

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Note 1. The Company and basis of presentation

ABB Ltd and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) together form a leading global company in power and automation technologies that enable utility and industry customers to improve their performance while lowering environmental impact. The Company works with customers to engineer and install networks, facilities and plants with particular emphasis on enhancing efficiency, reliability and productivity for customers who generate, convert, transmit, distribute and consume energy.

The Company's Interim Consolidated Financial Information is prepared in accordance with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial reporting. As such, the Interim Consolidated Financial Information does not include all the information and notes required under U.S. GAAP for annual consolidated financial statements. Therefore, such financial information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The preparation of financial information in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make assumptions and estimates that directly affect the amounts reported in the Interim Consolidated Financial Information. The most significant, difficult and subjective of such accounting assumptions and estimates include:

- assumptions and projections, principally related to future material, labor and project-related overhead costs, used in determining the percentage-of-completion on projects,
- estimates of loss contingencies associated with litigation or threatened litigation and other claims and inquiries, environmental damages, product warranties, regulatory and other proceedings,
- assumptions used in the calculation of pension and postretirement benefits and the fair value of pension plan assets,
- recognition and measurement of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities (including the measurement of uncertain tax positions),
- growth rates, discount rates and other assumptions used in the Company's annual goodwill impairment test,
- assumptions used in determining inventory obsolescence and net realizable value,
- estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair values of assets and liabilities assumed in business combinations,
- growth rates, discount rates and other assumptions used to determine impairment of long-lived assets, and
- assessment of the doubtful debt allowance.

The actual results and outcomes may differ from the Company's estimates and assumptions.

A portion of the Company's activities (primarily long-term construction activities) has an operating cycle that exceeds one year. For classification of current assets and liabilities related to such activities, the Company elected to use the duration of the individual contracts as its operating cycle. Accordingly, there are accounts receivable, inventories and provisions related to these contracts which will not be realized within one year that have been classified as current.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Information contains all necessary adjustments to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the reported interim periods. Management considers all such adjustments to be of a normal recurring nature.

The Interim Consolidated Financial Information is presented in United States dollars (\$) unless otherwise stated. Certain amounts reported for prior periods in the Interim Consolidated Financial Information have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. These changes primarily relate to non-current assets, where "Financing and other non-current receivables, net" have been included in "Other non-current assets".

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Note 2. Recent accounting pronouncements

Applicable in current period

Fair value measurements

As of January 1, 2011, the Company adopted an accounting standard update that requires additional disclosure for fair value measurements. The update requires disclosure, on a gross basis, about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of Level 3 (significant unobservable inputs) instruments when reconciling the fair value measurements. The adoption of this update did not result in additional disclosures for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011, as there were no significant financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses

As of January 1, 2011, the Company adopted an accounting standard update that requires additional disclosures regarding the changes and reasons for those changes in the allowance for credit losses. The new disclosure requirements did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011.

Revenue recognition for multiple deliverable arrangements

The Company adopted an accounting standard update on revenue recognition for multiple deliverable arrangements, for such arrangements entered into or materially modified by the Company on or after January 1, 2011. This update amends the criteria for allocating consideration in multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. It establishes a hierarchy of selling prices to determine the selling price of each specific deliverable that includes vendor-specific objective evidence (if available), third-party evidence (if vendor-specific evidence is not available), or estimated selling price if neither of the first two are available. This update also:

- eliminates the residual method for allocating revenue between the elements of an arrangement and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement, and
- expands the disclosure requirements regarding a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements.

The adoption of this update did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011.

Revenue arrangements that include software elements

The Company adopted an accounting standard update for certain revenue arrangements that include software elements, entered into or materially modified by the Company on or after January 1, 2011. This update amends the existing guidance on revenue arrangements that contain both hardware and software elements. This update modifies the existing rules to exclude from the software revenue guidance (i) non-software components of tangible products and (ii) software components of tangible products that are sold, licensed, or leased with tangible products when the software components and non-software components of the tangible product function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality. Undelivered elements in the arrangement related to the non-software components also are excluded from this guidance. The adoption of this update did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011.

Goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts

As of January 1, 2011, the Company adopted an accounting standard update which clarifies that the Company is required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test (determining whether goodwill has been impaired and calculating the amount of the impairment) also for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts, if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether a goodwill impairment exists, the Company considers whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating such an impairment. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. The adoption of this update did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011.

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Disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations

For business combinations entered into on or after January 1, 2011, that are material on an individual or aggregate basis, the Company has adopted an accounting standard update that clarifies the requirement regarding the disclosure of pro forma information for business combinations. Under the update, the Company is required to disclose pro forma revenues and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This update also expands the disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. See Note 3 for pro forma disclosures related to the acquisition of Baldor Electric Company.

Applicable for future periods

A creditor's determination of whether a restructuring is a troubled debt restructuring

In April 2011, an accounting standard update was issued that provides clarifying guidance regarding whether a restructuring of receivables constitutes a troubled debt restructuring and requires additional disclosures. This update is effective for the Company for the interim period beginning July 1, 2011, and is applicable retrospectively to January 1, 2011. The Company does not believe that this new guidance and disclosure requirement will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs

In May 2011, an accounting standard update was issued that provides guidance that results in common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. These amendments change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the amendments in this update are not intended to result in a change in the application of the requirements of U.S. GAAP. Some of the amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. This update is effective for the Company for periods beginning January 1, 2012. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this update.

Presentation of comprehensive income

In June 2011, an accounting standard update was issued with regards to the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the new guidance the Company is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income and a total amount for comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In addition, regardless of which presentation is selected, the Company is required to show on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement or statements where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. This update is effective for the Company for periods beginning January 1, 2012 and is applicable retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating whether to present a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements.

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Note 3. Acquisitions

Acquisitions were as follows:

(\$ in millions, except number of acquired businesses)	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Acquisitions (net of cash acquired) ⁽¹⁾	3,137	1,146	64	1,090
Aggregate excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired ⁽²⁾	2,697	1,004	56	959
Number of acquired businesses	5	6	2	3

(1) Excluding changes in cost and equity investments but including \$19 million representing the fair value of replacement vested stock options issued to Baldor employees at the acquisition date.

(2) Recorded as goodwill.

In the table above, the "Acquisitions" and "Aggregate excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired" amounts for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011, relate primarily to the acquisition of Baldor, as described below. For the six and three months ended June 30, 2010, these amounts relate primarily to the acquisition of Ventyx, as described below.

Acquisitions of controlling interests have been accounted for under the acquisition method and have been included in the Company's Interim Consolidated Financial Information since the date of acquisition.

On January 26, 2011, the Company acquired 83.25 percent of the outstanding shares of Baldor Electric Company (Baldor) for \$63.50 per share in cash. On January 27, 2011, the Company exercised its top-up option contained in the merger agreement, bringing its shareholding in Baldor to 91.6 percent, allowing the Company to complete a short-form merger under Missouri, United States, law. On the same date, the Company completed the purchase of the remaining 8.4 percent of outstanding shares. The resulting cash outflows for the Company amounted to \$4,276 million, representing \$2,966 million for the purchase of the shares, net of cash acquired, \$70 million related to cash settlement of Baldor options held at acquisition date and \$1,240 million for the repayment of debt assumed upon acquisition.

Baldor markets, designs and manufactures industrial electric motors, mechanical power transmission products, drives and generators. The acquisition broadens the product offering of the Company's Discrete Automation and Motion operating segment, closing the gap in the Company's automation portfolio in North America by adding Baldor's NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) motors product line as well as adding Baldor's growing mechanical power transmission business.

While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions as part of the purchase price allocation process to value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, the purchase price allocation for the acquisition is preliminary for up to 12 months after the acquisition date and is subject to refinement as more detailed analyses are completed and additional information about the fair values of the assets and liabilities becomes available.

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The aggregate preliminary purchase consideration for business acquisitions in the six months ended June 30, 2011, has been allocated as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Allocated amounts			Weighted-average useful life
	Baldor	Other	Total	
Customer relationships	993	-	993	19 years
Technology	259	10	269	7 years
Trade name	121	-	121	10 years
Order backlog	17	-	17	2 months
Intangible assets	1,390	10	1,400	
Fixed assets	402	1	403	
Debt acquired	(1,241)	(5)	(1,246)	
Deferred tax liabilities	(594)	-	(594)	
Inventories	425	3	428	
Other assets and liabilities, net ⁽¹⁾	48	1	49	
Goodwill ⁽²⁾	2,625	72	2,697	
Total consideration (net of cash acquired)⁽³⁾	3,055	82	3,137	

(1) Gross receivables from the Baldor acquisition totaled \$264 million; the fair value of which was \$261 million after allowance for estimated uncollectable receivables.

(2) The Company does not expect the majority of goodwill recognized to be deductible for income tax purposes.

(3) Cash acquired in the Baldor acquisition totaled \$48 million. Additional consideration for the Baldor acquisition included \$70 million related to the cash settlement of stock options held by Baldor employees at the acquisition date and \$19 million representing the fair value of replacement vested stock options issued to Baldor employees at the acquisition date. The fair value of these stock options was estimated using a Black-Scholes model.

The Company's Consolidated Income Statement for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011, includes total revenues of \$893 million and \$522 million, respectively, and a net income (including acquisition-related charges) of \$24 million and \$56 million, respectively, in respect of Baldor since the date of acquisition.

The unaudited pro forma financial information in the table below summarizes the combined pro forma results of the Company and Baldor for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, as if Baldor had been acquired on January 1, 2010.

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended		Three months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Total revenues	18,192	15,343	9,680	8,012
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	1,707	1,113	926	688

The pro forma results are for information purposes only and do not include any anticipated cost synergies or other effects of the planned integration of Baldor. Accordingly, such pro forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have occurred had the acquisition been completed on the date indicated, nor are they indicative of the future operating results of the combined company.

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The unaudited pro forma results above include certain adjustments related to the Baldor acquisition. The table below summarizes the adjustments necessary to present the pro forma financial information of the combined entity as if Baldor had been acquired on January 1, 2010.

(\$ in millions)	Adjustments			
	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Impact on cost of sales from additional amortization of intangible assets (excluding order backlog capitalized upon acquisition)	(7)	(45)	(1)	(26)
Impact on cost of sales from amortization of order backlog capitalized upon acquisition	17	(17)	2	(2)
Impact on cost of sales from fair valuing acquired inventory	59	(59)	(4)	4
Interest expense on Baldor's debt	11	52	-	28
Baldor stock-option plans adjustments	66	-	-	-
Impact on selling, general and administrative expenses from acquisition-related costs	63	(32)	3	(3)
Taxation adjustments	(66)	31	-	2
Other	-	(16)	-	(9)
Total pro forma adjustments	143	(86)	-	(6)

On June 1, 2010, the Company acquired all of the shares of Ventyx Inc., Ventyx Software Inc. and Ventyx Dutch Holding B.V., representing substantially all of the revenues, assets and liabilities of the Ventyx group. Ventyx provides software solutions to global energy, utility, communications and other asset-intensive businesses and was integrated into the network management business within the Power Systems segment to form a single unit for energy management software solutions.

The aggregate purchase price of business acquisitions in the six months ended June 30, 2010, settled in cash, has been allocated as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Allocated amount	Weighted-average useful life
Intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	316	7
Deferred tax liabilities	(131)	
Other assets and liabilities, net ⁽²⁾	(43)	
Goodwill ⁽³⁾	1,004	
Total ⁽⁴⁾	1,146	

(1) Includes mainly capitalized software for sale and customer relationships

(2) Including debt assumed upon acquisition

(3) Goodwill recognized is not deductible for income tax purposes

(4) Primarily relates to the acquisition of Ventyx

Changes in total goodwill were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2010	3,026
Goodwill acquired during the period ⁽¹⁾	1,091
Exchange rate differences	(24)
Other	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2010	4,085
Goodwill acquired during the period ⁽²⁾	2,697
Exchange rate differences	106
Other	-
Balance at June 30, 2011	6,888

(1) Includes primarily goodwill in respect of Ventyx, acquired in June 2010, which has been allocated to the Power Systems operating segment.

(2) Includes primarily goodwill in respect of Baldor, acquired in January 2011, which has been allocated to the Discrete Automation and Motion operating segment.

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Note 4. Cash and equivalents and marketable securities and short-term investments

Current assets

Cash and equivalents and marketable securities and short-term investments consisted of the following:

June 30, 2011						
(\$ in millions)	Cost basis	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Cash and equivalents	Marketable securities and short-term investments
Cash	1,657			1,657	1,657	-
Time deposits	2,896			2,896	2,895	1
<i>Debt securities available-for-sale:</i>						
– U.S. government obligations	146	5	-	151	-	151
– Other government obligations	4	-	(1)	3	-	3
– Corporate	136	8	-	144	-	144
Equity securities available-for-sale	56	6	(2)	60	-	60
Total	4,895	19	(3)	4,911	4,552	359

December 31, 2010						
(\$ in millions)	Cost basis	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Cash and equivalents	Marketable securities and short-term investments
Cash	1,851			1,851	1,851	-
Time deposits	4,044			4,044	3,665	379
<i>Debt securities available-for-sale:</i>						
– U.S. government obligations	147	5	(1)	151	-	151
– Other government obligations	4	-	(1)	3	-	3
– Corporate	708	8	-	716	381	335
Equity securities available-for-sale	1,836	11	(2)	1,845	-	1,845
Total	8,590	24	(4)	8,610	5,897	2,713

Non-current assets

In the first half of 2011, the Company purchased shares in a listed company and, as such, classified these as available-for-sale equity securities. The investment is recorded in "Other non-current assets". At June 30, 2011, the cost basis, the gross unrealized loss and fair value of these equity securities were \$14 million, \$3 million and \$11 million, respectively.

In addition, certain held-to-maturity marketable securities (pledged in respect of a certain non-current deposit liability) are recorded in "Other non-current assets". At June 30, 2011, the amortized cost, gross unrecognized gain and fair value (based on quoted market prices) of these securities were \$90 million, \$17 million and \$107 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the amortized cost, gross unrecognized gain and fair value (based on quoted market prices) of these securities were \$84 million, \$19 million and \$103 million, respectively. The maturity dates of these securities range from 2014 to 2021.

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Note 5. Financial instruments

The Company is exposed to certain currency, commodity, interest rate and equity risks arising from its global operating, financing and investing activities. The Company uses derivative instruments to reduce and manage the economic impact of these exposures.

Currency risk

Due to the global nature of the Company's operations, many of its subsidiaries are exposed to currency risk in their operating activities from entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currency. To manage such currency risks, the Company's policies require the subsidiaries to hedge their foreign currency exposures from binding sales and purchase contracts denominated in foreign currencies. For forecasted foreign currency denominated sales of standard products and the related foreign currency denominated purchases, the Company's policy is to hedge up to a maximum of 100 percent of the forecasted foreign currency denominated exposure, depending on the length of the forecasted exposures. Forecasted exposures greater than 12 months are not hedged. Forward foreign exchange contracts are the main instrument used to protect the Company against the volatility of future cash flows (caused by changes in exchange rates) of contracted and forecasted sales and purchases denominated in foreign currencies.

Commodity risk

Various commodity products are used in the Company's manufacturing activities. Consequently it is exposed to volatility in future cash flows arising from changes in commodity prices. To manage the price risk of commodities other than electricity, the Company's policies require that the subsidiaries hedge the commodity price risk exposures from binding purchase contracts, as well as at least 50 percent of the forecasted commodity purchases over the next eighteen months. In certain locations where the price of electricity is hedged, up to a maximum of 90 percent of the forecasted electricity needs, depending on the length of the forecasted exposures, are hedged. Swap and futures contracts are used to manage the associated price risks of commodities.

Interest rate risk

The Company has issued bonds at fixed rates and in currencies other than the issuing entity's functional currency. Interest rate swaps are used to manage the interest rate risk associated with such debt. In addition, from time to time, the Company uses instruments such as interest rate swaps, bond futures or forward rate agreements to manage interest rate risk arising from the Company's balance sheet structure but does not designate such instruments as hedges.

Equity risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the fair value of its warrant appreciation rights (WARs) issued under its management incentive plan. A WAR gives its holder the right to receive cash equal to the market price of an equivalent listed warrant on the date of exercise. To eliminate such risk, the Company has purchased cash-settled call options which entitle the Company to receive amounts equivalent to its obligations under the outstanding WARs.

In general, while the Company's primary objective in its use of derivatives is to minimize exposures arising from its business, certain derivatives are designated and qualify for hedge accounting treatment while others either are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Volume of derivative activity

Foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives:

The gross notional amounts of outstanding foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives (whether designated as hedges or not) were as follows:

Type of derivative (\$ in millions)	Total notional amounts		
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Foreign exchange contracts	18,308	16,971	13,863
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives	3,379	2,891	2,897
Interest rate contracts	3,240	2,357	2,271

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Derivative commodity contracts:

The following table shows the notional amounts of outstanding commodity derivatives (whether designated as hedges or not), on a net basis, to reflect the Company's requirements in the various commodities:

Type of derivative	Unit	Total notional amounts		
		June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Copper swaps	metric tonnes	30,959	20,977	23,136
Aluminum swaps	metric tonnes	5,269	3,050	3,626
Nickel swaps	metric tonnes	18	36	12
Lead swaps	metric tonnes	9,950	9,525	-
Electricity futures	megawatt hours	382,573	363,340	418,433
Crude oil swaps	barrels	150,375	121,979	128,940
Silver swaps	ounces	595	-	-
Zinc swaps	metric tonnes	75	-	-

Equity derivatives:

At June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the Company held 64 million, 58 million and 64 million cash-settled call options on ABB Ltd shares with a total fair value of \$57 million, \$45 million and \$41 million, respectively.

Cash flow hedges

As noted above, the Company mainly uses forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign exchange risk of its operations, commodity swaps to manage its commodity risks and cash-settled call options to hedge its WAR liabilities. Where such instruments are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in their fair value is recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" and subsequently reclassified into earnings in the same line item and in the same period as the underlying hedged transaction affects earnings. Any ineffectiveness in the hedge relationship, or hedge component excluded from the assessment of effectiveness, is recognized in earnings during the current period.

At June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" included net unrealized gains of \$65 million and \$92 million, respectively, net of tax, on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. Of the amount at June 30, 2011, net gains of \$53 million are expected to be reclassified to earnings in the following twelve months. At June 30, 2011, the longest maturity of a derivative classified as a cash flow hedge was 80 months.

The amounts of gains or losses, net of tax, reclassified into earnings due to the discontinuance of cash flow hedge accounting and recognized in earnings due to ineffectiveness in cash flow hedge relationships were not significant in the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

The pre-tax effects of derivative instruments, designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges, on "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" and the Consolidated Income Statements were as follows:

Six months ended June 30, 2011					
Type of derivative designated as a cash flow hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in OCI ⁽¹⁾ on derivatives (effective portion)	Gains (losses) reclassified from OCI ⁽¹⁾ into income (effective portion)		Gains (losses) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts	35	Total revenues	78	Total revenues	(1)
		Total cost of sales	(3)	Total cost of sales	-
Commodity contracts	(3)	Total cost of sales	6	Total cost of sales	-
Cash-settled call options	-	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	(4)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	-
Total	32		77		(1)

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Six months ended June 30, 2010

Type of derivative designated as a cash flow hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in OCI ⁽¹⁾ on derivatives (effective portion)	Gains (losses) reclassified from OCI ⁽¹⁾ into income (effective portion)		Gains (losses) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts	(3)	Total revenues	16	Total revenues	-
		Total cost of sales	(3)	Total cost of sales	-
Commodity contracts	(2)	Total cost of sales	4	Total cost of sales	-
Cash-settled call options	(8)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	(7)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	-
Total	(13)		10		-

Three months ended June 30, 2011

Type of derivative designated as a cash flow hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in OCI ⁽¹⁾ on derivatives (effective portion)	Gains (losses) reclassified from OCI ⁽¹⁾ into income (effective portion)		Gains (losses) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts	(17)	Total revenues	37	Total revenues	(1)
		Total cost of sales	(1)	Total cost of sales	-
Commodity contracts	-	Total cost of sales	3	Total cost of sales	(1)
Cash-settled call options	(5)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	(6)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	-
Total	(22)		33		(2)

Three months ended June 30, 2010

Type of derivative designated as a cash flow hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in OCI ⁽¹⁾ on derivatives (effective portion)	Gains (losses) reclassified from OCI ⁽¹⁾ into income (effective portion)		Gains (losses) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts	(31)	Total revenues	1	Total revenues	-
		Total cost of sales	(2)	Total cost of sales	-
Commodity contracts	(6)	Total cost of sales	3	Total cost of sales	-
Cash-settled call options	(13)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	(6)	SG&A expenses ⁽²⁾	-
Total	(50)		(4)		-

(1) OCI represents "Accumulated other comprehensive loss".

(2) SG&A expenses represent "Selling, general and administrative expenses"

Derivative gains of \$54 million and \$4 million, both net of tax, were reclassified from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" to earnings during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, derivative gains of \$22 million and derivative losses of \$7 million, both net of tax, were reclassified from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" to earnings, respectively.

Fair value hedges

To reduce its interest rate exposure arising primarily from its debt issuance activities, the Company uses interest rate swaps. Where such instruments are designated as fair value hedges, the changes in fair value of these instruments, as well as the changes in fair value of the risk component of the underlying debt being hedged, are recorded as offsetting gains and losses in "Interest and other finance expense". Hedge ineffectiveness of instruments designated as fair value hedges for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, was not significant.

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The effect of derivative instruments, designated and qualifying as fair value hedges, on the Consolidated Income Statements was as follows:

Six months ended June 30, 2011				
Type of derivative designated as a fair value hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivatives designated as fair value hedges		Gains (losses) recognized in income on hedged item	
	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other finance expense	<u>(23)</u>	Interest and other finance expense	<u>23</u>

Six months ended June 30, 2010				
Type of derivative designated as a fair value hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivatives designated as fair value hedges		Gains (losses) recognized in income on hedged item	
	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other finance expense	<u>4</u>	Interest and other finance expense	<u>(4)</u>

Three months ended June 30, 2011				
Type of derivative designated as a fair value hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivatives designated as fair value hedges		Gains (losses) recognized in income on hedged item	
	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other finance expense	<u>(2)</u>	Interest and other finance expense	<u>2</u>

Three months ended June 30, 2010				
Type of derivative designated as a fair value hedge	Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivatives designated as fair value hedges		Gains (losses) recognized in income on hedged item	
	Location	(\$ in millions)	Location	(\$ in millions)
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other finance expense	<u>(7)</u>	Interest and other finance expense	<u>7</u>

Derivatives not designated in hedge relationships

Derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges or do not qualify as either cash flow or fair value hedges are economic hedges used for risk management purposes. Gains and losses from changes in the fair values of such derivatives are recognized in the same line in the income statement as the economically hedged transaction.

Furthermore, under certain circumstances, the Company is required to split and account separately for foreign currency derivatives that are embedded within certain binding sales or purchase contracts denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the subsidiary and the counterparty.

The gains (losses) recognized in the Consolidated Income Statements on derivatives not designated in hedging relationships were as follows:

Type of derivative not designated as a hedge	Location	Gains (losses) recognized in income			
		Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
Foreign exchange contracts	Total revenues	144	22	102	(72)
	Total cost of sales	19	(106)	(3)	(11)
	Interest and other finance expense	503	325	318	242
Embedded foreign exchange contracts	Total revenues	(61)	(125)	(61)	(31)
	Total cost of sales	18	(11)	9	(20)
Commodity contracts	Total cost of sales	(17)	(7)	(8)	(13)
Cash-settled call options	Interest and other finance expense	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total		<u>606</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>94</u>

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The fair values of derivatives included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2011			
	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	Current in "Other current assets"	Non-current in "Other non-current assets"	Current in "Provisions and other current liabilities"	Non-current in "Other non-current liabilities"
<i>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</i>				
Foreign exchange contracts	77	23	16	11
Commodity contracts	3	-	1	-
Interest rate contracts	6	34	-	-
Cash-settled call options	40	18	-	-
Total	126	75	17	11
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</i>				
Foreign exchange contracts	364	63	126	23
Commodity contracts	9	3	8	1
Interest rate contracts	-	-	-	1
Cash-settled call options	-	-	-	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives	32	19	143	49
Total	405	85	277	74
Total fair value	531	160	294	85
December 31, 2010				
(\$ in millions)	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	Current in "Other current assets"	Non-current in "Other non-current assets"	Current in "Provisions and other current liabilities"	Non-current in "Other non-current liabilities"
	<i>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</i>			
Foreign exchange contracts	106	39	23	12
Commodity contracts	8	-	-	-
Interest rate contracts	14	50	-	-
Cash-settled call options	18	25	-	-
Total	146	114	23	12
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</i>				
Foreign exchange contracts	435	62	140	14
Commodity contracts	42	2	7	-
Interest rate contracts	-	-	-	1
Cash-settled call options	-	2	-	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives	23	4	134	50
Total	500	70	281	65
Total fair value	646	184	304	77

Although the Company is party to close-out netting agreements with most derivative counterparties, the fair values in the tables above and in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, have been presented on a gross basis.

Note 6. Fair values

The Company uses fair value measurement principles to record certain financial assets and liabilities on a recurring basis and, when necessary, to record certain non-financial assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis, as well as to determine fair value disclosures for certain financial instruments carried at amortized cost in the financial statements. Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis include foreign currency, commodity, interest rate and equity derivatives and available-for-

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

sale securities. Non-financial assets recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis include long-lived assets that are reduced to their estimated fair value due to impairments.

Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation techniques including the market approach (using observable market data for identical or similar assets and liabilities), the income approach (discounted cash flow models) and the cost approach (using costs a market participant would incur to develop a comparable asset). Inputs used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities are defined by a three-level hierarchy, depending on the reliability of those inputs. The Company has categorized its financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets measured at fair value within this hierarchy based on whether the inputs to the valuation technique are observable or unobservable. An observable input is based on market data obtained from independent sources, while an unobservable input reflects the Company's assumptions about market data.

The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Valuation inputs consist of quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities (observable quoted prices). Assets and liabilities valued using Level 1 inputs include exchange-traded equity securities, listed derivatives which are actively traded such as foreign exchange futures and specific government securities.
- Level 2: Valuation inputs consist of observable inputs (other than Level 1 inputs) such as actively quoted prices for similar assets, quoted prices in inactive markets and inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rate yield curves, credit spreads, or inputs derived from other observable data by interpolation, correlation, regression or other means. The adjustments applied to quoted prices or the inputs used in valuation models may be both observable and unobservable. In these cases, the fair value measurement is classified as Level 2 unless the unobservable portion of the adjustment or the unobservable input to the valuation model is significant, in which case the fair value measurement would be classified as Level 3. Assets and liabilities valued using Level 2 inputs include investments in certain funds, interest rate swaps, commodity swaps, cash-settled call options, as well as foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange swaps.
- Level 3: Valuation inputs are based on the Company's assumptions of relevant market data (unobservable inputs).

Whenever quoted prices involve bid-ask spreads, the Company ordinarily determines fair values based on mid-market quotes. However, for the purposes of determining the fair value of cash-settled call options serving as hedges of the Company's management incentive plan, bid prices are used.

When determining fair values based on quoted prices in an active market, the Company considers if the level of transaction activity for the financial instrument has significantly decreased, or would not be considered orderly. In such cases, the resulting changes in valuation techniques would be disclosed. If the market is considered disorderly or if quoted prices are not available, the Company is required to use another valuation technique, such as an income approach.

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Recurring fair value measures

The following tables show the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2011			Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities in "Cash and equivalents"				
Debt securities—Corporate	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale securities in "Marketable securities and short-term investments"				
Equity securities	3	57	-	60
Debt securities—U.S. government obligations	151	-	-	151
Debt securities—Other government obligations	3	-	-	3
Debt securities—Corporate	-	144	-	144
Available-for-sale securities in "Other non-current assets"				
Equity securities	11	-	-	11
Derivative assets—current in "Other current assets"	4	527	-	531
Derivative assets—non-current in "Other non-current assets"	-	160	-	160
Total	172	888	-	1,060
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities—current in "Provisions and other current liabilities"	2	292	-	294
Derivative liabilities—non-current in "Other non-current liabilities"	-	85	-	85
Total	2	377	-	379
	December 31, 2010			
(\$ in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities in "Cash and equivalents"				
Debt securities—Corporate	-	381	-	381
Available-for-sale securities in "Marketable securities and short-term investments"				
Equity securities	3	1,842	-	1,845
Debt securities—U.S. government obligations	151	-	-	151
Debt securities—Other government obligations	3	-	-	3
Debt securities—Corporate	-	335	-	335
Available-for-sale securities in "Other non-current assets"				
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets—current in "Other current assets"	12	634	-	646
Derivative assets—non-current in "Other non-current assets"	-	184	-	184
Total	169	3,376	-	3,545
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities—current in "Provisions and other current liabilities"	7	297	-	304
Derivative liabilities—non-current in "Other non-current liabilities"	-	77	-	77
Total	7	374	-	381

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions in estimating fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

- *Available-for-sale securities in "Cash and equivalents", "Marketable securities and short-term investments" and "Other non-current assets"*: If quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets are available, these are considered Level 1 inputs. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using market prices for similar assets or present value techniques, applying an appropriate risk-free interest rate adjusted for nonperformance risk. The inputs used in present value techniques are observable and fall into the Level 2 category. Where the Company has invested in shares of funds, which do not have readily determinable fair values, Net Asset Value (NAV) is used as a practical expedient of fair value (without any adjustment) as

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

these funds invest in high-quality, short-term fixed income securities which are accounted for at fair value. As the Company has the ability to redeem its shares in such funds at NAV without any restrictions, notice period or further funding commitments, NAV is considered Level 2.

- *Derivatives*: the fair values of derivative instruments are determined using quoted prices of identical instruments from an active market, if available (Level 1). If quoted prices are not available, price quotes for similar instruments, appropriately adjusted, or present value techniques, based on available market data, or option pricing models are used. Cash-settled call options hedging the Company's WAR liability are valued based on bid prices of the equivalent listed warrant. The fair values obtained using price quotes for similar instruments or valuation techniques represent a Level 2 input unless significant unobservable inputs are used.

Non-recurring fair value measures

There were no significant non-recurring fair value measurements during the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Disclosure about financial instruments carried on a cost basis

Cash and equivalents, receivables, accounts payable, short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt: The carrying amounts approximate the fair values as the items are short-term in nature.

Marketable securities and short-term investments: Includes time deposits whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values (see Note 4).

Financing receivables (non-current portion): Financing receivables (including loans granted) are carried at amortized cost, less an allowance for credit losses, if required. Fair values are determined using a discounted cash flow methodology based upon loan rates of similar instruments and reflecting appropriate adjustments for non-performance risk. The carrying values and estimated fair values of long-term loans granted and outstanding at June 30, 2011, were \$69 million and \$70 million, respectively and at December 31, 2010, were \$56 million and \$58 million, respectively.

Long-term debt (non-current portion): Fair values of bond issues are based on quoted market prices. The fair values of other debt are based on the present value of future cash flows, discounted at estimated borrowing rates for similar debt instruments. The carrying value and estimated fair value of long-term debt at June 30, 2011, were \$2,471 million and \$2,509 million, respectively, and at December 31, 2010, were \$1,139 million and \$1,201 million, respectively.

Note 7. Credit quality of receivables

Accounts receivable and doubtful debt allowance

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. The doubtful debt allowance is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. The Company determines the allowance based on historical write-off experience and customer economic data. If an amount has not been settled within its contractual payment term then it is considered past due. The Company reviews the doubtful debt allowance regularly and receivable balances are reviewed for collectability. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company believes that the amount will not be recovered.

The Company has a group-wide policy on the management of credit risk. The policy includes a credit assessment methodology to assess the creditworthiness of customers and assign to those customers a risk category on a scale from "A" (lowest likelihood of loss) to "E" (highest likelihood of loss), as shown in the following table:

<i>Risk category:</i>	<u>Equivalent Standard & Poor's rating</u>
A	AAA to AA-
B	A+ to BBB-
C	BB+ to BB-
D	B+ to CCC-
E	CC+ to D

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Third-party agencies' ratings are considered, if available. For customers where agency ratings are not available, the customer's most recent financial statements, payment history and other relevant information is considered in the assignment to a risk category. Customers are assessed at least annually and more frequently when information on significant changes in the customers' financial position becomes known. In addition to the assignment to a risk category, a credit limit per customer is set.

Information on the credit quality of trade receivables with an original maturity greater than one year and financing receivables is presented in the respective sections below.

Receivables classified as current assets

The gross amounts of, and doubtful debt allowance for, trade receivables with a contractual maturity of more than one year and other receivables (excluding tax and other receivables which are not considered to be of a financing nature), recorded in receivables, net, were as follows:

June 30, 2011			
(\$ in millions)	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
<i>Recorded gross amount:</i>			
- Individually evaluated for impairment	273	103	376
- Collectively evaluated for impairment	315	99	414
Total	588	202	790
<i>Doubtful debt allowance:</i>			
- From individual impairment evaluation	(27)	-	(27)
- From collective impairment evaluation	(7)	-	(7)
Total	(34)	-	(34)
Recorded net amount	554	202	756
December 31, 2010			
(\$ in millions)	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
<i>Recorded gross amount:</i>			
- Individually evaluated for impairment	154	82	236
- Collectively evaluated for impairment	391	71	462
Total	545	153	698
<i>Doubtful debt allowance:</i>			
- From individual impairment evaluation	(27)	-	(27)
- From collective impairment evaluation	(10)	-	(10)
Total	(37)	-	(37)
Recorded net amount	508	153	661

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Changes in the doubtful debt allowance were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011		
	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
	Balance at January 1, 2011	37	-
Reversal of allowance	(10)	-	(10)
Additions to allowance	7	-	7
Amounts written off	(1)	-	(1)
Exchange rate differences	1	-	1
Balance at June 30, 2011	34	-	34

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011		
	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
	Balance at April 1, 2011	36	-
Reversal of allowance	(6)	-	(6)
Additions to allowance	1	-	1
Amounts written off	(1)	-	(1)
Exchange rate differences	4	-	4
Balance at June 30, 2011	34	-	34

The following table shows the credit risk profile, on a gross basis, of trade receivables with an original contractual maturity of more than one year and other receivables (excluding tax and other receivables which are not considered to be of a financing nature) based on the internal credit risk categories which are used as a credit quality indicator:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2011		
	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
	<i>Risk category:</i>		
A	315	175	490
B	129	7	136
C	120	11	131
D	19	-	19
E	5	9	14
Total gross amount	588	202	790

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2010		
	Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	Other receivables	Total
	<i>Risk category:</i>		
A	219	125	344
B	199	5	204
C	87	12	99
D	37	2	39
E	3	9	12
Total gross amount	545	153	698

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

The following table shows an aging analysis, on a gross basis, of trade receivables with an original contractual maturity of more than one year and other receivables (excluding tax and other receivables which are not considered to be of a financing nature):

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2011						Total
	Past due					Not due at June 30, 2011 ⁽¹⁾	
	0 – 30 days	30 – 60 days	60 – 90 days	> 90 days and not accruing interest	> 90 days and accruing interest		
Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	37	3	7	64	26	451	588
Other receivables	2	-	-	21	1	178	202
Total gross amount	39	3	7	85	27	629	790

(\$ in millions)	December 31, 2010						Total
	Past due					Not due at December 31, 2010 ⁽¹⁾	
	0 – 30 days	30 – 60 days	60 – 90 days	> 90 days and not accruing interest	> 90 days and accruing interest		
Trade receivables with original contractual maturity > 1 year	49	7	6	40	9	434	545
Other receivables	1	-	-	18	-	134	153
Total gross amount	50	7	6	58	9	568	698

(1) Trade receivables with original contractual maturity greater than 1 year principally represent contractual retention amounts that will become due subsequent to the completion of the long-term contract.

Receivables classified as non-current assets

The gross amounts of, and related doubtful debt allowance for loans granted, recorded in other non-current assets, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Loans granted	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
<i>Recorded gross amount:</i>		
- Individually evaluated for impairment	71	55
- Collectively evaluated for impairment	6	9
Total	77	64
<i>Doubtful debt allowance:</i>		
- From individual impairment evaluation	(8)	(8)
- From collective impairment evaluation	-	-
Total	(8)	(8)
Recorded net amount	69	56

Changes in the doubtful debt allowance for loans granted during the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 were not significant.

The following table shows the credit risk profile, on a gross basis, of loans granted, based on the internal credit categories which are used as a credit quality indicator:

(\$ in millions)	Loans granted	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
<i>Risk category:</i>		
A	59	47
B	2	2
C	16	15
D	-	-
E	-	-
Total gross amount	77	64

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At June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, the total gross amounts of \$77 million and \$64 million, respectively, in the tables above were not yet due at those dates.

Note 8. Debt

In June 2011, the Company issued the following bonds at a discount and raised gross proceeds of \$1,236 million:

- \$600 million aggregate principal, 2.5%, due 2016, and
- \$650 million aggregate principal, 4.0%, due 2021.

The bonds are accreted to par over their respective lives.

Note 9. Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies—Environmental

The Company is engaged in environmental clean-up activities at certain sites arising under various United States and other environmental protection laws and under certain agreements with third parties. In some cases, these environmental remediation actions are subject to legal proceedings, investigations or claims, and it is uncertain to what extent the Company is actually obligated to perform. Provisions for these unresolved matters have been set up if it is probable that the Company has incurred a liability and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If a provision has been recognized for any of these matters the Company records an asset when it is probable that it will recover a portion of the costs expected to be incurred to settle them. Management is of the opinion, based upon information presently available, that the resolution of any such obligation and non-collection of recoverable costs would not have a further material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Contingencies related to former Nuclear Technology business

The Company retained liabilities for certain specific environmental remediation costs at two sites in the United States that were operated by its former subsidiary, ABB CE-Nuclear Power Inc., which the Company sold to British Nuclear Fuels PLC (BNFL) in 2000. Pursuant to the sale agreement with BNFL, the Company has retained the environmental liabilities associated with its Combustion Engineering Inc. subsidiary's Windsor, Connecticut, facility and agreed to reimburse BNFL for a share of the costs that BNFL incurs for environmental liabilities associated with its former Hematite, Missouri, facility. The primary environmental liabilities associated with these sites relate to the costs of remediating radiological and chemical contamination. Such costs are not incurred until a facility is taken out of use and generally are then incurred over a number of years. Although it is difficult to predict with accuracy the amount of time it may take to remediate this contamination, based on available information, the Company believes that it may take at least until 2012 at the Windsor site and at least until 2015 at the Hematite site.

Under the terms of the sale agreement, BNFL is responsible to have the remediation of the Hematite site performed in a cost efficient manner and pursue recovery of remediation costs from other potentially responsible parties as conditions for obtaining cost sharing contributions from the Company.

Westinghouse Electric Company LLC (Westinghouse), BNFL's former subsidiary, oversees remediation activities at the Hematite site. Westinghouse was acquired during 2006 by a consortium led by Toshiba Corporation, Japan. In February 2011, the Company and Westinghouse agreed to settle and release the Company from its continuing environmental obligations under the sale agreement. Consequently, at December 31, 2010, these obligations were reclassified to current liabilities and reduced to reflect the amount of the agreed settlement; the amount was paid by the Company in February 2011.

During 2007, the Company reached an agreement with U.S. government agencies to transfer oversight of the remediation of the portion of the Windsor site under the U.S. Government's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which has oversight responsibility for the remaining radiological areas of that site and the Company's radiological license for the site.

Contingencies related to other present and former facilities primarily in North America

The Company is involved in the remediation of environmental contamination at present or former facilities, primarily in the United States. The clean up of these sites involves primarily soil and

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

groundwater contamination. A significant portion of the provisions in respect of these contingencies reflects the provisions of acquired companies. Substantially all of one of the acquired entities remediation liability is indemnified by a prior owner. Accordingly, an asset equal to this remediation liability is included in "Other non-current assets".

The impact of the above Nuclear Technology and other environmental obligations on "Income from continuing operations before taxes" and on "Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax" was not significant for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

The effect of the above Nuclear Technology and other environmental obligations on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cash expenditures:				
Nuclear Technology business	135	9	4	5
Various businesses	2	3	1	1
	137	12	5	6

The Company has estimated further cash expenditures of \$22 million for the remainder of 2011. These expenditures are covered by provisions included in "Provisions and other current liabilities".

The total effect of the above Nuclear Technology and other environmental obligations on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Provision balance relating to:		
Nuclear Technology business	45	181
Various businesses	71	65
	116	246
Environmental provisions included in:		
Provisions and other current liabilities	35	161
Other non-current liabilities	81	85
	116	246

Provisions for the above estimated losses have not been discounted as the timing of payments cannot be reasonably estimated.

Asbestos obligations

The Company's Combustion Engineering Inc. subsidiary (CE) was a co-defendant in a large number of lawsuits claiming damage for personal injury resulting from exposure to asbestos. A smaller number of claims were also brought against the Company's former Lummus subsidiary as well as against other entities of the Company. Separate plans of reorganization for CE and Lummus, as amended, were filed under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The CE plan of reorganization and the Lummus plan of reorganization (collectively, the Plans) became effective on April 21, 2006 and August 31, 2006, respectively.

Under the Plans, separate personal injury trusts were created and funded to settle future asbestos-related claims against CE and Lummus and on the respective Plan effective dates, channeling injunctions were issued pursuant to Section 524(g) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code under which all present and future asbestos-related personal injury claims filed against the Company and its affiliates and certain other entities that relate to the operations of CE and Lummus are channeled to the CE Asbestos PI Trust or the Lummus Asbestos PI Trust, respectively.

In December 2010, the Company made a payment of \$25 million to the CE Asbestos PI Trust and thereby discharged its remaining payment obligations to the CE Asbestos PI Trust.

The effect of asbestos obligations on the Company's Consolidated Income Statements was not significant for the six and three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

The effect of asbestos obligations on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Payments	-	25	-	25

The effect of asbestos obligations on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010 was not significant.

Contingencies—Regulatory, Compliance and Legal

Gas Insulated Switchgear business

In May 2004, the Company announced that it had undertaken an internal investigation which uncovered that certain of its employees together with employees of other companies active in the Gas Insulated Switchgear business were involved in anti-competitive practices. The Company has reported such practices upon identification to the appropriate antitrust authorities, including the European Commission. The European Commission announced its decision in January 2007 and granted the Company full immunity from fines assessed to the Company of euro 215 million under the European Commission's leniency program.

The Company continues to cooperate with other antitrust authorities in several locations globally, including Brazil, which are investigating anti-competitive practices related to Gas Insulated Switchgear. At this stage of the proceedings, no reliable estimate of the amount or range of loss from potential fines, if any, can be made.

Power Transformers business

In October 2009, the European Commission announced its decision regarding its investigation into alleged anti-competitive practices of certain manufacturers of power transformers. The European Commission fined the Company euro 33.75 million (equivalent to \$49 million on date of payment).

The German Antitrust Authority (Bundeskartellamt) and other antitrust authorities are also reviewing those alleged practices which relate to the German market and other markets. Management is cooperating fully with the authorities in their investigations. The Company anticipates that the German Antitrust Authority's review will result in an unfavorable outcome with respect to the alleged anti-competitive practices and expects that a fine will be imposed. At this stage of the proceedings with the other antitrust authorities, no reliable estimate of the amount or range of loss from potential fines, if any, can be made.

Cables business

The Company's cables business is under investigation for alleged anti-competitive practices. Management is cooperating fully with the antitrust authorities, including the European Commission, in their investigations. In July 2011, the European Commission announced that it had issued its Statement of Objections in its investigation into alleged anti-competitive practices in the cables business. An informed judgment about the outcome of these investigations or the amount of potential loss or range of loss for the Company, if any, relating to these investigations cannot be made at this stage.

FACTS business

In January 2010, the European Commission conducted raids at the premises of the Company's flexible alternating current transmission systems (FACTS) business in Sweden as part of its investigation into alleged anti-competitive practices of certain FACTS manufacturers. In the United States, the Department of Justice (DoJ) also conducted an investigation into this business. The Company has been informed that the European Commission and the DoJ have closed their investigations. No fines have been imposed on the Company.

The Company's FACTS business remains under investigation in one other jurisdiction for anti-competitive practices. Management is cooperating fully with the antitrust authority in its investigation. An informed judgment about the outcome of that investigation or the amount of potential loss or range of loss for the Company, if any, relating to that investigation cannot be made at this stage.

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Suspect payments

In April 2005, the Company voluntarily disclosed to the DoJ and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) certain suspect payments in its network management unit in the United States. Subsequently, the Company made additional voluntary disclosures to the DoJ and the SEC regarding suspect payments made by other Company subsidiaries in a number of countries in the Middle East, Asia, South America and Europe (including to an employee of an Italian power generation company) as well as by its former Lummus business. These payments were discovered by the Company as a result of the Company's internal audit program and compliance reviews.

In September 2010, the Company reached settlements with the DoJ and the SEC regarding their investigations into these matters and into suspect payments involving certain of the Company's subsidiaries in the United Nations Oil-for-Food Program. In connection with these settlements, the Company agreed to make payments to the DoJ and SEC totaling \$58 million, which were settled in the fourth quarter of 2010. One subsidiary of the Company pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to violate the anti-bribery provisions of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and one count of violating those provisions. The Company entered into a deferred prosecution agreement and settled civil charges brought by the SEC. These settlements resolved the foregoing investigations. In lieu of an external compliance monitor, the DoJ and SEC have agreed to allow the Company to report on its continuing compliance efforts and the results of the review of its internal processes through September 2013.

General

In addition, the Company is aware of proceedings, or the threat of proceedings, against it and others in respect of private claims by customers and other third parties alleging harm with regard to various actual or alleged cartel cases. Also, the Company is subject to other various legal proceedings, investigations, and claims that have not yet been resolved. With respect to the abovementioned regulatory matters and commercial litigation contingencies, the Company will bear the costs of the continuing investigations and any related legal proceedings.

Liabilities recognized

At June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, the Company recognized aggregate liabilities of \$237 million and \$220 million, respectively, included in "Provisions and other current liabilities" and in "Other non-current liabilities", for the above regulatory, compliance and legal contingencies. As it is not possible to make an informed judgment on the outcome of certain matters and as it is not possible, based on information currently available to management, to estimate the maximum potential liability on other matters, there could be material adverse outcomes beyond the amounts accrued.

Guarantees

General

The following table provides quantitative data regarding the Company's third-party guarantees. The maximum potential payments represent a "worst-case scenario", and do not reflect management's expected results. The carrying amount of liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets reflects the Company's best estimate of future payments, which it may incur as part of fulfilling its guarantee obligations.

(\$ in millions)	Maximum potential payments	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Performance guarantees	162	125
Financial guarantees	83	84
Indemnification guarantees	200	203
Total	445	412

In respect of the above guarantees, the carrying amounts of liabilities at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, were not significant.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees represent obligations where the Company guarantees the performance of a third party's product or service according to the terms of a contract. Such guarantees may include guarantees that a project will be completed within a specified time. If the third party does not fulfill the obligation, the Company will compensate the guaranteed party in cash or in kind. Performance

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guarantees include surety bonds, advance payment guarantees and standby letters of credit. The significant performance guarantees are described below.

The Company retained obligations for guarantees related to the Power Generation business contributed in mid-1999 to the former ABB Alstom Power NV joint venture (Alstom Power NV). The guarantees primarily consist of performance guarantees and other miscellaneous guarantees under certain contracts such as indemnification for personal injuries and property damages, taxes and compliance with labor laws, environmental laws and patents. The guarantees are related to projects which are expected to be completed by 2013 but in some cases have no definite expiration date. In May 2000, the Company sold its interest in Alstom Power NV to Alstom SA (Alstom). As a result, Alstom and its subsidiaries have primary responsibility for performing the obligations that are the subject of the guarantees. Further, Alstom, the parent company and Alstom Power NV, have undertaken jointly and severally to fully indemnify and hold harmless the Company against any claims arising under such guarantees. Management's best estimate of the total maximum potential exposure of quantifiable guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of its former Power Generation business was \$89 million and \$87 million at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively, and is subject to foreign exchange fluctuations. The Company has not experienced any losses related to guarantees issued on behalf of the former Power Generation business.

The Company retained obligations for guarantees related to the Upstream Oil and Gas business sold in 2004. The guarantees primarily consist of performance guarantees and have original maturity dates ranging from one to seven years. The maximum amount payable under the guarantees was \$8 million and \$13 million at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Company has the ability to recover potential payments under these guarantees through certain backstop guarantees. The maximum potential recovery under these backstop guarantees was not significant at June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

The Company retained obligations for guarantees related to the Building Systems business in Germany sold in 2007. The guarantees primarily consist of performance guarantees and have original maturity dates ranging from one to thirteen years. The maximum amount payable, under the guarantees was \$10 million at both June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

The Company is engaged in executing a number of projects as a member of a consortium that includes third parties. In certain of these cases, the Company guarantees not only its own performance but also the work of third parties. The original maturity dates of these guarantees range from one to three years. At June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, the maximum payable amount under these guarantees as a result of third-party non-performance was \$55 million and \$15 million, respectively.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Company will make payment to a beneficiary in the event that a third party fails to fulfill its financial obligations and the beneficiary under the guarantee incurs a loss due to that failure.

At June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, the Company had \$83 million and \$84 million, respectively, of financial guarantees outstanding. Of each of those amounts, \$16 million was issued mainly on behalf of companies in which the Company formerly had an equity interest. The guarantees outstanding have various maturity dates. The majority of the durations run to 2013, with the longest expiring in 2020.

Indemnification guarantees

The Company has indemnified certain purchasers of divested businesses for potential claims arising from the operations of the divested businesses. To the extent the maximum loss related to such indemnifications could not be calculated, no amounts have been included under maximum potential payments in the table above. Indemnifications for which maximum losses could not be calculated include indemnifications for legal claims. The significant indemnification guarantees are described below.

The Company delivered to the purchasers of Lummus guarantees related to assets and liabilities divested in 2007. The maximum liability relating to this business, pursuant to the sales agreement, at each of June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, was \$50 million.

The Company delivered to the purchasers of its interest in Jorf Lasfar guarantees related to assets and liabilities divested in 2007. The maximum liability relating to this business at both June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2010, amounted to \$147 million and is subject to foreign exchange fluctuations.

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Product and order-related contingencies

The Company calculates its provision for product warranties based on historical claims experience and specific review of certain contracts.

The reconciliation of the "Provision for warranties", including guarantees of product performance, was as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2011	2010
Balance at January 1,	1,393	1,280
Claims paid in cash or in kind	(80)	(92)
Warranties assumed through acquisitions	10	-
Net increase in provision for changes in estimates, warranties issued and warranties expired	24	63
Exchange rate differences	94	(94)
Balance at June 30,	1,441	1,157

Note 10. Employee benefits

The Company operates pension plans, including defined benefit, defined contribution and termination indemnity plans in accordance with local regulations and practices. These plans cover a large portion of the Company's employees and provide benefits to employees in the event of death, disability, retirement, or termination of employment. Certain of these plans are multi-employer plans. The Company also operates other postretirement benefit plans in certain countries.

Some of these plans require employees to make contributions and enable employees to earn matching or other contributions from the Company. The funding policies of the Company's plans are consistent with the local government and tax requirements. The Company has several pension plans that are not required to be funded pursuant to local government and tax requirements. The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for its plans.

Net periodic benefit cost of the Company's defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans consisted of the following:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Defined pension benefits		Other postretirement benefits	
Service cost	124	98	1	1
Interest cost	205	182	6	6
Expected return on plan assets	(258)	(198)	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	23	12	(5)	(5)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	27	40	2	3
Curtailements, settlements and special termination benefits	-	1	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	121	135	4	5

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(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Defined pension benefits		Other postretirement benefits	
Service cost	64	47	-	-
Interest cost	106	86	3	3
Expected return on plan assets	(135)	(93)	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	12	5	(3)	(3)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	9	22	1	2
Curtailments, settlements and special termination benefits	-	1	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	56	68	1	2

Employer contributions were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Defined pension benefits		Other postretirement benefits	
Total contributions to defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	193	111	12	6
Of which, discretionary contributions to defined benefit pension plans	32	-	-	-

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,			
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Defined pension benefits		Other postretirement benefits	
Total contributions to defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	121	55	6	-
Of which, discretionary contributions to defined benefit pension plans	32	-	-	-

The Company expects to make cash contributions totaling approximately \$303 million and \$21 million to its defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, respectively, for the full year 2011.

Note 11. Stockholders' equity

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in April 2011, shareholders approved the payment of a dividend of 0.60 Swiss francs per share. The dividend was paid in May 2011 and amounted to \$1,569 million.

Upon and in connection with each launch of the Company's management incentive plan (MIP), the Company sold call options to a bank at fair value, giving the bank the right to acquire shares equivalent to the number of shares represented by the MIP warrants and warrant appreciation rights awarded to participants. In the second quarter of 2011, the bank exercised a portion of the call options it held. As a result, 6.0 million shares were issued by the Company from contingent capital resulting in an increase in capital stock and additional paid-in capital of \$105 million.

Note 12. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period, assuming that all potentially

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

dilutive securities were exercised, if dilutive. Potentially dilutive securities comprise outstanding written call options and outstanding options and shares granted subject to certain conditions under the Company's share-based payment arrangements.

Basic earnings per share

(\$ in millions, except per share data in \$)	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>Amounts attributable to ABB shareholders:</i>				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	1,549	1,088	894	625
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Net income	1,548	1,087	893	623

Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (in millions)

2,286	2,289	2,288	2,288
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Basic earnings per share attributable to ABB shareholders:

Income from continuing operations, net of tax	0.68	0.48	0.39	0.27
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	(0.01)	-	-
Net income	0.68	0.47	0.39	0.27

Diluted earnings per share

(\$ in millions, except per share data in \$)	Six months ended June 30,		Three months ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>Amounts attributable to ABB shareholders:</i>				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	1,549	1,088	894	625
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Net income	1,548	1,087	893	623

Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (in millions)

2,286	2,289	2,288	2,288
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Effect of dilutive securities:

Call options and shares	4	5	4	5
Dilutive weighted-average number of shares outstanding	2,290	2,294	2,292	2,293

Diluted earnings per share attributable to ABB shareholders:

Income from continuing operations, net of tax	0.68	0.47	0.39	0.27
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Net income	0.68	0.47	0.39	0.27

Note 13. Restructuring and related expenses

Cost take-out program

In December 2008, the Company announced a two-year cost take-out program that aimed to sustainably reduce the Company's cost of sales and general and administrative expenses. The savings have been derived from initiatives such as internal process improvements, low-cost sourcing, and further measures to adjust the Company's global manufacturing and engineering footprint to shifts in customer demand. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had substantially completed the two-year cost take-out program.

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Costs incurred under the program, per operating segment, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Cumulative costs incurred up to December 31, 2010
Power Products	122
Power Systems	139
Discrete Automation and Motion	256
Low Voltage Products	114
Process Automation	183
Corporate and Other	22
Total	836

(\$ in millions)	Cumulative costs incurred up to December 31, 2010
Employee severance costs	536
Estimated contract settlement, loss order and other costs	230
Inventory and long-lived asset impairments	70
Total	836

The Company recorded the following expenses under this program:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2010
Total cost of sales	47	44
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14	11
Other income (expense), net	16	15
Total	77	70

Other restructuring-related activities

In 2011, the Company executed other minor restructuring-related activities. In the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company incurred costs of \$28 million which were mainly recorded in total cost of sales. These costs related to employee severance (\$5 million), estimated contract settlement, loss order and other costs (\$16 million) as well as inventory and long-lived asset impairments (\$7 million).

At June 30, 2011, the balance of restructuring and related liabilities is primarily included in "Provisions and other current liabilities" on the balance sheet.

Note 14. Operating segment data

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Company's Executive Committee. The CODM allocates resources to and assesses the performance of each operating segment using the information outlined below. The Company's operating segments consist of Power Products, Power Systems, Discrete Automation and Motion, Low Voltage Products and Process Automation. The remaining operations of the Company are included in Corporate and Other.

A description of the types of products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows:

- **Power Products:** manufactures and sells high- and medium- voltage switchgear and apparatus, circuit breakers for all current and voltage levels, power and distribution transformers and sensors for electric, gas and water utilities and for industrial and commercial customers.
- **Power Systems:** designs, installs and upgrades high-efficiency transmission and distribution systems and power plant automation and electrification solutions, including monitoring and

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

control products and services and incorporating components manufactured by both the Company and by third parties.

- **Discrete Automation and Motion:** manufactures and sells motors, generators, variable speed drives, programmable logic controllers, rectifiers, excitation systems, robotics, and related services for a wide range of applications in factory automation, process industries, and utilities.
- **Low Voltage Products:** manufactures products and systems that provide protection, control and measurement for electrical installations, enclosures, switchboards, electronics and electromechanical devices for industrial machines, plants and related service. The segment also makes intelligent building control systems for home and building automation to improve comfort, energy efficiency and security.
- **Process Automation:** develops and sells control and plant optimization systems, automation products and solutions, including instrumentation, as well as industry-specific application knowledge and services for the oil, gas and petrochemicals, metals and minerals, marine and turbocharging, pulp and paper, and utility automation industries.
- **Corporate and Other:** includes headquarters, central research and development, the Company's real estate activities, Group treasury operations and other minor activities.

The Company evaluates performance of its segments based on earnings before interest and taxes, which excludes interest and dividend income, interest and other finance expense, provision for taxes, and income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. The Company presents segment revenues, earnings before interest and taxes and total assets. The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were to third parties, at current market prices.

The CODM primarily reviews the results of each segment on a basis that is before the elimination of profits made on inventory sales between segments. Consequently, as of June 30, 2011, segment results below have been presented before these eliminations, with a total deduction for intersegment profits to arrive at the Company's consolidated earnings before and interest and taxes. Furthermore, the Company refined its methodology to eliminate profit on inventory resulting from intersegment revenues. These changes in presentation resulted in no significant reclassifications between segments and no change to the Company's consolidated earnings before interest and taxes.

The following tables summarize information for each segment:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2011			
	Third-party revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total revenues	Earnings before interest and taxes ⁽¹⁾
Power Products	4,214	896	5,110	767
Power Systems	3,737	121	3,858	299
Discrete Automation and Motion	3,795	333	4,128	574
Low Voltage Products	2,429	163	2,592	469
Process Automation	3,886	109	3,995	474
Corporate and Other	21	739	760	(243)
Intersegment elimination	-	(2,361)	(2,361)	10
Consolidated	18,082	-	18,082	2,350

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited)

Six months ended June 30, 2010

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2010			Earnings
	Third-party revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total revenues	before interest and taxes ⁽¹⁾
Power Products	4,012	835	4,847	776
Power Systems	2,931	88	3,019	10
Discrete Automation and Motion	2,192	308	2,500	361
Low Voltage Products	1,982	131	2,113	347
Process Automation	3,364	108	3,472	347
Corporate and Other	26	697	723	(169)
Intersegment elimination	-	(2,167)	(2,167)	12
Consolidated	14,507	-	14,507	1,684

Three months ended June 30, 2011

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2011			Earnings
	Third-party revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total revenues	before interest and taxes ⁽¹⁾
Power Products	2,308	475	2,783	417
Power Systems	1,957	68	2,025	194
Discrete Automation and Motion	2,058	190	2,248	349
Low Voltage Products	1,308	89	1,397	234
Process Automation	2,038	57	2,095	223
Corporate and Other	11	386	397	(115)
Intersegment elimination	-	(1,265)	(1,265)	35
Consolidated	9,680	-	9,680	1,337

Three months ended June 30, 2010

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2010			Earnings
	Third-party revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total revenues	before interest and taxes ⁽¹⁾
Power Products	2,114	414	2,528	421
Power Systems	1,594	41	1,635	17
Discrete Automation and Motion	1,133	154	1,287	200
Low Voltage Products	1,034	68	1,102	205
Process Automation	1,684	53	1,737	189
Corporate and Other	14	344	358	(67)
Intersegment elimination	-	(1,074)	(1,074)	10
Consolidated	7,573	-	7,573	975

(1) Earnings before interest and taxes are presented before the elimination of intersegment profits made on inventory sales.

Total assets⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	Total assets ⁽¹⁾	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Power Products	7,480	7,205
Power Systems	6,825	6,039
Discrete Automation and Motion	9,151	3,696
Low Voltage Products	3,439	2,899
Process Automation	5,229	4,728
Corporate and Other	7,745	11,728
Consolidated	39,869	36,295

(1) Total assets are after intersegment eliminations and therefore refer to third-party assets only.