately \$239 million, inclusive of transaction costs. SDP is the leading supplier of high-speed, continuous inkjet printing systems, primarily serving the commercial and transactional printing sectors. Customers use SDP's products to print utility bills, banking and credit card statements, direct mail materials, as well as invoices, financial statements and other transactional documents. The acquisition will provide the Company with additional capabilities in the transactional printing and direct mail sectors while creating another path to commercialize proprietary inkjet technology.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The final purchase price allocation is as follows:

At January 5, 2004 (in millions)

Current assets	\$ 125
Intangible assets (including in-process R&D)	95
Other non-current assets (including PP&E)	49
Goodwill	15
	<hr/>
Total assets acquired	\$ 284
	<hr/>
Current liabilities	\$ 23
Other non-current liabilities	9
	<hr/>
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 32
	<hr/>
Net assets acquired	\$ 252
	<hr/>

Of the \$95 million of acquired intangible assets, \$9 million was assigned to research and development assets that were written off at the date of acquisition. This amount was determined by identifying research and development projects that had not yet reached technological feasibility and for which no alternative future uses exist. As of the acquisition date, there were three projects that met these criteria.

The value of the projects identified to be in progress was determined by estimating the future cash flows from the projects once commercialized, less costs to complete development and discounting these net cash flows back to their present value. The discount rate used for these three research and development projects was 17%. The charges for the write-off were included as research and development costs in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The remaining \$86 million of intangible assets, which relate to developed technology, customer relationships, and trade names, have useful lives ranging from two to fourteen years. The \$15 million of goodwill will be assigned to the Graphic Communications segment and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and the Company's significant acquisitions since June 30, 2003, which include Kodak Versamark, NexPress, PracticeWorks and Laser-Pacific Media Corporation, as if these acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to represent or be indicative of the consolidated results of operations or financial condition of the Company that would have been reported had the acquisitions been completed as of the beginning of the periods presented, and should not be taken as representative of the future consolidated results of operations or financial condition of the Company. Pro forma results were as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003:

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,416	\$ 6,523	\$ 6,212
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 98	\$ 102	\$ 91	\$ 48
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$.34	\$.36	\$.32	\$.17
Number of common shares used in:				
Basic earnings per share	286.6	286.5	286.6	286.4
Diluted earnings per share	286.6	286.6	286.7	286.6

The pro forma results include amortization of the intangible assets presented above and exclude the write-off of research and development assets that were acquired from the acquisition. The pro forma results also include interest expense on debt assumed to finance the purchase of PracticeWorks. The interest expense was calculated based on the assumption that approximately \$450 million of the PracticeWorks purchase price was financed through debt with an annual interest rate of approximately 5%.

On January 22, 2004, the Company announced an offer to tender the outstanding common shares of Chinon Industries, Inc. (Chinon), a 59% majority owned subsidiary of Kodak. Chinon is engaged in the research, development and manufacturing of digital cameras. Acquiring the remaining interest will help Kodak increase its worldwide design and manufacturing capability for consumer digital cameras and accessories. Kodak ended its tender offer during the second quarter. By the end of the tender, Kodak increased its ownership of Chinon to 100% by acquiring 9.4 million shares for approximately \$32 million, inclusive of transaction costs. Approximately \$14 million of the purchase price was recorded as a reduction in minority interest and the remainder reported as goodwill in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Kodak expects to complete the purchase price allocation during the third quarter of 2004.

During the second quarter, the Company completed the purchase price allocation related to its November 2003 acquisition of Algotec Systems Ltd. (Algotec). As part of this allocation, the Company recorded intangible assets of approximately \$15 million related to acquired developed technology and approximately \$36 million of goodwill.

NOTE 14: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On February 9, 2004, the Company announced its intent to sell the assets and business of the Remote Sensing Systems operation, including the stock of Kodak's wholly owned subsidiary, Research Systems, Inc. (collectively known as RSS), to ITT Industries for \$725 million in cash. RSS, a leading provider of specialized imaging solutions to the aerospace and defense community, is part of the Company's commercial & government systems operation within the Commercial Imaging segment, and its customers include NASA, other U.S. government agencies, and aerospace and defense companies. RSS had net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$123 million and \$93 million, respectively, and net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$254 million and \$193 million, respectively. RSS had earnings before taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$17 million and \$10 million, respectively, and earnings before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$36 million and \$24 million, respectively. The sale of RSS is expected to result in an after-tax gain of approximately \$390 million. The after-tax gain excludes the potential impacts from any settlement or curtailment gains or losses that may be incurred in connection with the Company's pension and postretirement benefit plans, as these amounts are not currently determinable.

Earnings from discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$17 million and \$4 million, respectively, were net of provisions for income taxes of \$1 million and \$3 million, respectively. Earnings from discontinued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 of approximately \$30 million and \$27 million, respectively, were net of a provision for income tax of \$8 million and an income tax benefit of \$7 million, respectively.

NOTE 15: SEGMENT INFORMATION

On August 21, 2003, the Company announced an organizational realignment, effective January 1, 2004, changing the corporate segment reporting structure beginning with the first quarter, 2004. This new reporting structure reflects changes to facilitate the Company's transition to its new business model. This includes an increased focus on strategic product groups, or SPGs, within each of the reporting segments. Sales results for key SPGs as well as traditional and digital products and services are now reflected within each reportable segment.

As a result of the change in composition of the reportable segments, the accompanying segment information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 has been presented in accordance with the new structure and to conform to the presentation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004.

The Company has four reportable segments: Digital and Film Imaging Systems (D&FIS); Health Imaging; Commercial Imaging; and Graphic Communications. The balance of the Company's operations, which individually and in the aggregate do not meet the criteria of a reportable segment, are reported in All Other.

Segment financial information is shown below.

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales from continuing operations:				
D&FIS	\$ 2,391	\$ 2,340	\$ 4,323	\$ 4,137
Health Imaging	672	607	1,303	1,156
Commercial Imaging	193	199	389	385
Graphic Communications	177	89	310	177
All Other	31	23	59	42
Consolidated total	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,258	\$ 6,384	\$ 5,897
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes:				
D&FIS	\$ 218	\$ 115	\$ 231	\$ 68
Health Imaging	124	131	219	240
Commercial Imaging	31	31	62	51
Graphic Communications	(33)	(1)	(58)	8
All Other	(33)	(20)	(62)	(36)
Total of segments	307	256	392	331
Restructuring costs and other	(168)	(51)	(246)	(100)
Impairment of Burrell Companies' net assets		(9)		(9)
GE settlement				(12)
Patent infringement claim settlement		(14)		(14)
Prior year acquisition settlement		(14)		(14)
Consolidated total	\$ 139	\$ 168	\$ 146	\$ 182
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations:				
D&FIS	\$ 178	\$ 88	\$ 190	\$ 52
Health Imaging	101	107	176	189
Commercial Imaging	24	23	48	37
Graphic Communications	(24)	(5)	(44)	(9)
All Other	(29)	(16)	(53)	(30)
Total of segments	250	197	317	239
Restructuring costs and other	(168)	(51)	(246)	(100)
Impairment of Burrell Companies' net assets		(9)		(9)
GE settlement				(12)
Patent infringement claim settlement		(14)		(14)
Prior year acquisition settlement		(14)		(14)
Interest expense	(43)	(34)	(87)	(71)

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Other corporate items	2	3	4	6
Tax benefit - donation of patents				8
Income tax effects on above items and taxes not allocated to segments	78	36	139	63
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Consolidated total	\$ 119	\$ 114	\$ 127	\$ 96
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

In April 2005, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, the Company restated its quarterly consolidated financial statements for each of the quarterly periods in 2003 and for the first three quarters of 2004. The restatement reflected adjustments to correct errors in the Company's accounting for income taxes, accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits as well as other miscellaneous adjustments. The restatement resulted in the Company adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2004 of \$154 million (\$.54 per share) and \$182 million (\$.64 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$136 million (\$.48 per share) and \$157 million (\$.55 per share), respectively, and adjusting its previously reported net earnings for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2003 of \$112 million (\$.39 per share) and \$124 million (\$.43 per share), respectively, to net earnings of \$118 million (\$.41 per share) and \$123 million (\$.43 per share), respectively. The nature and impact of these adjustments are described in Note 1: Basis of Presentation and Restatement.

SUMMARY

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2004	2003	Change	2004	2003	Change
	(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)	(Restated)	
Net sales	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,258	+ 6%	\$ 6,384	\$ 5,897	+ 8%
Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income(charges), net and income taxes	139	168	- 17	146	182	- 20
Earnings from continuing operations	119	114	+ 4	127	96	+ 32
Earnings from discontinued operations	17	4	+ 325	30	27	+ 11
Net earnings	136	118	+ 15	157	123	+ 28
Basic and diluted net earnings per share:						
Continuing operations	.42	.40	+ 5	.44	.34	+ 29
Discontinued operations	.06	.01	+ 500	.11	.09	+ 22
Total	.48	.41	+ 17	.55	.43	+ 28

Net Sales from Continuing Operations by Reportable Segment and All Other
(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2004	2003	Change	2004	2003	Change
	(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)	(Restated)	
D&FIS						
Inside the U.S.	\$ 967	\$ 971	0%	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,657	+ 2%
Outside the U.S.	1,424	1,369	+ 4	2,636	2,480	+ 6
Total D&FIS	2,391	2,340	+ 2	4,323	4,137	+ 4
Health Imaging						
Inside the U.S.	277	266	+ 4	535	504	+ 6
Outside the U.S.	395	341	+ 16	768	652	+ 18
Total Health Imaging	672	607	+ 11	1,303	1,156	+ 13
Commercial Imaging						
Inside the U.S.	79	92	- 14	158	169	- 7
Outside the U.S.	114	107	+ 7	231	216	+ 7
Total Commercial Imaging	193	199	- 3	389	385	+ 1
Graphic Communications						
Inside the U.S.	83	37	+ 124	138	74	+ 86
Outside the U.S.	94	52	+ 81	172	103	+ 67
Total Graphic Communications	177	89	+ 99	310	177	+ 75
All Other						
Inside the U.S.	18	10	+ 80	32	21	+ 52
Outside the U.S.	13	13	0	27	21	+ 29
Total All Other	31	23	+ 35	59	42	+ 40
Consolidated total	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,258	+ 6%	\$ 6,384	\$ 5,897	+ 8%

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

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30			June 30		
	2004	2003	Change	2004	2003	Change
	(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)	(Restated)	
D&FIS	\$ 218	\$ 115	+ 90%	\$ 231	\$ 68	+ 240%
Percent of Sales	9%	5%		5%	2%	
Health Imaging	\$ 124	\$ 131	- 5%	\$ 219	\$ 240	- 9%
Percent of Sales	18%	22%		17%	21%	
Commercial Imaging	\$ 31	\$ 31	0%	\$ 62	\$ 51	+ 22%
Percent of Sales	16%	16%		16%	13%	
Graphic Communications	\$ (33)	\$ (1)	- 3200%	\$ (58)	\$ 8	- 825%
Percent of Sales	(19)%	(1)%		(19)%	5%	
All Other	\$ (33)	\$ (20)	- 65%	\$ (62)	\$ (36)	- 72%
Percent of Sales	(106)%	(87)%		(105)%	(86)%	
Total of segments	\$ 307	\$ 256	+ 20%	\$ 392	\$ 331	+ 18%
Percent of Sales	9%	8%		6%	6%	
Restructuring costs and other	(168)	(51)		(246)	(100)	
Impairment of Burrell Companies net assets		(9)			(9)	
GE settlement					(12)	
Patent infringement claim settlement		(14)			(14)	
Prior year acquisition settlement		(14)			(14)	
Consolidated total	\$ 139	\$ 168	- 17%	\$ 146	\$ 182	- 20%

Earnings (Loss) From Continuing Operations by Reportable Segment and All Other
(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2004	2003	Change	2004	2003	Change
	(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)	(Restated)	
D&FIS	\$ 178	\$ 88	+102%	\$ 190	\$ 52	+265%
Percent of Sales	7%	4%		4%	1%	
Health Imaging	\$ 101	\$ 107	- 6%	\$ 176	\$ 189	- 7%
Percent of Sales	15%	18%		14%	16%	
Commercial Imaging	\$ 24	\$ 23	+ 4%	\$ 48	\$ 37	+ 30%
Percent of Sales	12%	12%		12%	10%	
Graphic Communications	\$ (24)	\$ (5)	-380%	\$ (44)	\$ (9)	-389%
Percent of Sales	(14)%	(6)%		(14)%	(5)%	
All Other	\$ (29)	\$ (16)	- 81%	\$ (53)	\$ (30)	- 77%
Percent of Sales	(94)%	(70)%		(90)%	(71)%	
Total of segments	\$ 250	\$ 197	+ 27%	\$ 317	\$ 239	+ 33%
Percent of Sales	7%	6%		5%	4%	
Restructuring costs and other	(168)	(51)		(246)	(100)	
Impairment of Burrell Companies net assets		(9)			(9)	
GE settlement					(12)	
Patent infringement claim settlement		(14)			(14)	
Prior year acquisition settlement		(14)			(14)	
Interest expense	(43)	(34)		(87)	(71)	
Other corporate items	2	3		4	6	
Tax benefit - donation of patents					8	
Income tax effects on above items and taxes not allocated to above	78	36		139	63	
Consolidated total	\$ 119	\$ 114	+ 4%	\$ 127	\$ 96	+ 32%

COSTS AND EXPENSES

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30			June 30		
	2004	2003	Change	2004	2003	Change
	(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)	(Restated)	
Gross profit	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,094	+ 1%	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,894	+ 1%
Percent of Sales	31.8%	33.6%		29.9%	32.1%	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 615	\$ 708	-13%	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,267	- 8%
Percent of Sales	17.8%	21.7%		18.2%	21.5%	
Research and development costs	\$ 213	\$ 177	+20%	\$ 410	\$ 369	+11%
Percent of Sales	6.1%	5.4%		6.4%	6.3%	

2004 COMPARED WITH 2003**(Restated)****Second Quarter****RESULTS OF OPERATIONS CONTINUING OPERATIONS****CONSOLIDATED****Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales were \$3,464 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$3,258 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$206 million or 6%, or an increase of 4% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was primarily due to acquisitions, increased volumes and favorable exchange, which increased second quarter sales by approximately 4.5, 3.7 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively. The increase in volume was primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG (strategic product group), the picture maker kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG, and the entertainment films SPG. In addition, the acquisitions of PracticeWorks, Scitex Digital Printing (now Kodak Versamark), NexPress and Laser Pacific contributed approximately \$143 million to second quarter sales. These increases were partially offset by decreases attributable to price/mix, primarily driven by consumer the consumer digital capture SPG and the film capture SPG, which reduced second quarter sales by approximately 4.4 percentage points.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$1,424 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$1,376 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$48 million, or 3%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$2,040 million for the current quarter as compared with \$1,882 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$158 million, or 8% as reported, or an increase of 4% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

The Company's digital product sales, excluding new technologies, were \$1,281 million for the current quarter as compared with \$887 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$394 million, or 44%, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG, the kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG and digital acquisitions.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Net sales of the Company's traditional products were \$2,175 million for the current quarter as compared with \$2,366 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$191 million, or 8%, primarily driven by declines in the film capture SPG and the wholesale photofinishing portion of the consumer output SPG.

Foreign Revenues

The Company's operations outside the U.S. are reported in three regions: (1) the Europe, Africa and Middle East region (EAMER), (2) the Asia Pacific region and (3) the Canada and Latin America region. Net sales in the EAMER region were \$1,093 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$1,043 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$50 million, or 5% as reported, or unchanged excluding the favorable impact of exchange. Net sales in the Asia Pacific region were \$636 million for the current quarter as compared with \$538 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$98 million, or 18% as reported, or an increase of 12% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. Net sales in the Canada and Latin America region were \$311 million in the current quarter as compared with \$301 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$10 million, or 3% as reported, or an increase of 3% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

The Company's major emerging markets include China, Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Net sales in emerging markets were \$730 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$602 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$128 million, or 21% as reported, or an increase of 20% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The emerging market portfolio accounted for approximately 21% of Kodak's worldwide sales and 36% of Kodak's non-U.S. sales in the quarter. The increase in emerging market sales was primarily attributable to sales growth in China, Russia, India, Brazil, and Mexico of 82%, 16%, 13%, 6% and 3%, respectively.

Strong sales increases in China were recorded versus a weak second quarter of 2003, when SARS significantly impacted operations in that country. India experienced strong business performance for most of the Company's operations in that area. The increase in sales in Russia is a result of the Company's efforts to expand the distribution channels for Kodak products and services.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$1,101 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$1,094 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$7 million, or 1%. The gross profit margin was 31.8% in the current quarter as compared with 33.6% in the prior year quarter. The 1.8 percentage point decrease was primarily attributable to declines due to price/mix, driven primarily by the consumer digital capture SPG and the film capture SPG, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 5.0 percentage points. These decreases were partially offset by: (1) manufacturing cost, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 2.7 percentage points, (2) acquisitions, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 0.4 percentage points, and (3) exchange, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 0.2 percentage points. The impact of manufacturing cost to gross profit includes charges relating to accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs of \$34 million in the current quarter and \$10 million in the prior year's quarter relating to focused cost reduction actions. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company's gross profit was favorably impacted by a LIFO liquidation of approximately \$30 million versus \$10 million in the second quarter of 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) were \$615 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$708 million for the prior year quarter, representing a decrease of \$93 million, or 13%. SG&A decreased as a percentage of sales from 22% for the second quarter of 2003 to 18% for the current quarter. The decrease in SG&A is primarily attributable to cost savings in the current year quarter realized from (1) position eliminations associated with ongoing cost reduction programs, and (2) a decrease in advertising spend of \$39 million. In addition, the prior year quarter included charges of \$14 million relating to a patent infringement claim, \$14 million associated with the settlement of outstanding issues relating to a prior year acquisition, and \$9 million associated with the write-down of the Burrell Companies' net assets held for sale. These decreases more than offset acquisition related SG&A of \$54 million and unfavorable exchange of \$13 million.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs (R&D) were \$213 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$177 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$36 million, or 20%. R&D as a percentage of sales increased from 5% in the second quarter of 2003 to 6% in the current quarter. The increase in R&D is primarily attributable to acquisition related R&D and increased investments for digital growth initiatives.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the second quarter of 2004 were \$139 million as compared with \$168 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$29 million, or 17%. This decrease is attributable to the reasons described above.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2004 was \$43 million as compared with \$34 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$9 million, or 26%. Higher interest expense is a result of higher year over year interest rates and average debt balances.

Other Income (Charges), Net

The other income (charges), net component includes principally investment income, income and losses from equity investments, foreign exchange, and gains and losses on the sales of assets and investments. Other income for the current quarter was \$8 million as compared with other charges of \$9 million for the second quarter of 2003. The improvement is primarily attributable to the movement of the NexPress results from other income (charges) to the Graphic Communications segment as a result of the Company's purchases of Heidelberg's 50% interest in the NexPress joint venture, which closed on May 1, 2004.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit)

The Company's estimated annual effective tax rate from continuing operations decreased from 20.5% for the prior year second quarter to 20.0% for the second quarter of 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to expected increased earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S. relative to total consolidated earnings and the expected full-year earnings impact of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, which is not taxable.

During the second quarter of 2004, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$15 million on \$104 million of pre-tax income. The tax benefit of \$15 million for the quarter differs from the tax provision of \$21 million that results from applying the estimated annual effective tax rate from continuing operations due to discrete period tax benefits of \$69 million. These discrete period tax benefits resulted from the following: recording of tax benefits of \$58 million associated with the net focused cost reduction charges of \$162 million, tax benefits of \$9 million resulting from an IRS settlement in connection with the Company's filing position relating to the income tax reporting of a patent infringement litigation settlement, and tax benefits of \$2 million associated with inventory write-downs and fixed asset write-offs of \$5 million relating to the Company's historical ownership in the NexPress joint venture in connection with the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities from Heidelberger Druckmaschinen. These focused cost reduction and NexPress-related charges were incurred in jurisdictions that have tax rates that are greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate.

Earnings From Continuing Operations

The earnings from continuing operations for the second quarter of 2004 were \$119 million, or \$.42 per basic and diluted share, as compared with earnings from continuing operations for the second quarter of 2003 of \$114 million, or \$.40 per basic and diluted share, representing an increase of \$5 million, or 4% year over year. This increase in earnings from continuing operations is attributable to the reasons described above.

DIGITAL & FILM IMAGING SYSTEMS**Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales for the Digital & Film Imaging Systems (D&FIS) segment were \$2,391 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$2,340 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$51 million, or 2% as reported, or unchanged excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was comprised of increases of approximately 4.6 percentage points related to volume driven primarily by the consumer digital capture SPG, the picture maker kiosks portion of the consumer output SPG and the entertainment films SPG, partially offset by volume declines for wholesale photofinishing services and traditional film products, and favorable exchange, which increased net sales by approximately 2.6 percentage points. These increases were partially offset by declines related to negative price/mix, driven primarily by the consumer digital capture SPG and the traditional film capture SPG, which reduced net sales by approximately 5.3 percentage points.

D&FIS segment net sales in the U.S. were \$967 million for the current quarter as compared with \$971 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$4 million. D&FIS segment net sales outside the U.S. were \$1,424 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$1,369 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$55 million, or 4% as reported, or no change excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

D&FIS segment digital product sales were \$582 million for the current quarter as compared with \$360 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$222 million, or 62%, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG and the picture maker kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG. Net worldwide sales of consumer digital capture products, which include consumer digital cameras, accessories, memory products, and royalties, increased 91% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the prior year quarter, primarily reflecting strong volume increases and favorable exchange, partially offset by negative price/mix. Sales continue to be driven by strong consumer acceptance of the EasyShare digital camera system and the success of new digital camera product introductions during the quarter.

Year to date through May, the Company gained worldwide digital camera unit market share when compared with the prior year. While complete data for second quarter market share is not yet available, all indications are that Kodak gained digital camera market share in the U.S. year over year for the full quarter. In May, Kodak was ranked in the top 3 unit share position in several countries outside the U.S. For the full year, the Company expects to be profitable for consumer digital capture products.

Net worldwide sales of picture maker kiosks and related media increased 93% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the second quarter of 2003, primarily due to strong volume increases and favorable exchange. Sales continue to be driven by strong market acceptance of Kodak's new generation of kiosks and an increase in consumer demand for digital printing at retail.

Net worldwide sales from the home printing solutions SPG, which includes inkjet photo paper and printer docks/media, increased 59% in the current quarter as compared with the second quarter of 2003, driven by sales of printer docks and associated thermal media. Kodak's printer dock product maintained its number one U.S. market share position on a unit basis in the 4x6 photo printer category through May. During the quarter, inkjet paper sales declined year over year due to a combination of slowing industry growth and lower market share. Despite share losses, the Company was able to maintain its top two-market share position in the U.S. during the quarter.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

D&FIS segment traditional product sales were \$1,809 million for the current quarter as compared with the \$1,980 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$171 million or 9%, primarily driven by declines in film capture and consumer output. Net worldwide sales of the film capture SPG, including consumer roll film (35mm and APS film), one-time-use cameras (OTUC), professional films, reloadable traditional film cameras and batteries/videotape, decreased 15% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the second quarter of 2003, primarily reflecting volume declines and negative price/mix, partially offset by favorable exchange.

U.S. consumer film industry sell-through volumes decreased approximately 15% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the prior year quarter and remained unchanged quarter sequentially. Kodak's sell-in consumer film volumes declined 20% as compared with the prior year quarter, reflecting a decrease in U.S. retailers' inventories.

In January 2004, the Company predicted that full year worldwide film industry volumes would decline at a rate of 7% to 9%, with U.S. consumer film industry volumes declining 10% to 12%. The most current market data trends indicate that for full year 2004, the worldwide volumes will contract 10% to 12% with U.S. film industry declining in the 18% to 20% range.

Net worldwide sales for the retail photofinishing SPG, which includes color negative paper, minilab equipment and services, chemistry, and photofinishing services at retail, increased 7% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the second quarter of 2003, primarily reflecting higher volumes of retail photofinishing equipment and favorable exchange, partially offset by negative price/mix.

Net worldwide sales for the wholesale photofinishing SPG, which includes color negative paper, equipment, chemistry, and photofinishing services at Qualex in the U.S. and CIS (Consumer Imaging Services) outside the U.S., decreased 29% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with the second quarter of 2003, primarily reflecting lower volumes and negative price/mix, partially offset by favorable exchange.

Net worldwide sales for the entertainment films SPG, including origination and print films to the entertainment industry increased 11%, primarily reflecting volume increases and favorable exchange that was partially offset by negative price/mix. Color print films benefited from robust market demand complemented by international motion picture releases.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the D&FIS segment was \$733 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$754 million for the prior year quarter, representing a decrease of \$21 million or 3%. The gross profit margin was 30.7% in the current quarter as compared with 32.2% in the prior year quarter. The 1.5 percentage point decline was comprised of decreases attributable to price/mix, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG and the film capture SPG, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 6.1 percentage points, and decreases related to acquisitions, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 1.1 percentage points. This decrease was partially offset by the positive results from initiatives to reduce manufacturing costs, which improved gross profit margins by approximately 5.4 percentage points. Both foreign exchange and volume had no significant impact.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the D&FIS segment decreased \$110 million, or 26%, from \$527 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$417 million in the current quarter, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 23% for the second quarter of 2003 to 17% for the current quarter. Ongoing cost reduction actions and a decrease in advertising spend of \$43 million more than offset a negative \$10 million impact from exchange and acquisition related SG&A of \$2 million.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs for the D&FIS segment decreased \$14 million, or 13%, from \$112 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$98 million in the current quarter and decreased as a percentage of sales from 5% in the prior year quarter to 4% in the current year quarter. The decrease in R&D year over year was primarily attributable to cost reduction actions related to traditional products and services, partially offset by an increase in spending for digital products.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the D&FIS segment increased \$103 million, or 90%, from earnings of \$115 million in the second quarter of 2003 to earnings of \$218 million in the second quarter of 2004, primarily as a result of the factors described above.

HEALTH IMAGING

On October 7, 2003, the Company announced that it completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of PracticeWorks, Inc., a leading provider of dental practice management software. As part of this transaction, Kodak also acquired 100% of PracticeWorks Paris-based subsidiary, Trophy Radiologie, S.A., a developer and manufacturer of dental digital radiography equipment, which PracticeWorks purchased in December 2002. The acquisition of PracticeWorks and Trophy is expected to contribute approximately \$200 million in sales to the Health Imaging segment during the first full year. During the second quarter of 2004, PracticeWorks contributed \$49 million in sales to Health Imaging's revenues.

It is anticipated that this transaction will be slightly dilutive to earnings from the date of acquisition through the end of 2005 and accretive to earnings thereafter. This acquisition enables Kodak to offer its customers a full spectrum of dental imaging products and services from traditional film to digital radiography and photography and is expected to move Health Imaging into the leading position in the dental practice management and dental digital radiographic markets.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Health Imaging segment were \$672 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$607 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$65 million, or 11% as reported, or an increase of 8% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in sales was comprised of: (1) an increase in volume of approximately 3.3 percentage points, driven primarily by volume increases in the digital capture SPG, the digital equipment portion of the digital output SPG and the equipment services SPG, (2) the PracticeWorks acquisition, which contributed \$49 million or approximately 8.2 percentage points to second quarter sales, and (3) an increase from favorable exchange of approximately 2.7 percentage points. These increases were partially offset by decreases attributable to price/mix of approximately 3.5 percentage points, primarily driven by the traditional medical film portion of the film capture and output SPG, the digital capture SPG, and the digital media portion of the digital output SPG.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$277 million for the current quarter as compared with \$266 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$11 million, or 4%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$395 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$341 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$54 million, or 16% as reported, or an increase of 11% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Health Imaging segment digital sales, which include laser printers (DryView imagers and wet laser printers), digital media (DryView and wet laser media), digital capture equipment (computed radiography capture equipment and digital radiography equipment), services, dental practice management software and Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS), were \$430 million for the current quarter as compared with \$350 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$80 million, or 23%. The increase in digital product sales was primarily attributable to the PracticeWorks acquisition and higher volumes of digital capture equipment and services.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Health Imaging segment traditional product sales, including analog film, equipment, chemistry and services, were \$242 million for the current quarter as compared with \$257 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$15 million or 6%. The primary driver was a decrease in sales of analog medical film.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Health Imaging segment was \$293 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$263 million in the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$30 million, or 11%. The gross profit margin was 43.6% in the current quarter as compared with 43.3% in the second quarter of 2003. The increase in the gross profit margin of 0.3 percentage points was principally attributable to: (1) increases due to the PracticeWorks acquisition, which increased gross profit margins by approximately 1.4 percentage points, (2) manufacturing cost improvements, which increased gross profit margins by approximately 0.5 percentage points, and (3) favorable exchange, which contributed approximately 0.4 percentage points to the gross profit margins. These increases were partially offset by price/mix, which negatively impacted gross profit margins by 2.1 percentage points driven by the traditional medical film portion of the film capture and output SPG and the digital media portion of the digital output SPG.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Health Imaging segment increased \$26 million, or 28%, from \$93 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$119 million for the current quarter, and increased as a percentage of sales from 15% to 18%. The increase in SG&A expenses is primarily attributable to \$23 million associated with the PracticeWorks acquisition, and unfavorable effects of foreign exchange of \$2 million.

Research and Development Costs

Second quarter R&D costs increased \$11 million, or 28%, from \$39 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$50 million in the current quarter, and increased as a percentage of sales from 6% to 7%. The increase in R&D expenses is primarily attributable to increased spending to drive growth in selected areas of the product portfolio and \$2 million associated with the PracticeWorks acquisition.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Health Imaging segment decreased \$7 million, or 5%, from \$131 million for the prior year quarter to \$124 million for the second quarter of 2004. The decrease in earnings is due primarily to the reasons described above.

COMMERCIAL IMAGING

On February 9, 2004 Kodak announced its intention to sell the Remote Sensing Systems operation to ITT Industries for \$725 million in cash. This transaction is expected to close during the third quarter of 2004. The Remote Sensing Systems business is part of Kodak's commercial and government systems operation. The results of the Commercial Imaging segment for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 exclude the financial performance of Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business, which is accounted for in discontinued operations as the Company awaits the closing of the sale. Certain overhead costs that were previously allocated to the RSS business that will not be automatically eliminated as a result of the sale are still being reported within the Commercial Imaging segment, as the Commercial Imaging segment will manage the RSS business until the ultimate completion of the divestiture. Once the divestiture is completed, these costs will be allocated to all of the existing segments.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Commercial Imaging segment were \$193 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$199 million for the prior year quarter, representing a decrease of \$6 million, or 3% as reported, or a decrease of 7% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The decrease in net sales was primarily comprised of a decrease of approximately 7.9 percentage points due to declines in volume primarily driven by declines in the micrographics equipment and media SPG, as well as the aerial and industrial materials SPG. These decreases were partially offset by favorable exchange, which increased sales by approximately 3.6 percentage points, and positive price/mix, which increased sales by approximately 1.2 percentage points.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$79 million for the current quarter as compared with \$92 million for the prior year quarter, representing a decrease of \$13 million, or 14%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$114 million in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$107 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$7 million, or 7% as reported, or no change excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital and Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Commercial Imaging segment digital product sales were \$150 million for the current quarter as compared with \$155 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$5 million, or 3%, primarily driven by the imaging services SPG. Segment traditional product sales were \$43 million for the current quarter as compared with \$44 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing a decrease of \$1 million, or 2%. The primary driver was a decline in sales of micrographics products and aerial and industrial materials.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Commercial Imaging segment was \$66 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$72 million in the prior year quarter, representing a decrease of \$6 million, or 8%. The gross profit margin was 34.2% in the current quarter as compared with 36.2% in the prior year quarter. The decrease in the gross profit margin of approximately 2.0 percentage points was primarily attributable to decreases in price/mix, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 4.1 percentage points and volume declines of approximately 0.3 percentage points. Negative price/mix was partially offset by a decrease in manufacturing cost, which improved gross profit margins by approximately 3.4 percentage points.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Commercial Imaging segment decreased \$3 million, or 9%, from \$35 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$32 million for the current quarter, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 18% to 17%.

Research and Development Costs

Second quarter R&D costs for the Commercial Imaging segment decreased \$3 million, or 50%, from \$6 million for the second quarter of 2003 to \$3 million for the current quarter, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 3% to 2% in the current quarter, primarily due to a decrease in investments in film development.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Commercial Imaging segment remained constant at \$31 million as a result of the reasons described above.

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

On May 1, 2004, Kodak completed the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities, which included the following:

- Heidelberger Druckmaschinen's (Heidelberg's) 50% interest in NexPress Solutions LLC (Kodak and Heidelberg formed the NexPress 50/50 JV in 1997 to develop high quality, on-demand, digital color printing systems)
- 100% of the stock of Heidelberg Digital LLC (Hdi), a manufacturer of digital black & white printing systems
- 100% of the stock of NexPress GMBH - a R&D center located in Kiel, Germany
- Certain sales and service employees, inventory and related assets and liabilities of Heidelberg's sales and service units located throughout the world.

Kodak paid \$1 cash at closing. Under the terms of the acquisition, Kodak and Heidelberg agreed to use a performance-based earn-out formula whereby Kodak will make periodic payments to Heidelberg over a two-year period, if certain sales goals are met. If all sales goals are met during the next two calendar years ending December 31, 2005, the Company will pay a maximum of \$150 million in cash. Additional payments may also be made if certain sales goals are met during a five-year period following the closing of the transaction. Total operational dilution of \$.30 to \$.35 per share is expected for full year 2004, with the acquisition becoming accretive by 2007. During the two months of the second quarter since closing, the NexPress-related entities contributed \$41 million in sales to the Graphic Communications segment.

On January 5, 2004, Kodak announced the completion of its acquisition of Scitex Digital Printing, the world leader in high-speed, variable data inkjet printing systems. Kodak acquired the business for \$239 million in net cash. This acquisition is expected to contribute approximately \$200 million to Graphic Communications segment sales in 2004, and will be slightly dilutive through the end of the year. Scitex Digital Printing now operates under the name Kodak Versamark, Inc. During the second quarter, Kodak Versamark contributed \$46 million in sales to the Graphic Communications segment.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Graphic Communications segment were \$177 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$89 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$88 million, or 99% as reported, or 97% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was almost entirely due to the Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities acquisitions, which contributed \$87 million to current quarter net sales for the Graphic Communications segment.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$83 million for the current quarter as compared with \$37 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$46 million, or 124%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$94 million in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$52 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$42 million, or 81% as reported, or an increase of 78% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital and Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Graphic Communications segment digital product sales are comprised of Kodak Versamark, the world leader in continuous inkjet technology, the NexPress-related entities, a leader in digital color and black and white printing solutions and Encad, Inc., a maker of large format inkjet printers. Segment traditional product sales are limited to the sales of traditional graphics products to the KPG joint venture.

The NexPress-related entities accepted orders for more than 100 digital color and monochrome printing systems at the recent Drupa 2004 trade exhibition in Germany. The NexPress installed base of digital production color presses continues to experience good customer acceptance. Activity levels for production volumes and product related sales and service are steadily increasing and acquisition integration plans remain on target.

Kodak Versamark experienced strong sales performance during the second quarter driven by their success in increasing equipment penetration of the transactional printing business in conjunction with a growing annuities business.

Net worldwide sales of graphic arts products to Kodak Polychrome Graphics (KPG), an unconsolidated joint venture affiliate in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest, declined 3% in the current quarter as compared with the second quarter of 2003, primarily reflecting stable volumes offset by negative price/mix for graphic arts products despite continued digital technology substitution, which negatively affects the product portfolio sold to KPG.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Graphic Communications segment was \$33 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$13 million in the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$20 million, or 154%. The gross profit margin was 18.6% in the current quarter as compared with 14.6% in the prior year quarter. The increase in the gross profit margin of 4.0 percentage points was primarily attributable to: (1) the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which contributed approximately 14.0 percentage points to gross profit margins for the current quarter, and (2) favorable exchange which increased gross profit margins by approximately 0.3 percentage points. These increases were partially offset by: (1) an increase in manufacturing cost, which negatively impacted gross profit margins by approximately 9.2 percentage points, and (2) negative price/mix of 1.4 percentage points.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Graphic Communications segment were \$39 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$7 million in the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$32 million, and increased as a percentage of sales from 8% to 22%. The increase in SG&A expenses is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which accounted for \$29 million of SG&A expenses in the current quarter.

Research and Development Costs

Second quarter R&D costs for the Graphic Communications segment increased \$20 million, from \$7 million for the second quarter of 2003 to \$27 million for the current quarter, and increased as a percentage of sales from 8% for the second quarter of 2003 to 15% for the current quarter. The increase was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which accounted for \$22 million of R&D expenses in the current quarter.

Earnings (Loss) From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

The loss from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Graphic Communications segment increased \$32 million from a loss of \$1 million in the second quarter of 2003 to a loss of \$33 million in the second quarter of 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities on May 1, 2004. As noted above, total operational dilution of \$.30 to \$.35 per share is expected from the NexPress-related entities for full year 2004, with the acquisition becoming accretive by 2007.

KPG's earnings performance continued to improve on the strength of its leading position in digital printing plates and digital proofing, coupled with favorable operating expense management and foreign exchange. KPG contributed positively to other income (charges) during the second quarter of 2004 both in absolute terms and in quarterly year over year comparisons.

ALL OTHER**Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales for All Other were \$31 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$23 million for the second quarter of 2003, representing an increase of \$8 million, or 35%. Net sales in the U.S. were \$18 million for the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$10 million for the prior year quarter, representing an increase of \$8 million, or 80%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$13 million in the second quarter of 2004 as compared with \$13 million in the prior year quarter.

SK Display Corporation, the OLED manufacturing joint venture between Kodak and Sanyo, continues to focus on improving manufacturing yields and process engineering. During the second quarter, Kodak announced the introduction of new high-performance materials for the manufacture of both passive and active matrix OLED displays. In addition, the Company is introducing reflective flexible display technology that has the potential for use in a number of retail and consumer applications.

Loss From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

The loss from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for All Other was \$33 million in the current quarter as compared with a loss of \$20 million in the second quarter of 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Earnings from discontinued operations for the second quarter of 2004 were \$.06 per basic and diluted share primarily relating to the pending sale of Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business, which contributed \$11 million to earnings from discontinued operations. Earnings from discontinued operations for the second quarter of 2003 were \$.01 per basic and diluted share and were primarily related to \$6 million of post-tax earnings from Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business.

NET EARNINGS

Net earnings for the second quarter of 2004 were \$136 million, or \$.48 per basic and diluted share, as compared with net earnings for the second quarter of 2003 of \$118 million, or \$.41 per basic and diluted share, representing an increase of \$18 million, or 15%. This increase is primarily attributable to the reasons outlined above.

Year to Date**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS CONTINUING OPERATIONS****CONSOLIDATED****Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales were \$6,384 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$5,897 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$487 million or 8%, or an increase of 4% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was primarily due to increased volumes, acquisitions and favorable exchange, which increased second quarter sales by approximately 4.1, 4.3 and 3.9 percentage points, respectively. The increase in volume was primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG and the picture maker kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG. In addition, the acquisitions of PracticeWorks, Scitex Digital Printing (now Kodak Versamark), NexPress and Laser Pacific contributed \$249 million to net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004. These increases were partially offset by decreases attributable to price/mix, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG and the film capture SPG, which reduced net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004 by approximately 3.9 percentage points.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$2,550 million for the current year period as compared with \$2,425 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$125 million, or 5%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$3,834 million for the current year period as compared with \$3,472 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$362 million, or 10% as reported, or an increase of 4% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

The Company's digital product sales, excluding new technologies, were \$2,376 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,667 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$709 million, or 43%, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG, the kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG and digital acquisitions.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Net sales of the Company's traditional products were \$3,994 million for the current year period as compared with \$4,222 million for the prior year period, representing a decrease of \$228 million, or 5%, primarily driven by declines in the film capture SPG and the wholesale photofinishing portion of the consumer output SPG.

Foreign Revenues

Net sales in the EAMER region were \$2,003 million for the first six months of 2004 as compared with \$1,838 million for the first six months of 2003, representing an increase of \$165 million, or 9% as reported, or an increase of 1% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. Net sales in the Asia Pacific region were \$1,237 million for the first six months of 2004 as compared with \$1,086 million for the first six months of 2003, representing an increase of \$151 million, or 14% as reported, or an increase of 7% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. Net sales in the Canada and Latin America region were \$594 million for the first six months of 2004 as compared with \$548 million for the first six months of 2003, representing an increase of \$46 million, or 8% as reported, or an increase of 6% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

The Company's major emerging markets include China, Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Net sales in emerging markets were \$1,388 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,180 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$208 million, or 18% as reported, or an increase of 16% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The emerging market portfolio accounted for approximately 22% of Kodak's worldwide sales and 36% of Kodak's non-U.S. sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The increase in emerging market sales was primarily attributable to sales growth in China, Russia, India, Brazil and Mexico of 45%, 15%, 13%, 13% and 3%, respectively.

Strong sales increases in China were recorded as compared with the first half of 2003, when SARS significantly impacted operations in that country. The increase in sales in Russia is a result of the Company's efforts to expand the distribution channels for Kodak products and services. India experienced strong business performance for most of the Company's operations in that area. The increase in sales in Brazil is a result of market share growth in consumer imaging products.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$1,908 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,894 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$14 million, or 1%. The gross profit margin was 29.9% in the current year period as compared with 32.1% in the prior year period. The 2.2 percentage point decrease was primarily attributable to declines due to price/mix, driven primarily by the consumer digital capture SPG, the film capture SPG and health products and services, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 4.9 percentage points. These decreases were partially offset by: (1) manufacturing cost, which despite a \$34 million net increase in charges for accelerated depreciation and inventory write-offs associated with ongoing cost reduction programs, favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 1.7 percentage points; (2) acquisitions, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 0.4 percentage points; and (3) exchange, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 0.4 percentage points. In addition, during the first half of 2004, the Company's gross profit was favorably impacted by a LIFO liquidation of approximately \$35 million versus \$10 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses were \$1,164 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,267 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing a decrease of \$103 million, or 8%. SG&A decreased as a percentage of sales from 21% for the prior year period to 18% for the current year period. The decrease in SG&A is primarily attributable to cost savings in the current year period realized from position eliminations associated with ongoing cost reduction programs, a decrease in advertising spend of \$64 million, and \$49 million of one-time charges incurred in the prior year period relating to three legal settlements and an asset impairment. These decreases were partially offset by unfavorable exchange of \$37 million and acquisition related SG&A of \$88 million.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs were \$410 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$369 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$41 million, or 11%. R&D as a percentage of sales remained unchanged at 6%. The increase in R&D is primarily attributable to acquisition related R&D and an increase in investments for digital growth initiatives. Write-offs for purchased in-process R&D associated with acquisitions made in the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$10 million as compared with \$21 million for acquisitions made in the six months ended June 30, 2003.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$146 million as compared with \$182 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing a decrease of \$36 million, or 20%. This decrease is primarily attributable to the reasons described above.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was \$87 million as compared with \$71 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$16 million, or 23%. Higher interest expense is a result of higher year over year interest rates and average debt balances.

Other Income (Charges), Net

The other income (charges), net component includes principally investment income, income and losses from equity investments, foreign exchange, and gains and losses on the sales of assets and investments. Other income for the current year period was \$6 million as compared with other charges of \$30 million for the prior year period. The improvement is primarily attributable to increased income from the Company's equity investment in Kodak Polychrome Graphics (KPG), elimination of losses from the Company's equity investment in the discontinued Phogenix venture and the movement of the NexPress results from other income (charges), net to the Graphic Communications segment as a result of the Company's purchases of Heidelberg's 50% interest in the NexPress joint venture, which closed on May 1, 2004.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit)

The Company's estimated annual effective tax rate from continuing operations decreased from 20.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2003 to 20.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to expected increased earnings from operations in certain lower-taxed jurisdictions outside the U.S. relative to total consolidated earnings and the expected full-year earnings impact of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, which is not taxable.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$62 million on \$65 million of pre-tax income. The tax benefit of \$62 million for the current year period differs from the tax provision of \$13 million that results from applying the estimated annual effective tax rate from continuing operations due to discrete period tax benefits of \$126 million. These discrete period tax benefits resulted from the following: recording of tax benefits of \$80 million associated with the net focused cost reduction charges of \$241 million, a tax benefit of \$32 million relating to the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) concession concerning the taxation of certain intercompany royalties which could not legally be distributed to the parent, a tax benefit of \$9 million resulting from an IRS settlement in connection with the Company's filing position relating to the income tax reporting of a patent infringement litigation settlement, tax benefits of \$3 million associated with a \$9 million charge for purchased in-process R&D costs, and tax benefits of \$2 million associated with inventory write-downs and fixed asset write-offs of \$5 million relating to the Company's historical ownership in the NexPress joint venture in connection with the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities from Heidelberger Druckmaschinen. The net focused cost reduction charges, NexPress-related charges and the purchased in-process R&D charge were incurred in jurisdictions that have tax rates that are greater than the estimated annual effective tax rate.

Earnings From Continuing Operations

The earnings from continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$127 million, or \$.44 per basic and diluted share, as compared with earnings from continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2003 of \$96 million, or \$.34 per basic and diluted share, representing an increase of \$31 million, or 32%. This increase in earnings from continuing operations is attributable to the reasons described above.

DIGITAL & FILM IMAGING SYSTEMS**Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales for the D&FIS segment were \$4,323 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$4,137 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$186 million, or 4% as reported, or an increase of 1% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was comprised of increases related to volume driven primarily by the consumer digital capture SPG, the film capture SPG and the picture maker kiosks/media portion of the consumer output SPG, which increased sales by approximately 4.9 percentage points, and favorable exchange which increased net sales by approximately 3.9 percentage points. In addition, the acquisition of Laser-Pacific Media Corporation contributed approximately \$17 million, or 0.4 percentage points, to net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004. These increases were partially offset by declines related to negative price/mix, driven primarily by the film capture SPG and the consumer digital capture SPG, which reduced net sales by approximately 4.7 percentage points.

D&FIS segment net sales in the U.S. were \$1,687 million for the current year period as compared with \$1,657 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$30 million, or 2%. D&FIS segment net sales outside the U.S. were \$2,636 million for the current year period as compared with \$2,480 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$156 million, or 6% as reported, or unchanged excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

D&FIS segment digital product sales were \$1,055 million for the current year period as compared with \$654 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$401 million, or 61%, primarily driven by the consumer digital capture SPG. Net worldwide sales of consumer digital capture products, which include consumer digital cameras, accessories, memory products, and royalties, increased 94% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily reflecting strong volume increases and favorable exchange, partially offset by negative price/mix. Sales continue to be driven by strong consumer acceptance of the EasyShare digital camera system and the success of new digital camera product introductions during the current year period.

Year to date through May, the Company gained worldwide digital camera unit market share when compared with the prior year. While complete data for second quarter market share is not yet available, all indications are that Kodak gained digital camera market share in the U.S. year over year for the six months ended June 30, 2004. In May, Kodak was ranked in the top 3 unit share position in several countries outside the U.S. For the full year, the Company expects to be profitable for consumer digital capture products.

Net worldwide sales of picture maker kiosks and related media increased 76% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily due to strong volume increases and favorable exchange. Sales continue to be driven by strong market acceptance of Kodak's new generation of kiosks.

Net worldwide sales from the home printing solutions SPG, which includes inkjet photo paper and printer docks/media, increased 50% in the current year period as compared with the prior year period. For inkjet paper, the six months ended June 30, 2004 were marked by increased competition from store brands and the mix shift associated with consumer's preference for smaller format papers. Kodak's new printer dock product experienced strong sales growth during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

D&FIS segment traditional product sales were \$3,268 million for the current year period as compared with \$3,483 million for the prior year period, representing a decrease of \$215 million or 6%, primarily driven by declines in film capture and consumer output. Net worldwide sales of the film capture SPG, including consumer roll film (35mm and APS film), one-time-use cameras (OTUC), professional films, reloadable traditional film cameras and batteries/videotape, decreased 11% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily reflecting volume declines and negative price/mix experienced for all significant film capture product categories. These declines were partially offset by favorable exchange.

U.S. consumer film industry sell-through volumes decreased approximately 15% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the prior year period. Kodak's sell-in consumer film volumes declined 16% as compared with the prior year period.

In January 2004, the Company predicted that full year worldwide film industry volumes would decline at a rate of 7% to 9% with U.S. consumer film industry volumes declining 10% to 12%. The most current market data trends indicate that for full year 2004, worldwide volumes will contract 10% to 12% with the U.S. film industry declining in the 18% to 20% range.

Net worldwide sales for the retail photofinishing SPG, which includes color negative paper, minilab equipment and services, chemistry, and photofinishing services at retail, increased 6% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily reflecting higher volumes of retail photofinishing equipment and favorable exchange, partially offset by negative price/mix.

Net worldwide sales for the wholesale photofinishing SPG, which includes color negative paper, equipment, chemistry, and photofinishing services at Qualex in the U.S. and CIS (Consumer Imaging Services) outside the U.S., decreased 28% in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily reflecting lower volumes, partially offset by favorable exchange. The lower volumes reflect the effects of a continued weak consumer film industry.

Net worldwide sales for the entertainment films SPG, including origination and print films to the entertainment industry increased 9%, reflecting volume increases and favorable exchange that was partially offset by negative price/mix.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the D&FIS segment was \$1,216 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,255 million for the prior year period, representing a decrease of \$39 million or 3%. The gross profit margin was 28.1% in the current year period as compared with 30.3% in the prior year period. The 2.2 percentage point decline was comprised of decreases attributable to price/mix, primarily driven by the film capture SPG and the consumer digital capture SPG, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 6.1 percentage points, and declines related to acquisitions, which reduced gross profit margins by 0.8 percentage points. This decrease was partially offset by the positive results from initiatives to reduce manufacturing costs, which improved gross profit margins by approximately 4.5 percentage points, and foreign exchange, which favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 0.2 percentage points.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the D&FIS segment decreased \$159 million, or 17%, from \$947 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$788 million in the current year period, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 23% for the six months ended June 30, 2003 to 18% for the current year period. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decline in advertising spend of \$70 million and cost savings realized from position eliminations associated with ongoing focused cost reduction programs. These decreases were partially offset by an unfavorable impact from exchange of \$27 million.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs for the D&FIS segment decreased \$43 million, or 18%, from \$240 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$197 million in the current year period and decreased as a percentage of sales from 6% in the prior year period to 5% in the current year period. The decrease in R&D was partly attributable to a \$21 million charge incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2003 for the write-off of purchased in-process R&D, with no such charge incurred in the current year period for D&FIS. The balance of the decrease was due to a decline in spending related to consumer and professional imaging traditional products and services, which was partially offset by an increase in R&D spending for digital products.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the D&FIS segment increased \$163 million from earnings of \$68 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to earnings of \$231 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily as a result of the factors described above.

HEALTH IMAGING

On October 7, 2003, the Company announced that it completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of PracticeWorks, Inc., a leading provider of dental practice management software. As part of this transaction, Kodak also acquired 100% of PracticeWorks Paris-based subsidiary, Trophy Radiologie, S.A., a developer and manufacturer of dental digital radiography equipment, which PracticeWorks purchased in December 2002. The acquisition of PracticeWorks and Trophy is expected to contribute approximately \$200 million in sales to the Health Imaging segment during the first full year. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, PracticeWorks contributed \$99 million to net sales of the Health Imaging segment.

It is anticipated that this transaction will be slightly dilutive to earnings from the date of acquisition through the end of 2005 and accretive to earnings thereafter. This acquisition enables Kodak to offer its customers a full spectrum of dental imaging products and services from traditional film to digital radiography and photography and is expected to move Health Imaging into the leading position in the dental practice management and dental digital radiographic markets.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Health Imaging segment were \$1,303 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$1,156 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$147 million, or 13% as reported, or an increase of 9% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in sales was comprised of: (1) an increase in volume of approximately 3.5 percentage points, driven primarily by volume increases in the digital capture SPG, the digital equipment portion of the digital output SPG and the equipment services SPG and the digital media portion of the digital output SPG, (2) the PracticeWorks acquisition, which contributed \$99 million or approximately 8.6 percentage points to the current year period sales, and (3) an increase from favorable exchange of approximately 4.1 percentage points. These increases were partially offset by decreases attributable to price/mix of approximately 3.5 percentage points, primarily driven by the digital media portion of the digital output SPG, the digital equipment portion of the digital output SPG and the traditional medical film portion of the film capture and output SPG.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$535 million for the current year period as compared with \$504 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$31 million, or 6%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$768 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$652 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$116 million, or 18% as reported, or 10% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Health Imaging segment digital sales, which include laser printers (DryView imagers and wet laser printers), digital media (DryView and wet laser media), digital capture equipment (computed radiography capture equipment and digital radiography equipment), services, dental practice management software and Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS), were \$828 million for the current year period as compared with \$669 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$159 million, or 24%. The increase in digital product sales was primarily attributable to the PracticeWorks acquisition and higher volumes of digital capture equipment, digital media and services.

Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Health Imaging segment traditional product sales, including analog film, equipment, chemistry and services, were \$475 million for the current year period as compared with \$487 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing a decrease of \$12 million or 2%, with the decrease mainly attributable to negative price/mix from analog medical film, partially offset by favorable exchange.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Health Imaging segment was \$552 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$492 million in the prior year period, representing an increase of \$60 million, or 12%. The gross profit margin was 42.4% in the current year period as compared with 42.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2003. The decrease in the gross profit margin of 0.2 percentage points was principally attributable to: (1) price/mix, which negatively impacted gross profit margins by 2.2 percentage points driven by the digital media portion of the digital output SPG and the traditional medical film portion of the film capture and output SPG, and (2) an increase in manufacturing cost, which decreased gross profit margins by approximately 0.5 percentage points due to an increase in silver prices during the first quarter of 2004. These decreases were partially offset by increases due to the PracticeWorks acquisition, which increased gross profit margins by approximately 1.6 percentage points, and favorable exchange, which contributed approximately 0.9 percentage points to the gross profit margins.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Health Imaging segment increased \$62 million, or 35%, from \$175 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$237 million for the current year period, and increased as a percentage of sales from 15% in the prior year period to 18% in the current year period. The increase in SG&A expenses is primarily attributable to \$45 million associated with the PracticeWorks acquisition, increased investment for growth initiatives, and unfavorable effects of foreign exchange of \$6 million.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs increased \$19 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004, or 25%, from \$77 million to \$96 million, and remained constant as a percentage of sales at 7%. The increase in R&D expenses is primarily attributable to increased spending to drive growth in selected areas of the product portfolio and \$4 million associated with the PracticeWorks acquisition.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Health Imaging segment decreased \$21 million, or 9%, from \$240 million for the prior year period to \$219 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 due primarily to the reasons described above.

COMMERCIAL IMAGING

On February 9, 2004 Kodak announced its intention to sell the Remote Sensing Systems operation to ITT Industries for \$725 million in cash. This transaction is expected to close during the third quarter of 2004. The Remote Sensing Systems business is part of Kodak's commercial and government systems operation. The Commercial Imaging segment results for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 exclude the financial performance of Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business, which is accounted for in discontinued operations as the Company awaits the closing of the sale. Certain overhead costs that were previously allocated to the RSS business that will not be automatically eliminated as a result of the sale are still being reported within the Commercial Imaging segment, as the Commercial Imaging segment will manage the RSS business until the ultimate completion of the divestiture. Once the divestiture is completed, these costs will be allocated to all of the existing segments.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Commercial Imaging segment were \$389 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$385 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$4 million, or 1% as reported, or a decrease of 5% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was primarily comprised of an increase of approximately 5.7 percentage points due to favorable exchange, which was partially offset by declines due to volume of approximately 4.5 percentage points, primarily driven by declines in the micrographics equipment and media SPG.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$158 million for the current year period as compared with \$169 million for the prior year period, representing a decrease of \$11 million, or 7%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$231 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$216 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$15 million, or 7% as reported, or a decrease of 3% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Commercial Imaging segment was \$133 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$132 million in the prior year period, representing an increase of \$1 million, or 1%. The gross profit margin was 34.2% in the current year period as compared with 34.3% in the prior year period. The decrease in the gross profit margin of approximately 0.1 percentage points was attributable to decreases in price/mix, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 3.3 percentage points primarily driven by declines for the aerial and industrial materials SPG. Negative price/mix was partially offset by a decrease in manufacturing cost, which improved gross profit margins by approximately 2.3 percentage points, and favorable exchange of approximately 0.9 percentage points.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Commercial Imaging segment decreased \$2 million, or 3%, from \$66 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$64 million for the current year period, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 17% in the prior year period to 16% in the current year period.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs for the Commercial Imaging segment decreased \$9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004, or 60%, from \$15 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$6 million for the current year period, and decreased as a percentage of sales from 4% in the prior year period to 2% in the current year period, primarily due to a decrease in investments in film development.

Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Commercial Imaging segment increased \$11 million, or 22%, from \$51 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$62 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004. This increase is primarily attributable to the reasons described above.

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

On May 1, 2004, Kodak completed the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities, which included the following:

- Heidelberg's 50% interest in NexPress Solutions LLC (Kodak and Heidelberg formed the NexPress 50/50 JV in 1997 to develop high quality, on-demand, digital color printing systems)
- 100% of the stock of Heidelberg Digital LLC (Hdi), a manufacturer of digital black & white printing systems
- 100% of the stock of NexPress GMBH - a R&D center located in Kiel, Germany
- Certain sales and service employees, inventory and related assets and liabilities of Heidelberg's sales and service units located throughout the world

Kodak paid \$1 cash at closing. Under the terms of the acquisition, Kodak and Heidelberg agreed to use a performance-based earn-out formula whereby Kodak will make periodic payments to Heidelberg over a two-year period, if certain sales goals are met. If all sales goals are met during the next two calendar years ending December 31, 2005, the Company will pay a maximum of \$150 million in cash. Additional payments may also be made if certain sales goals are met during a five-year period following the closing of the transaction. Total operational dilution of \$.30 to \$.35 per share is expected for full year 2004, with the acquisition becoming accretive by 2007. During the two months of the second quarter since closing, the NexPress-related entities contributed \$41 million in sales to the Graphic Communications segment.

On January 5, 2004, Kodak announced the completion of its acquisition of Scitex Digital Printing, the world leader in high-speed, variable data inkjet printing systems. Kodak acquired the business for \$239 million in net cash. This acquisition is expected to contribute approximately \$200 million to Graphic Communications segment sales in 2004, and will be slightly dilutive through the end of the year. Scitex Digital Printing now operates under the name Kodak Versamark, Inc. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, Kodak Versamark contributed \$92 million in sales to the Graphic Communications segment.

Worldwide Revenues

Net worldwide sales for the Graphic Communications segment were \$310 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$177 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$133 million, or 75% as reported, or an increase of 74% excluding the favorable impact of exchange. The increase in net sales was primarily due to the acquisition of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which contributed approximately \$133 million to net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Net sales in the U.S. were \$138 million for the current year period as compared with \$74 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$64 million, or 86%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$172 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$103 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$69 million, or 67% as reported, or an increase of 66% excluding the favorable impact of exchange.

Digital and Traditional Strategic Product Groups Revenues

Graphic Communications segment digital product sales are comprised of Kodak Versamark, the NexPress-related entities, and Encad, Inc. products and services. Segment traditional product sales are limited to the sales of traditional graphics products to the KPG joint venture.

Net worldwide sales of graphics arts products to Kodak Polychrome Graphics (KPG), an unconsolidated joint venture affiliate in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest, decreased 2% in the current year period as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily reflecting stable volumes offset by negative price/mix for graphic arts products. Digital technology substitution continues to negatively affect the traditional product portfolio that is sold to KPG.

The NexPress-related entities accepted orders for more than 100 digital color and monochrome printing systems at the recent Drupa 2004 trade exhibition in Germany. The NexPress installed base of digital production color presses continues to experience good customer acceptance. Activity levels for production volumes and product related sales and service are steadily increasing and acquisition integration plans remain on target.

Kodak Versamark experienced strong sales performance during the second quarter driven by their success in increasing equipment penetration of the transactional printing business in conjunction with a growing annuities business.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the Graphic Communications segment was \$47 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$35 million in the prior year period, representing an increase of \$12 million, or 34%. The gross profit margin was 15.2% in the current year period as compared with 19.8% in the prior year period. The decrease in the gross profit margin of 4.6 percentage points was primarily attributable to: (1) an increase in manufacturing cost, which negatively impacted gross profit margins by approximately 12.5 percentage points, primarily due to an increase in silver prices and additional costs incurred in relation to the relocation of manufacturing facilities for graphics products from Mexico to Great Britain and the U.S., (2) negative exchange, which reduced gross profit margins by approximately 1.1 percentage points, and (3) negative price/mix of 0.4 percentage points. These declines were partially offset by the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which contributed 9.4 percentage points to gross profit margins for the current year period. This is despite the fact that Kodak Versamark's margins were negatively affected by the impact of the purchase accounting for the inventory that was acquired with Kodak Versamark at its fair value, which was sold in the first half of 2004. This negative impact was partially offset by a positive impact of purchase accounting for the inventory that was acquired with the NexPress-related entities at its fair value. Excluding the impact of purchase accounting, Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities would have favorably impacted gross profit margins by approximately 11.6 percentage points during the current year period.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the Graphic Communications segment were \$59 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$15 million in the prior year period, representing an increase of \$44 million, or 293%, and increased as a percentage of sales from 8% in the prior year period to 19% in the current year period. The increase in SG&A expenses is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which together accounted for \$40 million of SG&A expenses in the current year period.

Research and Development Costs

R&D costs for the Graphic Communications segment increased \$34 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004, or 283%, from \$12 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003 to \$46 million for the current quarter, and increased as a percentage of sales from 7% in the prior year period to 15% in the current year period. The increase was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Kodak Versamark and the NexPress-related entities, which together accounted for \$35 million of R&D in the current period, which includes a \$10 million charge for purchased in-process R&D associated with the Kodak Versamark and NexPress-related entities acquisition.

Earnings (Loss) From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for the Graphic Communications segment decreased \$66 million from earnings of \$8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003 to a loss of \$58 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004. This decrease is primarily attributable to the acquisition of the NexPress-related entities on May 1, 2004, the purchase of Scitex Digital Printing (now Kodak Versamark) on January 5, 2004, and the other factors described above. As noted above, total operational dilution of \$.30 to \$.35 per share is expected from the NexPress-related entities for full year 2004, with the acquisition becoming accretive by 2007, and Kodak Versamark is expected to be slightly dilutive through the end of the year and accretive thereafter.

KPG's earnings performance continued to improve on the strength of its leading position in digital proofing and digital printing plates, coupled with favorable operating expense management and foreign exchange. The Company's equity in the earnings of KPG contributed positive results to other income (charges), net during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

ALL OTHER**Worldwide Revenues**

Net worldwide sales for All Other were \$59 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$42 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, representing an increase of \$17 million, or 40%. Net sales in the U.S. were \$32 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$21 million for the prior year period, representing an increase of \$11 million, or 52%. Net sales outside the U.S. were \$27 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004 as compared with \$21 million in the prior year period, representing an increase of \$6 million, or 29%.

SK Display Corporation, the OLED manufacturing joint venture between Kodak and Sanyo, continues to focus on improving manufacturing yields and process engineering. During the second quarter, Kodak announced the introduction of new high-performance materials for the manufacture of both passive and active matrix OLED displays. In addition, the Company is introducing reflective flexible display technology that has the potential for use in a number of retail and consumer applications.

Loss From Continuing Operations Before Interest, Other Income (Charges), Net and Income Taxes

The loss from continuing operations before interest, other income (charges), net and income taxes for All Other was \$62 million in the current year period as compared with a loss of \$36 million in the six months ended June 30, 2003, primarily driven by increased levels of investment for the Company's display business.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Earnings from discontinued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$.11 per basic and diluted share primarily relating to the pending sale of Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business, which contributed \$23 million to earnings from discontinued operations. Earnings from discontinued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2003 were \$.09 per basic and diluted share and were primarily related to the reversal of a \$15 million tax reserve resulting from the elimination of the uncertainty surrounding the realizability of certain tax benefits and \$16 million of post-tax earnings from Kodak's Remote Sensing Systems business.

NET EARNINGS

Net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$157 million, or \$.55 per basic and diluted share, as compared with net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2003 of \$123 million, or \$.43 per basic and diluted share, representing an increase of \$34 million, or 28%. This increase is primarily attributable to the reasons outlined above.

RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER

The Company periodically announces planned restructuring programs (Programs), which often consist of a number of restructuring initiatives. These Program announcements provide estimated ranges relating to the number of positions to be eliminated and the total restructuring charges to be incurred. The actual charges for initiatives under a Program are recorded in the period in which the Company commits to formalized restructuring plans or executes the specific actions contemplated by the Program and when all criteria for restructuring charge recognition under the applicable accounting guidance have been met.

Restructuring Programs Summary

The activity in the accrued restructuring balances and the non-cash charges incurred in relation to all of the restructuring programs described below was as follows for the second quarter of 2004:

(in millions)

	Balance March 31, 2004	Costs Incurred	Reversals	Cash Payments	Non- cash Settlements	Other Adjustments and Reclasses (1)	Balance June 30, 2004
	(Restated)						(Restated)
2004-2006 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$	\$ 98	\$	\$ (12)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 84
Exit costs reserve		17		(11)			6
Total reserve	\$	\$ 115	\$	\$ (23)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 90
Long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs							
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 28	\$	\$	\$ (28)	\$	\$
	\$	\$ 23	\$	\$	\$ (23)	\$	\$
Q3 2003 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 166	\$	\$ (2)	\$ (62)	\$	\$	\$ 102
Exit costs reserve	14		(2)	(2)			10
Total reserve	\$ 180	\$	\$ (4)	\$ (64)	\$	\$	\$ 112
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 6	\$	\$	\$ (6)	\$	\$
Q1 2003 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 11	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$ 9
Exit costs reserve	1						1
Total reserve	\$ 12	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$ 10
Accelerated depreciation	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$	\$
Phoenix Program:							
Exit costs reserve	\$ 6	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
Q4 2002 Program:							
Severance reserve	\$ 7	\$	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$ 4
Exit costs reserve	6		(3)				3
Total reserve	\$ 13	\$	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$	\$	\$ 7
2001 Programs:							
Severance reserve	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3
Exit costs reserve	12						12

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Total reserve	\$	15	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	15		
Total of all restructuring programs	\$	226	\$	173	\$	(10)	\$	(92)	\$	(58)	\$	(2)	\$	237

(1) The Other Adjustments and Reclasses column of the table above includes foreign currency translation adjustments of \$(2) million, which are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The costs incurred, net of reversals, which total \$163 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, include \$32 million of charges related to accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs, which were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2004. The remaining costs incurred, net of reversals, of \$131 million were reported as restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2004.

2004-2006 Restructuring Program

In addition to completing the remaining initiatives under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company announced on January 22, 2004 that it plans to develop and execute a new cost reduction program throughout the 2004 to 2006 timeframe. The objective of these actions is to achieve a business model appropriate for the Company's traditional businesses, and to sharpen the Company's competitiveness in digital markets. As a result of the actions, the Company expects cost savings in the range of \$800 million to \$1,000 million for full year 2007.

The Program is expected to result in total charges of \$1.3 billion to \$1.7 billion over the three-year period, of which \$700 million to \$900 million are related to severance, with the remainder relating to the disposal of buildings and equipment. Overall, Kodak's worldwide facility square footage is expected to be reduced by approximately one-third. Approximately 12,000 to 15,000 positions worldwide are expected to be eliminated through these actions primarily in global manufacturing, selected traditional businesses and corporate administration. Maximum single year cash usage under the new program is expected to be approximately \$250 million.

The Company implemented certain actions under this program during the second quarter of 2004. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded charges of \$143 million in the second quarter, which was composed of severance, long-lived asset impairments, exit costs and inventory write-downs of \$98 million, \$26 million, \$17 million and \$2 million, respectively. The severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 2,700 positions, including approximately 1,350 photofinishing, 925 manufacturing, 275 research and development and 150 administrative positions. The geographic composition of the positions to be eliminated includes approximately 2,250 in the United States and Canada and 450 throughout the rest of the world. The reduction of the 2,700 positions and the \$115 million charges for severance and exit costs are reflected in the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program table below. The \$26 million charge in the second quarter and the \$27 million year-to-date charge for long-lived asset impairments were included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The charges taken for inventory write-downs of \$2 million were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance charges and exit costs recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the second quarter of 2004 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	Number of Employees	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Total	Long-lived Asset Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation
		(Restated)		(Restated)		
Q1, 2004 charges		\$	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 2
Q1, 2004 utilization					(1)	(2)
Balance at 3/31/04						
Q2, 2004 charges	2,700	98	17	115	28	23
Q2, 2004 utilization	(800)	(12)	(11)	(23)	(28)	(23)
Q2, 2004 other adj. & reclasses		(2)		(2)		
Balance at 6/30/04	1,900	\$ 84	\$ 6	\$ 90	\$	\$

The severance charges of \$98 million and the exit costs of \$17 million recorded in the second quarter were reported in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The severance costs and exit costs require the outlay of cash, while the long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company made \$12 million of severance payments and \$11 million of exit costs payments related to the 2004-2006 Restructuring Program. Severance payments relating to the second quarter restructuring actions will be paid during the period through 2006, 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. Most exit costs are expected to be paid during 2004. However, certain costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods after 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$23 million and \$25 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The second quarter amount of \$23 million relates to \$14 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment and \$9 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The additional \$2 million year-to-date amount relates to manufacturing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The Company will incur accelerated depreciation charges of \$19 million and \$9 million in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, respectively, as a result of the initiatives already implemented under the 2004 to 2006 Restructuring Program.

The charges of \$166 million recorded in the second quarter included \$97 million applicable to the D&FIS segment and \$2 million applicable to the Health Imaging segment. The balance of \$67 million was applicable to manufacturing, R&D, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments.

On July 21, 2004, the Company announced that it is accelerating the cost reduction program announced in January. At that time, the Company said it would reduce employment by a range of 12,000 to 15,000 worldwide through 2006, with reductions of 2,500 to 3,500 occurring in 2004. Under the January program, the Company has already reduced employment by 2,700 positions through the second quarter, and plans an additional reduction of 800 to 1,300 positions for the balance of the year. These actions will result in charges this year of \$315 million to \$375 million.

Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company announced its intention to implement a series of cost reduction actions during the last two quarters of 2003 and the first two quarters of 2004, which were expected to result in pre-tax charges totaling \$350 million to \$450 million. It was anticipated that these actions would result in a reduction of approximately 4,500 to 6,000 positions worldwide, primarily relating to the rationalization of global manufacturing assets, reduction of corporate administration and R&D, and the consolidation of the infrastructure and administration supporting the Company's consumer imaging and professional products and services operations.

The Company implemented certain actions under this Program during the first quarter of 2004. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded charges of \$57 million in continuing operations in the first quarter of 2004, which was composed of severance, exit costs, long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs of \$44 million, \$7 million, \$4 million and \$2 million, respectively. The severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 2,000 positions, including approximately 850 photofinishing positions, 775 manufacturing positions and 375 administrative positions. The geographic composition of the positions to be eliminated includes approximately 1,100 in the United States and Canada and 900 throughout the rest of the world. The reduction of the 2,000 positions and the \$51 million charges for severance and exit costs are reflected in the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program table below. The \$4 million charge for long-lived asset impairments was included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The charges taken for inventory write-downs of \$2 million were reported in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance charges and exit costs recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the third quarter of 2003 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	Number of Employees	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Total	Long-lived Asset Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation
		(Restated)		(Restated)		
Q3, 2003 charges	1,700	\$ 123	\$	\$ 123	\$ 1	\$ 14
Q3, 2003 utilization	(100)	(3)		(3)	(1)	(14)
Balance at 9/30/03	1,600	120		120		
Q4, 2003 charges	2,150	103	40	143	109	7
Q4, 2003 utilization	(2,025)	(48)	(28)	(76)	(109)	(7)
Q4, 2003 other adj. & reclasses		5		5		
Balance at 12/31/03	1,725	180	12	192		
Q1, 2004 charges	2,000	44	7	51	6	14
Q1, 2004 utilization	(2,075)	(76)	(5)	(81)	(6)	(14)
Q1, 2004 other adj. & reclasses		18		18		
Balance at 3/31/04	1,650	166	14	180		
Q2, 2004 charges						6
Q2, 2004 reversal		(2)	(2)	(4)		
Q2, 2004 utilization	(1,375)	(62)	(2)	(64)		(6)
Balance at 6/30/04	275	\$ 102	\$ 10	\$ 112	\$	\$

The severance charges of \$44 million and the exit costs of \$7 million taken in the first quarter of 2004 were reported in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. Included in the \$44 million charge taken for severance was a net curtailment gain of \$18 million. The net curtailment gain is disclosed in Note 9. The severance costs and exit costs require the outlay of cash, while the long-lived asset impairments and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items. The Company made \$138 million of severance payments and \$7 million of exit cost payments related to the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program during the first two quarters of 2004. In addition, the Company reversed \$2 million of severance reserves and \$2 million of exit costs reserves during the second quarter of 2004 as severance payments to terminated employees were less than originally estimated and the Company was able to settle a lease obligation for an amount that was less than originally estimated. These reversals were included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining severance payments relating to the third quarter restructuring actions will be paid during the period through 2005, since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. Most exit costs are expected to be paid during 2004. However, certain costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods after 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$6 million and \$20 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The second quarter amount of \$6 million relates to \$4 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment and \$2 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The year-to-date amount of \$20 million relates to \$13 million of manufacturing facilities and equipment and \$7 million of photofinishing facilities and equipment that will be used until their abandonment. The Company will incur accelerated depreciation charges of \$3 million in the third quarter of 2004, as a result of the initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program.

The charges of \$6 million recorded in the second quarter included \$2 million applicable to the D&FIS segment and \$4 million applicable to manufacturing functions, which are shared across all segments. The year-to-date charges of \$77 million included \$45 million applicable to the D&FIS segment, \$6 million to the Health Imaging segment and \$1 million to the Commercial Imaging segment. The remaining \$25 million included charges applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, as well as curtailment gains and losses, which are shared across segments.

As a result of implementing the initiatives in the first quarter of 2004, the Company has completed all the initiatives originally contemplated under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. A total of 5,850 positions were eliminated as a result of the initiatives implemented under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. The remaining 275 positions to be eliminated under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program are expected to be completed during 2004. The Company expects the cost savings as a result of all actions contemplated under the Third Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program to be \$275 million to \$300 million in 2004, with annual savings of \$325 million to \$350 million thereafter.

First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program

In the early part of the first quarter of 2003, as part of its continuing focused cost reduction efforts and in addition to the remaining initiatives under the Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program, the Company announced its First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program that included new initiatives to further reduce employment within a range of 1,800 to 2,200 employees. A significant portion of these new initiatives related to the rationalization of the Company's photofinishing operations in the U.S. and Europe. Specifically, as a result of declining film and photofinishing volumes and in response to global economic and political conditions, the Company began to implement initiatives to: (1) close certain photofinishing operations in the U.S. and EAMER, (2) rationalize manufacturing capacity by eliminating manufacturing positions on a worldwide basis, and (3) eliminate selling, general and administrative positions, particularly in the D&FIS segment.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to the severance and exit costs charges recorded in connection with the focused cost reductions that were announced in the first quarter of 2003 and the remaining balances in the related reserves at June 30, 2004:

(dollars in millions)

	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Severance Reserve</u>	<u>Exit Costs Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Long-lived Asset Impairments and Inventory Write-downs</u>	<u>Accelerated Depreciation</u>
Q1, 2003 charges	425	\$ 31	\$	\$ 31	\$	\$
Q1, 2003 utilization	(150)	(2)		(2)		
Balance at 3/31/03	275	29		29		
Q2, 2003 charges	500	17	4	21	5	
Q2, 2003 utilization	(500)	(13)		(13)	(5)	
Balance at 6/30/03	275	33	4	37		
Q3, 2003 charges	925	19	4	23	1	16
Q3, 2003 utilization	(400)	(12)	(1)	(13)	(1)	(16)
Balance at 9/30/03	800	40	7	47		
Q4, 2003 charges						8
Q4, 2003 utilization	(625)	(17)	(3)	(20)		(8)
Balance at 12/31/03	175	23	4	27		
Q1, 2004 charges						6
Q1, 2004 reversal		(1)		(1)		
Q1, 2004 utilization	(150)	(11)	(3)	(14)		(6)
Balance at 3/31/04	25	11	1	12		
Q2, 2004 charges						1
Q2, 2004 utilization		(2)		(2)		(1)
Balance at 6/30/04	25	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$	\$

The severance and exit costs require the outlay of cash. During the first two quarters of 2004, the Company made severance payments of \$13 million, and exit cost payments of \$3 million related to the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program. In addition, the Company reversed \$1 million of excess severance reserves. This reversal was included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining severance payments will be paid during the period through 2005 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. The remaining exit costs will be paid during 2004.

As a result of initiatives implemented under the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program, the Company recorded \$1 million and \$7 million of accelerated depreciation on long-lived assets in cost of goods sold in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The accelerated depreciation relates to long-lived assets accounted for under the held and used model of SFAS No. 144. The year-to-date amount of \$7 million relates to lab equipment used in photofinishing that will be used until their abandonment. The remaining actions anticipated under the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program are expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2004.

Cost savings resulting from the implementation of all First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program actions are expected to be \$65 million to \$85 million on an annual basis, beginning in 2004.

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The total restructuring charges of \$1 million and \$7 million recorded in the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively, under the First Quarter, 2003 Restructuring Program were applicable to the D&FIS segment.

Phogenix Restructuring Program

The Company recorded \$17 million of charges in the second quarter of 2003 associated with the Company's exit from the D&FIS segment's Phogenix joint venture with Hewlett Packard. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the exit costs reserve, which represented the only cash portion of the charge, amounted to \$3 million and \$9 million, respectively. During the second quarter of 2004, the Company reversed \$3 million of exit costs reserves as a result of actual shutdown costs being lower than estimated. This reversal was included in the restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004. The remaining exit costs reserve at June 30, 2004 represents long-term lease payments to be paid during 2004 and beyond.

Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program

At December 31, 2003, the Company had remaining severance and exit costs reserves of \$12 million and \$8 million, respectively, relating to the planned Program of focused cost reduction initiatives it announced during the Fourth Quarter of 2002. All actions anticipated under this Program were completed by the end of the third quarter of 2003 and resulted in the elimination of a total of 1,825 positions.

During the first two quarters of 2004, approximately \$8 million of severance payments were made under the Fourth Quarter, 2002 Restructuring Program. The remaining severance reserve of \$4 million as of June 30, 2004 has not been paid since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated could elect or were required to receive their severance payments over an extended period of time. During the first two quarters of 2004, approximately \$1 million of exit cost payments were made. In addition, approximately \$1 million and \$4 million of excess exit costs reserves were reversed and included in restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively, as the cost to shut down facilities was less than originally estimated. Most of the remaining exit costs reserves of \$3 million as of June 30, 2004 represent long-term lease payments, which will be paid during 2004 and beyond.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company believes that its cash flow from operations will be sufficient to cover its working capital and capital investment needs and the funds required for future debt reduction, dividend payments if declared, and previously announced acquisitions. The Company's cash balances and financing arrangements will be used to bridge timing differences between expenditures and cash generated from operations.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents decreased \$731 million, from \$1,250 million at December 31, 2003 to \$519 million at June 30, 2004. The decrease resulted primarily from \$555 million of net cash used in investing activities and \$208 million of net cash used in financing activities. These uses were slightly offset by net cash provided by operating activities of \$37 million.

The net cash provided by operating activities of \$37 million was mainly attributable to net earnings of \$157 million which, when adjusted for the earnings from discontinued operations, equity in losses from unconsolidated affiliates, depreciation, purchased research and development, restructuring costs, asset impairments and other non-cash charges, a benefit from deferred taxes, and a gain on sales of assets, provided \$514 million of operating cash. This source of cash was partially offset by an increase in receivables of \$204 million due to strong sales in June 2004, and a decrease in liabilities excluding borrowings of \$246 million due to a decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities, excluding those liabilities assumed from the 2004 acquisitions of NexPress, Lucky Film and Versamark. This decrease is consistent with the fact that there was a decrease in liabilities excluding borrowings of \$209 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, as the Company's accounts payable and other current liabilities balance is historically the highest at yearend. The net cash used in investing activities of \$555 million was utilized primarily for capital expenditures of \$182 million, business acquisitions of \$335 million and investments in unconsolidated affiliates of \$31 million. The net cash used in financing activities of \$208 million was the result of debt repayments exceeding new borrowings for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The Company maintains \$2,457 million in committed bank lines of credit and \$1,574 million in uncommitted bank lines of credit to ensure continued access to short-term borrowing capacity. On September 5, 2003, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (the new debt shelf registration) for the issuance of up to \$2,000 million of new debt securities. Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act of 1933, \$650 million of remaining unsold debt securities under a prior shelf registration statement were included in the new debt shelf registration, thus giving the Company the ability to issue up to \$2,650 million in public debt. After issuance of \$500 million in notes (referred to below), the remaining availability under the new debt shelf registration is currently at \$2,150 million. These funding alternatives provide the Company with sufficient flexibility and liquidity to meet its working capital and investing needs. However, the success of future public debt issuances will be dependent on market conditions at the time of such an offering.

The Company's primary estimated future uses of cash for 2004 include the following: debt reductions, dividend payments if declared, and previously announced acquisitions. The Company has a dividend policy whereby it makes semi-annual payments which, when declared, will be paid on the Company's 10th business day each July and December to shareholders of record on the first business day of the preceding month. On May 12, 2004, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$.25 per share payable to shareowners of record as of June 1, 2004. This dividend was paid on July 15, 2004.

Capital additions were \$182 million in the six months ended June 30, 2004, with the majority of the spending supporting new products, manufacturing productivity and quality improvements, infrastructure improvements, and ongoing environmental and safety initiatives. For the full year 2004, the Company expects its capital spending, excluding acquisitions, to be in the range of \$450 million to \$500 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company expended \$200 million against the related restructuring reserves, primarily for the payment of severance benefits. Employees whose positions were eliminated could elect to have their severance benefits paid over a period of up to two years following their date of termination.

The Company has \$2,225 million in committed revolving credit facilities, which are available for general corporate purposes including the support of the Company's commercial paper program. The credit facilities are comprised of the \$1,000 million 364-day committed revolving credit facility (364-Day Facility) expiring in July 2005 and a 5-year committed facility at \$1,225 million expiring in July 2006 (5-Year Facility). If unused, they have a commitment fee of \$4.5 million per year at the Company's current credit rating of Baa3 and BBB- from Moody's and Standard & Poors (S&P), respectively. Interest on amounts borrowed under these facilities is calculated at rates based on spreads above certain reference rates and the Company's credit rating. Under the 364-Day Facility and 5-Year Facility, there is a financial covenant that requires the Company to maintain a debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) ratio of not greater than 3 to 1. In the event of violation of the covenant, the facility would not be available for borrowing until the covenant provisions were waived, amended or satisfied. The Company was in compliance with this covenant at June 30, 2004. The Company does not anticipate that a violation is likely to occur.

The Company has other committed and uncommitted lines of credit at June 30, 2004 totaling \$232 million and \$1,574 million, respectively. These lines primarily support borrowing needs of the Company's subsidiaries, which include term loans, overdraft coverage, letters of credit and revolving credit lines. Interest rates and other terms of borrowing under these lines of credit vary from country to country, depending on local market conditions. Total outstanding borrowings against these other committed and uncommitted lines of credit at June 30, 2004 were \$100 million and \$225 million, respectively. These outstanding borrowings are reflected in the short-term borrowings and long-term debt, net of current portion balances in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at June 30, 2004.

At June 30, 2004, the Company had \$125 million in commercial paper outstanding, with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.81%. To provide additional financing flexibility, the Company has an accounts receivable securitization program, which was renewed in March 2004 at a maximum borrowing level of \$200 million. At June 30, 2004, the Company had \$120 million outstanding under this program, with a weighted-average interest rate of 1.14%.

As part of the Company's plan to reduce debt, on July 27, 2004, the Company elected to redeem on September 1, 2004, all of its outstanding 9.5% term notes due June 15, 2008, at a redemption price of 112.9375% of the principal amount of \$34 million.

Concurrent with the offering and sale of the Notes, on October 10, 2003, the Company completed the private placement of \$575 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes due 2033 (the Convertible Securities) to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the Convertible Securities will accrue at the rate of 3.375% per annum and is payable semiannually. The Convertible Securities are unsecured and rank equally with all of the Company's other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. As a condition of the private placement, on January 6, 2004 the Company filed a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 relating to the resale of the Convertible Securities and the common stock to be issued upon conversion of the Convertible Securities pursuant to a registration rights agreement, and made this shelf registration statement effective on February 6, 2004.

The Convertible Securities contain a number of conversion features that include substantive contingencies. The Convertible Securities are convertible by the holders at an initial conversion rate of 32.2373 shares of the Company's common stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Securities, which is equal to an initial conversion price of \$31.02 per share. The initial conversion rate of 32.2373 is subject to adjustment for: (1) stock dividends, (2) subdivisions or combinations of the Company's common stock, (3) issuance to all holders of the Company's common stock of certain rights or warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at less than the market price, (4) distributions to all holders of the Company's common stock of shares of the Company's capital stock or the Company's assets or evidences of indebtedness, (5) cash dividends in excess of the Company's current cash dividends, or (6) certain payments made by the Company in connection with tender offers and exchange offers.

The holders may convert their Convertible Securities, in whole or in part, into shares of the Company's common stock under any of the following circumstances: (1) during any calendar quarter, if the price of the Company's common stock is greater than or equal to 120% of the applicable conversion price for at least 20 trading days during a 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the last trading day of the previous calendar quarter; (2) during any five consecutive trading day period following any 10 consecutive trading day period in which the trading price of the Convertible Securities for each day of such period is less than 105% of the conversion value, and the conversion value for each day of such period was less than 95% of the principal amount of the Convertible Securities (the Parity Clause); (3) if the Company has called the Convertible Securities for redemption; (4) upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions such as a consolidation, merger or binding share exchange pursuant to which the Company's common stock would be converted into cash, property or securities; and (5) if the credit rating assigned to the Convertible Securities by either Moody's or S&P is lower than Ba2 or BB, respectively, which represents a three notch downgrade from the Company's current standing, or if the Convertible Securities are no longer rated by at least one of these services or their successors (the Credit Rating Clause).

The Company may redeem some or all of the Convertible Securities at any time on or after October 15, 2010 at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Securities plus any accrued and unpaid interest. Upon a call for redemption by the Company, a conversion trigger is met whereby the holder of each \$1,000 Convertible Senior Note may convert such note to shares of the Company's common stock.

The holders have the right to require the Company to purchase their Convertible Securities for cash at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Securities plus any accrued and unpaid interest on October 15, 2010, October 15, 2013, October 15, 2018, October 15, 2023 and October 15, 2028, or upon a fundamental change as described in the offering memorandum filed under Rule 144A in conjunction with the private placement of the Convertible Securities. As of June 30, 2004, the Company reserved 18,536,447 shares in treasury stock to cover potential future conversions of these Convertible Securities into common stock.

Certain of the conversion features contained in the Convertible Securities are deemed to be embedded derivatives as defined under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. These embedded derivatives include the Parity Clause, the Credit Rating Clause, and any specified corporate transaction outside of the Company's control such as a hostile takeover. Based on an external valuation, these embedded derivatives were not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, as the contingencies surrounding the conversion features are substantive, the shares to be potentially issued upon triggering a conversion event will be excluded from the earnings per share calculation until such time as a contingency lapses and the effect of issuing such shares is dilutive. If and when a contingency lapses and the effect of issuing such shares is dilutive, then the shares issued would be included in the denominator of the earnings per share calculation, and the interest expense incurred on the Convertible Securities would be excluded from the numerator of the earnings per share calculation for the respective period.

The Company's debt ratings from each of the three major rating agencies did not change during the six months ended June 30, 2004. Moody's, Standard & Poors (S&P) and Fitch ratings for the Company's long-term debt (L/T) and short-term debt (S/T), including their outlooks, as of June 30, 2004 were as follows:

	<u>L/T</u>	<u>S/T</u>	<u>Outlook</u>
Moody's	Baa3	P-3	Negative
S&P	BBB-	A-3	Negative
Fitch	BBB-	F3	Negative

The Company is in compliance with all covenants or other requirements set forth in its credit agreements and indentures. Further, the Company does not have any rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of its debt, with the exception of the following: the outstanding borrowings, if any, under the accounts receivable securitization program if the Company's credit ratings from S&P or Moody's were to fall below BB and Ba2, respectively, and such condition continued for a period of 30 days. Additionally, the Company could be required to increase the dollar amount of its letters of credit or other financial support up to an additional \$155 million in relation to these matters if its Moody's or S&P long-term debt credit ratings are reduced below the current ratings of Baa3 and BBB-, respectively. Further downgrades in the Company's credit rating or disruptions in the capital markets could impact borrowing costs and the nature of its funding alternatives. However, the Company has access to \$2,225 million in committed revolving credit facilities to meet unanticipated funding needs should it be necessary.

The Company guarantees debt and other obligations under agreements with certain affiliated companies and customers. At June 30, 2004, these guarantees totaled a maximum of \$354 million, with outstanding guaranteed amounts of \$141 million. The maximum guarantee amount includes guarantees of up to: \$160 million of debt for KPG (\$31 million outstanding); \$141 million of customer amounts due to banks in connection with various banks financing of customers purchase of products and equipment from Kodak (\$77 million outstanding); and \$53 million for other unconsolidated affiliates and third parties (\$33 million outstanding). The KPG debt facility and the related guarantee mature on December 31, 2005. The guarantees for the other unconsolidated affiliates and third party debt mature between July 2004 and May 2006. The customer financing agreements and related guarantees 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 Kodak 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 guarantee. Management believes the likelihood is remote that material payments will be required under any of the guarantees disclosed above. With respect to the guarantees that the Company issued in the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company assessed the fair value of its obligation to stand ready to perform under these guarantees by considering the likelihood of occurrence of the specified triggering events or conditions requiring performance as well as other assumptions and factors. The Company has determined that the fair value of the guarantees was not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company also guarantees debt owed to banks for some of its consolidated subsidiaries. The maximum amount guaranteed is \$412 million, and the outstanding debt under those guarantees, which is recorded within the short-term borrowings and long-term debt, net of current portion components in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, is \$230 million. These guarantees expire in 2004 through 2005, with the majority expiring in 2004.

The Company may provide up to \$100 million in loan guarantees to support funding needs for SK Display Corporation, an unconsolidated affiliate in which the Company has a 34% ownership interest. As of June 30, 2004, the Company has not been required to guarantee any of the SK Display Corporation's outstanding debt.

The Company issues indemnifications in certain instances when it sells businesses and real estate, and in the ordinary course of business with its customers, suppliers, service providers and business partners. Further, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers who are, or were, serving at Kodak's request in such capacities. Historically, costs incurred to settle claims related to these indemnifications have not been material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, the fair value of the indemnifications that the Company issued during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 was not material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

As a result of the cumulative impact of the ongoing position eliminations under its Third Quarter and 2004 - 2006 Restructuring Programs as disclosed in Note 7, the Company incurred curtailment gains and losses with respect to certain of its defined benefit pension plans in the first half of 2004. These curtailment events resulted in the remeasurement of the plans' obligations during the quarter, which impacted the accounting for the additional minimum pension liabilities. As a result of these remeasurements, the Company was required to record a net increase in its additional minimum pension liabilities of \$58 million during the first half of 2004. This increase is reflected in the postretirement liabilities component within the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2004. The net-of-tax amount of \$41 million relating to the recording of the additional minimum pension liabilities is reflected in the accumulated other comprehensive income component within the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2004. The related increase in the long-term deferred tax asset of \$17 million was reflected in the other long-term assets component within the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2004.

The Company made contributions (funded plans) or paid benefits (unfunded plans) totaling approximately \$68 million relating to its major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans in the first half of 2004. 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 2004 to be approximately \$45 million.

The Company paid benefits totaling approximately \$119 million relating to its U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement benefit plans in the first half of 2004. The Company expects to pay benefits of \$131 million for its U.S., United Kingdom and Canada postretirement plans for the balance of 2004.

Qualex, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kodak, has a 50% ownership interest in Express Stop Financing (ESF), which is a joint venture partnership between Qualex and a subsidiary of Dana Credit Corporation (DCC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dana Corporation. Qualex accounts for its investment in ESF under the equity method of accounting. ESF provided a long-term financing solution to Qualex's photofinishing customers in connection with Qualex's leasing of photofinishing equipment to third parties, as opposed to Qualex extending long-term credit. As part of the operations of its photofinishing services, Qualex sold equipment under a sales-type lease arrangement and recorded a long-term receivable. These long-term receivables were subsequently sold to ESF without recourse to Qualex and, therefore, these receivables were removed from Qualex's books. ESF incurred debt to finance the purchase of the receivables from Qualex. This debt is collateralized solely by the long-term receivables purchased from Qualex and, in part, by a \$40 million guarantee from DCC. Qualex provides no guarantee or collateral to ESF's creditors in connection with the debt, and ESF's debt is non-recourse to Qualex. Qualex's only continued involvement in connection with the sale of the long-term receivables is the servicing of the related equipment under the leases. Qualex has continued revenue streams in connection with this equipment through future sales of photofinishing consumables, including paper and chemicals, and maintenance.

Although the lessees' requirement to pay ESF under the lease agreements is not contingent upon Qualex's fulfillment of its servicing obligations, under the agreement with ESF, Qualex would be responsible for any deficiency in the amount of rent not paid to ESF as a result of any lessee's claim regarding maintenance or supply services not provided by Qualex. Such lease payments would be made in accordance with the original lease terms, which generally extend over 5 to 7 years. To date, the Company has incurred no such material claims, and Qualex does not anticipate any significant situations where it would be unable to fulfill its service obligations under the arrangement with ESF. ESF's outstanding lease receivable amount was approximately \$311 million at June 30, 2004.

Effective July 20, 2004, ESF entered into an agreement amending the Receivables Purchase Agreement (RPA), which represents the financing arrangement between ESF and its bank. Under the amended RPA agreement, maximum borrowings were lowered to \$200 million. Total outstanding borrowings under the RPA at June 30, 2004 were \$200 million. The amended RPA extends through July 2005, at which time the RPA can be extended or terminated. Pursuant to the ESF partnership agreement between Qualex and DCC, commencing October 6, 2003, Qualex no longer sells its lease receivables to ESF. Qualex currently is utilizing the services of Imaging Financial Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation, as its primary financing solution for prospective leasing activity with its customers.

At June 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$121 million and surety bonds in the amount of \$108 million primarily to ensure the completion of environmental remediations, the payment of casualty and workers' compensation claims, and to meet various customs and tax obligations.

OTHER

At June 30, 2004, the Company's undiscounted accrued liabilities for environmental remediation costs amounted to \$129 million and are reported in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Company is currently implementing a Corrective Action Program required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) at the Kodak Park site in Rochester, NY. As part of this program, the Company has completed the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), a broad-based environmental investigation of the site. The Company is currently in the process of completing, and in some cases has completed, RCRA Facility Investigations (RFI) and Corrective Measures Studies (CMS) for areas at the site. At June 30, 2004, estimated future investigation and remediation costs of \$56 million are accrued for this site and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has obligations relating to operating sites and other facilities with estimated future investigation, remediation and monitoring costs of \$27 million. These costs are accrued and included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has retained certain obligations for environmental remediation and Superfund matters related to certain sites associated with the non-imaging health businesses sold in 1994. At June 30, 2004, estimated future remediation costs of \$34 million are accrued for these sites and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

The Company has obligations relating to two former manufacturing sites located outside of the United States. At June 30, 2004, estimated future investigation, remediation and monitoring costs of \$12 million are accrued for these sites and are included in the \$129 million reported in other long-term liabilities.

Cash expenditures for the aforementioned investigation, remediation and monitoring activities are expected to be incurred over the next thirty years for many of the sites. For these known environmental exposures, 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 2137-01, 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 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 is subject to a Compliance Schedule, under which the Company has improved its waste characterization procedures, upgraded one of its incinerators, and is evaluating and upgrading its industrial sewer system. The total expenditures required to complete this program are currently estimated to be approximately \$17 million over the next five years. These expenditures are incurred as part of plant operations and, therefore, are not included in the environmental accrual at June 30, 2004.

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 five such active 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 four 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. Future costs are also not expected to be material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Clean Air Act Amendments were enacted in 1990. Expenditures to comply with the Clean Air Act implementing regulations issued to date have not been material and have been primarily capital in nature. In addition, future expenditures for existing regulations, which are primarily capital in nature, are not expected to be material. Many of the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to this Act have not been issued.

Uncertainties associated with environmental remediation contingencies are pervasive and often result in wide ranges of outcomes. Estimates developed in the early stages of remediation can vary significantly. A finite estimate of cost does not normally become fixed and determinable at a specific time. Rather, the costs associated with environmental remediation become estimable over a continuum of events and activities that help to frame and define a liability, and the Company continually updates its cost estimates. The Company has an ongoing monitoring and identification process to assess how the activities relating to the known exposures are progressing against the accrued cost estimates, as well as to identify other potential remediation sites that are presently unknown.

Estimates of the amount and timing of future costs of environmental remediation requirements are necessarily 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 in a particular future quarter or year.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 106-2, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act). The Act, which was signed into law on December 8, 2003, authorizes Medicare to provide prescription drug benefits to retirees. Under the Act, the federal government will begin to make subsidy payments to employers that sponsor postretirement benefit plans under which retirees receive prescription drug benefits that are actuarially equivalent to the prescription drug benefits provided by Medicare. Accordingly, the FSP provides guidance on accounting for the effects of the subsidy. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the quarter ended March 31, 2004, the Company had deferred the recognition of the effects of the Act in accordance with FSP No. 106-1, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, (that was issued in January 2004), which permitted employers to either (1) recognize the effects of the Act as of the enactment date or (2) defer recognition until the earlier of the FASB's issuance of final rules on how to account for the subsidy or any remeasurement of plan obligations after January 31, 2004 due to a plan amendment, curtailment, or other significant event. FSP 106-2 supersedes FSP 106-1. The provisions of FSP 106-2 are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2004 (third quarter of 2004 for Kodak); however early adoption is encouraged. Accordingly, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP 106-2 effective April 1, 2004 (second quarter of 2004) on a prospective basis. The impacts of the adoption of FSP 106-2 are discussed in detail in Note 9, Retirement Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits.

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 revenue, cash flow expectations, debt reductions and future focused cost reductions for 2004 are forward-looking statements.

Actual results may differ from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements. 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. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties, including the successful: implementation of the recently announced digitally-oriented growth strategy, including the related implementation of future focused cost reductions; implementation of product strategies (including digital products, category expansion, digitization, and OLED displays); implementation of intellectual property licensing strategies; development and implementation of e-commerce strategies; completion of information systems upgrades, including SAP, our enterprise system software; completion of various portfolio actions; reduction of inventories and capital expenditures; improvement in receivables performance; improvement in manufacturing productivity and techniques; improvement in supply chain efficiency; and the development of the Company's business in emerging markets like China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and Russia. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are subject to the following additional factors and uncertainties: inherent unpredictability of currency fluctuations and raw material costs; competitive actions, including pricing; the nature and pace of technology evolution, including the analog-to-digital transition; continuing customer consolidation and buying power; general economic, business, geo-political, regulatory and public health conditions; and other factors and uncertainties disclosed herein and from time to time in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Any forward-looking statements in this report should be evaluated in light of these important factors and uncertainties as well as other cautionary information contained herein.

Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

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. In seeking to minimize the risks associated with such activities, the Company may enter into derivative contracts.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge existing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, especially those of the Company's International Treasury Center, as well as forecasted foreign currency denominated intercompany sales. 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. Long-term debt is generally used to finance long-term investments, while short-term debt is used to meet working capital requirements. The Company does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of open forward contracts using available forward rates, if the U.S. dollar had been 10% weaker at June 30, 2004 and 2003, the fair value of open forward contracts would have increased \$1 million and increased \$16 million, respectively. Such gains or losses would be substantially offset by losses or gains from the revaluation or settlement of the underlying positions hedged.

Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of open forward contracts using available forward prices, if available forward silver prices had been 10% lower at June 30, 2004 and 2003, the fair value of open forward contracts would have decreased \$4 million and \$6 million, respectively. Such losses in fair value, if realized, would be offset by lower costs of manufacturing silver-containing products.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its borrowing activities and, to a lesser extent, through investments in marketable securities. The Company may utilize borrowings to fund its working capital and investment needs. The majority of short-term and long-term borrowings are in fixed-rate instruments. There is inherent roll-over risk for borrowings and marketable securities as they mature and are renewed at current market rates. The extent of this risk is not predictable because of the variability of future interest rates and business financing requirements.

Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings, if available market interest rates had been 10% higher (about 48 basis points) at June 30, 2004, the fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings would have decreased \$1 million and \$68 million, respectively. Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings, if available market interest rates had been 10% higher (about 30 basis points) at June 30, 2003, the fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings would have decreased \$1 million and \$13 million, respectively. The larger decrease in the fair value of long-term borrowings in 2004 as compared with 2003 was entirely due to the increase in the amount of long-term borrowings as a result of the October 2003 issuances of \$500 million of 7.25% Senior Notes due 2013 and \$575 million of 3.375% Convertible Senior Notes due 2033.

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 June 30, 2004 was not significant to the Company.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The following has been amended to reflect the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements as discussed further in the Explanatory Note and in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its Exchange Act reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management including its principal executive and financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In April 2005, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition, the Company restated its quarterly consolidated financial statements for each of the quarterly periods in 2003 and for the first three quarters of 2004. The restatement reflected adjustments to correct errors in the Company's accounting for income taxes, accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits as well as other miscellaneous adjustments. Refer to Note 1: Basis of Presentation and Restatement in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q/A for further discussion of the restatement.

The restatement adjustments relating to the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 are reflected in this amended Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004. In addition, the Company has filed amendments to its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 that include restated financial statements and amendments to related disclosures for the periods covered by those reports. In light of the restatement, the Company believes that a material weakness existed in its internal controls related to (a) internal controls surrounding the accounting for income taxes; and (b) internal controls to validate the accuracy of participant census data and the monitoring of benefit payments for pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures in place as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures did not provide reasonable assurance of effectiveness as of that period because of the material weaknesses identified above.

Management is in the process of remediating these material weaknesses. This section of Item 4, Controls and Procedures, should be read in conjunction with Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and Item 4, Controls and Procedures included in the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2005, for additional information on Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

None.

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

The 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Eastman Kodak Company was held on May 12.

A total of 231,858,662 of the Company's shares were present or represented by proxy at the meeting. This represented 81% of the Company's shares outstanding.

The individuals named below were re-elected to a three-year term as Class II Directors:

Name	Votes Received	Votes Withheld
William H. Hernandez	218,567,740	13,290,922
Hector de J. Ruiz	218,503,706	13,354,956

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Laura D Andrea Tyson	219,279,215	12,579,447
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Richard S. Braddock, Daniel A. Carp, Durk I. Jager, Debra L. Lee, Martha Layne Collins, Timothy M. Donahue, Delano E. Lewis and Paul H. O'Neill all continue as directors of the Company.

The election of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as independent accountants was ratified, with 220,334,971 shares voting for, 3,572,753 shares voting against, and 7,950,938 shares abstaining.

The shareholder proposal requesting re-approval of material terms of the performance goals of the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan was approved, with 165,076,823 shares voting for, 9,524,653 shares voting against, 8,618,439 shares abstaining, and 48,638,747 non-votes.

The shareholder proposal requesting compensation limits be imposed for certain executives was defeated, with 11,848,116 shares voting for, 162,572,720 shares voting against, 8,799,079 shares abstaining, and 48,638,747 non-votes.

The shareholder proposal requesting the adoption of a chemicals policy was defeated, with 8,662,410 shares voting for, 148,900,616 shares voting against, 25,656,889 shares abstaining, and 48,638,747 non-votes.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits and financial statement schedules required as part of this report are listed in the index appearing on page 80.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On April 21, 2004, the Company furnished (not filed) pursuant to Item 12 under Item 7 the press release and related financial discussion document relating to the results of its first fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2004, which were also filed as exhibits under Item 7.

On May 14, 2004, the Company filed a Form 8-K that presented under Item 5 the Company's revised financial statements to include RSS as a discontinued operation and the Company's new reportable segment structure as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003.

On June 3, 2004, the Company filed a Form 8-K that presented under Item 5 the Company's results of operations for each quarter of 2003 under the new reportable segment structure, with RSS reflected as a discontinued operation.

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: May 31, 2005

/s/ RICHARD G. BROWN, JR.

Richard G. Brown, Jr.
Controller

Eastman Kodak Company
Index to Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

**Exhibit
Number**

- (10) D. Eastman Kodak Company Non-Employee Director Annual Compensation Plan, effective June 1, 2004.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004, Exhibit 10.)
- (12) Statement Re Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- (31.1) Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002.
- (31.2) Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32.1) Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32.2) Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.