

3M CO
Form 10-K
February 17, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Commission file number 1-3285

3M COMPANY

State of Incorporation: **Delaware**

I.R.S. Employer Identification No. **41-0417775**

Principal executive offices: **3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55144**

Telephone number: **(651) 733-1110**

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, Par Value \$.01 Per Share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc.

Note: The common stock of the Registrant is also traded on the SWX Swiss Exchange.

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the closing price and shares outstanding, was approximately \$37.3 billion as of January 30, 2009 (approximately \$48.6 billion as of June 30, 2008, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter).

Shares of common stock outstanding at January 31, 2009: 693,791,556.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the Company's definitive proxy statement (to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after Registrant's fiscal year-end of December 31, 2008) for its annual meeting to be held on May 12, 2009, are incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K in response to Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

This document (excluding exhibits) contains 104 pages.

The table of contents is set forth on page 2. The exhibit index begins on page 101.

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

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3M COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

PART I

Item 1. Business.

3M Company was incorporated in 1929 under the laws of the State of Delaware to continue operations begun in 1902. The Company's ticker symbol is MMM. As used herein, the term "3M" or "Company" includes 3M Company and its subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. In this document, for any references to Note 1 through Note 19, refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Available Information

The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including the Company, that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that the Company files with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Company files annual reports, quarterly reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). The public may read and copy any materials that the Company files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

3M also makes available free of charge through its website (<http://investor.3M.com>) the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC.

General

3M is a diversified technology company with a global presence in the following businesses: Industrial and Transportation; Health Care; Safety, Security and Protection Services; Consumer and Office; Display and Graphics; and Electro and Communications. 3M is among the leading manufacturers of products for many of the markets it serves. Most 3M products involve expertise in product development, manufacturing and marketing, and are subject to competition from products manufactured and sold by other technologically oriented companies.

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At December 31, 2008, the Company employed 79,183 people (full-time equivalents), with 33,662 employed in the United States and 45,521 employed internationally.

Business Segments

As discussed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, effective in the first quarter of 2008, 3M made certain product moves between its business segments in its continuing effort to drive growth by aligning businesses around markets and customers. Segment information presented herein reflects the impact of these changes for all periods presented.

3M continues to manage its operations in six operating business segments: Industrial and Transportation; Health Care; Safety, Security and Protection Services; Consumer and Office; Display and Graphics; and Electro and Communications. 3M's six business segments bring together common or related 3M technologies, enhancing the development of innovative products and services and providing for efficient sharing of business resources. These segments have worldwide responsibility for virtually all 3M product lines. Certain small businesses and lab-sponsored products, as well as various corporate assets and expenses, are not attributed to the business segments. Financial information and other disclosures relating to 3M's business segments and operations in major geographic areas are provided in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Industrial and Transportation Business: The Industrial and Transportation segment serves a broad range of markets, such as appliance, paper and packaging, food and beverage, electronics, automotive original equipment manufacturer (OEM) and automotive aftermarket (auto body shops and retail). Industrial and Transportation products include tapes, a wide variety of coated and non-woven abrasives, adhesives, specialty materials, filtration products, closure systems for personal hygiene products, and components and products that are used in the manufacture, repair and maintenance of automotive, marine, aircraft and specialty vehicles. The August 2005 acquisition of CUNO, Incorporated (CUNO) added a comprehensive line of filtration products for the separation, clarification and purification of fluids and gases.

Major industrial products include vinyl, polyester, foil and specialty industrial tapes and adhesives; Scotch® Masking Tape, Scotch® Filament Tape and Scotch® Packaging Tape; packaging equipment; 3M VHB Bonding Tapes; conductive, low surface energy, hot melt, spray and structural adhesives; reclosable fasteners; label materials for durable goods; and coated, nonwoven and microstructured surface finishing and grinding abrasives for the industrial market. Other products include a comprehensive line of filtration products for the separation, clarification and purification of

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fluids and gases; fluoroelastomers for seals, tubes and gaskets in engines; engineering fluids; and closures for disposable diapers.

Major transportation products include insulation components, including components for catalytic converters; functional and decorative graphics; abrasion-resistant films; masking tapes; fasteners and tapes for attaching nameplates, trim, moldings, interior panels and carpeting; coated, nonwoven and microstructured finishing and grinding abrasives; structural adhesives; and other specialty materials. In addition, 3M provides paint finishing and detailing products, including a complete system of cleaners, dressings, polishes, waxes and other products.

Health Care Business: The Health Care segment serves markets that include medical clinics and hospitals, pharmaceuticals, dental and orthodontic practitioners, and health information systems. Products and services provided to these and other markets include medical and surgical supplies, skin health and infection prevention products, drug delivery systems, dental and orthodontic products, health information systems and anti-microbial solutions. As discussed in Note 2, the global branded pharmaceuticals business was sold in December 2006 and January 2007.

In the medical and surgical areas, 3M is a supplier of medical tapes, dressings, wound closure products, orthopedic casting materials, electrodes and stethoscopes. In infection prevention, 3M markets a variety of surgical drapes, masks and preps, as well as sterilization assurance equipment. Other products include drug delivery systems, such as metered-dose inhalers, transdermal skin patches and related components. Dental and orthodontic products include restoratives, adhesives, finishing and polishing products, crowns, impression materials, preventive sealants, professional tooth whiteners, prophylaxis and orthodontic appliances. In health information systems, 3M develops and markets computer software for hospital coding and data classification, and provides related consulting services. 3M provides microbiology products that make it faster and easier for food processors to test the microbiological quality of food.

Safety, Security and Protection Services Business: The Safety, Security and Protection Services segment serves a broad range of markets that increase the safety, security and productivity of workers, facilities and systems. Major product offerings include personal protection products, safety and security products, energy control products, cleaning and protection products for commercial establishments, track and trace solutions, and roofing granules for asphalt shingles. In August 2006, 3M completed the acquisition of Security Printing and Systems Limited, a producer of finished, personalized passports and secure cards, which expanded the 3M product line related to border and civil security solutions. In April 2008, 3M acquired Aearo Holding Corp., the parent company of Aearo Technologies Inc. (hereafter referred to as Aearo). Aearo manufactures and sells personal protection and energy absorbing products, which expanded 3M's platform by adding hearing protection as well as eyewear and fall protection product lines to 3M's existing line of respiratory products.

This segment's products include certain maintenance-free and reusable respirators, personal protective equipment, electronic surveillance products, films that protect against counterfeiting, and reflective materials that are widely used on apparel, footwear and accessories, enhancing visibility in low-light situations. 3M's Track and Trace Solutions business utilizes radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to provide a growing array of solutions from library patron self-checkout systems to tracking packages. Other products include spill-control sorbents; Thinsulate Insulation and Thinsulate Lite Loft Insulation; 3M Scotchtint Window Film for buildings; 3M Ultra Safety and Security Window Film for property and personal protection during destructive weather conditions; nonwoven abrasive materials for floor maintenance and commercial cleaning; floor matting; and natural and color-coated mineral granules for asphalt shingles. In the second quarter of 2008, 3M completed the sale of its HighJump Software business which provided supply chain execution software solutions.

Consumer and Office Business: The Consumer and Office segment serves markets that include consumer retail, office retail, home improvement, building maintenance and other markets. Products in this segment include office supply products, stationery products,

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construction and home improvement products, home care products, protective material products and consumer health care products.

Major consumer and office products include Scotch® brand products, such as Scotch® Magic™ Tape, Scotch® Glue Stick and Scotch® Cushioned Mailer; Post-it® Products, such as Post-it® Flags, Post-it® Note Pads, Post-it® Labeling & Cover-up Tape, and Post-it® Pop-up Notes and Dispensers; construction and home improvement products, including surface-preparation and wood-finishing materials, Command Adhesive Products and Filtrete™ Filters for furnaces and air conditioners; home care products, including Scotch-Brite® Scour Pads, Scotch-Brite® Scrub Sponges, Scotch-Brite™ Microfiber Cloth products, O-Cel-O™ Sponges and Scotchgard™ Fabric Protectors; protective material products; certain maintenance-free respirators; and Nexcare™ Adhesive Bandages.

Display and Graphics Business: The Display and Graphics segment serves markets that include electronic display, traffic safety and commercial graphics. This segment includes optical film solutions for electronic displays; computer screen

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filters; reflective sheeting for transportation safety; commercial graphics systems; and projection systems, including mobile display technology and visual systems products.

The optical film business provides films that serve numerous market segments of the electronic display industry. 3M provides distinct products for five market segments, including products for: 1) LCD computer monitors, 2) LCD televisions, 3) hand-held devices such as cellular phones, 4) notebook PCs and 5) automotive displays. Other optical products include desktop and notebook computer screen filters that address needs for light control, privacy viewing and glare reduction. In traffic safety systems, 3M provides reflective sheetings used on highway signs, vehicle license plates, construction work-zone devices, trucks and other vehicles, and also provides pavement marking systems. Major commercial graphics products include films, inks, digital signage systems and related products used to produce graphics for vehicles and signs. The projection systems business focuses on bringing technology to the projection market, including mobile display technology in addition to its visual communication products that serve the world's office and education markets with overhead projectors and transparency films, as well as equipment and materials for electronic and multimedia presentations.

Electro and Communications Business: The Electro and Communications segment serves the electrical, electronics and communications industries, including electrical utilities; electrical construction, maintenance and repair; original equipment manufacturer (OEM) electrical and electronics; computers and peripherals; consumer electronics; telecommunications central office, outside plant and enterprise; as well as aerospace, military, automotive and medical markets; with products that enable the efficient transmission of electrical power and speed the delivery of information and ideas. Products include electronic and interconnect solutions, microinterconnect systems, high-performance fluids, high-temperature and display tapes, telecommunications products, electrical products, and touch screens and touch monitors.

Major electronic and electrical products include packaging and interconnection devices; high-performance fluids used in the manufacture of computer chips, and for cooling electronics and lubricating computer hard disk drives; high-temperature and display tapes; insulating materials, including pressure-sensitive tapes and resins; and related items. 3M Flexible Circuits use electronic packaging and interconnection technology, providing more connections in less space, and are used in ink-jet print cartridges, cell phones and electronic devices. This segment serves the world's telecommunications companies with a wide array of products for fiber-optic and copper-based telecommunications systems for rapid deployment in fixed and wireless networks. The 3M Aluminum Conductor Composite Reinforced (ACCR) electrical power cable, with an aluminum-based metal matrix at its core, increases transmission capacity for existing power lines. The touch systems business includes touch screens and touch monitors.

Distribution

3M products are sold through numerous distribution channels, including directly to users and through numerous wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, distributors and dealers in a wide variety of trades in many countries around the world. Management believes the confidence of wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, distributors and dealers in 3M and its products—a confidence developed through long association with skilled marketing and sales representatives—has contributed significantly to 3M's position in the marketplace and to its growth.

Research and Patents

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Research and product development constitutes an important part of 3M's activities and has been a major driver of 3M's sales growth. Research, development and related expenses totaled \$1.404 billion in 2008, \$1.368 billion in 2007 and \$1.522 billion in 2006. The global branded pharmaceuticals business, which was divested in December 2006 and January 2007, incurred research, development and related expenses of approximately \$120 million in 2006. The 2006 amount also included a \$95 million in-process research and development charge (discussed in Note 2) and \$75 million in restructuring actions (Note 4). Research and development, covering basic scientific research and the application of scientific advances in the development of new and improved products and their uses, totaled \$851 million in 2008, \$788 million in 2007 and \$943 million in 2006. Related expenses primarily include technical support provided by 3M to customers who are using existing 3M products, and internally developed patent costs, which include costs and fees incurred to prepare, file, secure and maintain patents.

The Company's products are sold around the world under various trademarks that are important to the Company. The Company also owns, or holds licenses to use, numerous U.S. and foreign patents. The Company's research and development activities generate a steady stream of inventions that are covered by new patents. Patents applicable to specific products extend for varying periods according to the date of patent application filing or patent grant and the legal term of patents in the various countries where patent protection is obtained. The actual protection afforded by a patent, which can vary from country to country, depends upon the type of patent, the scope of its coverage and the availability of legal remedies in the country.

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The Company believes that its patents provide an important competitive advantage in many of its businesses. In general, no single patent or group of related patents is in itself essential to the Company as a whole or to any of the Company's business segments.

Raw Materials

In 2008, the Company experienced cost increases affecting metals, wood pulp and oil-derived raw materials. To date, the Company is receiving sufficient quantities of all raw materials to meet its reasonably foreseeable production requirements. It is impossible to predict future shortages of raw materials or the impact any such shortages would have. 3M has avoided disruption to its manufacturing operations through careful management of existing raw material inventories and development and qualification of additional supply sources. 3M manages commodity price risks through negotiated supply contracts, price protection agreements and forward physical contracts.

Environmental Law Compliance

3M's manufacturing operations are affected by national, state and local environmental laws around the world. 3M has made, and plans to continue making, necessary expenditures for compliance with applicable laws. 3M is also involved in remediation actions relating to environmental matters from past operations at certain sites (refer to Environmental and Other Liabilities and Insurance Receivables in Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies).

Environmental expenditures relating to existing conditions caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenues are expensed. Reserves for liabilities for anticipated remediation costs are recorded on an undiscounted basis when they are probable and reasonably estimable, generally no later than the completion of feasibility studies or the Company's commitment to a plan of action. Environmental expenditures for capital projects that contribute to current or future operations generally are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

In 2008, 3M expended about \$26 million for capital projects related to protecting the environment. This amount excludes expenditures for remediation actions relating to existing matters caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenues, which are expensed. Capital expenditures for environmental purposes have included pollution control devices such as wastewater treatment plant improvements, scrubbers, containment structures, solvent recovery units and thermal oxidizers at new and existing facilities constructed or upgraded in the normal course of business. Consistent with the Company's policies stressing environmental responsibility, capital expenditures (other than for remediation projects) for known projects are presently expected to be about \$20 million over the next two years for new or expanded programs to build facilities or modify manufacturing processes to minimize waste and reduce emissions.

While the Company cannot predict with certainty the future costs of such cleanup activities, capital expenditures or operating costs for environmental compliance, the Company does not believe they will have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

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Following is a list of the executive officers of 3M, and their age, present position, the year elected to their present position and other positions they have held during the past five years. No family relationships exist among any of the executive officers named, nor is there any undisclosed arrangement or understanding pursuant to which any person was selected as an officer. This information is presented as of the date of the 10-K filing (February 13, 2009).

Name	Age	Present Position	Year Elected to Present Position	Other Positions Held During 2004-2008
George W. Buckley	61	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	2005	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Brunswick Corporation, 2000-2005
Patrick D. Campbell	56	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2002	
Joe E. Harlan	49	Executive Vice President, Electro and Communications Business	2004	President and Chairman of the Board, Sumitomo 3M Limited, 2003-2004
Michael A. Kelly	52	Executive Vice President, Display and Graphics Business	2006	Division Vice President, Occupational Health and Environmental Safety Division, 2003-2006
Angela S. Lalor	43	Senior Vice President, Human Resources	2006	Staff Vice President, Human Resources Operations, 2005 Executive Director, Human Resources Operations, 2004-2005 Director, Compensation and Employee Administration, 2002-2004
Jean Lobey	56	Executive Vice President, Safety, Security and Protection Services Business	2005	Managing Director, 3M Brazil, 2003-2004
Robert D. MacDonald	58	Senior Vice President, Marketing and Sales	2004	Division Vice President, Automotive Aftermarket Division, 2002-2004
Moe S. Nozari	66	Executive Vice President, Consumer and Office Business	2002	
Frederick J. Palensky	59	Executive Vice President, Research and Development and Chief Technology Officer	2006	Executive Vice President, Enterprise Services, 2005-2006 Executive Vice President, Safety, Security and Protection Services Business, 2002-2005
Brad T. Sauer	49	Executive Vice President, Health Care Business	2004	Executive Vice President, Electro and Communications Business, 2002-2004
Hak Cheol Shin	51	Executive Vice President, Industrial and Transportation Business	2006	Executive Vice President, Industrial Business, 2005

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				Division Vice President, Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division, 2003-2005
Marschall I. Smith	64	Senior Vice President, Legal Affairs and General Counsel	2007	Vice President and General Counsel Brunswick Corporation, 2001-2007
Inge G. Thulin	55	Executive Vice President, International Operations	2004	Vice President, Asia Pacific; and Executive Vice President, International Operations, 2003-2004
John K. Woodworth	57	Senior Vice President, Corporate Supply Chain Operations	2006	Vice President, Asia Pacific, 2004-2006 Division Vice President, Electronic Solutions Division, 2003-2004

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our disclosure and analysis in this Annual Report on Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements that relate to future events and typically address the Company's expected future business and financial performance based on certain assumptions. These assumptions and expectations of future events and trends are subject to risks and uncertainties. Depending on a variety of factors, actual future results and trends may differ materially from historical results or those reflected in any such forward-looking statements. Provided below is a cautionary discussion of what we believe to be the most significant risk factors applicable to the Company. Discussion of these factors is incorporated by reference into and considered an integral part of Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.

** Results are impacted by the effects of, and changes in, worldwide economic and capital markets conditions.* The Company operates in more than 60 countries and derives approximately 64 percent of its revenues from outside the United States. The Company's business may be adversely affected by factors in the United States and other countries that are beyond its control, such as disruptions in financial markets or downturns in economic activity in specific countries or regions, or in the various industries in which the Company operates; social, political or labor conditions in specific countries or regions; or adverse changes in the availability and cost of capital, interest rates, tax rates, or regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

** The Company's credit ratings are important to 3M's cost of capital.* The major rating agencies routinely evaluate the Company's credit profile and have assigned debt ratings to 3M that are near the top of the ratings spectrum. This evaluation is based on a number of factors, which include financial strength, business and financial risk, as well as transparency with rating agencies and timeliness of financial reporting. The Company has an AA credit rating, with a stable outlook, from Standard & Poor's and an Aa1 credit rating, with a negative outlook, from Moody's Investors Service. The Company's strong ratings serve to lower 3M's borrowing costs and facilitate access to a variety of lenders. Failure to maintain the current ratings level could adversely affect the Company's cost of funds, liquidity and access to capital markets.

** The Company's results are affected by competitive conditions and customer preferences.* Demand for the Company's products, which impacts revenue and profit margins, is affected by (i) the development and timing of the introduction of competitive products; (ii) the Company's response to downward pricing to stay competitive; (iii) changes in customer order patterns, such as changes in the levels of inventory maintained by customers and the timing of customer purchases which may be affected by announced price changes, changes in the Company's incentive programs, or the customer's ability to achieve incentive goals; and (iv) changes in customers' preferences for our products, including the success of products offered by our competitors, and changes in customer designs for their products that can affect the demand for some of the Company's products.

** Foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuations in those rates may affect the Company's ability to realize projected growth rates in its sales and earnings.* Because the Company's financial statements are denominated in U.S. dollars and approximately 64 percent of the Company's revenues are derived from outside the United States, the Company's results of operations and its ability to realize projected growth rates in sales and earnings could be adversely affected if the U.S. dollar strengthens significantly against foreign currencies.

** The Company's growth objectives are largely dependent on the timing and market acceptance of its new product offerings, including its ability to continually renew its pipeline of new products and to bring those products to market.* This ability may be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development, such as the inability to identify viable new products, obtain adequate intellectual property protection, or gain market acceptance of new products. There are no guarantees that new products will prove to be commercially successful.

** The Company's future results are subject to fluctuations in the costs and availability of purchased components, compounds, raw materials and energy, including oil and natural gas and their derivatives, due to shortages, increased demand, supply interruptions, currency exchange risks, natural disasters and other factors.* The Company depends on various components, compounds, raw materials, and energy (including oil and natural gas and their derivatives) supplied by others for the manufacturing of its products. It is possible that any of its supplier relationships could be interrupted due to natural and other disasters and other events, or be terminated in the future. Any sustained interruption in the Company's receipt of adequate supplies could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, while the Company has a process to minimize volatility in component and material pricing, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to successfully manage price fluctuations or that future price fluctuations or shortages will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

** Acquisitions, strategic alliances, divestitures, and other unusual events resulting from portfolio management actions and other evolving business strategies, and possible organizational restructuring could affect future results.* The Company monitors its business portfolio and organizational structure and has made and may continue to make acquisitions, strategic alliances, divestitures and changes to its organizational structure. With respect to acquisitions, future results will be affected by the Company's ability to integrate acquired businesses quickly and obtain the anticipated synergies.

** The Company's future results may be affected if the Company generates fewer productivity improvements than estimated.* The Company utilizes various tools, such as Lean Six Sigma, to improve operational efficiency and productivity. There can be no assurance that all of the projected productivity improvements will be realized.

** The Company's future results may be affected by various legal and regulatory proceedings, including those involving product liability, antitrust, environmental or other matters.* The outcome of these legal proceedings may differ from the Company's expectations because the outcomes of litigation, including regulatory matters, are often difficult to reliably predict. Various factors or developments can lead the Company to change current estimates of liabilities and related insurance receivables where applicable, or make such estimates for matters previously not susceptible of reasonable

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estimates, such as a significant judicial ruling or judgment, a significant settlement, significant regulatory developments or changes in applicable law. A future adverse ruling, settlement or unfavorable development could result in future charges that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows in any particular period. For a more detailed discussion of the legal proceedings involving the Company and the associated accounting estimates, see the discussion in Note 14.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

3M's general offices, corporate research laboratories, and certain division laboratories are located in St. Paul, Minnesota. The Company operates 82 manufacturing facilities in 29 states. The Company operates 102 manufacturing and converting facilities in 35 countries outside the United States.

3M owns substantially all of its physical properties. 3M's physical facilities are highly suitable for the purposes for which they were designed. Because 3M is a global enterprise characterized by substantial intersegment cooperation, properties are often used by multiple business segments.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Discussion of legal matters is incorporated by reference from Part II, Item 8, Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, of this document, and should be considered an integral part of Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings.

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

None in the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

PART II

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

Equity compensation plans information is incorporated by reference from Part III, Item 12, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters, of this document, and should be considered an integral part of Item 5. At January 30, 2009, there were 116,366 shareholders of record. 3M's stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SWX Swiss Exchange. Cash dividends declared and paid totaled \$.50 per share for each quarter of 2008, and \$.48 per share for each quarter of 2007. Stock price comparisons follow:

Stock price comparisons (NYSE composite transactions)

(Per share amounts)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
2008 High	\$ 84.76	\$ 83.22	\$ 74.71	\$ 68.31	\$ 84.76
2008 Low	72.05	68.61	65.51	50.01	50.01
2007 High	\$ 79.88	\$ 89.03	\$ 93.98	\$ 97.00	\$ 97.00
2007 Low	72.90	75.91	83.21	78.98	72.90

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Repurchases of common stock are made to support the Company's stock-based employee compensation plans and for other corporate purposes. In February 2007, 3M's Board of Directors authorized a two-year share repurchase of up to \$7.0 billion for the period from February 12, 2007 to February 28, 2009. In February 2009, 3M's Board of Directors extended this share repurchase authorization until the remaining \$2.6 billion (as of December 31, 2008) is fully utilized.

Issuer Purchases of Equity**Securities (registered pursuant to****Section 12 of the Exchange Act)**

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs (Millions)
January 1-31, 2008	1,876,312	\$ 78.23	1,871,200	\$ 4,002
February 1-29, 2008	2,281,560	\$ 79.37	2,201,400	\$ 3,828
March 1-31, 2008	2,153,150	\$ 78.28	2,126,600	\$ 3,662
Total January 1 - March 31, 2008	6,311,022	\$ 78.66	6,199,200	\$ 3,662
April 1-30, 2008	2,148,930	\$ 78.82	2,103,100	\$ 3,496
May 1-31, 2008	2,436,300	\$ 77.12	2,368,400	\$ 3,313
June 1-30, 2008	3,591,969	\$ 73.42	3,586,500	\$ 3,050
Total April 1 - June 30, 2008	8,177,199	\$ 75.94	8,058,000	\$ 3,050
July 1-31, 2008	2,507,271	\$ 69.33	2,499,900	\$ 2,876
August 1-31, 2008	2,036,795	\$ 71.85	2,026,400	\$ 2,731
September 1-30, 2008	2,183,018	\$ 69.41	2,182,100	\$ 2,579
Total July 1 - September 30, 2008	6,727,084	\$ 70.12	6,708,400	\$ 2,579
October 1-31, 2008	198,338	\$ 66.14	190,000	\$ 2,567
November 1-30, 2008	6,196	\$ 58.83		\$ 2,567
December 1-31, 2008	4,163	\$ 57.13		\$ 2,567
Total October 1 - Dec. 31, 2008	208,697	\$ 65.75	190,000	\$ 2,567
Total January 1 - December 31, 2008	21,424,002	\$ 74.81	21,155,600	\$ 2,567

(1) The total number of shares purchased includes: (i) shares purchased under the Board's authorizations described above, and (ii) shares purchased in connection with the exercise of stock options (which totaled 5,112 shares in January 2008, 80,160 shares in February 2008, 26,550 shares in March 2008, 45,830 shares in April 2008, 67,900 shares in May 2008, 5,469 shares in June 2008, 7,371 shares in July 2008, 10,395 shares in August 2008, 918 shares in September 2008, 8,338 shares in October 2008, 6,196 shares in November 2008, and 4,163 shares in December 2008).

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Years ended December 31:					
Net sales	\$ 25,269	\$ 24,462	\$ 22,923	\$ 21,167	\$ 20,011
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	3,460	4,096	3,851	3,146	2,841
Per share of common stock:					
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change basic	4.95	5.70	5.15	4.11	3.64
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change diluted	4.89	5.60	5.06	4.03	3.56
Cash dividends declared and paid	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.68	1.44
At December 31:					
Total assets	\$ 25,547	\$ 24,694	\$ 21,294	\$ 20,541	\$ 20,723
Long-term debt (excluding portion due within one year) and long-term capital lease obligations	5,224	4,088	1,112	1,368	798

The above income and earnings per share information exclude a cumulative effect of accounting change in 2005 (\$35 million, or 5 cents per diluted share). Refer to Note 1 (conditional asset retirement obligations accounting policy) for more detail.

Items included in the preceding table which had a significant impact on results are summarized as follows. 2008 results included net losses that decreased operating income by \$269 million and net income by \$194 million. 2008 included restructuring actions (\$229 million pre-tax, \$147 million after-tax and minority interest), exit activities (\$58 million pre-tax, \$43 million after-tax) and losses related to the sale of businesses (\$23 million pre-tax, \$32 million after-tax), which were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate (\$41 million pre-tax, \$28 million after-tax). 2007 results included net gains that increased operating income by \$681 million and net income by \$448 million. 2007 included gains related to the sale of businesses (\$849 million pre-tax, \$550 million after-tax) and a gain on sale of real estate (\$52 million pre-tax, \$37 million after-tax), which were partially offset by increases in environmental liabilities (\$134 million pre-tax, \$83 million after-tax), restructuring actions (\$41 million pre-tax, \$27 million after-tax), and exit activities (\$45 million pre-tax, \$29 million after-tax). 2006 results included net gains that increased operating income by \$523 million and net income by \$438 million. 2006 included net benefits from gains related to the sale of certain portions of 3M's branded pharmaceuticals business (\$1.074 billion pre-tax, \$674 million after-tax) and favorable income tax adjustments (\$149 million), which were partially offset by restructuring actions (\$403 million pre-tax, \$257 million after-tax), acquired in-process research and development expenses (\$95 million pre-tax and after-tax), settlement costs of an antitrust class action (\$40 million pre-tax, \$25 million after-tax), and environmental obligations related to the pharmaceuticals business (\$13 million pre-tax, \$8 million after-tax). 2005 results included charges that reduced income before cumulative effect of accounting change by \$75 million. This related to a tax liability resulting from 3M's reinvestment of approximately \$1.7 billion of foreign earnings in the United States pursuant to the repatriation provisions of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is designed to provide a reader of 3M's financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of management. 3M's MD&A is presented in nine sections:

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• Results of Operations	16
• Performance by Business Segment	19
• Performance by Geographic Area	29
• Critical Accounting Estimates	30
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• Financial Condition and Liquidity	32
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OVERVIEW

3M is a diversified global manufacturer, technology innovator and marketer of a wide variety of products. As discussed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, effective in the first quarter of 2008, 3M made certain product moves between its business segments. The financial information presented herein reflects the impact of these changes for all periods presented. 3M manages its operations in six operating business segments: Industrial and Transportation; Health Care; Safety, Security and Protection Services; Consumer and Office; Display and Graphics; and Electro and Communications.

3M had record sales in 2008 despite a dramatic fourth-quarter 2008 economic downturn. 3M is responding to this lower demand with aggressive cost and cash management, along with tighter operational discipline. 3M expects to manage through these worldwide market challenges and is positioning itself to benefit when growth returns. 3M streamlined its operations through 2008 and will continue to optimize to protect against the downside throughout 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2008 alone, 3M announced reductions of over 2,400 full-time positions worldwide, which brought total year reductions to approximately 3,500. These job eliminations spanned all sectors and all geographies, but were particularly focused on those developed economies experiencing the most sales pressure. In addition, 3M has furloughed factory workers until production volumes return to more normal levels and contract workers are also being reduced to only those considered essential. These 2008 actions in total are expected to save the Company \$250 to \$300 million in 2009. 3M also decided to defer merit pay increases in 2009 except in those cases where local laws prohibit it, with estimated cost-avoidance of approximately \$100 million in 2009. In addition, 3M has amended its practice on banked vacation effectively phasing it out which will reduce expenses by an estimated \$100 million in both 2009 and 2010.

While this market is difficult to predict, in 2009 for planning purposes, 3M is assuming year-on-year declines in organic sales volume, negative foreign currency impacts on sales, operating margin declines, and earnings per share declines. 3M will work to conserve cash by reducing capital expenditures by more than 30 percent in 2009 and by focusing on reducing working capital. 3M has halted stock repurchases until the credit market offers more visibility. The strength of 3M's customer focused diversified business and technology platforms, unparalleled geographic reach, and relentless attention to operational excellence, along with 3M's balance sheet strength, provide a strong foundation for stability and consistency in an uncertain global economy.

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For the three months ended December 31, 2008, sales decreased 11.2 percent compared to the same period last year, due to an increasingly challenging global economy. Local currency sales (which include volume, selling price and acquisition impacts, but exclude divestiture and translation impacts) increased in Safety, Security and Protection Services and in Health Care. Sales in local currencies for the other four business segments dropped during the fourth quarter. Fourth quarter 2008 net income was \$536 million, or \$0.77 per diluted share, compared to \$851 million, or \$1.17 per diluted share in the fourth quarter of 2007. In response to difficult economic conditions, in the fourth-quarter of 2008, 3M took actions which resulted in net pre-tax charges of \$219 million for restructuring actions and exit activities, which reduced net income by \$140 million, or \$0.20 per diluted share, as 3M aggressively balanced its cost structure to a slower growth environment. The fourth quarter of 2007 included net pre-tax charges of \$20 million related to restructuring, exit activities and a loss on sale of businesses, which reduced net income by \$12 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share. Refer to the Special Items summary at the end of this overview section for more detail on these items that impacted results.

For total year 2008, sales increased 3.3 percent to \$25.3 billion, with local-currency sales up 1.4 percent. Operating income margins were 20.6 percent, including restructuring and other items that negatively impacted operating income by \$269 million, or 1.1 percentage points. In addition to the fourth quarter items noted in the preceding paragraph, refer to the Special Items summary at the end of this overview section for discussion of other items impacting

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results. In 2008, restructuring and other special items negatively impacted net income by \$194 million, or \$0.28 per diluted share. In 2007, the largest special item was the gain on sale of businesses, primarily the global branded pharmaceuticals business in Europe, which, combined with other items, benefited 2007 net income by \$448 million, or \$0.62 per diluted share. Including these special items, 3M reported net income of \$3.460 billion, or \$4.89 per diluted share for 2008, compared to net income of \$4.096 billion, or \$5.60 per diluted share, for 2007.

In December 2006 and January 2007, 3M completed the sale of its branded pharmaceuticals business, resulting in gains in the fourth quarter of 2006 and first quarter of 2007. In addition, 3M recorded a gain related to the sale of its Opticom Priority Control Systems and Canoga Traffic Detection businesses in the second quarter of 2007. In both 2007 and 2006, these gains on sale of businesses were partially offset by restructuring and the net impact of other special items. Refer to Special Items at the end of this overview section for additional details. Including these special items, in 2007, 3M reported net sales of \$24.462 billion and net income of \$4.096 billion, or \$5.60 per diluted share, compared with net sales of \$22.923 billion and net income of \$3.851 billion, or \$5.06 per diluted share, in 2006. Excluding the special items in both years, the Company still achieved strong underlying operating performance, helped by a 6.7 percent increase in net sales, which included the divestiture impacts discussed above that reduced sales growth by 3.8 percent.

The following table contains sales and operating income results by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. Refer to the Performance by Business Segment section for discussion of the gain or loss on sale of businesses, restructuring and other items that impacted reported operating income results.

(Dollars in millions)	Net Sales	2008		Net Sales	2007		2008 vs. 2007 % change	
		% of Total	Oper. Income		% of Total	Oper. Income	Net Sales	Oper. Income
Business Segments								
Industrial and Transportation	\$ 7,818	30.9%	\$ 1,477	\$ 7,266	29.7%	\$ 1,497	7.6%	(1.4)%
Health Care	4,293	17.0%	1,173	3,968	16.2%	1,882	8.2%	(37.7)%
Safety, Security and Protection Services	3,642	14.4%	736	3,070	12.6%	611	18.6%	20.4%
Consumer and Office	3,448	13.6%	663	3,411	13.9%	692	1.1%	(4.1)%
Display and Graphics	3,255	12.9%	580	3,904	16.0%	1,163	(16.6)%	(50.1)%
Electro and Communications	2,791	11.0%	531	2,763	11.3%	492	1.0%	8.0%
Corporate and Unallocated	22	0.2%	58	80	0.3%	(144)		
Total Company	\$ 25,269	100%	\$ 5,218	\$ 24,462	100%	\$ 6,193	3.3%	(15.7)%

In 2008, worldwide sales growth was broad-based, with five of six segments experiencing sales growth for the year. Safety, Security and Protection Services sales growth was led by acquisitions, primarily Aearo, along with organic growth in personal protection solutions, protective window films and cleaning solutions for commercial buildings, and RFID solutions (Track and Trace). Geographic area sales growth in this business segment was strong in every region, helped by Aearo, with organic sales growth led by Asia Pacific and Latin America. Health Care sales growth was strongest in orthodontics, dental and medical, with positive sales growth in all major geographies, led by Asia Pacific and Latin America. Industrial and Transportation had broad-based sales growth across the portfolio and all major geographies, with strong sales growth in industrial adhesives and tapes, automotive aftermarket, abrasives, and closure systems for personal hygiene products. Sales in Consumer and Office were led by the home care and do-it-yourself markets, with sales growth geographically led by Asia Pacific and Latin America. Consumer and Office experienced weakness in 2008 as slowdowns in the U.S. office markets and residential housing markets persist. Electro and Communications sales growth was led by electrical markets and electronic materials, with geographic sales growth strongest in Asia Pacific and Latin America. The electronics solutions and communications markets businesses remain soft. 3M also continued to experience declines in the flexible circuits business, where a number of product solutions are going end-of-life. Within Display and Graphics, positive sales

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growth in Traffic Safety Systems and Commercial Graphics was more than offset by lower sales in Optical Systems. Optical Systems sales were down 34 percent when compared to 2007, resulting in a sales decline for total Display and Graphics of 16.6 percent. Selling price and attachment rate pressure remain intense in segments of the LCD market as OEMs aggressively pursue cost reductions from their component suppliers, including 3M. In addition, demand dropped significantly in November and December of 2008 as numerous orders were canceled for large-size LCD panels due to weak holiday season sales, reflecting the global downturn in consumer and corporate demand. Refer to the Performance by Business Segment section for a more detailed discussion of the results of the respective segments.

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Worldwide total sales growth was 3.3 percent in 2008. Local-currency sales growth was 1.4 percent for 2008, including a 3.3 percentage point benefit from acquisitions. Local-currency sales increased 18.3 percent in Safety, Security and Protection Services (including 14.1 percentage points from acquisitions), 6.8 percent in Health Care (including 1.7 percentage points from acquisitions) and 4.6 percent in Industrial and Transportation (including 3.9 percentage points from acquisitions). Local-currency sales declined 0.3 percent in Consumer and Office, 1.7 percent in Electro and Communications and 17.9 percent in Display and Graphics.

In 2007, worldwide total sales increased 6.7 percent. Local-currency sales growth was 7.3 percent, with organic local-currency growth of 4.9 percent (including 0.7 percentage point benefit from pharmaceuticals supply agreements) and acquisitions adding 2.4 percent. Divestitures, primarily the sale of the global branded pharmaceuticals business (Health Care segment), decreased worldwide sales growth by 3.8 percent. The sale of the pharmaceuticals business was not presented as a discontinued operation due to the extent of the projected continuing cash flows from 3M's contractual supply relationship with the buyers in relation to those of the business that was sold.

Geographically, Latin America and Canada led local-currency sales growth in 2008, with a combined increase of 12.8 percent, followed by Europe, Middle East and Africa (hereafter referred to as Europe) with a 2.8 percent increase and the United States with a 2.7 percent increase. Local-currency sales in Asia Pacific declined 5.9 percent. Asia Pacific was negatively impacted by Optical Systems sales, which were down 34 percent in that region. Excluding Optical Systems, Asia Pacific sales increased nearly 6 percent on a local-currency basis. Of the local-currency sales growth, acquisitions contributed 3.2 percent to the combined Latin America and Canada, 3.2 percent to Europe, 5.3 percent to the United States, and 0.8 percent to Asia Pacific. Foreign currency translation positively impacted international sales by 3.4 percent, as the U.S. dollar weakened in aggregate against many currencies in these geographic areas. Foreign currency translation positively impacted Latin America and Canada by 2.4 percent, Europe by 4.0 percent and Asia Pacific by 3.2 percent. In the fourth quarter of 2008, foreign currency negatively impacted international sales by 7.5 percent. While difficult to predict given the current exchange rate volatility, foreign currency is also expected to have a significant negative impact in 2009.

Worldwide operating income for 2008 decreased 15.7 percent year-on-year, with most of this impact due to the year-on-year change in special items discussed at the end of this overview. In the preceding table, Health Care operating income in 2007 included significant gains related to the sale of portions of its pharmaceuticals business in 2007, negatively impacting the 2008 versus 2007 year-on-year comparisons for this business segment. Worldwide operating income margins were 20.6 percent in 2008, including a 1.1 percent penalty from special items in 2008. Operating income for 2007 increased 8.7 percent year-on-year, including a net 2.2 percentage point benefit from the impact of items discussed in Special Items below. Operating income margins were approximately 25 percent in both 2007 and 2006, with special items positively impacting these margins in both years by approximately 2.5 percentage points.

3M generated \$4.533 billion of operating cash flow in 2008, an increase of \$258 million compared to 2007, which followed an increase of \$436 million when comparing 2007 to 2006. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company utilized approximately \$1.4 billion of cash each year to pay dividends. In 2008, repurchases of 3M common stock totaled approximately \$1.6 billion, compared to \$3.2 billion in 2007 and \$2.4 billion in 2006. In February 2007, 3M's Board of Directors authorized a two-year share repurchase of up to \$7.0 billion for the period from February 12, 2007 to February 28, 2009. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$2.6 billion remained available for repurchase. In February 2009, 3M's Board of Directors extended this share repurchase authorization until the remaining \$2.6 billion is fully utilized. With the Company's current emphasis on maintaining ample liquidity and enhancing balance sheet strength, share repurchase activity has been suspended. However, extension of this program will provide flexibility to resume repurchase activity when business conditions permit. In February 2009, 3M's Board of Directors authorized a dividend increase of 2 percent for 2009, marking the 51st consecutive year of dividend increases for 3M. 3M's debt to total capital ratio (total capital defined as debt plus equity) at December 31, 2008 was 40 percent, compared to 30 percent at December 31, 2007. A portion of the increase in debt was the result of a strategy to build and maintain a cash buffer in the U.S. in the current market environment. 3M has an AA credit rating from Standard & Poor's, with a stable outlook, and an Aa1 credit rating from Moody's Investors Service, with a negative outlook. The Company has sufficient access to capital markets to meet currently anticipated growth and acquisition investment funding needs.

In 2008, the Company experienced cost increases affecting metals, wood pulp and oil-derived raw materials. To date the Company is receiving sufficient quantities of all raw materials to meet its reasonably foreseeable production requirements. It is impossible to predict future shortages of raw materials or the impact any such shortages would have. 3M has avoided disruption to its manufacturing operations through careful management of existing raw material inventories and development and qualification of additional supply sources. 3M manages commodity price risks through negotiated supply contracts, price protection agreements and forward physical contracts.

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In 2009, 3M is changing its annual stock option and restricted stock unit grant date to more closely align the award with the timing of the Company's performance review process. In 2009 and forward, under the annual grant, 3M will grant shares in February instead of May as in previous years. Accounting rules requires recognition of expense under a non-substantive vesting period approach, requiring compensation expense recognition when an employee is eligible to retire. 3M employees in the United States are eligible to retire at age 55 and after having completed five years of service. Approximately 25 percent of the stock-based compensation award expense dollars are for this retiree-eligible population. Therefore, in 2006, 2007 and 2008 the second quarter of each year (because of the May grant date) reflected higher stock-based compensation expense than the other quarters. In 2009, the retiree-eligible impact will shift to the first quarter of 2009. In addition, both the first and second quarter of 2009 will reflect accelerated stock-based compensation expense related to the earlier February grant date. These and other factors result in a first quarter 2009 estimate of \$0.08 per diluted share for stock-based compensation expense compared to \$0.04 in the first quarter of 2008. In the second quarter of 2009 estimated stock-based compensation is estimated at \$0.04 per diluted share compared to \$0.06 in the second quarter of 2008. Refer to Note 16 for additional discussion of the Company's stock-based compensation programs.

During 2008 the funded status of the Company's global pension plans declined from 100 percent to 85 percent. As of December 31, 2008, the U.S. pension plans' funded status was 89 percent with the qualified plan at 92 percent, and the international plans at 75 percent. By utilizing an effective hedging strategy for both fixed income and equity investments, the Company was able to limit the decline in U.S. pension plan's assets to a negative 13.6% return in 2008, much better than the overall market. In 2009, the Company expects to contribute an amount in the range of \$600 million to \$850 million to its U.S. and international pension plans. The Company does not have a required minimum pension contribution obligation for its U.S. plans in 2009. The changes in 3M's defined benefit pension and postretirement plans' funded status, which are required to be measured as of each year-end, significantly impacted several balance sheet line amounts at December 31, 2008. In the fourth quarter of 2008, these required annual measurements decreased prepaid pension benefits' assets by \$1.7 billion, increased deferred taxes within other assets by \$1.1 billion, increased pension and postretirement benefits' long-term liabilities by \$1.7 billion and decreased stockholders' equity (reflected after taxes) by \$2.3 billion. Other pension and postretirement changes during the year, such as contributions and amortization, also impacted these balance sheet captions. Refer to critical accounting estimates within MD&A and Note 11 (Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans) for additional information concerning 3M's pension and post-retirement plans.

The preceding forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause results to differ materially from those projected (refer to the forward-looking statements section in Item 7 and the risk factors provided in Item 1A for discussion of these risks and uncertainties).

Special Items:

Special items represent significant charges or credits that are important to understanding changes in the Company's underlying operations.

In 2008, net losses for restructuring and other actions decreased operating income by \$269 million and net income by \$194 million, or \$0.28 per diluted share. 2008 included restructuring actions (\$229 million pre-tax, \$147 million after-tax and minority interest), exit activities (\$58 million pre-tax, \$43 million after-tax) and losses related to the sale of businesses (\$23 million pre-tax, \$32 million after-tax), which were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate (\$41 million pre-tax, \$28 million after-tax). Divestiture impacts, restructuring actions and exit activities are discussed in more detail in Note 2 (Acquisitions and Divestitures) and Note 4 (Restructuring Actions and Exit Activities). Concerning the real estate gain, 3M received proceeds and recorded a gain in 2008 for a sale-leaseback transaction relative to an administrative location in Italy. 3M anticipates leasing back the facility through late 2009 at which time a new location will be utilized.

In 2007, gains on sale of businesses and real estate, net of restructuring and other items, increased operating income by \$681 million and net income by \$448 million, or \$0.62 per diluted share. 2007 included net benefits from gains related to the sale of businesses (\$849 million pre-tax,

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\$550 million after-tax) and a gain on sale of real estate (\$52 million pre-tax, \$37 million after-tax), which were partially offset by increases in environmental liabilities (\$134 million pre-tax, \$83 million after-tax), restructuring actions (\$41 million pre-tax, \$27 million after-tax), and other exit activities (\$45 million pre-tax, \$29 million after-tax). These items, except the gain on sale of real estate, are discussed in more detail in Note 2 (Acquisitions and Divestitures), Note 4 (Restructuring Actions and Exit Activities) and Note 14 (Commitments and Contingencies). Gains on sale of businesses include the second-quarter 2007 sale of 3M's Opticom Priority Control Systems and Canoga Traffic Detection businesses, and the first-quarter 2007 sale of the global branded pharmaceuticals business in Europe. Concerning the real estate sale, 3M sold a laboratory facility located in Suwon, Korea.

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In 2006, gains on sale of businesses, net of restructuring and other items, increased operating income by \$523 million and net income by \$438 million, or \$0.57 per diluted share. 2006 included net benefits from gains related to the sale of certain portions of 3M's branded pharmaceuticals business (\$1.074 billion pre-tax, \$674 million after-tax) and favorable income tax adjustments (\$149 million), which were partially offset by restructuring actions (\$403 million pre-tax, \$257 million after-tax), acquired in-process research and development expenses (\$95 million pre-tax and after-tax), settlement costs of an antitrust class action (\$40 million pre-tax, \$25 million after-tax), and environmental obligations related to the pharmaceuticals business (\$13 million pre-tax, \$8 million after-tax). These items, except the settlement costs and environmental obligations, are discussed in more detail in Note 2 (Acquisitions and Divestitures), Note 4 (Restructuring Actions and Exit Activities) and Note 8 (Income Taxes). Concerning settlement costs, the Company recorded \$40 million in 2006 with respect to a settlement in principle related to the antitrust class action brought on behalf of direct purchasers who did not purchase private label tape. Concerning environmental obligations, the Company increased its reserves by \$13 million during 2006 for estimated environmental remediation costs at a European pharmaceutical plant.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*Net Sales:*

	2008			2007		
	U.S.	Intl.	Worldwide	U.S.	Intl.	Worldwide
Net sales (millions)	\$ 9,179	\$ 16,090	\$ 25,269	\$ 8,987	\$ 15,475	\$ 24,462
% of worldwide sales	36.3%	63.7%		36.7%	63.3%	
Components of net sales change:						
Volume organic	(5.0)%	(1.0)%	(2.4)%	1.6%	7.4%	5.1%
Volume acquisitions	5.3	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.4
Price	2.4	(0.5)	0.5	1.0	(1.1)	(0.2)
Local-currency sales (including acquisitions)	2.7	0.7	1.4	5.7	8.4	7.3
Divestitures	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(4.2)	(3.6)	(3.8)
Translation		3.4	2.2		5.2	3.2
Total sales change	2.1%	4.0%	3.3%	1.5%	10.0%	6.7%

In 2008, local-currency sales growth of 1.4 percent was led by the Safety, Security and Protection Services; Health Care; and Industrial and Transportation segments. Acquisitions increased 2008 sales by 3.3 percent, led by the April 2008 acquisition of Aearo. In 2007, local-currency sales growth of 7.3 percent was led by the Health Care; Safety, Security and Protection Services; Industrial and Transportation and Consumer and Office segments. Acquisitions increased 2007 sales by 2.4 percent, led by the August 2006 acquisition of Security Printing and Systems Limited and the late 2006 acquisitions of Softmed Systems Inc. and Biotrace International PLC. Refer to both the Performance by Business Segment and Performance by Geographic Area sections for additional discussion of sales change.

Operating Expenses:

(Percent of net sales)	2008	2007	2006	2008 Versus 2007	2007 Versus 2006
Cost of sales	52.9%	52.1%	51.1%	0.8%	1.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20.8	20.5	22.1	0.3	(1.6)

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Research, development and related expenses	5.6	5.6	6.6		(1.0)
(Gain)/loss on sale of businesses	0.1	(3.5)	(4.6)	3.6	1.1
Operating income	20.6%	25.3%	24.8%	(4.7)%	0.5%

As discussed in the preceding overview section, in 2008 the combination of restructuring actions, exit activities and a loss on sale of businesses, partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate, decreased operating income by \$269 million, or 1.1 percent of net sales. In 2007, the gain on sale of businesses and real estate, net of environmental liability charges, restructuring and exit activities, benefited 2007 operating income by \$681 million, or 2.8 percent of net sales. In 2006, the gain on sale of businesses, net of restructuring and other items, benefited 2006 operating income by \$523 million, or 2.2 percent of net sales. The following tables summarize these items by operating expense category. Items included in the

Other category of the table for 2006 are acquired in-process research and development expenses (\$95 million), settlement costs of a antitrust class action (\$40 million), and environmental obligations related to the pharmaceuticals business (\$13 million).

Table of Contents**2008 Restructuring and Other Summary**

(Millions)	Restructuring actions	Exit activities	Loss on sale of businesses	Gain on sale of real estate	Total
Cost of sales	\$ 84	\$ 38	\$	\$	\$ 122
Selling, general and administrative expenses	135	17		(41)	111
Research, development and related expenses	10	3			13
Loss on sale of businesses			23		23
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ 229	\$ 58	\$ 23	\$ (41)	\$ 269

2007 Gain on Sale, Restructuring and Other Summary

(Millions)	Gain on Sale of businesses	Environmental liabilities	Restructuring and exit activities	Gain on sale of real estate	Total
Cost of sales	\$	\$	\$ 64	\$	\$ 64
Selling, general and administrative expenses		134	26	(52)	108
Research, development and related expenses			(4)		(4)
Gain on sale of businesses	(849)				(849)
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ (849)	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$ (52)	\$ (681)

2006 Gain on Sale, Restructuring and Other Summary

(Millions)	Gain on sale of pharmaceuticals business	Pharmaceuticals restructuring actions	Overhead reduction actions	Business specific actions	Total restructuring actions	Other	Total
Cost of sales	\$	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 74	\$ 130	\$ 13	\$ 143
Selling, general and administrative expenses		66	81	51	198	40	238
Research, development and related expenses		68	7		75	95	170
Gain on sale of businesses	(1,074)						(1,074)
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ (1,074)	\$ 166	\$ 112	\$ 125	\$ 403	\$ 148	\$ (523)

Cost of Sales:

Cost of sales includes manufacturing, engineering and freight costs. Cost of sales as a percent of net sales increased 0.8 percentage points in 2008 compared to 2007, with this increase primarily due to the decline in Optical Systems sales and the rapid volume declines of certain other businesses in the fourth quarter. For the majority of the year 3M's broad-based portfolio performed as expected, with benefits from selling price increases, foreign currency translation, and a continuous focus on driving operational excellence, helping to offset raw material inflation of approximately 4 percent for 2008, compared with 2007. In 2008, restructuring and exit costs increased cost of sales by \$122 million, or 0.4 percentage points as a percent of net sales, similar to the 0.3 percentage point impact in 2007, as discussed below.

Cost of sales as a percent of net sales increased 1.0 percentage point in 2007 compared to 2006, with this increase primarily due to the sale of the branded pharmaceuticals business, which had lower than average cost of sales. Raw material costs increased approximately 1 percent in 2007, compared with 2006. In 2007, restructuring and exit costs increased cost of sales by \$64 million, or 0.3 percentage points. These charges

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primarily related to the consolidation of certain flexible circuit manufacturing operations, the phaseout of operations at the Company's New Jersey roofing granule facility and charges related to the Company's decision to close an Electro and Communications facility in Wisconsin. In 2006, restructuring and other items increased cost of sales by \$143 million, or 0.7 percentage points.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses as a percent of net sales increased 0.3 percentage points in 2008 when compared to 2007, or 4.6 percent in dollars. In 2008, SG&A expenses related to restructuring actions and exit activities were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate, which combined increased SG&A by \$111 million, or 0.5 percentage points, similar to the 0.4 percentage point impact in 2007, as discussed below. In the fourth quarter of 2008, as part of its restructuring program, 3M took aggressive actions to reduce general and administrative expenses and also pared back selling and marketing costs in certain businesses.

SG&A expenses as a percent of net sales decreased 1.6 percentage points in 2007 when compared to 2006, as expenses incurred in 2006 in the Company's now-divested global branded pharmaceuticals business did not repeat in 2007. Non-pharmaceutical ongoing SG&A expenses, after adjusting for the following items, were up approximately 7 percent in dollars, as the Company invested in sales and marketing to support growth markets. In 2007, SG&A includes increases in environmental liabilities, restructuring charges and exit activities, net of the gain on sale of real estate (\$108 million combined net expense), which increased SG&A as a percent of sales by 0.4 percentage points. 2006 included restructuring actions and settlement costs of a previously disclosed antitrust class action (\$238 million combined expense), which increased 2006 SG&A as a percent of sales by 1.0 percentage points. In dollars, SG&A decreased \$51 million when comparing 2007 to 2006, with the change in restructuring and other items year-on-year decreasing SG&A by \$130 million, pharmaceutical SG&A spending decreasing \$241 million and other SG&A spending increasing \$320 million, or approximately 7 percent in dollars.

Research, Development and Related Expenses:

Research, development and related expenses (R&D) in 2008 as a percent of net sales was 5.6 percent, the same as in 2007, while spending in dollars increased. 3M's long-term commitment to R&D is unchanged, but in the current economic environment 3M is closely scrutinizing all discretionary investments.

R&D as a percent of net sales decreased 1.0 percentage point in 2007 when compared to 2006, as expenses incurred in 2006 in the Company's now-divested R&D-intensive pharmaceuticals business did not repeat in 2007. Non-pharmaceutical ongoing R&D expenses, after adjusting for the following items, were up approximately 11 percent in dollars, as the Company invested in future technologies and growth opportunities. 2006 spending included a \$95 million in-process research and development charge (discussed in Note 2) and \$75 million in restructuring actions (Note 4), which increased 2006 R&D as a percent of sales by 0.7 percentage points. In dollars, R&D spending decreased \$154 million when comparing 2007 to 2006, with the change in restructuring and other items year-on-year decreasing R&D by \$174 million, 2006 pharmaceutical SG&A spending decreasing \$120 million and other R&D spending increasing \$140 million, or approximately 11 percent in dollars.

(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Businesses:

In June 2008, 3M completed the sale of HighJump Software, a 3M Company, to Battery Ventures, a technology venture capital and private equity firm. 3M received proceeds of \$85 million for this transaction and recognized, net of assets sold, transaction and other costs, a pre-tax loss of \$23 million (recorded in the Safety, Security and Protection Services segment) in the second quarter of 2008.

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In January 2007, 3M completed the sale of its global branded pharmaceuticals business in Europe to Meda AB. 3M received proceeds of \$817 million for this transaction and recognized, net of assets sold, a pre-tax gain of \$781 million in 2007 (recorded in the Health Care segment). In June 2007, 3M completed the sale of its Opticom Priority Control Systems and Canoga Traffic Detection businesses to TorQuest Partners Inc., a Toronto-based investment firm. 3M received proceeds of \$80 million for this transaction and recognized, net of assets sold, transaction and other costs, a pre-tax gain of \$68 million (recorded in the Display and Graphics segment) in 2007.

In December 2006, 3M completed the sale of its global branded pharmaceuticals businesses in the United States, Canada, and Latin America region and the Asia Pacific region, including Australia and South Africa. 3M received proceeds of \$1.209 billion for these transactions and recognized a pre-tax gain on sale of \$1.074 billion in 2006 (recorded in the Health Care segment). For more detail, refer to Note 2.

Operating Income:

3M uses operating income as one of its primary business segment performance measurement tools. Operating income decreased in 2008 to 20.6 percent of sales, negatively impacted by restructuring actions, exit activities and a loss on sale of businesses that were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate, which combined decreased operating income by 1.1 percentage points (\$269 million). Operating income margins of 25.3 percent in 2007 were positively impacted by 2.8 percentage points (\$681 million) from the gain on sale of businesses and real estate, net of environmental liabilities, restructuring and other exit activities. Operating income margins of 24.8 percent for 2006 were positively impacted by 2.2 percentage points (\$523 million) from the gain on sale of portions of the pharmaceuticals business, net of restructuring and other actions. Adjusting for the preceding items, operating income margins in 2007 were similar to 2006.

Table of Contents**Interest Expense and Income:**

(Millions)	2008	2007	2006
Interest expense	\$ 215	\$ 210	\$ 122
Interest income	(105)	(132)	(51)
Total	\$ 110	\$ 78	\$ 71

Interest Expense: Interest expense increased slightly in 2008 compared to 2007, primarily related to higher average U.S. and international long-term debt balances, which were partially offset by lower short-term debt balances and interest rates. Interest expense increased in 2007 compared to 2006, primarily due to higher average debt balances and higher interest rates.

Interest Income: Interest income was lower in 2008 compared to 2007, primarily due to lower interest rates, which were partially offset by higher average cash and cash equivalent balances. Interest income increased in 2007 compared to 2006, primarily due to higher average cash, cash equivalent and marketable securities balances and higher interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes:

(Percent of pre-tax income)	2008	2007	2006
Effective tax rate	31.1%	32.1%	30.6%

The effective tax rate for 2008 was 31.1 percent compared with 32.1 percent in 2007. The Company's 2008 tax rate benefited from reduced international tax rates. The tax rate for 2007 was 32.1 percent compared with 30.6 percent in 2006. The Company's 2006 tax rate included benefits from adjustments to its reserves for tax contingencies following the settlement of income tax audits. Refer to Note 8 for additional information.

Minority Interest:

(Millions)	2008	2007	2006
Minority interest	\$ 60	\$ 55	\$ 51

Minority interest expense eliminates the income or loss attributable to non-3M ownership interests in 3M consolidated entities. 3M's most significant consolidated entity with non-3M ownership interests is Sumitomo 3M Limited in Japan (3M owns 75 percent of Sumitomo 3M Limited).

Currency Effects:

3M estimates that year-on-year currency effects, including hedging impacts, increased net income by approximately \$160 million in 2008, \$150 million in 2007 and \$20 million in 2006. This estimate includes the effect of translating profits from local currencies into U.S. dollars; the impact of currency fluctuations on the transfer of goods between 3M operations in the United States and abroad; and transaction gains and losses, including derivative instruments designed to reduce foreign currency exchange rate risks other than instruments hedging foreign currency risks on tax obligations. 3M estimates that year-on-year derivative and other transaction gains and losses increased net income by approximately \$40 million in 2008, increased net income by approximately \$10 million in 2007 and had an immaterial impact on net income in 2006.

PERFORMANCE BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

Disclosures relating to 3M's business segments are provided in Item 1, Business Segments. Financial information and other disclosures are provided in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As discussed in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, effective in the first quarter of 2008, 3M made certain product moves between its business segments in its continuing effort to drive growth by aligning businesses around markets and customers. Segment information presented herein reflects the impact of these changes for all periods presented. The reportable segments are the Industrial and Transportation segment; the Health Care segment; Safety, Security and Protection Services segment; Consumer and Office segment; Display and Graphics segment; and Electro and Communications segment. Information related to 3M's business segments is presented in the tables that follow. Local-currency sales (which include both core and acquisition volume impacts, plus price impacts) are provided for each segment. The divestiture impact, translation impact and total sales change are also provided for each segment.

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As discussed in the preceding overview and results of operations section, the combination of restructuring actions, gains and losses on the sale of businesses, and other special items significantly impacted 2008, 2007 and 2006 results. The following tables summarize these special items by business segment.

(Millions)	2008 Restructuring and Other Summary					Total
	Restructuring actions	Exit activities	Loss on sale of businesses	Gain on sale of real estate		
Industrial and Transportation	\$ 40	\$ 26	\$	\$	\$	66
Health Care	51	9				60
Safety, Security and Protection Services	12	3	23			38
Consumer and Office	18					18
Display and Graphics	24	18				42
Electro and Communications	7					7
Corporate and Unallocated	77	2		(41)		38
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ 229	\$ 58	\$ 23	\$ (41)	\$	269

(Millions)	2007 Gain on Sale, Restructuring and Other Summary					Total
	Gain on sale of businesses	Environmental liabilities	Restructuring and exit activities	Gain on sale of real estate		
Industrial and Transportation	\$	\$	\$ 9	\$	\$	9
Health Care:						
Gain on sale of pharmaceuticals business	(781)					(781)
Restructuring actions and other			(10)			(10)
Safety, Security and Protection Services			29			29
Consumer and Office						
Display and Graphics	(68)		17			(51)
Electro and Communications			41			41
Corporate and Unallocated		134		(52)		82
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ (849)	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$ (52)	\$	(681)

(Millions)	2006 Gain on Sale, Restructuring and Other Summary							Total
	Gain on sale of pharmaceuticals business	Pharmaceuticals restructuring actions	Overhead reduction actions	Business specific actions	Total restructuring actions	Other		
Industrial and Transportation	\$	\$	\$	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$	\$ 15	
Health Care:								
Gain on sale of pharmaceuticals business	(1,074)						(1,074)	
Restructuring actions and other		166	112	15	293	108	401	
Safety, Security and Protection Services				10	10		10	
Consumer and Office								
Display and Graphics				31	31		31	
Electro and Communications				54	54		54	
Corporate and Unallocated						40	40	
Total operating income penalty (benefit)	\$ (1,074)	\$ 166	\$ 112	\$ 125	\$ 403	\$ 148	\$ (523)	

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Due to the significant impact of the economic downturn in the fourth-quarter of 2008 on sales and operating income results, the following discusses both fourth-quarter 2008 and total year 2008 results for each business segment.

Industrial and Transportation Business (30.9% of consolidated sales):

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 7,818	\$ 7,266	\$ 6,632
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	4.6%	5.8%	9.0%
Translation	3.0	3.8	0.8
Total sales change	7.6%	9.6%	9.8%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,338
Percent change	(1.4)%	11.9%	11.0%
Percent of sales	18.9%	20.6%	20.2%

The Industrial and Transportation segment serves a broad range of markets, such as appliance, paper and packaging, food and beverage, electronics, automotive original equipment manufacturer (OEM) and automotive aftermarket (auto body shops and retail). Industrial and Transportation products include tapes, a wide variety of coated and non-woven abrasives, adhesives, specialty materials, filtration products, closure systems for personal hygiene products, and components and products that are used in the manufacture, repair and maintenance of automotive, marine, aircraft and specialty vehicles.

2008 can be characterized as a tale of two distinct chapters for Industrial and Transportation. The first was January through October, characterized by outstanding top-and bottom-line growth across most of the portfolio; the second chapter was the combined months of November and December, when many large customers slowed their operations. 3M expects that the strength of its new products, supply chain improvements and expansion into areas like energy, aerospace, filtration and now renewable energy, will help carry it through some very challenging times.

Among 3M's business segments, Industrial and Transportation has been among those most affected by recent economic contractions, particularly in big industries such as automotive and electronics. With worldwide industrial production in decline, 3M's Industrial and Transportation business had fourth quarter 2008 sales of \$1.7 billion, an 11.3 percent decline compared to 2007. Local-currency sales were down 6.3 percent, including a positive 3.2 percent impact from acquisitions. Not all divisions within Industrial were impacted equally in the fourth quarter. Those that are heavily linked to automotive manufacturing, namely automotive OEM and 3M Dyneon, saw declines of more than 20 percent, as did businesses selling to the electronics industry, such as high-tech tapes and adhesives. Most other divisions experienced local-currency sales contractions of less than 10 percent in the fourth quarter. The most significant bright spot in the quarter was the automotive aftermarket business, which contributed solid local-currency growth. Geographically, fourth quarter 2008 local-currency sales were down in all regions, with the largest declines in the U.S. and Asia Pacific, followed by Europe. Local-currency sales were flat in Latin America. Operating income in the fourth quarter declined 42 percent to \$203 million, which included net charges of \$36 million for restructuring actions and exit activities.

Full-year 2008 sales looked far more positive, with sales up 7.6 percent to \$7.8 billion. Local-currency growth rates were strongest in the automotive aftermarket business. 3M also drove strong sales growth in two of its largest divisions, namely abrasives and industrial tapes and adhesives. Closure systems for personal hygiene products also showed good growth. Geographically, all major regions drove positive local-currency sales growth. Strong market penetration continued in emerging economies, especially the high growth BRICP countries (Brazil,

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Russia, India, China and Poland), where the business drove strong organic local-currency growth. Operating income declined, but increased after adjusting for \$66 million in restructuring actions and exit activities (discussed further below). Strong operational discipline was the key to protecting the bottom line as full-year operating margins totaled 18.9 percent, with operating income margins at 19.7 percent after adjusting for restructuring and exit activities.

Industrial and Transportation restructuring and exit activities totaled \$66 million for total year 2008. During the fourth quarter of 2008, restructuring actions totaling \$40 million (partially offset by a \$4 million reduction in previously accrued exit activity charges) were comprised of severance and related benefits totaling \$33 million and asset impairments of \$7 million. Net exit activity charges of \$26 million in 2008 largely related to employee reductions at an Industrial and Transportation manufacturing facility located in the United Kingdom, which totaled \$19 million. This compared to restructuring actions and exit activities of \$9 million in 2007.

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Industrial and Transportation continues to invest in innovative new products along with complementary gap-fill acquisitions, evidenced by the closing of eight acquisitions in 2008, with some of the larger acquisitions summarized as follows. In July 2008, 3M acquired K&H Surface Technologies Pty. Ltd., an Australian-based manufacturing company specializing in a range of repair products for the professional do-it-yourself automotive refinishing markets. In August 2008, 3M acquired Polyfoam Products Inc., a structural adhesives company specializing in foam adhesives for tile roofing and other adhesive products for the building industry. In October 2008, 3M completed its acquisition of EMFI S.A. and SAPO S.A.S., manufacturers of polyurethane-based structural adhesives and sealants headquartered in Haguenau, France. In October 2008, 3M also completed its acquisition of Meguiar's Inc., a 100-year-old business that manufactures the leading Meguiar's brand of car care products for cleaning and protecting automotive surfaces, which is headquartered in Irvine, California.

In 2007, local-currency sales increased 5.8 percent, including 1.8 percent growth from acquisitions. Sales growth was broad-based, led by industrial adhesives and tapes, automotive aftermarket, abrasives and automotive OEM businesses. All geographic areas contributed positively to growth. Significant manufacturing investments were made in emerging economies such as India, China and Poland to simplify the supply chain and get closer to local customers. Good operational discipline helped deliver operating income growth of 11.9 percent, with operating income margins of 20.6 percent. Operating income in 2007 included \$9 million in restructuring and other exit activity expenses, primarily comprised of severance and related benefits. Operating income in 2006 included \$15 million in restructuring expenses, primarily comprised of asset impairments and severance and related benefits.

In March 2005, 3M's automotive business completed the purchase of 19 percent of TI&M Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH (TI&M) for approximately \$55 million. TI&M is the parent company of I&T Innovation Technology Entwicklungsund Holding Aktiengesellschaft (I&T), an Austrian maker of flat flexible cable and circuitry. Pursuant to a Shareholders Agreement, 3M marketed the firm's flat flexible wiring systems for automotive interior applications to the global automotive market. I&T filed a petition for bankruptcy protection in August 2006. As part of its agreement to purchase the shares of TI&M, the Company was granted a put option, which gave the Company the right to sell back its entire ownership interest in TI&M to the other investors from whom 3M acquired its 19 percent interest. The put option became exercisable January 1, 2007. The Company exercised the put option and recovered approximately \$25 million of its investment from one of the investors based in Belgium in February 2007. The other two TI&M investors have filed a bankruptcy petition in Austria. The Company is pursuing recovery of the balance of its investment both through the Austrian bankruptcy proceedings and pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement. The Company received approximately \$6 million of its investment back in the fourth quarter of 2008. The Company believes collection of its remaining investment is probable and, as a result, no impairment reserve has been recorded.

Health Care Business (17.0% of consolidated sales):

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 4,293	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,011
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	6.8%	18.3%	6.0%
Divestitures	(0.1)	(23.7)	
Translation	1.5	4.3	0.7
Total sales change	8.2%	(1.1)%	6.7%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,882	\$ 1,845
Percent change	(37.7)%	2.0%	65.6%
Percent of sales	27.3%	47.4%	46.0%

The Health Care segment serves markets that include medical clinics and hospitals, pharmaceuticals, dental and orthodontic practitioners, and health information systems. Products and services provided to these and other markets include medical and surgical supplies, skin health and infection prevention products, drug delivery systems, dental and orthodontic products, health information systems and anti-microbial solutions.

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As discussed in Note 2, the global branded pharmaceuticals business was sold in December 2006 and January 2007.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, Health Care sales topped \$1 billion, despite a nearly 7 percentage point penalty from currency translation. In local-currency terms, sales rose 4.5 percent, including 2.2 percent from acquisitions. 3M saw solid local-currency growth in the medical products area, specifically in core infection prevention and skin and wound care products. Geographically, the U.S. and Asia Pacific led sales growth. Operating income margins of 24.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 were the highest in the Company, which includes the impact of \$50 million in restructuring and exit activity charges that reduced operating income margins by 4.9 percentage points. This is a highly competitive

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environment where 3M's brand presence and high quality are clearly making a difference. Doctors, hospitals and other medical service providers continue to show a strong preference for 3M products.

For full-year 2008, Health Care's results were strong, with sales increasing 8.2 percent to \$4.3 billion and operating income margins of 27.3 percent. As discussed further below, both 2007 and 2006 operating income results include significant gains from the sale of 3M's pharmaceuticals business in December 2006 and January 2007, negatively impacting the 2008 versus 2007 year-on-year operating income comparison. Local-currency sales were up 6.8 percent, largely organic, but also included 1.7 percent from acquisitions. In 2008, 3M closed a number of important bolt-on acquisitions in Health Care, including TOP-Service, a German orthodontic technology and services company offering a digital lingual solution; Imtec, an Oklahoma-based manufacturer of dental implants and cone beam computed tomography; and Solumed, a Quebec-based developer and marketer of leading-edge medical products designed to prevent infections in operating rooms and hospitals. Full-year 2008 sales were led by strong increases in 3M's medical, dental and orthodontics businesses. Sales grew in all geographies, led by strong gains in Asia Pacific and Latin America.

In 2007, Health Care sales were \$3.968 billion. Local-currency growth was 18.3 percent (excluding divestitures), including 4.4 percentage points of growth from acquisitions and 4.5 percentage points of growth from supply agreements related to the sale of the global branded pharmaceuticals business. The sale of the pharmaceuticals business reduced Health Care sales growth by 23.7 percent. 3M provides disaggregated information on sales growth for Health Care's remaining businesses (without pharmaceuticals) further below.

The combination of the following items positively impacted total year 2007 Health Care operating income by \$791 million. As discussed in Note 2, in January 2007 the Company sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the Europe region. The operating income gain related to this sale, which is included in Health Care, totaled \$781 million. In addition, as discussed in Note 4, a net operating income gain of \$10 million was recorded in 2007, which primarily related to adjustments to restructuring costs incurred in the fourth quarter of 2006.

The combination of the following items positively impacted total year 2006 Health Care operating income by \$673 million, primarily in the fourth quarter of 2006. As discussed in Note 2, in early December 2006, the Company sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the Asia Pacific region, including Australia and South Africa. The Company also sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the United States, Canada and Latin America in late December 2006. The operating income gain related to this sale, which is included in Health Care, totaled \$1.074 billion. In addition, as discussed in Note 4, the Health Care segment for the year 2006 included \$293 million in restructuring costs, primarily employee-related severance and benefit costs. Of the \$293 million, \$166 million was related to the pharmaceuticals business and \$15 million related to Health Care severance and other costs. In addition, \$112 million of severance and benefit costs were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2006 related to worldwide staff overhead reduction actions taken to streamline the Company's cost structure in response to the sale of 3M's branded pharmaceuticals business. Health Care also included \$95 million of expensed in-process research and development costs related to the Brontes acquisition and \$13 million in environmental reserves related to the pharmaceuticals business.

3M believes the following disaggregated information for 3M Health Care's remaining businesses (without pharmaceuticals) and for pharmaceuticals on a stand-alone basis provides useful information.

Health Care Business without Pharmaceuticals:

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	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 4,293	\$ 3,968	\$ 3,237
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	6.8%	18.3%	8.5%
Divestitures	(0.1)		
Translation	1.5	4.3	0.7
Total sales change	8.2%	22.6%	9.2%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,086	\$ 806
Percent change	8.0%	34.6%	(9.1)%
Percent of sales	27.3%	27.4%	24.9%

The following discussion provides information on 3M Health Care's remaining businesses (without pharmaceuticals). Refer to the preceding section entitled "Health Care Business" for a discussion of sales change for 2008 compared to 2007. Operating income increased 8.0 percent to \$1.173 billion, while operating income margins were maintained in excess of 27 percent. Operating income in 2008 included \$60 million in restructuring actions and exit activity charges,

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primarily comprised of severance and related benefits, but also including \$14 million in asset impairments. 2007 included \$5 million in restructuring expenses, primarily severance and related benefits.

In 2007, sales growth was broad-based across all platforms, led by infection prevention solutions and skin and wound care therapy products in medical, HFA-based components (non-CFC) for drug inhalers in drug delivery, and healthcare funding and performance management solutions for the hospital market in health information systems. Geographically, Health Care (without pharmaceuticals) achieved strong growth rates in all major regions, led by Europe, the United States, and the combined Latin America and Canada area. Local-currency sales increased 18.3 percent, with acquisitions contributing 4.4 percentage points of this growth. Much of the acquisition growth came from two deals that closed in late 2006 Biotrace International, PLC, a U.K.-based provider of microbiology products, and SoftMed, a Maryland-based provider of health information software solutions. Health Care also closed five complementary acquisitions in 2007 to strengthen the portfolio and accelerate growth into the future in the medical, oral care and health information systems businesses. Sales growth also included 4.5 percentage points of growth due to supply agreements related to the sale of the global branded pharmaceuticals business. Operating income increased 34.6 percent, with an operating income margin of 27.4 percent. Operating income for 2007 included \$5 million in restructuring expenses, primarily severance and related benefits. Operating income for 2006 included \$95 million of expensed in-process research and development costs related to the Brontes acquisition and also included business-specific restructuring actions that totaled \$15 million, primarily comprised of severance and related benefits plus asset impairments.

Pharmaceuticals Business:

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$	\$	\$ 774
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	N/A	N/A	(3.5)%
Translation	N/A	N/A	0.6
Total sales change	N/A	N/A	(2.9)%
Operating income (millions)	\$	\$ 796	\$ 1,039

The combination of the following items positively impacted total year 2007 pharmaceuticals operating income by \$796 million. As discussed in Note 2, in January 2007 the Company sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the Europe region. The operating income gain related to this sale totaled \$781 million. In addition, as discussed in Note 4, a net operating income gain of \$15 million was recorded in 2007, which primarily related to adjustments to restructuring costs incurred in the fourth quarter of 2006. Drug Delivery Systems Division (part of Health Care without Pharmaceuticals) is a source of supply to the acquiring companies and records sales and operating income related to the pharmaceuticals supply agreements.

In total, the combination of the following items positively impacted total year 2006 pharmaceuticals operating income by \$783 million, primarily in the fourth quarter of 2006. As discussed in Note 2, in early December 2006, the Company sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the Asia Pacific region, including Australia and South Africa. The Company also sold its branded pharmaceuticals business in the United States, Canada and Latin America in late December 2006. The operating income gain related to these transactions totaled \$1.074 billion. As discussed in Note 4, \$112 million of severance and benefit costs were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2006 related to worldwide staff overhead reduction actions taken to streamline the Company's cost structure in response to the sale of 3M's branded pharmaceuticals business. As also discussed in Note 4, the pharmaceuticals business for total year 2006 included \$97 million in employee-related severance and benefits and \$69 million of asset impairments and other expenses. In addition, an environmental reserve of \$13 million was recognized related to the pharmaceuticals business.

Table of Contents*Safety, Security and Protection Services Business (14.4% of consolidated sales):*

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,070	\$ 2,663
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	18.3%	10.8%	13.7%
Divestitures	(1.7)		
Translation	2.0	4.5	1.1
Total sales change	18.6%	15.3%	14.8%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 736	\$ 611	\$ 549
Percent change	20.4%	11.3%	7.1%
Percent of sales	20.2%	19.9%	20.6%

The Safety, Security and Protection Services segment serves a broad range of markets that increase the safety, security and productivity of workers, facilities and systems. Major product offerings include personal protection products, safety and security products (including border and civil security solutions), energy control products, cleaning and protection products for commercial establishments, track and trace solutions, and roofing granules for asphalt shingles. In the second quarter of 2008, 3M completed the sale of its HighJump Software business which provided supply chain execution software solutions. 3M's Track and Trace Solutions utilizes radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to provide a growing array of solutions from library patron self-checkout systems to tracking packages.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, sales in this business rose 2.9 percent to \$769 million. Local-currency sales increased 13 percent, driven by 3M's 2008 acquisition of Aearo Technologies. Acquisitions contributed approximately 16 percentage points of growth in the fourth quarter. On a geographic basis, sales for the quarter were strongest in the United States, followed by the Asia Pacific region. Operating income in the fourth quarter declined 12.8 percent, which included \$12 million in restructuring expenses.

Full-year 2008 sales increased 18.6 percent. In local-currency terms, sales rose approximately 18 percent, comprised of 14 points from acquisitions and 2 points each from organic volumes and selling price increases. Sales growth was led by acquisitions, primarily Aearo, along with organic growth in personal protection solutions, protective window films, and cleaning solutions for commercial buildings, and RFID solutions (Track and Trace). Aearo, acquired in April 2008, manufactures and sells personal protection and energy absorbing products. Aearo expanded 3M's platform by adding hearing protection as well as eyewear and fall protection product lines to 3M's existing line of respiratory products. In July 2008, 3M acquired Quest Technologies Inc., a manufacturer of environmental monitoring equipment, including noise, heat stress and vibration monitors. The sale of HighJump Software (discussed below) resulted in a 1.7 percentage point penalty to full-year sales. Worldwide operating income was up 20.4 percent to \$736 million.

In 2008, 3M announced and completed the sale of its HighJump Software business and recognized a pre-tax loss of \$23 million in the second quarter of 2008. In addition, 3M recorded restructuring charges and exit activities that totaled \$15 million in 2008. Including the preceding 2008 items, operating income margins were in excess of 20 percent for 2008. In the second quarter of 2007, 3M recorded a restructuring charge of \$29 million related to the phaseout of operations at its New Jersey roofing granule facility. This included fixed asset impairments and employee-related restructuring liabilities.

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In 2007, local-currency sales in the Safety, Security and Protection Services segment were up 10.8 percent. Acquisitions contributed 7.4 percentage points of this growth, including a carry-over benefit from the August 2006 acquisition of Security Printing and Systems Limited. Sales growth was led by the respiratory protection business, followed by the security systems, corrosion protection and building and commercial services businesses. 2007 sales growth was held back by market softness in the U.S. residential construction market, which negatively impacted the roofing granules business. The decline in the roofing granules business reduced Safety, Security and Protection Services' 2007 sales growth by approximately 1.5 percent. Geographically, sales growth was led by Europe and the combined Latin America and Canada area. This segment recorded a restructuring charge of \$29 million in the second quarter of 2007 related to the phaseout of operations at its New Jersey roofing granule facility. This included fixed asset impairments and employee-related restructuring liabilities. Including this charge, operating income margins were approximately 20 percent for total year 2007. In 2006, operating income includes \$10 million in restructuring expenses, primarily severance and related benefits.

Table of Contents*Consumer and Office Business (13.6% of consolidated sales):*

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 3,448	\$ 3,411	\$ 3,172
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	(0.3)%	5.0%	7.4%
Translation	1.4	2.5	0.7
Total sales change	1.1%	7.5%	8.1%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 663	\$ 692	\$ 633
Percent change	(4.1)%	9.2%	3.4%
Percent of sales	19.2%	20.3%	20.0%

The Consumer and Office segment serves markets that include consumer retail, office retail, home improvement, building maintenance and other markets. Products in this segment include office supply products, stationery products, construction and home improvement products, home care products, protective material products and consumer health care products.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, Consumer and Office sales declined 11.2 percent to \$765 million. Local currency sales were down 6.5 percent and currency impacts reduced sales by just under 5 percentage points. U.S. sales declined by 13 percent, heavily impacted by the ongoing slump in U.S. consumer retail spending levels. More than 50 percent of sales in Consumer and Office are generated within the United States. By far the biggest contributor to this decline was the retail and wholesale office channel. The combination of massive office worker layoffs, coupled with across-the-board declines in office retail foot traffic, had a dramatic and negative impact on sales. 3M businesses serving other U.S. retail channels performed well in the fourth quarter despite this rough economic environment. This business posted positive local-currency sales for its home care products, such as Scotch-Brite® Scrub Sponges, and for its do-it-yourself retail channel. Elsewhere around the globe, 3M's Consumer and Office business drove positive local-currency sales growth in both Latin America and Asia Pacific, but overall growth was muted by declines in Europe. Worldwide operating income declined in the fourth quarter, including the impact of \$18 million in restructuring charges, which contributed 11.4 percentage points of this 35.5 percent decline.

For total year 2008, Consumer and Office sales grew just over 1 percent. This business has successfully created new products and designed new programs and planograms with their large U.S. customers in order to mitigate what is a very tough end-market situation. Sales growth was led by home care and do-it-yourself products. Operating income declined 4.1 percent and margins were in excess of 19 percent, an outstanding return considering what was a slow U.S. market environment and a synchronized slowdown in growth across most other areas of the world. Geographically, sales growth was led by Asia Pacific and Latin America. Operating income was negatively impacted by the \$18 million in restructuring charges discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Going forward, 3M expects sales growth in the Consumer and Office segment to continue to be led by international operations as U.S. growth will remain uncertain over the near term due to challenging economic conditions.

In 2007, Consumer and Office experienced broad-based local-currency sales growth of 5.0 percent, led by the construction and home improvement and home cleaning businesses. In construction and home improvement, products such as Scotch-Blue® Painter's Tape, Filtrete® Furnace Filters and Command® Mounting Products, helped drive results. Geographically, international growth led sales, while a slowdown in the United States was driven by soft overall U.S. retail sales and a soft residential housing environment. Operating income increased 9.2 percent and exceeded 20 percent of sales.

Table of Contents**Display and Graphics Business (12.9% of consolidated sales):**

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 3,255	\$ 3,904	\$ 3,747
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	(17.9)%	2.7%	5.0%
Divestitures	(0.3)	(0.4)	
Translation	1.6	1.9	0.3
Total sales change	(16.6)%	4.2%	5.3%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 580	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,045
Percent change	(50.1)%	11.3%	(9.7)%
Percent of sales	17.8%	29.8%	27.9%

The Display and Graphics segment serves markets that include electronic display, traffic safety and commercial graphics. This segment includes optical film solutions for electronic displays; computer screen filters; reflective sheeting for transportation safety; commercial graphics systems; and projection systems, including mobile display technology and visual systems products. The optical film business provides films that serve numerous market segments of the electronic display industry. 3M provides distinct products for five market segments, including products for: 1) LCD computer monitors 2) LCD televisions 3) handheld devices such as cellular phones 4) notebook PCs and 5) automotive displays.

Results in this business continue to be affected by end-market challenges in 3M's optical films business, which is in the midst of transition from a hyper-growth business a few years ago to one that is more commoditized in nature. Demand for optical films slowed considerably in November and December of 2008 as TV, desktop monitor and notebook PC makers cancelled orders for large-size LCD panels due to weak holiday season sales, reflecting the global downturn in both consumer and corporate demand. For the fourth quarter, 3M posted sales of \$685 million in Display and Graphics. Sales declined 28 percent, or about 8 percent excluding optical. Traffic safety systems posted local-currency sales growth of nearly 3 percent, as highway infrastructure projects around the world continue to grow at a modest rate. Local-currency sales declined by 6.3 percent in 3M's commercial graphics business and by 48 percent in optical systems. Operating income in the fourth quarter declined 80 percent, which included net charges of \$22 million for restructuring actions and exit activities.

For the full year of 2008, sales declined 16.6 percent, driving operating income down 50 percent to \$580 million. Operating margins were at 17.8 percent for 2008. 3M has taken aggressive action during 2008 to reduce its cost structure across all businesses within Display and Graphics with particular focus on the optical film business. 3M continues to champion the energy saving story in the LCD monitor segment, and is gaining traction, but volumes remain low at this early stage.

Second-half 2008 restructuring charges and exit activities of \$42 million reduced operating income for total year 2008. These expenses were comprised of severance/related benefits and asset impairments. In 2007, 3M recorded a gain on the sale of its Opticom Priority Control Systems and Canoga Traffic Detection businesses, which was partially offset by expenses related to restructuring and exit activities. These items on a combined basis benefited operating income by \$51 million in 2007 (as discussed in more detail in the next paragraph). In aggregate, these items contributed approximately 6.0 percentage points of this 50.1 percent operating income decline when comparing 2008 to 2007. In addition, the 2008 restructuring and exit activity charges reduced 2008 operating income margins by 1.3 percentage points, while the 2007 net benefit contributed 1.3 percentage points of the 29.8 percent operating income margin for 2007.

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In 2007, Display and Graphics local-currency sales increased 2.7 percent, excluding the impact of the Opticom/Canoga business sale. The Company recorded positive sales growth in all major businesses – commercial graphics, traffic safety systems and optical systems. Throughout the year, commercial graphics saw strong performance in the vehicle wrapping market where 3M provides films, inks and other products for this rolling billboard industry. The traffic safety systems business also experienced growth for the year, with faster growth internationally as the 3M reflective solutions for highway construction projects are a perfect match in developing economies that are adding infrastructure. In June 2007, 3M completed the sale of its Opticom Priority Control Systems and Canoga Traffic Detection businesses. 3M received proceeds of \$80 million from this transaction and recognized an operating income gain of \$68 million in the Display and Graphics segment in the second quarter of 2007. In addition, Display and Graphics recorded restructuring and other exit activity expenses of \$17 million in 2007. Operating income in 2007 was \$1.163 billion, including this aggregate net operating income benefit of \$51 million.

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which contributed 1.3 percentage points of the 29.8 percent operating income margin. Operating income in 2006 (as discussed in more detail in the next paragraph) included \$31 million in restructuring expenses. These year-on-year impacts contributed 7.9 percentage points of the reported 11.3 percent operating income growth.

Operating income in 2006 included \$31 million in restructuring expenses, primarily comprised of asset impairments and severance and related benefits. These asset impairments relate to decisions the Company made in the fourth quarter of 2006 to exit certain marginal product lines in the Optical Systems business.

Electro and Communications Business (11.0% of consolidated sales):

	2008	2007	2006
Sales (millions)	\$ 2,791	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,654
Sales change analysis:			
Local currency (volume and price)	(1.7)%	1.0%	5.5%
Translation	2.7	3.1	0.8
Total sales change	1.0%	4.1%	6.3%
Operating income (millions)	\$ 531	\$ 492	\$ 410
Percent change	8.0%	19.7%	(0.6)%
Percent of sales	19.0%	17.8%	15.5%

The Electro and Communications segment serves the electrical, electronics and communications industries, including electrical utilities; electrical construction, maintenance and repair; original equipment manufacturer (OEM) electrical and electronics; computers and peripherals; consumer electronics; telecommunications central office, outside plant and enterprise; as well as aerospace, military, automotive and medical markets; with products that enable the efficient transmission of electrical power and speed the delivery of information and ideas. Products include electronic and interconnect solutions, micro interconnect systems, high-performance fluids, high-temperature and display tapes, telecommunications products, electrical products, and touch screens and touch monitors.

This business serves a number of end-markets, the most important being consumer electronics and telecommunications, along with the global power utility industry. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the weak holiday season experienced by the consumer electronics retailers had a large and negative impact on sales in this business. Likewise the global telecommunications sector continues to cut capital spending on new capacity and on upgrades of existing equipment. 3M had a large number of equipment orders cancelled during the fourth quarter of 2008. As a result of this end-market contraction, sales in Electro and Communications declined by 15 percent in the fourth quarter. Sales in local currency decreased about 12 percent, and currency impacts hurt sales by about 3 percentage points. Operating income declined 38.8 percent, which included \$7 million in restructuring expenses.

For the full-year 2008, sales in Electro and Communications increased 1 percent to \$2.8 billion, while operating income increased 8 percent to \$531 million. Operating margins were at 19 percent. The Electrical Markets and Electronic Markets Materials businesses drove growth. The Communications Markets and Electronics Solutions businesses remain soft. 3M also continued to experience declines in the flexible circuits business where a number of product solutions are going end-of-life. Operating income in 2008 was impacted by \$7 million in restructuring expenses, while 2007 included \$18 million in restructuring expenses, primarily for asset impairment charges related to the Company's decision to close a facility in Wisconsin, and \$23 million for employee reductions and fixed asset impairments related to the consolidation of certain flexible circuit manufacturing operations. In aggregate, these items contributed 6.9 percentage points of the reported 8.0 percent operating income

growth when comparing 2008 to the 2007.

In 2007, the Electro and Communications segment local-currency sales increased 1.0 percent, driven by 1.5 percentage points from acquisitions. Strong sales growth in the communications and electrical markets businesses was offset by declines in the flexible circuits business, which supplies components primarily to the ink jet printer market, as a number of applications go end-of-life. Softness in this business held back overall Electro and Communications sales and operating income growth by approximately 2.5 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Operating income increased 19.7 percent as this segment has driven productivity improvements and taken actions to improve its competitiveness. Operating income in 2007 was penalized by a \$23 million charge related to consolidating its global flexible circuits manufacturing operations and \$18 million in restructuring expenses, primarily for asset impairment charges related to the Company's decision to close a facility in Wisconsin. Combined, these two items negatively impacted 2007 operating income by \$41 million and operating income margins by 1.5 percentage points. In 2006, operating income included \$54 million in restructuring

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expenses, primarily comprised of asset impairments and severance and related benefits, including expenses related to the decision to exit certain marginal product lines in the 3M Touch Systems business.

PERFORMANCE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Financial information related to 3M operations in various geographic areas is provided in Note 18. Operating income results by geographic area were significantly impacted by the gain on sale of businesses and other items as discussed at the end of the preceding overview section. As discussed in Note 18, effective in 2008, the Company changed its allocations of R&D to more closely align these costs with the geographic areas that benefit, with no change in worldwide results. The operating income presented herein reflects the impact of these changes for all periods presented. A summary of key information and discussion related to 3M's geographic areas follow:

Geographic Area Net Sales and Operating Income (Dollars in millions)	2008			2008 vs. 2007 % Change				
	Sales	% of Total	Oper. Income	Local Currency	Divestitures	Total Translation	Sales Change	Oper. Income
United States	\$ 9,179	36.3%	\$ 1,578	2.7%	(0.6)%		2.1%	(16.7)%
Asia Pacific	6,423	25.4%	1,662	(5.9)%		3.2%	(2.7)%	(19.4)%
Europe, Middle East and Africa	6,941	27.5%	1,294	2.8%	(0.1)%	4.0%	6.7%	(20.4)%
Latin America and Canada	2,723	10.8%	693	12.8%	(0.1)%	2.4%	15.1%	12.6%
Other Unallocated	3		(9)					
Total Company	\$ 25,269	100%	\$ 5,218	1.4%	(0.3)%	2.2%	3.3%	(15.7)%

While 3M manages its businesses globally and believes its business segment results are the most relevant measure of performance, the Company also utilizes geographic area data as a secondary performance measure. Export sales are generally reported within the geographic area where the final sales to 3M customers are made. A portion of the products or components sold by 3M's operations to its customers are exported by these customers to different geographic areas. As customers move their operations from one geographic area to another, 3M's results will follow. Thus, net sales in a particular geographic area are not indicative of end-user consumption in that geographic area.

In 2008, U.S. local-currency sales increased 2.7 percent, with acquisitions contributing 5.3 percentage points. U.S. organic local-currency sales growth was led by Health Care. Safety, Security and Protection Services and Industrial and Transportation also drove positive sales growth, helped by acquisitions. This was partially offset by softness in the electronic solutions business and weakness in a few businesses that are impacted by the slowdown in the U.S. housing, road construction and mass retail markets and office supply businesses. Asia Pacific local-currency sales declined 5.9 percent. The significant decrease in Optical Systems within Display and Graphics more than offset the sales growth in the other five business segments. Sales in Japan totaled approximately \$2.2 billion, with local-currency sales down 5.2 percent from 2007. Europe local-currency sales increased 2.8 percent, helped by acquisitions, with growth in Safety, Security and Protection Services, Health Care, and Industrial and Transportation. In the combined Latin America and Canada area, local-currency sales increased 12.8 percent, with growth in all business segments. Foreign currency translation positively impacted Europe sales by 4.0 percent, the combined Latin America and Canada area sales by 2.4 percent, and the Asia Pacific area by 3.2 percent, as the U.S. dollar weakened in aggregate against currencies in these geographic areas. For 2008, international operations represented approximately 64 percent of 3M's sales.

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In 2008, restructuring actions, exit activities and a loss on sale of businesses, which were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate, decreased worldwide operating income by \$269 million, with the largest impact in the United States and Europe. In 2007, the gain on sale of businesses and a gain on sale of real estate, net of restructuring and other items, increased worldwide operating income by \$681 million, with the largest impact in Europe. In 2006, the gain on sale, restructuring and other items increased worldwide operating income by \$523 million, with the largest impact in the United States. Since 3M sold its global branded pharmaceuticals business in December 2006 and January 2007, both sales growth and operating income were negatively impacted when comparing 2007 to 2006. Sales in 2006 for pharmaceuticals totaled \$332 million in the United States, \$315 million in Europe, \$77 million in the Asia Pacific area, and \$50 million in the Latin America and Canada area. In addition to 2008 sales and operating income results provided above, refer to Note 18 for geographic area results for 2007 and 2006.

Table of Contents**Geographic Area Supplemental Information**

(Millions, except Employees)	Employees as of December 31,			Capital Spending			Property, Plant and Equipment net		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
United States	33,662	34,138	34,553	\$ 780	\$ 841	\$ 692	\$ 3,901	\$ 3,668	\$ 3,382
Asia Pacific	13,960	12,970	12,487	338	299	252	1,304	1,116	959
Europe, Middle East and Africa	19,185	17,675	17,416	253	203	134	1,263	1,308	1,162
Latin America and Canada	12,376	11,456	10,877	100	79	90	418	490	404
Total Company	79,183	76,239	75,333	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,168	\$ 6,886	\$ 6,582	\$ 5,907

Employment:

Employment increased by approximately 2,900 people since year-end 2007, with acquisitions during 2008 adding approximately 3,700 people as of December 31, 2008. In 2008 and 2007, 3M increased employees in the BRICP countries (Brazil, India, Russia, China and Poland), where total sales increased more than 15 percent in both years. These increases were offset by reductions in employment in 2008 for a portion of the job eliminations that were announced in connection with restructuring and exit activities. Employment increased by approximately 900 people when comparing year-end 2007 to year-end 2006, with acquisitions adding approximately 2,500 employees, while restructuring and the pharmaceuticals divestiture reduced employment.

Capital Spending/Net Property, Plant and Equipment:

The bulk of 3M capital spending historically has been in the United States, resulting in higher net property, plant and equipment balances in the United States. The Company is striving to more closely align its manufacturing and sourcing with geographic market sales, and because approximately 64 percent of sales are outside the United States, this would increase production outside the United States, helping to improve customer service and reduce working capital requirements. Capital expenditures were \$1.471 billion in 2008, similar to 2007. Capital expenditures are expected to be reduced by more than 30 percent in 2009.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Information regarding significant accounting policies is included in Note 1. As stated in Note 1, the preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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The Company believes its most critical accounting estimates relate to legal proceedings, the Company's pension and postretirement obligations, asset impairments and income taxes. Senior management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of its critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of 3M's Board of Directors.

Legal Proceedings:

The categories of claims for which the Company has estimated its probable liability, the amount of its liability accruals, and the estimates of its related insurance receivables are critical accounting estimates related to legal proceedings. Please refer to the section entitled "Accrued Liabilities and Insurance Receivables Related to Legal Proceedings" (contained in "Legal Proceedings" in Note 14) for additional information about such estimates.

Pension and Postretirement Obligations:

3M has various company-sponsored retirement plans covering substantially all U.S. employees and many employees outside the United States. The Company accounts for its defined benefit pension and postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions," SFAS No. 106, "Employer's Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions," in measuring plan assets and benefit obligations and in determining the amount of net periodic benefit cost, and SFAS No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans" an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R), which was issued in September 2006 and effective as of December 31, 2006. SFAS No. 158 requires employers to recognize the underfunded or overfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and recognize changes

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in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through accumulated other comprehensive income, which is a component of stockholders' equity.

Pension benefits associated with these plans are generally based primarily on each participant's years of service, compensation, and age at retirement or termination. Two critical assumptions, the discount rate and the expected return on plan assets, are important elements of expense and liability measurement. The assumed health care trend rate is the most significant postretirement health care assumption. See Note 11 for additional discussion of actuarial assumptions used in determining pension and postretirement health care liabilities and expenses.

The Company determines the discount rate used to measure plan liabilities as of the December 31 measurement date for the U.S. pension and postretirement benefit plans. The discount rate reflects the current rate at which the associated liabilities could be effectively settled at the end of the year. The Company sets its rate to reflect the yield of a portfolio of high quality, fixed-income debt instruments that would produce cash flows sufficient in timing and amount to settle projected future benefits. Using this methodology, the Company determined a discount rate of 6.14% to be appropriate as of December 31, 2008, which is an increase from the 6.00% rate used as of December 31, 2007.

A significant element in determining the Company's pension expense in accordance with SFAS No. 87 is the expected return on plan assets, which is based on historical results for similar allocations among asset classes. For the U.S. pension plan, refer to Note 11 for information on how the 8.50% expected long-term rate of return on an annualized basis for 2009 is determined.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recognized total consolidated pre-tax pension expense (after settlements, curtailments and special termination benefits) of \$89 million, down from \$190 million in 2007. Pension expense (before settlements, curtailments and special termination benefits) is anticipated to increase to approximately \$125 million in 2009. For the pension plans, holding all other factors constant, an increase/decrease in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of 0.25 of a percentage point would decrease/increase 2009 pension expense by approximately \$26 million for U.S. pension plans and approximately \$9 million for international pension plans. Also, holding all other factors constant, an increase in the discount rate used to measure plan liabilities of 0.25 of a percentage point would decrease 2009 pension expense by approximately \$30 million for U.S. pension plans and approximately \$12 million for international pension plans. A decrease in the discount rate of 0.25 of a percentage point would increase 2009 pension expense by approximately \$31 million for U.S. pension and plans and approximately \$14 million for international pension plans. See Note 11 for details of the impact of a one percentage point change in assumed health care trend rates on the postretirement health care benefit expense and obligation.

Asset Impairments:

3M net property, plant and equipment totaled \$6.9 billion as of December 31, 2008. Management makes estimates and assumptions in preparing the consolidated financial statements for which actual results will emerge over long periods of time. This includes the recoverability of long-lived assets employed in the business, including assets of acquired businesses. These estimates and assumptions are closely monitored by management and periodically adjusted as circumstances warrant. For instance, expected asset lives may be shortened or an impairment recorded based on a change in the expected use of the asset or performance of the related asset group. Impairments recorded in 2008, 2007 and 2006 related to restructuring actions and other exit activities are discussed in Note 4.

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3M goodwill totaled approximately \$5.8 billion as of December 31, 2008, which, based on impairment testing, is not impaired. Impairment testing for goodwill is done at a reporting unit level, with all goodwill assigned to a reporting unit. Reporting units are one level below the business segment level (3M has six business segments at December 31, 2008), but can be combined when reporting units within the same segment have similar economic characteristics. As of December 31, 2008, 3M did not combine any of its reporting units for impairment testing.

An impairment loss generally would be recognized when the carrying amount of the reporting unit's net assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. The estimated fair value of a reporting unit is determined using earnings for the reporting unit multiplied by a price/earnings ratio for comparable industry groups, or by using a discounted cash flow analysis. 3M typically uses the price/earnings ratio approach for stable and growing businesses that have a long history and track record of generating positive operating income and cash flows. 3M uses the discounted cash flow approach for start-up, loss position and declining businesses, but also uses discounted cash flow as an additional tool for businesses that may be growing at a slower rate than planned due to economic or other conditions. 3M completes its annual impairment tests in the fourth quarter of each year.

As of December 31, 2008, 3M had 34 primary reporting units, with eight reporting units accounting for nearly 80 percent of the goodwill. At 3M, reporting units generally correspond to a division. These eight reporting units were comprised of the following divisions: Occupational Health and Environmental Safety, CUNO, Optical Systems, ESPE, Communication Markets, Security Systems, Industrial Adhesives and Tapes, and Health Information Systems. These

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eight reporting units all generated operating income for total year 2008. As part of its annual impairment testing in the fourth quarter, 3M used discounted cash flow models for its CUNO, Optical Systems and Security Systems divisions. A weighted-average discounted cash flow analysis was performed for the CUNO and Optical Systems Divisions, using projected cash flows that were weighted based on different sales growth and terminal value assumptions, among other factors. The weighting was based on managements' estimates of the likelihood of each scenario occurring. The discounted cash flows for the CUNO, Optical Systems and Security Systems divisions were all in excess of their respective net book values, with no impairment indicated.

In 2008, in addition to using discounted cash flows for certain reporting units, 3M used an adjusted industry price-earnings ratio approach for the remaining reporting units. 3M adjusted the stated applicable industry price-earnings ratio downward for its annual test in the fourth quarter, unlike prior years when no adjustment was required. Without this adjustment, the addition of each reporting unit's estimated market values would have been significantly in excess of 3M's total Company market value, which would have resulted in an unusually high implied control premium. The control premium is defined as the sum of the individual reporting units estimated market values compared to 3M's total Company market value, with the sum of the individual values typically being larger than the value for the total Company. For example, at year-end 2008, 3M's market value was approximately \$40 billion, but if each reporting unit was sold individually, 3M's value would be approximately \$52 billion using a 30 percent control premium. 3M factored down its price/earnings ratio significantly for the respective reporting units to approximate what the price/earnings ratio would be at a more normal historical control premium of approximately 30 percent for the total Company. Even after including this adjustment to the price-earnings ratio, no goodwill impairment was indicated for any of the reporting units. In addition, 3M's market value at December 31, 2008 of approximately \$40 billion is significantly in excess of its book value of approximately \$10 billion. 3M will continue to monitor its reporting units in 2009 for any triggering events or other signs of impairment.

Income Taxes:

The extent of 3M's operations involves dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state, and international tax audits. The Company recognizes potential liabilities and records tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the United States and other tax jurisdictions based on its estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. As of January 1, 2007, the Company follows FIN 48 guidance to record these liabilities (refer to Note 8 for additional information). The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from the Company's current estimate of the tax liabilities. If the Company's estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when the Company determines the liabilities are no longer necessary.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Information regarding new accounting pronouncements is included in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

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The strength of 3M's capital structure and consistency of its cash flows provide 3M stable access to capital markets in these uncertain times. During recent dislocation in the financial markets, 3M has had uninterrupted access to the commercial paper market. Interest rates on commercial paper issued by the Company have not been materially negatively impacted by the market difficulties. 3M borrowed \$850 million via a long-term debt issue in August 2008 with a coupon of 4.375%. 3M also raised \$800 million via a three-year debt issue in October 2008 with a coupon of 4.5%. Despite the market turmoil, 3M was able to secure funding to alleviate concerns about having ample liquidity to meet its foreseeable needs. As indicated in the table below, at December 31, 2008, 3M had \$2.6 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities and \$6.7 billion of debt. Debt is comprised of \$1.552 billion of short-term debt, including \$575 million of commercial paper, and \$5.166 billion of long-term debt. Approximately \$900 million of the long-term debt is classified as current, including \$350 million in Dealer Remarketable Securities, which ultimately mature in December 2010, and a \$62 million floating rate note, which has a put option. At December 31, 2008, the majority of the Company's long-term debt balance does not mature until 2011 or later. Thus, while credit markets remain volatile, 3M's capital structure remains very strong. 3M is committed to managing its capital structure very carefully.

The Company generates significant ongoing cash flow. Increases in long-term debt have been used to partially fund share repurchase activities and acquisitions. On April 1, 2008, 3M (Safety, Security and Protection Services Business) completed its acquisition of 100 percent of the outstanding shares of Aearo—a global leader in the personal protection

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industry that manufactures and markets personal protection and energy absorbing products for approximately \$1.2 billion, inclusive of debt assumed, which was immediately paid off.

**At December 31
(Millions)**

	2008	2007	2006
Total Debt	\$ 6,718	\$ 4,920	\$ 3,553
Less: Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	2,574	2,955	2,084
Net Debt	\$ 4,144	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,469

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at December 31, 2008 totaled approximately \$2.6 billion, helped by cash flows from operating activities of \$4.5 billion. At December 31, 2007, cash balances were higher due to strong cash flow generation and by the timing of debt issuances. The Company has sufficient liquidity to meet currently anticipated growth plans, including capital expenditures, working capital investments and acquisitions. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments linked to the Company's stock. However, the Company does have contingently convertible debt that, if conditions for conversion are met, is convertible into shares of 3M common stock (refer to Note 10 in this document).

The Company's financial condition and liquidity are strong. Various assets and liabilities, including cash and short-term debt, can fluctuate significantly from month to month depending on short-term liquidity needs. Working capital (defined as current assets minus current liabilities) totaled \$3.759 billion at December 31, 2008, compared with \$4.476 billion at December 31, 2007. Working capital decreases were attributable to declines in cash and cash equivalents, short-term marketable securities and accounts receivable, while increases in short-term debt and other current liabilities also decreased working capital. This was partially offset by working capital increases attributable to decreases in accounts payable and accrued income taxes, combined with increases in inventory.

Primary short-term liquidity needs are met through U.S. commercial paper and euro commercial paper issuances. As of December 31, 2008, outstanding total commercial paper issued totaled \$575 million and averaged \$1.106 billion during 2008. The Company believes it unlikely that its access to the commercial paper market will be restricted. In June 2007, the Company established a medium-term notes program through which up to \$3 billion of medium-term notes may be offered, with remaining shelf borrowing capacity of \$850 million as of December 31, 2008 (see additional discussion in following paragraph). Effective April 30, 2007, the Company has a \$1.5-billion five-year credit facility, which has provisions for the Company to request an increase of the facility up to \$2 billion (at the lenders' discretion), and providing for up to \$150 million in letters of credit. At December 31, 2008, available short-term committed lines of credit, including the preceding \$1.5 billion five-year credit facility, totaled approximately \$1.582 billion, of which approximately \$143 million was utilized for letters of credit in connection with normal business activities. Debt covenants do not restrict the payment of dividends.

The Company has a well-known seasoned issuer shelf registration statement, effective February 24, 2006, which registers an indeterminate amount of debt or equity securities for future sales. The Company intends to use the proceeds from future securities sales off this shelf for general corporate purposes. In connection with this shelf registration, in June 2007 the Company established a medium-term notes program through which up to \$3 billion of medium-term notes may be offered. In December 2007, 3M issued a five-year, \$500 million, fixed rate note with a coupon rate of 4.65% under this medium-term notes program. In August 2008, 3M issued a five-year, \$850 million, fixed rate note with a coupon rate of 4.375% under this medium-term notes program. In October 2008, the Company issued a three-year \$800 million, fixed rate note with a coupon rate of 4.50%, under this medium-term notes program, reducing remaining capacity to \$850 million as of December 31, 2008. The Company has the ability to increase the amount of securities that are authorized to be issued under this program.

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The Company has an AA credit rating, with a stable outlook, from Standard & Poor's and an Aa1 credit rating, with a negative outlook, from Moody's Investors Service. At December 31, 2008, certain debt agreements (\$350 million of dealer remarketable securities and \$44 million of ESOP debt) had ratings triggers (BBB-/Baa3 or lower) that would require repayment of debt. In addition, under the \$1.5-billion five-year credit facility agreement, 3M is required to maintain its EBITDA to Interest Ratio as of the end of each fiscal quarter at not less than 3.0 to 1. This is calculated (as defined in the agreement) as the ratio of consolidated total EBITDA for the four consecutive quarters then ended to total interest expense on all funded debt for the same period. At December 31, 2008, this ratio was approximately 3.0 to 1.

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3M's cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2008 totaled \$1.849 billion, with an additional \$725 million in current and long-term marketable securities. 3M's strong balance sheet and liquidity provide the Company with significant flexibility to take advantage of numerous opportunities going forward. The Company will continue to invest in its operations to drive growth, including continual review of acquisition opportunities. 3M paid dividends of \$1.398 billion in 2008, and has a long history of dividend increases. In February 2009, the Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend on 3M common stock by 2 percent to 51 cents per share, equivalent to an annual dividend of \$2.04 per share. In February 2007, 3M's Board of Directors authorized a two-year share repurchase of up to \$7.0 billion for the period from February 12, 2007 to February 28, 2009. At December 31, 2008, the Company has \$2.6 billion remaining under this authorization. In February 2009, 3M's Board of Directors extended this share repurchase authorization until the remaining \$2.6 billion is fully utilized.

In 2009, the Company expects to contribute an amount in the range of \$600 million to \$850 million to its U.S. and international pension plans. The Company does not have a required minimum pension contribution obligation for its U.S. plans in 2009. Therefore, the amount of the anticipated discretionary contribution could vary significantly depending on the U.S. qualified plans' funding status as of the 2009 measurement date and the anticipated tax deductibility of the contribution. Future contributions will also depend on market conditions, interest rates and other factors. 3M believes its strong cash flow and balance sheet will allow it to fund future pension needs without compromising growth opportunities.

The Company uses various working capital measures that place emphasis and focus on certain working capital assets and liabilities. These measures are not defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and may not be computed the same as similarly titled measures used by other companies. One of the primary working capital measures 3M uses is a combined index, which includes accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable. This combined index (defined as quarterly net sales fourth quarter at year-end multiplied by four, divided by ending net accounts receivable plus inventory less accounts payable) was 4.5 at December 31, 2008, down from 5.3 at December 31, 2007. Receivables decreased \$167 million, or 5.0 percent, compared with December 31, 2007. Currency translation decreased accounts receivable by \$97 million year-on-year, as the U.S. dollar strengthened in aggregate against a multitude of currencies. Inventories increased \$161 million, or 5.6 percent, compared with December 31, 2007. Currency translation decreased inventories by \$134 million year-on-year. Accounts payable decreased \$204 million compared with December 31, 2007. Currency translation decreased accounts payable by \$35 million year-on-year.

Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are provided in the tables that follow. Individual amounts in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows exclude the effects of acquisitions, divestitures and exchange rate impacts, which are presented separately in the cash flows. Thus, the amounts presented in the following operating, investing and financing activities tables reflect changes in balances from period to period adjusted for these effects.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:

Years ended December 31 (Millions)	2008	2007	2006
Net income	\$ 3,460	\$ 4,096	\$ 3,851
Depreciation and amortization	1,153	1,072	1,079
Company pension contributions	(421)	(376)	(348)
Company postretirement contributions	(53)	(3)	(37)
Company pension expense	89	190	347
Company postretirement expense	16	65	93
Stock-based compensation expense	202	228	200
Loss/(Gain) from sale of businesses	23	(849)	(1,074)

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Income taxes (deferred and accrued income taxes)	(44)	(34)	(178)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(21)	(74)	(60)
Accounts receivable	197	(35)	(103)
Inventories	(127)	(54)	(309)
Accounts payable	(224)	(4)	68
Product and other insurance receivables and claims	153	158	58
Other net	130	(105)	252
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 4,533	\$ 4,275	\$ 3,839

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Cash flows from operating activities can fluctuate significantly from period to period, as pension funding decisions, tax timing differences and other items can significantly impact cash flows. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company made discretionary contributions of \$200 million to its U.S. qualified pension plan.

In 2008, cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$258 million. Net income decreased \$636 million, primarily due to gains from the sale of businesses in 2007 which did not repeat in 2008. Accounts receivable decreases benefited cash flows in 2008, but increases in inventories and decreases in accounts payable negatively impacted cash flows. The category "Other-net" in the preceding table reflects changes in other asset and liability accounts, including outstanding liabilities at December 31, 2008 related to 3M's restructuring actions (Note 4).

In 2007, cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$436 million, including an increase in net income of \$245 million. Since the gain from sale of businesses is included in and increases net income, the pre-tax gain from the sale of the businesses must be subtracted, as shown above, to properly reflect operating cash flows. The cash proceeds from the sale of the pharmaceuticals business are shown as part of cash from investing activities; however, when the related taxes are paid they are required to be shown as part of cash provided by operating activities. Thus, operating cash flows for 2007 were penalized due to cash income tax payments of approximately \$630 million in 2007 that related to the sale of the global branded pharmaceuticals business. Non-pharmaceutical related cash income tax payments were approximately \$475 million lower than 2006 due to normal timing differences in tax payments, which benefited cash flows. Accounts receivable and inventory increases reduced cash flows in 2007, but decreased cash flow less than in 2006, resulting in a year-on-year benefit to cash flows of \$323 million. The category "Other-net" in the preceding table reflects changes in other asset and liability accounts, including the impact of cash payments made in connection with 3M's restructuring actions (Note 4).

Cash Flows from Investing Activities:**Years ended December 31**

(Millions)	2008	2007	2006
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	\$ (1,471)	\$ (1,422)	\$ (1,168)
Proceeds from sale of PP&E and other assets	87	103	49
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,394)	(539)	(888)
Proceeds from sale of businesses	88	897	1,209
Purchases and proceeds from sale or maturities of marketable securities and investments net	291	(406)	(662)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (2,399)	\$ (1,367)	\$ (1,460)

Investments in property, plant and equipment enable growth in diverse markets, helping to meet product demand and increasing manufacturing efficiency. In 2008, major facility efforts included completion of production lines in the United States for both Consumer and Office and Health Care, an R&D laboratory in Korea, a tape building in Poland, and numerous tape lines and building expansions in China. In 2008, 3M also made progress towards completion of investments in a Singapore multi-purpose manufacturing facility and film production facilities and made progress towards completion of manufacturing cost reduction investments in two of its U.S. film manufacturing plants. For 2009, 3M has already cut capital spending plans more than 30 percent. A substantial amount of the 2009 expected spending will be carryover from 2008 or for tooling needed for new products and continued operations.

In 2007, numerous plants were opened or expanded internationally. This included two facilities in Korea (respirator manufacturing facility and optical plant), industrial adhesives/tapes facilities in both Brazil and the Philippines, a plant in Russia (corrosion protection, industrial adhesive and tapes, and respirators), a plant in China (optical systems, industrial adhesives and tapes, and personal care), an expansion in Canada

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(construction and home improvement business), in addition to investments in India, Mexico and other countries. In addition, 3M expanded manufacturing capabilities in the U.S., including investments in industrial adhesives/tapes and optical. As a result of this increased activity, capital expenditures were \$1.422 billion in 2007, an increase of \$254 million when compared to 2006.

Refer to Note 2 for information on 2008, 2007 and 2006 acquisitions. Note 2 also provides information on the proceeds from the sale of businesses. The Company is actively considering additional acquisitions, investments and strategic alliances, and from time to time may also divest certain businesses.

Purchases of marketable securities and investments and proceeds from sale (or maturities) of marketable securities and investments are primarily attributable to asset-backed securities, agency securities, corporate medium-term note securities and other securities, which are classified as available-for-sale. Interest rate risk and credit risk related to the underlying collateral may impact the value of investments in asset-backed securities, while factors such as general conditions in the overall credit market and the nature of the underlying collateral may affect the liquidity of investments in

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asset-backed securities. The coupon interest rates for asset-backed securities are either fixed rate or floating. Floating rate coupons reset monthly or quarterly based upon the corresponding monthly or quarterly LIBOR rate. Each individual floating rate security has a coupon based upon the respective LIBOR rate +/- an amount reflective of the credit risk of the issuer and the underlying collateral on the original issue date. Terms of the reset are unique to individual securities. Fixed rate coupons are established at the time the security is issued and are based upon a spread to a related maturity treasury bond. The spread against the treasury bond is reflective of the credit risk of the issuer and the underlying collateral on the original issue date. 3M does not currently expect risk related to its holdings in asset-backed securities to materially impact its financial condition or liquidity. Refer to Note 9 for more details about 3M's diversified marketable securities portfolio, which totaled \$725 million as of December 31, 2008. Proceeds from sales or maturities of marketable securities, net of purchases, total approximately \$282 million in 2008. Purchases of marketable securities, net of sales and maturities, totaled \$429 million in 2007 and \$637 million in 2006. In 2005, 3M purchased 19 percent of TI&M Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH for approximately \$55 million. In 2007, the recovery of approximately \$25 million reduced Investments and is shown in cash flows within Proceeds from sale of marketable securities and investments. This investment is discussed in more detail under the preceding section entitled Industrial and Transportation Business. Additional purchases of investments include additional survivor benefit insurance and equity investments.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities:

Years ended December 31 (Millions)	2008	2007	2006
Change in short-term debt net	\$ 361	\$ (1,222)	\$ 882
Repayment of debt (maturities greater than 90 days)	(1,080)	(1,580)	(440)
Proceeds from debt (maturities greater than 90 days)	1,756	4,024	693
Total cash change in debt	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,135
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,631)	(3,239)	(2,351)
Reissuances of treasury stock	289	796	523
Dividends paid to stockholders	(1,398)	(1,380)	(1,376)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	21	74	60
Distributions to minority interests and other net	(84)	(20)	(52)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (1,766)	\$ (2,547)	\$ (2,061)

Total debt at December 31, 2008, was \$6.718 billion, up from \$4.920 billion at year-end 2007. Total debt was 40 percent of total capital (total capital is defined as debt plus equity), compared with 30 percent at year-end 2007. The net change in short-term debt is primarily due to commercial paper activity. In 2008, the repayment of debt for maturities greater than 90 days primarily represents debt acquired upon the acquisition of Aearo that was immediately repaid and repayment of commercial paper with maturities greater than 90 days. Proceeds from debt primarily include a five-year, \$850 million, fixed rate note issued in August 2008 with a coupon rate of 4.375%, and a three-year, \$800 million, fixed rate note issued in October 2008 with a coupon rate of 4.5% (refer to Note 10 for more information).

Total debt at December 31, 2007, was \$4.920 billion, up from \$3.553 billion at year-end 2006. The net change in short-term debt is primarily due to commercial paper activity. In 2007, the repayment of debt for maturities greater than 90 days is primarily comprised of commercial paper repayments of approximately \$1.15 billion and the November 2007 redemption of approximately \$322 million in Convertible Notes. In 2007, proceeds from debt included long-term debt and commercial paper issuances totaling approximately \$4 billion. This was comprised of Eurobond issuances in December 2007 and July 2007 totaling approximately \$1.5 billion in U.S. dollars, a March 2007 long-term debt issuance of \$750 million and a December 2007 fixed rate note issuance of \$500 million, plus commercial paper issuances (maturities greater than 90 days) of approximately \$1.25 billion. Increases in long-term debt were used, in part, to fund share repurchase activities.

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Repurchases of common stock are made to support the Company's stock-based employee compensation plans and for other corporate purposes. In February 2007, 3M's Board of Directors authorized a two-year share repurchase of up to \$7.0 billion for the period from February 12, 2007 to February 28, 2009. In 2008, the Company purchased \$1.6 billion in shares. In 2007, the Company accelerated purchases of treasury stock when compared to prior years, buying back \$3.2 billion in shares. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$2.6 billion remained available for repurchase. In February 2009, 3M's Board of Directors extended this share repurchase authorization until the remaining \$2.6 billion is fully utilized. For more information, refer to the table titled "Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" in Part II, Item 5.

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Cash dividends paid to stockholders totaled \$1.398 billion (\$2.00 per share) in 2008, \$1.380 billion (\$1.92 per share) in 2007 and \$1.376 billion (\$1.84 per share) in 2006. 3M has paid dividends since 1916. In February 2009, the Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend on 3M common stock by 2.0 percent to 51 cents per share, equivalent to an annual dividend of \$2.04 per share. This marked the 51st consecutive year of dividend increases. Other cash flows from financing activities primarily include distributions to minority interests, excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, changes in cash overdraft balances, and principal payments for capital leases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations:

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has not utilized special purpose entities to facilitate off-balance sheet financing arrangements. Refer to the section entitled "Warranties/Guarantees" in Note 14 for discussion of accrued product warranty liabilities and guarantees.

In addition to guarantees, 3M, in the normal course of business, periodically enters into agreements that require the Company to indemnify either major customers or suppliers for specific risks, such as claims for injury or property damage arising out of the use of 3M products or the negligence of 3M personnel, or claims alleging that 3M products infringe third-party patents or other intellectual property. While 3M's maximum exposure under these indemnification provisions cannot be estimated, these indemnifications are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

A summary of the Company's significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008, follows:

Contractual Obligations

(Millions)	Payments due by year							After 2013
	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Long-term debt, including current portion (Note 10)	\$ 6,058	\$ 892	\$ 109	\$ 899	\$ 723	\$ 849	\$ 2,586	
Interest on long-term debt	2,944	282	239	238	202	179	1,804	
Operating leases (Note 14)	395	111	73	57	32	22	100	
Capital leases (Note 14)	69	8	7	7	6	5	36	
Unconditional purchase obligations and other	935	622	168	105	21	11	8	
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 10,401	\$ 1,915	\$ 596	\$ 1,306	\$ 984	\$ 1,066	\$ 4,534	

Long-term debt payments due in 2009 include \$350 million of dealer remarketable securities (final maturity 2010) and \$62 million of floating rate notes (final maturity 2044). These securities are classified as the current portion of long-term debt as the result of put provisions associated with these debt instruments. Long-term debt payments due in 2010 and 2011 include floating rate notes totaling \$85 million and \$100 million, respectively, as a result of put provisions. Additionally, payments due in 2012 include the \$224 million carrying amount of Convertible Notes, as a result of the put provision.

Unconditional purchase obligations are defined as an agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on the Company. Included in the unconditional purchase obligations category above are certain obligations related to take or pay contracts, capital

Legal Proceedings:

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commitments, service agreements and utilities. These estimates include both unconditional purchase obligations with terms in excess of one year and normal ongoing purchase obligations with terms of less than one year. Many of these commitments relate to take or pay contracts, in which 3M guarantees payment to ensure availability of products or services that are sold to customers. The Company expects to receive consideration (products or services) for these unconditional purchase obligations. Contractual capital commitments are included in the preceding table, but these commitments represent a small part of the Company's expected capital spending in 2009 and beyond. The purchase obligation amounts do not represent the entire anticipated purchases in the future, but represent only those items for which the Company is contractually obligated. The majority of 3M's products and services are purchased as needed, with no unconditional commitment. For this reason, these amounts will not provide a reliable indicator of the Company's expected future cash outflows on a stand-alone basis.

Other obligations, included in the preceding table within the caption entitled "Unconditional purchase obligations and other," include the current portion of the liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48. The Company is not able to reasonably estimate the timing of the long-term payments or the amount by which the liability will increase or decrease over time; therefore, the long-term portion of the net tax liability of \$314 million is excluded from the preceding table. Refer to Note 8 for further details.

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As discussed in Note 11, the Company does not have a required minimum pension contribution obligation for its U.S. plans in 2009 and Company contributions to its U.S. and international pension plans are expected to be largely discretionary in 2009 and future years; therefore, amounts related to these plans are not included in the preceding table.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company enters into contractual derivative arrangements in the ordinary course of business to manage foreign currency exposure, interest rate risks and commodity price risks. A financial risk management committee, composed of senior management, provides oversight for risk management and derivative activities. This committee determines the Company's financial risk policies and objectives, and provides guidelines for derivative instrument utilization. This committee also establishes procedures for control and valuation, risk analysis, counterparty credit approval, and ongoing monitoring and reporting.

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts, options and swaps to hedge against the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash flows denominated in foreign currencies and certain intercompany financing transactions. The Company manages interest rate risks using a mix of fixed and floating rate debt. To help manage borrowing costs, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps. Under these arrangements, the Company agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. The Company manages commodity price risks through negotiated supply contracts, price protection agreements and forward physical contracts.

A Monte Carlo simulation technique was used to test the Company's exposure to changes in currency and interest rates and assess the risk of loss or benefit in after-tax earnings of financial instruments, derivatives and underlying exposures outstanding at December 31, 2008. The model (third-party bank dataset) used a 95 percent confidence level over a 12-month time horizon. The model used analyzed 17 currencies, interest rates related to three currencies, and five commodities, but does not purport to represent what actually will be experienced by the Company. This model does not include certain hedge transactions, because the Company believes their inclusion would not materially impact the results. Foreign exchange rate risk of loss or benefit increased substantially in 2008 primarily due to increases in volatility during 2008, which is one of the key drivers in the valuation model. The decline in interest rate risk of loss or benefit during 2008 was primarily due to decreases in interest rates. The following table summarizes the possible adverse and positive impacts to after-tax earnings related to these exposures.

(Millions)	Adverse impact on after-tax earnings		Positive impact on after-tax earnings	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Foreign exchange rates	\$ (108)	\$ (54)	\$ 131	\$ 57
Interest rates	(5)	(13)	5	15
Commodity rates	(3)	(3)		2

The global exposures related to purchased components and materials are such that a 1 percent price change would result in a pre-tax cost or savings of approximately \$63 million per year. The global energy exposure is such that a 10 percent price change would result in a pre-tax cost or savings of approximately \$42 million per year. Derivative instruments are used to hedge approximately 1 percent of the purchased components and materials exposure and are used to hedge approximately 10 percent of this energy exposure.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company may also make forward-looking statements in other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in materials delivered to stockholders and in press releases. In addition, the Company's representatives may from time to time make oral forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events and typically address the Company's expected future business and financial performance. Words such as plan, expect, aim, believe, project, target, anticipate, intend, estimate, will, should, could and other words, in their ordinary meaning, typically identify such forward-looking statements. In particular, these include statements about the Company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, future performance or results of current or anticipated products, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial results, and the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events and trends that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual future results and trends may differ materially from historical results or those

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reflected in any such forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Discussion of these factors is incorporated by reference from Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this document, and should be considered an integral part of Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the context of Item 7A, market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in financial and derivative instrument market rates and prices, such as fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company discusses risk management in various places throughout this document, including discussions in Item 7 concerning Financial Condition and Liquidity, and Financial Instruments, and in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Long-Term Debt and Short-Term Borrowings, Derivatives, Fair Value Measurements, and the Derivatives and Hedging Activities accounting policy). All derivative activity is governed by written policies, and a value-at-risk analysis is provided for these derivatives. The Company does not have leveraged derivative positions. However, the Company does have contingently convertible debt that, if conditions for conversion are met, is convertible into shares of 3M common stock (refer to Note 10 in this document).

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial information included in this report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Where necessary, the financial statements reflect estimates based on management's judgment.

Management has established and maintains a system of internal accounting and other controls for the Company and its subsidiaries. This system and its established accounting procedures and related controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, that the books and records properly reflect all transactions, that policies and procedures are implemented by qualified personnel, and that published financial statements are properly prepared and fairly presented. The Company's system of internal control is supported by widely communicated written policies, including business conduct policies, which are designed to require all employees to maintain high ethical standards in the conduct of Company affairs. Internal auditors continually review the accounting and control system.

3M Company

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Management conducted an assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on the assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 excluded Aearo, which was acquired by the Company in April 2008 in a purchase business combination. Aearo is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company whose total assets and total net sales represented less than 10% of consolidated total assets and less than 2% of consolidated net sales, respectively, of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. Companies are allowed to exclude acquisitions from their assessment of internal control over financial reporting during the first year of an acquisition while integrating the acquired company under guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008.

3M Company

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of 3M Company:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 3M Company and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in the accompanying index. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for defined benefit pension and other post-retirement plans in 2006 and the manner in which it accounts for uncertain tax positions in 2007.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in the accompanying index, management has excluded Aearo from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2008. We have also excluded Aearo from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Aearo is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company whose total assets and total net sales represent less than 10% and less than 2%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 10, 2009

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statement of Income****3M Company and Subsidiaries****Years ended December 31**

(Millions, except per share amounts)	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 25,269	\$ 24,462	\$ 22,923
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	13,379	12,735	11,713
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,245	5,015	5,066
Research, development and related expenses	1,404	1,368	1,522
(Gain)/loss on sale of businesses	23	(849)	(1,074)
Total	20,051	18,269	17,227
Operating income	5,218	6,193	5,696
Interest expense and income			
Interest expense	215	210	122
Interest income	(105)	(132)	(51)
Total	110	78	71
Income before income taxes and minority interest	5,108	6,115	5,625
Provision for income taxes	1,588	1,964	1,723
Minority interest	60	55	51
Net income	\$ 3,460	\$ 4,096	\$ 3,851
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	699.2	718.3	747.5
Earnings per share basic	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.15
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	707.2	732.0	761.0
Earnings per share diluted	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.06
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.84

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheet****3M Company and Subsidiaries****At December 31**

(Dollars in millions, except per share amount)	2008	2007
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,896
Marketable securities - current	373	579
Accounts receivable - net of allowances of \$85 and \$75	3,195	3,362
Inventories		
Finished goods	1,505	1,349
Work in process	851	880
Raw materials and supplies	657	623
Total inventories	3,013	2,852
Other current assets	1,168	1,149
Total current assets	9,598	9,838
Marketable securities - non-current		
Investments	352	480
Property, plant and equipment	286	298
Property, plant and equipment	18,812	18,390
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(11,926)	(11,808)
Property, plant and equipment - net	6,886	6,582
Goodwill	5,753	4,589
Intangible assets - net	1,398	801
Prepaid pension and postretirement benefits	36	1,378
Other assets	1,238	728
Total assets	\$ 25,547	\$ 24,694
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,552	\$ 901
Accounts payable	1,301	1,505
Accrued payroll	644	580
Accrued income taxes	350	543
Other current liabilities	1,992	1,833
Total current liabilities	5,839	5,362
Long-term debt		
Pension and postretirement benefits	5,166	4,019
Other liabilities	2,847	1,348
Other liabilities	1,816	2,218
Total liabilities	\$ 15,668	\$ 12,947
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share	9	9
Shares outstanding - 2008: 693,543,287		
Shares outstanding - 2007: 709,156,031		
Additional paid-in capital	3,001	2,785
Retained earnings	22,248	20,316

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Treasury stock	(11,676)	(10,520)
Unearned compensation	(57)	(96)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,646)	(747)
Stockholders' equity, net	9,879	11,747
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 25,547	\$ 24,694

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income****3M Company and Subsidiaries****Years Ended December 31**

(Millions)	2008		2007		2006	
	\$	9	\$	9	\$	9
Common Stock, par value						
Additional Paid-in Capital						
Beginning balance		2,785		2,484		2,225
Stock-based compensation expense (excluding tax benefit)		197		228		200
Stock-based compensation tax benefit		19		73		59
Ending balance		3,001		2,785		2,484
Retained Earnings						
Beginning balance		20,316		17,933		15,715
Adjustment to beginning balance to initially apply FIN 48				(1)		
Net income		3,460		4,096		3,851
Dividends paid		(1,398)		(1,380)		(1,376)
Issuances pursuant to stock option and benefit plans		(130)		(332)		(257)
Ending balance		22,248		20,316		17,933
Treasury Stock						
Beginning balance		(10,520)		(8,456)		(6,965)
Reacquired stock		(1,603)		(3,237)		(2,332)
Issuances pursuant to stock option and benefit plans		447		1,160		841
Issuances pursuant to acquisitions				13		
Ending balance		(11,676)		(10,520)		(8,456)
Unearned Compensation						
Beginning balance		(96)		(138)		(178)
Amortization of unearned compensation		39		42		40
Ending balance		(57)		(96)		(138)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
Beginning balance		(747)		(1,873)		(411)
Cumulative translation adjustment		(888)		532		506
Defined benefit pension and postretirement plans adjustment		(2,072)		614		7
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS No. 158						(1,918)
Debt and equity securities unrealized gain (loss)		(11)		(10)		(1)
Cash flow hedging instruments unrealized gain (loss)		72				