

1 9 9 8 A N N U A L R E P O R T

LOCKHEED MARTIN

LOCKHEED MARTIN 

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<i>(In millions, except per share data and number of employees)</i>	1998	1997 ^(b)	1996 ^{(b)(c)}
Net sales	\$26,266	\$28,069	\$26,875
Net earnings	1,001^(a)	1,300 ^(e)	1,347 ^(f)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	2.63^(a)	(1.56) ^{(d)(c)}	3.04 ^(f)
Pro forma diluted earnings per share excluding nonrecurring and unusual items	3.11^(g)	3.02 ^(g)	2.72 ^(g)
Cash dividends per common share	.82	.80	.80
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,031	1,208	1,636
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	697	750	737
Total assets	28,744	28,361	29,540
Short-term borrowings	1,043	494	1,110
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	9,843	11,404	10,368
Stockholders' equity	6,137	5,176 ^(d)	6,856
Negotiated backlog	\$45,345	\$47,059	\$50,406
Employees	165,000	173,000	190,000

(a) Earnings for 1998 include the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual charge related to CalComp Technology, Inc. (CalComp), a majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. In 1998, the Corporation decided that it would not increase existing credit for CalComp to support ongoing operations, and agreed to provide financing, subject to certain conditions, for a plan providing for the timely non-bankruptcy shutdown of CalComp's business. These actions resulted in a charge related to the impairment of assets and estimated costs required to accomplish the shutdown of CalComp's operations. This charge decreased net earnings by \$183 million, or \$.48 per diluted share.

(b) Amounts per common share have been restated to reflect the two-for-one common stock split distributed to stockholders in December 1998.

(c) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation since April 1996.

(d) Loss per share for 1997 includes the effects of a deemed preferred stock dividend resulting from a transaction with General Electric Company (GE). The excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred to GE (approximately \$2.8 billion) over the carrying value of the Series A preferred stock (\$1.0 billion) was treated as a deemed preferred stock dividend and deducted from 1997 net earnings in determining net loss applicable to common stock used in the computation of loss per share. The effect of this deemed dividend was to reduce the diluted per share amount by \$4.93.

(e) Earnings for 1997 include the effects of a tax-free gain of \$311 million related to the transaction with GE to redeem the Corporation's Series A preferred stock, and nonrecurring and unusual charges related to the Corporation's decision to exit certain lines of business and related to impairment in the values of various non-core investments and certain other assets, which decreased net earnings by \$303 million. On a combined basis, these items decreased diluted loss per share by \$.02.

(f) Earnings for 1996 include the effects of a nonrecurring gain resulting from divestitures which increased net earnings by \$351 million. The gain was substantially offset by nonrecurring charges related to the Corporation's environmental remediation business, and related to impairment in the values of certain investments and other assets, and costs for facility closings and transfers of programs, which decreased net earnings by \$209 million. On a combined basis, these items increased diluted earnings per share by \$.32.

(g) The calculation of pro forma diluted earnings per share exclude the effects of the nonrecurring and unusual items described above and, for 1997, include the pro forma dilutive effects of preferred stock conversion and stock options.

On the Cover:

This unusual perspective of a Joint Strike Fighter inlet model was captured at the Skunk Works' radar test range at Helendale, California, where Lockheed Martin tests the limits of stealth technology.

Leadership in stealth and other cutting-edge technologies is a key ingredient in our Mission Success.

For Lockheed Martin to be the world's leading technology and systems enterprise, providing best value to our customers, growth opportunities to our employees and superior returns to our shareholders.



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PERFORMANCE

Dear Fellow Shareholder:

Lockheed Martin has now been in existence for only four years. But one of the real strengths of our Corporation is that we can trace our roots back to the earliest days of aviation pioneers. Today, we are a strong, well-balanced aerospace, defense and information technology corporation positioned to achieve consistent, profitable growth. We derive our strength from an ability to leverage our most valuable assets—our people, our technology and our diversity.

Last year, we achieved a 97 percent level of Mission Success on about 900 measurable events. In addition, we earned an impressive 94 percent of all possible award fees from our customers, won more than half our competitive business opportunities, produced \$1.6 billion of free cash flow, reduced total debt by more than \$1 billion, increased the annual dividend rate by 10 percent, and divested several non-core businesses.

We can point proudly to several program milestones in 1998 that included successfully executing an ambitious F-22 flight schedule and launching the Space Shuttle Super Lightweight Tank. We used the synergy of multiple Lockheed Martin companies teamed together to win such critical competitions as the



Consolidated Space Operations Contract that calls for consolidating 17 NASA contracts, as well as the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile contract to build an advanced cruise missile for the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

However, the year was punctuated by some disappointments. We continued to experience problems with the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missile, and also experienced a Titan IV launch failure. In addition, we did not achieve our earnings goals due to performance issues in our space and commercial information products businesses, as well as delays of commercial space launches and military aircraft deliveries during the year. Sales increased only one percent, normalized for divestitures, and earnings per share, adjusted for nonrecurring and unusual items, grew three percent from \$3.02 to \$3.11. Consequently, our share price significantly underperformed the market. In order to improve results in 1999 and beyond, we have redoubled our commitment to strong performance, management accountability and additional productivity increases. We also have made management changes where appropriate.

Our goal continues to be the increase of shareholder value and we have established the

Above right: *Vance D. Coffman, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*
Above left: *Peter B. Teets, President and Chief Operating Officer*

following financial targets to achieve that goal: generate robust cash flow, improve profit margins and competitiveness, and produce sustainable earnings per share growth. We intend to use the cash to pay down debt, maintain technology leadership, and invest in profitable growth that will produce returns above the cost of capital. We will drive our formal Value Based Management program deep into the management organization to reflect our focus on total shareholder return.

In 1998, we started a Corporate-wide initiative called LM21—Best Practices, aimed at involving thousands of our talented employees in a concerted effort to leverage the best of our diverse backgrounds and experiences in order to streamline operations. We are striving to improve engineering practices, and to reduce procurement costs while building a strong supplier base. We are benchmarking hundreds of practices in use throughout Lockheed Martin, identifying the best and then sharing these Best Practices across the entire Corporation.

The results to date have been encouraging. Numerous high-payoff Best Practices already have been transferred among multiple companies within Lockheed Martin. Best Practice Transfer Teams have been established involving people from throughout the Corporation. And, performance improvement metrics currently in place are starting to show results. In addition, our Best Practices initiative is energizing our people to think creatively and look beyond traditional organizational boundaries to find the best solutions. It is our belief that we are positioned to see performance improvements in 1999 as the Best Practices initiative takes hold at all levels of the Corporation. Once it is fully implemented over the next four years, we expect Best Practices to save the Corporation \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion a year.

We are proud of the role we play in providing quality products and services to the core markets we serve—Defense, Space, and Civil Government Information Systems and Services. Our vision for the future is to continue to nurture and grow our core businesses while we expand rapidly into the closely related Global Telecommunications and Information Services markets.

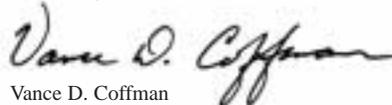
In 1998, we formed Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications (LMGT) to properly position the Corporation in the rapidly expanding global marketplace for telecommunications services. Leveraging the Corporation's expertise in space-and-terrestrial-based telecommunications and systems integration, our vision for LMGT is to provide seamless telecommunications services to large organizations, including multinational corporations and governments. The planned combination with COMSAT perfectly augments our strategy.

In 1999, as in past years, we have set the bar high, rolling up our sleeves to perfect what we do well, and making corrections where we have not measured up. The fabric of our Corporate Purpose and Values—Mission Success, Customer Focus, Ethics, Excellence, "Can-Do" Spirit, Integrity, People and Teamwork—has been woven into our daily business lives.

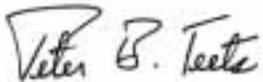
Before we close, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of Norman R. Augustine who retired as Chairman last April, and Marcus C. Bennett who retired in January as CFO. We owe our deepest appreciation to both.

Our strong belief is that Lockheed Martin can deliver a positive future to all our stakeholders. To be sure, we have some challenges ahead in 1999 and beyond. But in facing them, we must remember that solving problems—some of the world's biggest problems—is the very nature of our business. We're good at it. And, thanks to the 165,000 talented and dedicated people who walk through Lockheed Martin's doors each working day, we have full confidence in our Corporation's future prosperity. We look forward to continuing to work together to achieve Mission Success in all of our endeavors.

February 22, 1999



Vance D. Coffman
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



Peter B. Teets
President and Chief Operating Officer

SPACE & STRATEGIC MISSILES SECTOR

◆ Lockheed Martin successfully launched six Atlas, two Titan, one Athena and three Russian Proton vehicles. ◆ U.S. Air Force awarded Lockheed Martin contracts for development completion of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle family of launchers as well as launch services for nine missions. ◆ Lockheed Martin built the External Tanks, including three Super Lightweight Tanks, for five successful Space Shuttle launches. ◆ Achieved 100 percent Mission Success on five Space Shuttle missions launched by the United Space Alliance joint venture. ◆ Michoud Space Systems delivered major hardware components for the X-33 in support of the VentureStar™ Reusable Launch Vehicle. ◆ Lockheed Martin successfully manufactured and deployed one military, five civil and 43 commercial satellites/payloads, including 39 buses for the Iridium™ global telecommunications system.

MISSION SUCCESS: ATTAINING TOTAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

ELECTRONICS SECTOR

◆ Lockheed Martin received a U.S. Navy contract to produce 13 AEGIS weapon systems through 2007. ◆ Selected to upgrade six Royal Australian Navy frigates, and to deploy four Tactical Air Defense Radar Systems for the Australian Defence Force. ◆ Under contract to deliver Low-Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared System for Night (LANTIRN) and Sharpshooter targeting systems for F-16's in the air forces of Egypt, Taiwan, and Denmark. ◆ Developing the Low-Cost Autonomous Attack System (LOCAAS), a smart munition deployable from air-, land- or sea-based platforms for use against mobile or fixed targets. ◆ Lockheed Martin is developing a Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System for the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. ◆ Lockheed Martin will deliver 290 additional Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) missiles, and will develop and field the Line-of-Sight Antitank (LOSAT) weapon system. ◆ Air Sovereignty Operations Centers became operational in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, giving these nations an integrated view of their airspace and permitting cross-border sharing of airspace information.

AERONAUTICS SECTOR

◆ The United Arab Emirates announced selection of Block 60 F-16 in an 80-aircraft program potentially valued at \$5 billion. ◆ C-130J—received FAA certification and delivered 19 aircraft, completed successful world tour to 32 countries, flew 380 guest pilots, generated 28 proposals. ◆ F-22—received \$525 million in funding for two Production Readiness Test Vehicles and \$189 million long-lead funding for first low-rate production lot following accomplishment of 183 flight hours and a variety of specific flight test points. ◆ Joint Strike Fighter—achieved successful Final Design Review 2,000 pounds below target aircraft weight, assembly of first X-35 concept demonstrator 25 percent complete. ◆ X-33 Reusable Launch Vehicle—completed launch site, fabrication of vehicle is between 67 and 69 percent complete. ◆ Lockheed Martin received \$1 billion, eight-year contractor logistics support contract from USAF for F-117 Total System Performance Responsibility.

INFORMATION & SERVICES SECTOR

◆ NASA selected Lockheed Martin team to consolidate mission and data services at five of the space agency's major centers as part of its Consolidated Space Operations Contract. ◆ The U.S. Army Communications & Electronics Command awarded Lockheed Martin a contract to provide logistics support in the Rapid Response to Critical Requirements Support program. ◆ The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) selected Lockheed Martin to build, develop and manage advanced information systems in support of critical INS missions. ◆ Lockheed Martin formed strategic alliance with Policy Management Systems Corporation to pursue information technology and business process outsourcing opportunities in the insurance industry. As part of the alliance, Lockheed Martin assumes responsibility for PMSC's North American data center. ◆ The U.S. Strategic Command selected Lockheed Martin to modernize its computer system infrastructure at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. ◆ Lockheed Martin was selected to provide complete software life-cycle support to the Social Security Administration.

THE PURSUIT OF SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE INFUSES EVERY LOCKHEED MARTIN ACTIVITY

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

◆ The Department of Energy extended Lockheed Martin's contract to manage Sandia National Laboratories for five years. The new contract runs through September 30, 2003. ◆ The Department of Energy approved a 15-month extension for Lockheed Martin to operate the Energy Systems facility at Oak Ridge. The new contract runs through June 30, 2001. ◆ Lockheed Martin Hanford Corporation and its Tank Waste Remediation System team passed one million work hours without recording a lost workday case. ◆ Lockheed Martin Energy Systems at the Y-12 Plant received Department of Energy authorization to resume production operations with enriched uranium on June 8. An enriched uranium casting was made, the first since shutdown of operations in 1994. ◆ Sandia's Protonic Non-Volatile Memory Chip won a 1998 Discover Award from *Discover Magazine*.

◆ Space Communications Corporation and Japan Satellite Systems selected Lockheed Martin to build a telecommunications satellite to provide coverage for Japan and the region. ◆ Lockheed Martin supported NASA's Lunar Prospector, Transition Region and Coronal Explorer solar telescope, Mars Global Surveyor, Hubble Space Telescope and Mars Surveyor '98 missions. ◆ Lockheed Martin delivered the first of eight solar array flight wings that will power the International Space Station. ◆ Lockheed Martin successfully conducted eight Fleet Ballistic Missile flights.

Left: *Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle*

◆ Lockheed Martin selected to develop and build the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) for the U.S. Air Force and Navy. ◆ Completed systems integration to provide submarine-launched cruise missile capability to the Royal Navy's Swiftsure- and Trafalger-class submarines, and to support the Royal Navy's formation of its first squadron of Merlin helicopters. ◆ Lockheed Martin expanded its position in the high-growth postal systems business and acquired Postal Technologies, Inc., which manufactures and markets high-speed document processing systems, barcode readers and sorters. ◆ Buses equipped with Lockheed Martin's HybriDrive™ propulsion system entered revenue service in New York City.

Right: *AEGIS*

MISSION SUCCESS: MEETING ALL OUR COMMITMENTS

◆ GAMECO—announced plans to expand this commercial aircraft maintenance joint venture with China Southern Airlines to accommodate increased business. ◆ KTX-2 trainer and combat aircraft—Lockheed Martin signed joint market development agreement with Samsung of Republic of Korea. ◆ A-4AR—delivered three modified aircraft to the Argentinean Air Force. ◆ Supersonic Business Jet announced plans to team with Gulfstream on a technical, environmental and regulatory feasibility study.

Left: *F-22*

◆ Lockheed Martin Management & Data Systems achieved a Software Engineering Institute Level 4 rating. As of March 1999, five Lockheed Martin Companies are at Level 4, and two at Level 5, the highest for software engineering maturity. ◆ Lockheed Martin's rapidly growing welfare reform line of business won more than 20 contracts across the country to provide welfare-to-work services. ◆ The Air Traffic Management Bureau of East China awarded Lockheed Martin a contract for the installation of air traffic control systems at Hongqiao International Airport and Pudong International Airport in Shanghai. ◆ Completion of the initial operational test and evaluation resulted in Lockheed Martin's rollout of its first production-line Close Combat Tactical Trainer simulator system for the U.S. Army, the first of 54 units under a limited-rate, initial-production contract.

Right: *Commercial IT*

◆ Sandia won the Department of Energy's "M&O Contractor of the Year Award" for its performance in contracting with small, women-owned, minority, and 8(a) businesses. ◆ The three national labs won a total of eight "R&D 100 Awards." ◆ After five years since its inception, Technology Ventures Corporation has facilitated the formation of 32 new technology-based businesses, created over 1,270 jobs in New Mexico, and secured over \$133 million in funding for its client companies. ◆ The Analytical Services and Protective Services organizations at the Lockheed Martin Energy Systems Y-12 facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, earned the Department of Energy's highest award for quality.

Left: *Architectural Surety*

MISSION SUCCESS

MISSION SUCCESS IS OUR COMMITMENT
TO TOTAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION.

Over the past four years, we at Lockheed Martin have measured our performance by Mission Success. The shorthand definition of Mission Success is simple—attaining total customer satisfaction and meeting all our commitments.

Mission Success also is the standard by which we measure the performance of every aircraft we fly, every spacecraft we launch, every system we integrate, every service we provide. In essence, when our products and services work as promised to the customer, we have earned the right to call it Mission Success. Last year, Lockheed Martin achieved a 97 percent Mission Success record based on approximately 900 measurable events.

In 1998, some of our Mission Success highlights included successfully executing



an ambitious F-22 flight test schedule, and launching the Space Shuttle Super Lightweight Tank. Not all Mission Success events are related to things that fly. As a Mission Success, we recognize deliveries, qualification tests or sea trials of multiple

AEGIS shipboard weapon systems. In addition, five of our companies are at a Software Engineering Institute (SEI) Level 4 rating, and two of our companies have achieved Level 5, placing them among a select group of companies to attain this high level of software engineering expertise.

At Lockheed Martin, Mission Success is a way of thinking strategically as well as doing business on a day-to-day basis with a disciplined focus on the customer.

Above: *It was Mission Success for five Space Shuttle missions launched by our United Space Alliance joint venture last year. Lockheed Martin also builds the Shuttle's External Tank.*

Right: *Lockheed Martin is producing the Close Combat Tactical Trainer simulator system for the U.S. Army. With this system soldiers can train in real time on a highly interactive virtual battlefield.*



INNOVATION

WE HAVE IDENTIFIED 14 STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES

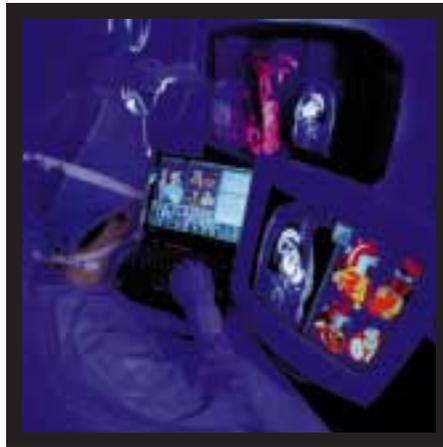
THAT ARE CRITICAL TO THE CORPORATION'S FUTURE.

Simply stated, innovation drives growth, and for Lockheed Martin that means a passionate commitment to research, technology leadership and more efficient business practices. We cannot compete effectively by using yesterday's processes, nor by operating according to

yesterday's template. Our attention is focused on investing in processes that will help us be more competitive.

To that end, we have 60,000 of the world's premier scientists and engineers. Plus we have a \$1 billion discretionary budget available for independent research, as well as bid and proposal to develop the promising technologies for tomorrow.

We have identified 14 strategic technologies that are critical to the Corporation's future, and we are developing a process for



leveraging them. These are enabling technologies that Lockheed Martin needs to be successful in high-growth, closely related fields such as information services and space-based telecommunications.

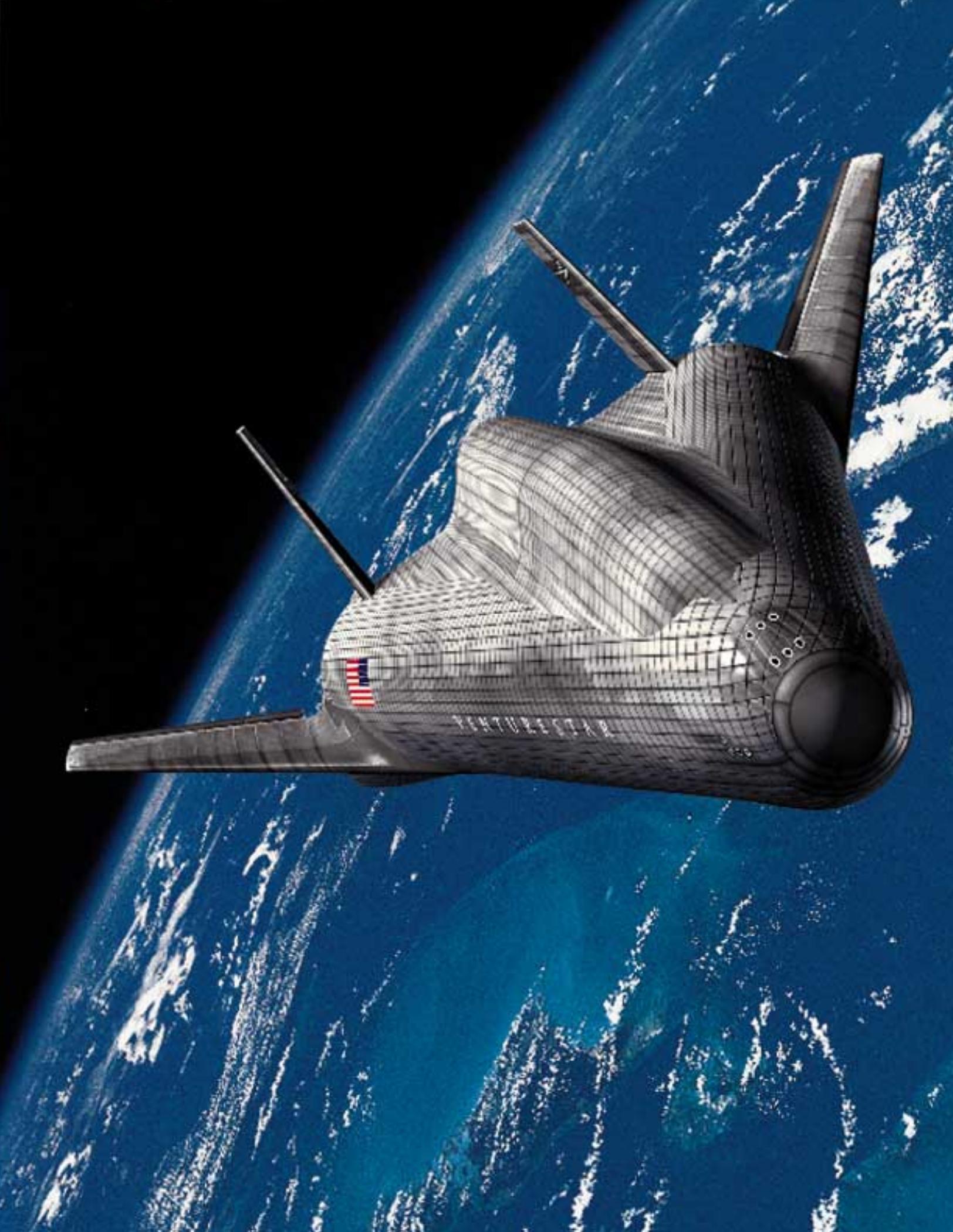
Our commitment to innovation extends to the way we do business

through LM21 Best Practices. This is part of an overarching desire to work smarter and share those ideas throughout Lockheed Martin to be a more competitive player in the marketplace.

Additionally, our Virtual Product Development Initiative is revolutionizing the aircraft development process. Through advanced computer-aided design technology, we have created a Virtual Company that unites geographically dispersed people and significantly reduces cycle time and costs.

Above: Lockheed Martin uses its expertise in Commercial IT in advanced medical records databases.

Right: Lockheed Martin's VentureStar™ will advance the science and technology of space transportation as well as reduce the cost of getting into space.



SYNERGY

THROUGH TEAMWORK WE CAN BEST HARNESS

THE DIVERSE TALENTS OF OUR 165,000 EMPLOYEES.

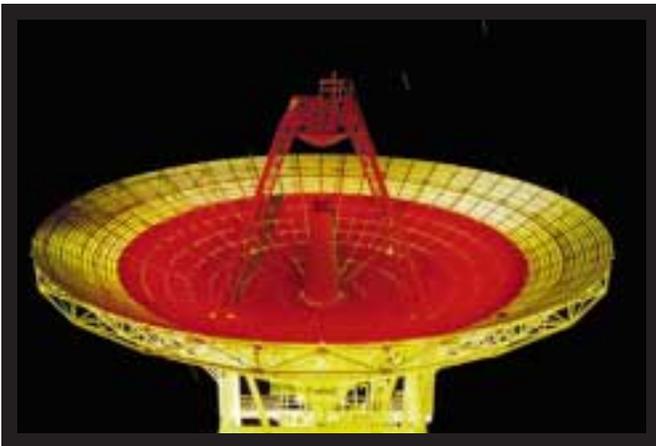
The successful organizations in our marketplaces will be the ones that build world-class teams. Lockheed Martin is mobilizing its people, technologies and resources, focusing these on common goals and objectives. It is that kind of focus that has enabled us to win and retain key programs that would not have been possible without the synergies inherent in this high-technology enterprise.

Through teamwork we can best harness the diverse talents of our 165,000 employees to create a culture that stresses positive thinking, a “can-do” attitude and customer

responsiveness across all product and organizational lines.

Teamwork is not limited to the excellent job we have been doing internally among our diverse set of business units that make up today’s Lockheed Martin. In the domestic market, we are the partner of choice for a variety of commercial companies and government agencies—from federal, to county and municipal governments. Internationally, we have established alliances, joint ventures and other partnerships with companies and governmental bodies in almost 50 countries.

Our commitment to teamwork was recognized industrywide in 1998 with the American Business Ethics Award from the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters & Chartered Financial Consultants, as well as *Industry Week’s* selection of our Tactical Aircraft Systems plant in Fort Worth as one of the country’s 10 best plants. In addition, *Graduating Engineer* magazine readers rank Lockheed Martin as the top company to join. All this makes us the employer of choice—attracting the best and the brightest to our doors.



Above: *The Consolidated Space Operations Contract (CSOC) calls for the consolidation of 17 NASA contracts, and further cements Lockheed Martin’s relationship with its NASA customer.*

Right: *The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) is an example of teamwork and partnerships, uniting diverse talents and capabilities throughout Lockheed Martin.*



G R O W T H

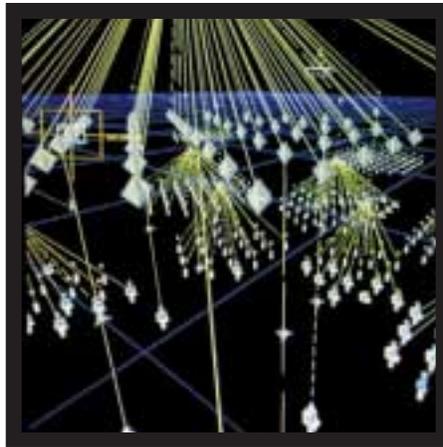
IN 1998, WE FORMED LOCKHEED MARTIN GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TO CORPORATE AND GOVERNMENT CUSTOMERS.

While Lockheed Martin remains a world-class aerospace company, we are committed to a strategy that rewards agility—strength with speed. Part of that agility is taking advantage of high-growth opportunities that can enhance shareholder value and accelerate

Lockheed Martin's momentum as a globally oriented advanced technology company.

Our defense business is strongly positioned to build market share. And we intend to grow high-return, adjacent lines of businesses.

Three such opportunity-rich markets are in Information Technology, Systems Integration, and Telecommunications Services, where Lockheed Martin is committed to achieving leadership positions. In 1998, *Washington Technology* named Lockheed Martin as number one of the top Federal IT providers, and we are the leading Federal Systems



Integrator. Our Systems Integration expertise has been absolutely vital to our ability to win—and hold—new business.

Also, we formed Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications, a wholly-owned subsidiary to provide cost-effective telecommunications

services to corporate and government customers. There are major growth opportunities in worldwide space-based and terrestrial telecommunications markets and we are confident that we can leverage our extensive telecommunications capabilities to exploit those opportunities.

In September, Lockheed Martin announced a proposed \$2.7 billion strategic combination with COMSAT Corporation that would unite two advanced-technology companies with complementary global telecommunications capabilities.

Above: *With such advanced technology as the Intelligent Network Management System, Lockheed Martin is pursuing new opportunities in worldwide satellite telecommunications.*

Right: *The Multi-Line Optical Character Reader/Video Coding System is indicative of innovations in automation for our postal customers worldwide.*



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FINANCIAL SECTION

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December 31, 1998

Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin or the Corporation) is engaged in the conception, research, design, development, manufacture, integration and operation of advanced technology systems, products and services. The Corporation serves customers in both domestic and international defense and commercial markets, with its principal customers being agencies of the U.S. Government. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included herein.

Common Stock Split

In October 1998, the Board of Directors of the Corporation authorized a two-for-one split of the Corporation's common stock in the form of a stock dividend which was effected on December 31, 1998. In the following discussion, all references to shares of common stock and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the stock split.

Transaction Agreement with COMSAT Corporation

In September 1998, the Corporation and COMSAT Corporation (COMSAT) announced that they had entered into an agreement to combine the companies in a two-phase transaction with a total estimated value of approximately \$2.7 billion at the date of the announcement (the Merger). In connection with the first phase of this transaction, the Corporation commenced a cash tender offer (the Tender Offer) to purchase up to 49 percent, subject to certain adjustments, of the outstanding shares of common stock of COMSAT on the date of purchase at a price of \$45.50 per share, with an estimated value of \$1.2 billion. Under the Merger agreement, the Tender Offer will be extended for periods of up to 60 days until the earlier of (i) September 18, 1999, or (ii) satisfaction of certain conditions to closing. The consummation of the Tender Offer is subject to, among other things, the approval of the Merger by the stockholders of COMSAT and certain regulatory approvals, including approval by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The stockholders of COMSAT are expected to vote on the proposed Merger at COMSAT's annual meeting of stockholders on June 18, 1999. Upon completion of this phase of the transaction, the Corporation will account for its investment in COMSAT under the equity method of accounting. The second phase of the transaction, which will result in consummation of the Merger, will be accomplished by an exchange of one share of Lockheed Martin common stock for each share of COMSAT common stock. Consummation of the Merger is subject to, among other things, the enactment of legislation necessary to allow Lockheed Martin to acquire the remaining shares of COMSAT common stock and certain additional regulatory approvals, including anti-trust clearance by the Department of Justice. The Merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

The Corporation is not currently designated by the FCC as an "authorized common carrier," and as such is prohibited from owning more than 10 percent of COMSAT. The Corporation has filed an application with the FCC to be designated an "authorized common carrier" and to purchase up to 49 percent of COMSAT. On January 21, 1999, the Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce and the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications sent a letter to the FCC urging the FCC not to take any action to permit any company to purchase more than 10 percent of COMSAT prior to Congress adopting satellite industry reform legislation. If the FCC were to delay or slow its review of the Corporation's filings

with respect to the Tender Offer, and if Congress does not make rapid progress on satellite industry reform legislation, the Tender Offer may not be consummated by September 18, 1999. If this occurs, either party may terminate the Merger Agreement or both parties may elect to amend the Merger Agreement to extend this date. If the FCC's review is not delayed or slowed and the Tender Offer is consummated, but the legislative process relative to satellite industry reform legislation moves slowly, the Merger is unlikely to occur in 1999.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

In November 1997, Lockheed Martin exchanged all of the outstanding capital stock of a wholly-owned subsidiary for all of the outstanding Series A preferred stock held by General Electric Company (GE) and certain subsidiaries of GE (the GE Transaction). The Series A preferred stock was convertible into approximately 58 million shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. The Lockheed Martin subsidiary was composed of two non-core commercial business units which contributed approximately five percent of the Corporation's 1997 net sales, Lockheed Martin's investment in a telecommunications partnership and approximately \$1.6 billion in cash. The GE Transaction was accounted for at fair value, and resulted in the reduction of the Corporation's stockholders' equity by \$2.8 billion and the recognition of a tax-free gain of approximately \$311 million in other income and expenses. Also see the discussion under the caption "Results of Operations" regarding the impact of the GE Transaction on the computation of 1997 earnings per share. In 1998 and 1997, in connection with the GE Transaction, the Corporation issued notes to a wholly-owned subsidiary of GE for \$210 million, bearing interest at 5.73%, and \$1.4 billion, bearing interest at 6.04%, respectively. The notes are due November 17, 2002.

In July 1997, the Corporation and Northrop Grumman Corporation (Northrop Grumman) announced that they had entered into an agreement to combine the companies whereby Northrop Grumman would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin. The proposed merger with Northrop Grumman was terminated by the Board of Directors of Lockheed Martin in July 1998.

In March 1997, the Corporation executed a definitive agreement valued at approximately \$525 million to reposition ten non-core business units as a new independent company, L-3 Communications Corporation (L-3), in which the Corporation retained an approximate 35 percent ownership interest at closing. These business units contributed approximately two percent of the Corporation's net sales during the three month period ended March 31, 1997. The transaction, which closed in April 1997 with an effective date of March 30, 1997, did not have a material impact on the Corporation's earnings. The Corporation's ownership percentage was reduced to approximately 25 percent in the second quarter of 1998 as a result of an initial public offering of L-3's common stock. In the first quarter of 1999, the Corporation's ownership percentage was further reduced to approximately 7 percent as a result of a secondary offering of L-3's common stock which included 4.5 million shares previously owned by the Corporation. The 1998 transaction increased net earnings by \$12 million, and the 1999 transaction is estimated to increase first quarter 1999 net earnings by an amount between \$75 million and \$85 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

During the third quarter of 1996, the Corporation announced its intention to distribute via an exchange offer its interest in Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. (Materials) to its stockholders. In October 1996, the exchange was consummated, subsequent to which the Corporation had no remaining ownership interest in Materials. The transaction was accounted for at fair value, resulting in a reduction in the Corporation's stockholders' equity of \$750 million and the recognition of a pretax gain of \$365 million in other income and expenses.

In November 1996, the Corporation announced the proposed divestiture of two of its business units, Armament Systems and Defense Systems. This transaction, which concluded with the Corporation's receipt of \$450 million in cash in January 1997, had no pretax effect on the results of operations for 1997 or 1996.

On a combined basis, the Materials exchange and the Armament Systems and Defense Systems divestiture noted above increased 1996 net earnings by \$351 million.

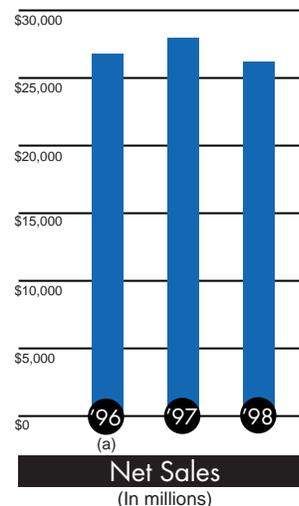
In April 1996, the Corporation consummated its business combination with Loral Corporation (Loral) for a total purchase price, including acquisition costs, of approximately \$7.6 billion (the Loral Transaction). In addition to the acquisition of Loral's defense electronics and systems integration businesses, the Loral Transaction resulted in the Corporation acquiring shares of preferred stock of Loral Space & Communications, Ltd. (Loral SpaceCom), a newly-formed company, which were convertible into 20 percent of Loral SpaceCom's common stock on a diluted basis at the date of acquisition. The operations of the businesses acquired in connection with the Loral Transaction have been included in the results of operations of the Corporation since April 1996.

Formation of Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications

In August 1998, the Corporation announced the formation of Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications, Inc. (Global Telecommunications), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. Global Telecommunications will combine investments in several existing joint ventures and certain elements of the Corporation under a dedicated management team focused on capturing a greater portion of the worldwide telecommunications services market. Effective January 1, 1999, the following operations and investments became a part of Global Telecommunications: Lockheed Martin Intersputnik, Ltd., a strategic venture with Moscow-based Intersputnik that is scheduled to deploy its first satellite in 1999; Astrolink™ International Ltd., a strategic venture that will provide global interactive multimedia services using next-generation broadband satellite technology; the elements of Lockheed Martin Missiles & Space, Lockheed Martin Management & Data Systems and Lockheed Martin Western Development Laboratories that provide commercial communications capabilities; the Corporation's investment in Americom Asia Pacific, LLC, a joint venture with GE Americom that is scheduled to launch a satellite in 1999 that will serve broadcasters in the Asia-Pacific region; and the Corporation's investment in ACeS International Limited, a joint venture that will provide cellular telephone communications in regions of Asia. Additionally, the Corporation intends to combine the operations of Global Telecommunications and COMSAT upon consummation of the Tender Offer and the Merger.

Results of Operations

The Corporation's operating cycle is long-term and involves many types of production contracts with varying production delivery schedules. Accordingly, the results of a particular year, or year-to-year comparisons of recorded sales and profits, may not be indicative of future operating results. The following comparative analysis should be viewed in this context.



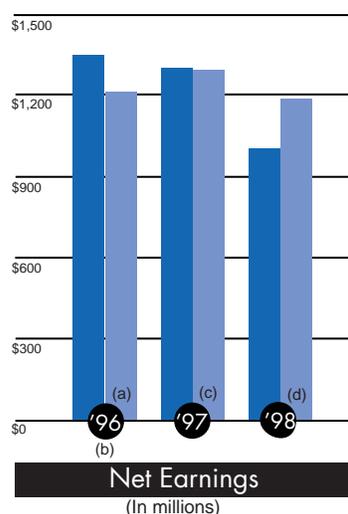
(a) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation since April 1996.

The Corporation's consolidated net sales for 1998 were \$26.3 billion, a decrease of six percent compared to 1997. Net sales during 1997 were \$28.1 billion, an increase of four percent compared to 1996. Excluding the impact of the operations of divested entities, which are discussed below, net sales for 1998 would have remained relatively consistent with 1997, and would have increased by five percent for 1997 compared to 1996. The sales decrease in the Space & Strategic Missiles segment in 1998 would have been offset by sales increases for the other business segments, after adjusting for divestiture activities. Sales increases in 1997 in the Space & Strategic Missiles, Aeronautics and Information & Services segments, as well as the inclusion of the operations of the businesses acquired in connection with the Loral Transaction for a full year in 1997 versus nine months in 1996, more than offset the reduction in sales due to divested operations. The U.S. Government remained the Corporation's largest customer, comprising approximately 70 percent of the Corporation's net sales for 1998 compared to 66 percent in 1997 and 70 percent in 1996.

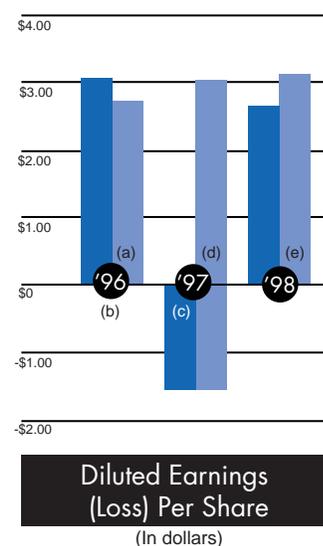
The Corporation's operating profit (earnings before interest and taxes) for 1998 was approximately \$2.5 billion, a decrease of nine percent compared to 1997. Operating profit for 1997 was \$2.8 billion, a two percent increase compared to 1996. The reported amounts for the three years presented include the financial impacts of various nonrecurring and unusual items, the details of which are

described below. Excluding the effects of these nonrecurring and unusual items for each year, operating profit for 1998 would have decreased by six percent compared to 1997, and would have increased by nine percent in 1997 compared to 1996. For 1998 compared to 1997, decreases in operating profit at the Space & Strategic Missiles and Information & Services segments more than offset the increase in operating profit at the Electronics segment. For 1997 compared to 1996, increases in operating profits at the Space & Strategic Missiles and Aeronautics segments more than offset a reduction in operating profit at the Information & Services segment. For a more detailed discussion of the operating results of the business segments, see "Discussion of Business Segments" below.

Operating profit in 1998 included the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual pretax charge, net of state income tax benefits, totaling \$233 million related to CalComp Technology, Inc. (CalComp), a majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. In the fourth quarter of 1998, the Corporation decided that it would not increase existing credit for CalComp to support ongoing operations, and agreed to provide financing, subject to certain conditions, for a plan providing for the timely non-bankruptcy shutdown of CalComp's business. The above actions resulted in a charge related to the impairment of assets and estimated costs required to accomplish the shutdown of CalComp's operations.



- (a) Excluding the effects of the Materials exchange, the divestiture of two business units, and the charges associated with the environmental remediation business, impairment in values for certain assets, and other costs, 1996 net earnings would have been \$1,205 million.
- (b) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation since April 1996.
- (c) Excluding the effects of the gain on the transaction with GE, and the charges related to the Corporation's decision to exit certain lines of business and impairment in values for certain assets, 1997 net earnings would have been \$1,292 million.
- (d) Excluding the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual charge related to CalComp, 1998 net earnings would have been \$1,184 million.



- (a) Excluding the effects of the Materials exchange, the divestiture of two business units, and the charges associated with the environmental remediation business, impairment in values for certain assets, and other costs, 1996 diluted earnings per share would have been \$2.72.
- (b) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation since April 1996.
- (c) Includes the effects of a deemed preferred stock dividend in determining net loss applicable to common stock in the computation of loss per share which resulted from the GE Transaction. The effect of this deemed dividend was to reduce the diluted per share amount by \$4.93.
- (d) Excluding the effects of the deemed preferred stock dividend, the gain on the transaction with GE, and the charges related to the Corporation's decision to exit certain lines of business and impairment in values for certain assets, and including the dilutive effects of preferred stock conversion and stock options, 1997 diluted earnings per share would have been \$3.02.
- (e) Excluding the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual charge related to CalComp, 1998 diluted earnings per share would have been \$3.11.

During the fourth quarter of 1997, in addition to recording the tax-free gain resulting from the GE Transaction, the Corporation recorded nonrecurring and unusual pretax charges, net of state income tax benefits, totaling \$457 million. These charges related to the Corporation's decision to exit certain lines of business and related to impairment in the values of various non-core investments and certain other assets.

Operating profit in 1996 included the gain on the Materials exchange. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 1996, the Corporation recorded nonrecurring pretax charges, net of state income tax benefits, of \$307 million. These charges related to the Corporation's environmental remediation business, and related to impairment in the values of non-core investments and certain other assets, and costs for facility closings and transfers of programs.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

The Corporation's reported net earnings for 1998 were \$1.0 billion, a decrease of 23 percent compared to 1997. Reported net earnings for 1997 were \$1.30 billion, a decrease of three percent compared to the reported 1996 net earnings of \$1.35 billion. The 1998 reported amount includes the after-tax effect of the CalComp nonrecurring and unusual charge, which decreased net earnings by \$183 million, or \$.48 per diluted share. The 1997 reported amount includes the tax-free gain resulting from the GE Transaction of \$311 million, and the after-tax effects of the nonrecurring and unusual charges described above of \$303 million which, on a combined basis, decreased the 1997 diluted loss per share by \$.02. The 1996 reported amounts include the after-tax effects of the Materials exchange and the provision for the after-tax effect of the Corporation's divestiture of its Armament Systems and Defense Systems business units. On a combined basis, these transactions increased 1996 net earnings by \$351 million. The 1996 reported amounts also include the after-tax impact of the nonrecurring charges described above, which decreased net earnings by \$209 million. These nonrecurring and unusual items increased 1996 diluted earnings per share by \$.32 on a combined basis. Excluding the effects of these nonrecurring and unusual items, net earnings for 1998, 1997 and 1996 would have been approximately \$1.18 billion, \$1.29 billion and \$1.20 billion, respectively.

The Corporation reported diluted earnings (loss) per share of \$2.63, \$(1.56) and \$3.04 for 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively. For purposes of determining 1997 net loss applicable to common stock used in the computation of loss per share, the excess fair value of assets transferred to GE over the carrying value of the preferred stock (approximately \$1.8 billion) was treated as a deemed preferred stock dividend and deducted from 1997 net earnings. This deemed dividend had a significant impact on the 1997 loss per share calculations, but did not impact reported 1997 net earnings. The effect of this deemed dividend was to reduce the basic and diluted per share amounts by \$4.93. If the nonrecurring and unusual items described above were excluded from the calculation of earnings per share and, for 1997, if the dilutive effects of preferred stock

conversion and stock options were factored into the diluted earnings per share calculation, diluted earnings per share for 1998, 1997 and 1996 would have been \$3.11, \$3.02 and \$2.72, respectively.

The Corporation's debt to capitalization ratio improved from 70 percent at year-end 1997 to 64 percent at December 31, 1998. Total debt (including short-term borrowings) at December 31, 1998 decreased to \$10.9 billion from \$11.9 billion at year-end 1997. Total stockholders' equity increased to \$6.1 billion at December 31, 1998 from \$5.2 billion at year-end 1997. The Corporation paid dividends of \$310 million in 1998, or \$.82 per common share.

Industry Considerations

The Corporation's primary lines of business are in advanced technology systems for aerospace and defense, serving both government and commercial customers. In recent years, domestic and worldwide political and economic developments have strongly affected these markets, requiring significant adaptation by market participants.

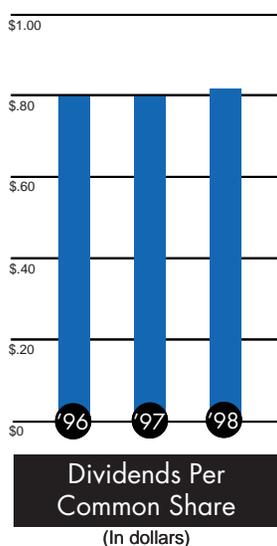
The U.S. aerospace and defense industry has experienced years of declining budgets for research, development, test and evaluation, and procurement. Currently, after 14 years of continuous declines in the U.S. defense budget, expenditures (after adjusting for inflation) are at their lowest point since before World War II. The portion of the Federal budget devoted to defense is at its lowest percentage in modern history. The industry participants' reaction to the shrinking budgets has been to combine to maintain critical mass and achieve significant cost savings.

The U.S. Government had been supportive of industry consolidation activities through 1997, and the Corporation had been at the forefront of these activities. Through its own consolidation activities, the Corporation has been able to pass along savings to its customers, principally the U.S. Department of Defense. Though new consolidation activities among the large U.S. aerospace and defense companies have declined recently, the much anticipated consolidation of the European defense industry may be starting. In January 1999, British Aerospace P.L.C. announced that it intends to purchase the Marconi Electronics unit of General Electric Company P.L.C. of Great Britain.

With the decline of significant domestic industry consolidation, major aerospace companies will need to focus on cost savings and efficiency improvements. The Corporation has already focused on cutting costs, raising productivity, and capitalizing on synergies and best practices which should improve its competitiveness in the future.

There are now signs that the continuing declines in the defense budget may have ended, with proposals being made for modest increases in the next several years. The Corporation's broad mix of programs and capabilities makes it a likely beneficiary of increased defense spending.

As a government contractor, the Corporation is subject to U.S. Government oversight. The government may investigate and make inquiries of the Corporation's business practices and conduct audits of contract performance and cost accounting. These investigations may lead to claims against the Corporation. Under U.S. Government procurement regulations and practices, an indictment of a government contractor could result in that contractor being fined and/or



suspended for a period of time from eligibility for bidding on, or for award of, new government contracts. A conviction could result in debarment for a specified period of time. Similar government oversight exists in most other countries where the Corporation conducts business. Although the outcome of such investigations and inquiries cannot be predicted, in the opinion of management, there are no claims, audits or investigations pending against the Corporation that are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business or its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

The Corporation remains exposed to other inherent risks associated with U.S. Government contracting, including technological uncertainties and obsolescence, changes in government policies and dependence on annual Congressional appropriation and allotment of funds. Many of the Corporation's programs involve development and application of state-of-the-art technology aimed at achieving challenging goals. As a result, setbacks and failures can occur. In 1998, for example, the Corporation experienced difficulties related to its Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system and commercial space programs. It is important for the Corporation to resolve the related performance issues to achieve success on these programs.

The Corporation continues to focus on expanding its presence in related commercial and non-defense markets, most notably in space and telecommunications activities, information management and systems integration. Although these lines of business are not dependent on defense budgets, they share many of the risks associated with the Corporation's primary businesses, as well as others unique to the commercial marketplace. Such risks include development of competing products, technological feasibility and product obsolescence. The telecommunications market is expected to double over the next five years. Although the Corporation has limited experience and sales in this market as of the end of 1998, the Corporation hopes to apply its technological capabilities and the benefits of the merger with COMSAT, if consummated, to meet the increasing demand for broadband, Internet and virtual network services.

In connection with expanding its portfolio of offered products and services in commercial space and telecommunications activities, the Corporation has entered into various joint venture, teaming and other business arrangements, including some with foreign partners. The conduct of international business introduces other risks into the Corporation's operations, including fluctuating economic conditions, fluctuations in relative currency values and the potential for unanticipated cost increases and timing issues resulting from the deterioration of political relations.

In 1992, the Corporation entered into a joint venture with two Russian government-owned space firms to form Lockheed-Khrunichev-Energia International, Inc. (LKEI). Lockheed Martin owns 51% of LKEI and consolidates the operations of LKEI into its financial statements. LKEI has exclusive rights to market launches of commercial, non-Russian-origin payloads to space on the Proton rocket from a launch site in Kazakhstan. In 1995, another joint venture was formed, International Launch Services (ILS), with the Corporation and LKEI each holding 50 percent ownership. ILS was formed to market commercial Atlas and Proton launch services worldwide. Contracts for Proton launch services typically require

substantial advances from the customer in advance of launch, and a sizable percentage of these advances are forwarded to Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center (Khrunichev), the manufacturer in Russia, to provide for the manufacture of the related launch vehicle. Significant portions of such advances would be required to be refunded to each customer if launch services were not successfully provided within the contracted time frame. At December 31, 1998, approximately \$990 million related to launches not yet provided was included in customer advances and amounts in excess of costs incurred, and approximately \$740 million of payments to Khrunichev for launches not yet provided was included in inventories. Through year end 1998, launch services provided through LKEI and ILS have been in accordance with contract terms.

An additional risk exists related to launch vehicle services in Russia. Under a trade agreement in effect since September 1993 between the United States and Russia, the number of Russian launches of U.S. built satellites into geosynchronous and geosynchronous transfer orbit is limited to fifteen from trade agreement inception through the year 2000. Officials of the U.S. Government have stated that this limit will not be raised until Russia takes satisfactory action to resolve missile technology proliferation concerns. This limit, if not raised or eliminated, could impair the Corporation's ability to achieve certain of its business objectives related to launch services, satellite manufacture and telecommunications market penetration. At December 31, 1998, approximately \$375 million of the \$990 million of customer advances and approximately \$280 million of the \$740 million of payments to Khrunichev disclosed in the prior paragraph are associated with launches in excess of the number currently allowed under the quota. Management is working to achieve a favorable resolution to raise or eliminate the limitation on the number of Russian launches.

The Corporation has entered into agreements with RD AMROSS, a joint venture of the Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies Corporation and the Russian firm NPO Energomash, for the development and purchase, subject to certain conditions, of up to 101 RD-180 booster engines for use in two models of the Corporation's launch vehicles. Terms of the agreements call for payments to be made to RD AMROSS upon the achievement of certain milestones in the development and manufacturing processes. Approximately \$100 million of payments made under these agreements were included in the Corporation's inventories at December 31, 1998.

Discussion of Business Segments

The Corporation's operations are divided into five business segments: Space & Strategic Missiles; Electronics; Aeronautics; Information & Services; and Energy and Other. Effective January 1, 1998, management responsibility for United Space Alliance, a limited liability company owned by the Corporation and The Boeing Company, was reassigned from the Information & Services segment to the Space & Strategic Missiles segment. Management reporting of certain other activities was also reassigned among the Space & Strategic Missiles, Electronics, and Energy and Other segments. Consequently, 1997 and 1996 operating profit amounts for these segments have been restated to conform with the 1998 presentation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

The following table displays net sales for the Lockheed Martin business segments for 1998, 1997 and 1996, which correspond to the segment information presented in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements:

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Net Sales			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 7,461	\$ 8,303	\$ 7,904
Electronics	7,342	7,069	6,675
Aeronautics	5,996	6,045	5,596
Information & Services	5,212	6,468	5,893
Energy and Other	255	184	807
	\$26,266	\$28,069	\$26,875

Operating profit (loss) by industry segment for 1998, 1997 and 1996, including the effects of the nonrecurring and unusual items discussed previously, is displayed in the table below. This information also corresponds to the segment information presented in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Operating Profit (Loss)			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 976	\$ 1,096	\$ 973
Electronics	733	576	673
Aeronautics	654	612	441
Information & Services	(25)	111	290
Energy and Other	184	384	356
	\$2,522	\$2,779	\$2,733

The following table displays the pretax impact of the nonrecurring and unusual items discussed earlier as reflected in each segment's operating profit (loss) for each of the three years presented:

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Nonrecurring and Unusual Items—			
(Loss) Profit:			
Consolidated Effects			
Nonrecurring and unusual charges	\$(233)	\$(457)	\$(307)
Gain on GE Transaction	—	311	—
Gain on Materials exchange	—	—	365
	\$(233)	\$(146)	\$ 58
Segment Effects			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ —	\$ (87)	\$ (25)
Electronics	—	(69)	—
Aeronautics	—	(44)	(46)
Information & Services	(233)	(163)	(86)
Energy and Other	—	217	215
	\$(233)	\$(146)	\$ 58

In an effort to make the following discussion of significant operating results of each business segment more understandable, the effects of these nonrecurring and unusual items discussed earlier have been excluded. The Space & Strategic Missiles and Aeronautics segments generally include programs that are substantially larger in terms of sales and operating profits than those included in the other segments. Accordingly, due to the significant number of smaller programs in the Electronics and Information & Services segments, the impacts of performance on individual programs typically are not as material to these segments' results of operations.

Space & Strategic Missiles

Net sales of the Space & Strategic Missiles segment decreased by 10 percent in 1998 compared to 1997 and increased by five percent in 1997 compared to 1996. The segment's 1998 net sales activity was adversely impacted by reductions in Atlas and Proton commercial launch vehicle activities, primarily as a result of delays in availability of commercial satellites due to supplier issues, a reduction in volume on the Trident fleet ballistic missile program, and a decrease in volume in classified program activities. During 1997, increases in Proton launch services volume and additional revenues from commercial satellite programs contributed roughly equally to the segment's growth as compared to 1996.

Operating profit for the segment decreased by 17 percent in 1998 compared to 1997 after having increased by 19 percent for 1997 compared to 1996. The 1998 decrease resulted from the same issues that impacted net sales, as discussed above, as well as from losses and performance related charges totaling approximately \$100 million in the commercial space product areas. This decrease was partially offset by a third quarter favorable adjustment of approximately \$128 million, which resulted from a significant improvement in the Atlas launch vehicle program related to the retirement of program and technical risk based upon a current evaluation of the program's historical performance, and approximately \$50 million related to the favorable impact of the restructure of a commercial satellite program which occurred in the fourth quarter. The 1997 increase resulted equally from improved margins on Atlas launches and the increase in Proton launch activity mentioned previously.

Electronics

The Electronics segment's net sales increased by four percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and by six percent in 1997 compared to 1996. Excluding the operations of the segment's Commercial Electronics unit, which was divested during the first quarter of 1998, net sales in 1998 would have increased by eight percent from 1997. Nearly \$200 million of the increase in 1998 resulted from greater production deliveries of postal systems equipment and, to a lesser extent, net sales were favorably impacted by increases in surface ship systems and control systems activities in 1998. Net sales for 1997 included a full year of the operations of certain businesses acquired in connection with the Loral Transaction versus nine months in 1996, offset by the absence of sales in 1997 resulting from the divestiture of the Corporation's Armament Systems and Defense Systems businesses. Adjusting the results of operations to reflect these companies on a comparable basis, 1997 net sales would have decreased by two percent compared to 1996.

Operating profit for the segment increased by 14 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, following a four percent decrease in 1997 compared to 1996. Adjusting the results of operations to reflect the items previously mentioned on a comparable basis, operating profit would have increased by 14 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and decreased by 10 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. During 1998, operating profit increased primarily due to improved margins on electronic defense systems and, to a lesser extent, the volume increases that impacted net sales as discussed above. During 1997, operating profit decreased as a result of investments in new programs as well as reduced margins for the Commercial Electronics unit.

Aeronautics

Net sales of the Aeronautics segment decreased by one percent in 1998 compared to 1997, after having increased by eight percent in 1997 compared to 1996. Excluding the operations of the segment's Aerostructures business unit divested to GE during the fourth quarter of 1997, net sales would have increased by three percent during 1998 primarily due to increased volume related to F-16 fighter aircraft and other modification, maintenance and logistic programs. The 1997 increase principally resulted from increased deliveries of F-16 fighter aircraft from the prior year.

Operating profit for the segment remained relatively stable during 1998 compared to 1997, and increased by 35 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. Excluding the operations of the Aerostructures business unit, operating profit would have increased by 10 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and by 33 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. Operating profit increased during 1998 primarily as a result of increased F-16 aircraft deliveries and improved performance on tactical aircraft programs. During 1997, operating profit increased due to the greater number of F-16 deliveries, and the completion of significant flight performance milestone events and margin improvements on the C-130 program.

Information & Services

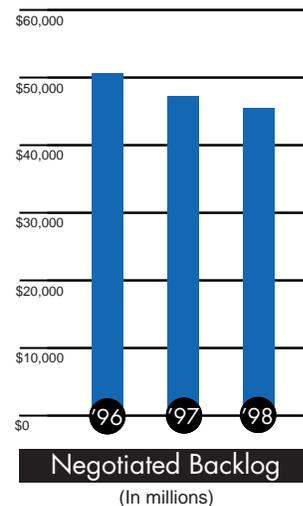
Net sales of the Information & Services segment decreased by 19 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and increased by 10 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. The decrease in 1998 reflects the absence of the results of operations of the segment's Access Graphics business unit, divested to GE in the fourth quarter of 1997, and the operations of L-3, which were divested effective March 30, 1997. Excluding the impact of these divestitures, the segment's net sales for 1998 would have increased by three percent compared to 1997. Approximately \$200 million of this increase resulted from higher sales volume in certain technology services programs and welfare and family services programs, partially offset by a reduction in sales due to performance issues in the commercial products businesses. The 1997 net sales increase reflected a \$300 million increase in sales volume related to commercial products, system integration programs and information systems programs. The inclusion of a full year of the operations of certain businesses acquired in connection with the Loral Transaction in 1997 versus nine months in 1996 was largely offset by the effect of the absence of L-3 operations and the Corporation's transfer of its Space Shuttle processing operations to United Space Alliance.

Operating profit for the segment decreased by 24 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and by 27 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. Adjusting the 1997 and 1996 results of operations for the items discussed in the preceding paragraph on a comparable basis, operating profit for 1998 would have decreased by 22 percent compared to 1997, and by 23 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. The operating profit decrease for 1998 resulted from the impact of the performance issues in the commercial products businesses and the timing of recognition of performance improvements in certain systems integration programs in 1997. The 1997 decrease resulted from unfavorable performance in the segment's commercial product businesses, primarily CalComp. As disclosed previously, CalComp is conducting a timely non-bankruptcy shutdown of its operations.

Energy and Other

Net sales of the Energy and Other segment increased by 39 percent in 1998 compared to 1997 after having decreased significantly in 1997 compared to 1996. The 1998 increase primarily reflects additional sales volume in environmental activities. The net sales decrease in 1997 principally resulted from the divestiture of Materials during the fourth quarter of 1996.

Operating profit for this segment increased by 10 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, and by 18 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. In both years, improvements in the Corporation's performance on certain environmental programs were realized, and additional gains were recognized on land sales of \$16 million in 1998 compared to 1997 and \$20 million in 1997 compared to 1996. Operating profit in 1997 was also negatively impacted by the absence of the results of operations of Materials.



Backlog

Total negotiated backlog of \$45.3 billion at December 31, 1998 included both unfilled firm orders for the Corporation's products for which funding has been authorized and appropriated by the customer (Congress, in the case of U.S. Government agencies) and firm orders for which funding has not been appropriated.

The following table shows total backlog by segment at the end of each of the last three years:

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Backlog			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$16,089	\$16,834	\$19,463
Electronics	10,646	9,849	10,650
Aeronautics	10,617	13,456	13,408
Information & Services	7,767	6,674	6,718
Energy and Other	226	246	167
	\$45,345	\$47,059	\$50,406

Total Space & Strategic Missiles backlog decreased by four percent in 1998 compared to 1997, after having decreased by 14 percent in 1997 compared to 1996. The decrease in 1998 resulted

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

principally from contract modifications to the Titan IV program. During 1998, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the U.S. Government that provides \$500 million of funding to develop the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle. The Corporation will use its best efforts to design a prototype to comply with the launch capability requirements included in the agreement. Since this agreement does not constitute a procurement contract, funding has been excluded from backlog. The decrease in 1997 resulted principally from a reduction in classified backlog and a finalization of the Corporation's backlog recognition policy for the SBIRS program.

Total Electronics segment backlog increased by eight percent in 1998 compared to 1997, after having decreased by eight percent in 1997 compared to 1996. During 1998, backlog increased primarily as a result of new orders received for various surface ship systems and missile systems activities. The 1997 decrease was caused by absence of backlog related to the Armament Systems and Defense Systems businesses divested during 1997.

Total Aeronautics segment backlog decreased by 21 percent in 1998 compared to 1997 after having increased slightly in 1997 compared to 1996. The segment's 1998 backlog was impacted by a significant decrease in new order activity from the prior year, principally related to the timing of new orders. Specifically, during 1998, the government of the United Arab Emirates selected the Corporation's F-16 as its advanced fighter aircraft. The Corporation is working to secure a definitive contract, estimated to be worth over \$5 billion, during 1999. In 1997, new orders for C-130 airlift aircraft were offset by the reduction in F-16 fighter aircraft backlog and the divestiture of the segment's Aerostructures business backlog to GE.

Total Information & Services backlog increased by 16 percent in 1998 compared to 1997, after having decreased slightly in 1997 compared to 1996. The increase from 1997 to 1998 related to the

1998 award to the Corporation of the Consolidated Space Operations Contract by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and increases related to the receipt of new information management services contract awards. The decrease in 1997 resulted from the absence of backlog related to the companies that were divested to L-3 during 1997.

Liquidity and Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Operating activities provided \$2.0 billion in cash during 1998, compared to \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion provided in 1997 and 1996, respectively. The significant increase in cash provided by operations during 1998 was a result of improved operating cash flow and reduced net Federal income tax payments.

Investing Activities

The Corporation used \$455 million in cash for investing activities during 1998, compared to \$185 million provided during 1997 and \$8.0 billion used during 1996. For the three years presented, the major investments of cash were related to property, plant and equipment additions, which declined 7 percent in 1998 after a 2 percent increase in 1997. During 1998, \$134 million of net cash was provided by divestiture and acquisition activities. During 1997, cash was principally provided by the disposition of the Armament Systems and Defense Systems businesses and the divestiture of L-3. During 1996, the Corporation used \$7.3 billion of cash to finance the Loral Transaction.

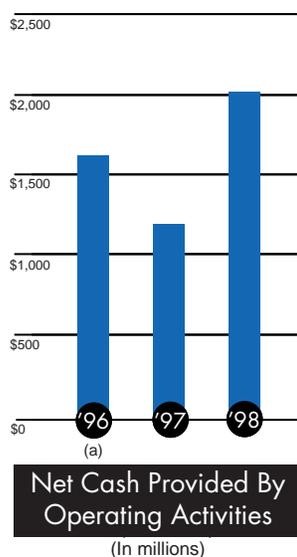
Financing Activities

The Corporation used \$1.3 billion in cash for financing activities during 1998, compared to \$1.4 billion used during 1997 and \$5.7 billion provided during 1996. Because operating activities generated significantly more cash during 1998, the Corporation was able to reduce its total debt by more than \$1.0 billion. During 1997, the Corporation also was able to decrease its short-term borrowings significantly, while long-term debt borrowings were increased to finance the GE Transaction. During 1996, \$7.6 billion in cash was provided through an increase in indebtedness to finance the Loral Transaction. Approximately \$886 million of long-term debt will mature in 1999.

During 1998, the Corporation paid \$310 million in common stock dividends, compared to \$299 million and \$302 million during 1997 and 1996, respectively. During the third quarter of 1998, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved an increase to the cash dividend per share of common stock to \$.22 per share, or \$.88 annually, on a post stock split basis. The increased dividend was effective for dividends declared in the fourth quarter of 1998.

Other

The Corporation receives advances on certain contracts to finance inventories. At December 31, 1998, approximately \$2.5 billion in advances related to work in process were received from customers and recorded as a reduction to inventories in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet. In addition, customer advances (typically from foreign governments and commercial customers) were approximately \$4.0 billion at the end of 1998. The Corporation maintains these amounts as current liabilities.



(a) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation since April 1996.

Capital Structure and Resources

Total debt, including short-term borrowings, decreased by more than \$1.0 billion during 1998 from approximately \$11.9 billion at December 31, 1997. This decrease was comprised of net short-term debt repayments of \$151 million and the net repayment of long-term debt of \$870 million. The Corporation's long-term debt is primarily in the form of publicly issued, fixed-rate Notes and Debentures. At year end 1998, the Corporation held cash and cash equivalents of \$285 million, which were used to pay down its commercial paper borrowings in January 1999. Total stockholders' equity was \$6.1 billion at December 31, 1998, an increase of nearly \$1 billion from the December 31, 1997 balance. This increase principally resulted from 1998 net earnings. Consequently, the Corporation's total debt to capitalization ratio improved from 70 percent at December 31, 1997 to 64 percent at December 31, 1998.

At the end of 1998, the Corporation had in place a short-term revolving credit facility in the amount of \$2.5 billion which matures on May 28, 1999, and a long-term revolving credit facility in the amount of \$3.5 billion, which matures on December 20, 2001 (collectively, the Credit Facilities). No borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facilities at December 31, 1998. However, the Credit Facilities support commercial paper borrowings of approximately \$1.3 billion outstanding at December 31, 1998. Based on management's ability and intention to maintain this amount of debt outstanding for at least one year, \$300 million of this amount has been classified as long-term debt.

The Corporation has entered into standby letter of credit agreements and other arrangements with financial institutions primarily relating to the guarantee of future performance on certain contracts. At December 31, 1998, the Corporation had contingent liabilities on outstanding letters of credit, guarantees and other arrangements aggregating approximately \$1.3 billion.

In January 1999, the Corporation filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission to provide for the issuance of up to \$2.5 billion in debt securities. The registration statement is expected to be declared effective in the first quarter of 1999.

The Corporation actively seeks to finance its business in a manner that preserves financial flexibility while minimizing borrowing costs to the extent practicable. The Corporation's management continually reviews the changing financial, market and economic conditions to manage the types, amounts and maturities of the Corporation's indebtedness. Periodically, the Corporation may refinance existing indebtedness, vary its mix of variable rate and fixed rate debt and the maturities of that debt, or seek alternative financing sources for its cash and operational needs. As a result of the proposed COMSAT transaction, the Corporation's senior long-term debt rating is currently under review by one rating agency.

Cash and cash equivalents including temporary investments, internally generated cash flow from operations and other available financing resources are expected to be sufficient to meet anticipated operating, capital expenditure and debt service requirements and discretionary investment needs during the next twelve months. Consistent with the Corporation's desire to generate cash to invest in its core businesses and reduce debt, management anticipates that, subject to prevailing financial, market and economic conditions, the Corporation may continue to divest certain non-core businesses, passive equity investments and surplus properties.

Year 2000 Issues

Like most companies, Lockheed Martin is affected by Year 2000 issues. Accordingly, all of the Corporation's business units are actively involved in its Year 2000 Compliance Program (the Program). The Program has been designed to minimize risk to the Corporation's business units and its customers using a standard six-phase industry approach. The six phases include: Awareness, Assessment, Renovation, Validation, Implementation and Post-Implementation. In the Awareness phase, the problem is defined, risks and magnitude of repairs are communicated, and executive level support and sponsorship is obtained. During the Assessment phase, an inventory of assets that could be impacted by Year 2000 compliance issues is prepared which includes internal information technology (IT) systems (e.g. hardware, program applications, data centers), external IT systems (e.g. customer products and deliverables, interfaces with third parties) and non-IT systems (e.g. facilities, non-IT equipment).

In the Renovation phase, a plan for remediation is developed for each system or product based on its critical nature and risk. Renovation is considered complete when these plans have been implemented and the actual conversion of the hardware, firmware or software has occurred. Renovation of customer products and deliverables, where requested and funded by the customer, is also a part of this phase. The Validation phase involves testing of all renovated systems to ensure that they will operate correctly across and during the new millennium. During the Implementation phase, renovated and validated systems are placed into live production environments. The Post-Implementation phase occurs in the Year 2000. This phase will entail monitoring of systems to ensure Year 2000 compliance and implementing business continuity and contingency plans as considered necessary.

Lockheed Martin's Program was designed to achieve the Corporation's overall goal of Year 2000 readiness in advance of the century change. The Corporation views Year 2000 awareness as a continuous phase of the Program that has resulted in distribution of news letters, development of internal and external web sites and an internal Year 2000 Awareness Week. During 1998, the Assessment phase was completed. As of December 31, 1998, the Renovation phase was approximately 95 percent complete, and the Validation and Implementation phases were both approximately 80 percent complete. The year 1999 will be used to complete the remaining phases of the Program, as appropriate, which will include addressing late availability of vendor or government furnished equipment, monitoring the status of Year 2000 compliance of vendors and customers (related to both products and readiness), completing planned replacement of systems, and developing contingency and crisis management plans as deemed necessary. Management estimates that the Renovation phase will be completed in the first quarter of 1999, and that both the Validation and Implementation phases will be completed in the second quarter of 1999, with few exceptions that include planned new and contingency implementations.

Management currently estimates that total costs of the Program will be approximately \$85 million, 60 percent of which had been expended through December 31, 1998. These costs have not been material to the Corporation's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position for any prior period and, based on information available at this time, are not expected to be material in

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

any future period. The remaining costs are expected to be directed primarily toward validation testing and implementation activities. These estimates include internal costs as well as costs for outside consulting services, but do not include estimated costs for system replacements which were not accelerated due to Year 2000 issues. No significant IT projects have been deferred due to Year 2000 efforts. The costs incurred for the Program are allowable in establishing prices for the Corporation's products and services under contracts with the U.S. Government. Therefore, a substantial portion of these costs are being reflected in the Corporation's sales and cost of sales.

The costs to implement and the time frame contemplated by the Program are based on management's estimates, which were derived utilizing numerous assumptions related to future events, including each vendor's ability to modify proprietary software, the ability of other third parties (including domestic and foreign customers and suppliers) to successfully address their Year 2000 issues, unanticipated issues identified in executing the Program and other similar uncertainties. While the Corporation expects to resolve all Year 2000 risks without a material adverse impact to its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position, there can be no guarantee that these estimates of costs or timing, or that the objectives of the Program, will be achieved. To mitigate these risks, the Corporation has formal measurement and reporting processes in place. For example, internal auditors meet weekly with Program personnel to review the current status of the Program and related issues, and Program reviews are conducted monthly with each of the Corporation's segments and quarterly at the business unit level. In addition, updates are presented periodically to executive management, the Board of Directors and the Audit and Ethics Committee. The Corporation has obtained additional assurance through the use of internal independent test environments, third party verification of randomly selected renovated and validated applications, and internal audits designed to ensure Year 2000 readiness. Program assessments have been conducted by customers and the Defense Contract Audit Agency throughout the Program. With respect to third parties, the Corporation is aware that a number of its domestic and foreign key suppliers and customers have just recently begun to aggressively address their Year 2000 issues and, therefore, believes there is risk associated with their achieving timely Year 2000 compliance. To mitigate this risk, formal communication with all of our key suppliers and customers (including banks and U.S. Government customers) has been initiated as part of the Program. In response to this communication, the Corporation has received differing levels of information from these third parties to assist in the assessment of their Year 2000 readiness; however, in most cases, the Corporation is unable to verify the accuracy of their responses. Based on information available at this time, management believes that Program activities to date are consistent with the Program's design.

The Corporation is aware that a "reasonably likely worst case" scenario of Year 2000 risks could include isolated interruption of deliveries from critical domestic and foreign suppliers, the inability of critical domestic and foreign customers to conduct business due to disruption of their operations, product liability issues, isolated performance problems with manufacturing or administrative systems, and late availability of embedded vendor products for which

responsibility for Year 2000 compliance rests with the respective vendor. The consequences of these issues may include increases in manufacturing and general and administrative expenses until the issues are resolved, lost revenues, lower or delayed cash receipts, and product liability. The Corporation cannot currently quantify the potential effect of these issues on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position, should some or a combination of these events come to pass. However, based on information available at this time, management believes that activities of the Program designed to mitigate these types of issues are consistent with the Program's design.

The Corporation requires assessments of risk throughout Program execution. Business continuity planning is underway and will continue through 1999 to address risk associated with interruption to key business areas. In connection with these assessments, Lockheed Martin has developed guidelines for when contingency plans are required and a standard template for use in documenting such plans. For example, contingency plans are required for any work that is scheduled to be completed after mid-1999, where there is significant risk of domestic or foreign supplier chain disruption, or for a new system implementation where schedule or technical issues are assessed to be significantly at risk, in which case renovation of legacy systems has been or will be performed. Additionally, while management believes that most of the Corporation's non-IT systems will function without substantial compliance problems, preparation for events that are generally outside the direct control of the Corporation (e.g. loss of power or telecommunication capabilities) have been included as part of crisis management planning. The Corporation's plans include coordination with existing emergency or crisis management teams within our facilities to ensure that scenarios are utilized in training and drills during 1999.

Environmental Matters

As more fully described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation has entered into two consent decrees with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) relating to certain property in Burbank, California, and is operating under a cleanup and abatement order from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (the Regional Board) regarding its Burbank facilities. The Corporation estimates that total expenditures required over the remaining terms of the consent decrees and the Regional Board order related to the Burbank property will be approximately \$110 million. In addition, the Corporation is responding to three administrative orders issued by the Regional Board in connection with its facilities in Redlands, California. The Corporation estimates that expenditures required to implement work currently approved by the Regional Board related to the Redlands facilities will be approximately \$110 million. Also in connection with its Redlands facilities, the Corporation is coordinating with the U.S. Air Force, which is conducting studies of the potential health effects of exposure to perchlorates, a regional groundwater contaminant. The results of these studies indicate that the Corporation's current efforts with water purveyors regarding perchlorate issues are appropriate; however, the Corporation currently cannot project the extent of its ultimate clean-up obligation with respect to perchlorates, if any.

The Corporation is a party to various other proceedings and potential proceedings related to environmental clean-up issues, including matters at various sites where it has been designated a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) by the EPA or by a state agency. In the event the Corporation is ultimately found to have liability at those sites where it has been designated a PRP, the Corporation anticipates that the actual burden for the costs of remediation will be shared with other liable PRPs. Generally, PRPs that are ultimately determined to be responsible parties are strictly liable for site clean-ups and usually agree among themselves to share, on an allocated basis, the costs and expenses for investigation and remediation of hazardous materials. Under existing environmental laws, however, responsible parties are jointly and severally liable and, therefore, the Corporation is potentially liable for the full cost of funding such remediation. In the unlikely event that the Corporation were required to fund the entire cost of such remediation, the statutory framework provides that the Corporation may pursue rights of contribution from the other PRPs. Among the variables management must assess in evaluating costs associated with these sites are changing cost estimates, continually evolving governmental environmental standards and cost allowability issues. Therefore, the nature of these environmental matters makes it extremely difficult to estimate the timing and amount of any future costs that may be necessary for remedial actions.

The Corporation records appropriate financial statement accruals for environmental issues in the period in which it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. In addition to the matters with respect to the Burbank and Redlands properties described above, the Corporation has accrued approximately \$240 million at December 31, 1998 for other matters in which an estimate of financial exposure could be determined. Management believes, however, that it is unlikely that any additional liability the Corporation may incur for known environmental issues would have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Also as more fully described in Note 16, the Corporation is continuing to pursue recovery of a significant portion of the unanticipated costs incurred in connection with the \$180 million fixed price contract with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

for the remediation of waste found in Pit 9, located on the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory reservation. The Corporation has been unsuccessful to date in reaching any agreements with the DOE on cost recovery or other contract restructuring matters. In June 1998, the DOE, through Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies Company (LMITCO), the DOE's management contractor on the Pit 9 project, terminated the Pit 9 contract for default. On the same date, the Corporation filed a lawsuit against the DOE in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims challenging and seeking to overturn the default termination. In July 1998, the Corporation withdrew the request for equitable adjustment (REA) it had submitted previously and replaced it with a certified REA. This action raised the status of the REA to a formal claim. In August 1998, LMITCO, at the DOE's direction, filed suit against the Corporation in U.S. District Court in Idaho, seeking recovery of approximately \$54 million previously paid by LMITCO to the Corporation under the Pit 9 contract. In January 1999, the U.S. District Court in Idaho granted the Corporation's motion and stayed the Idaho proceeding until resolution of the motion to dismiss the lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, or until August 2, 1999. The Corporation continues to assert its position in the litigation while continuing efforts to resolve the dispute through non-litigation means.

Other Matters

The Corporation uses forward exchange contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. These contracts are designated as qualifying hedges of firm commitments or specific anticipated transactions, and related gains and losses on the contracts are recognized in income when the hedged transaction occurs. At December 31, 1998, the amounts of forward exchange contracts outstanding, as well as the amounts of gains and losses recorded during the year, were not material. The Corporation does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Corporation will adopt the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position (SOP) No. 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities" effective January 1, 1999. This SOP requires that, at the effective date of adoption, costs of start-up activities previously capitalized, primarily in inventories, be expensed and reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, and further requires that such costs subsequent to adoption be expensed as incurred. Management estimates that the amount of the cumulative effect adjustment to be recognized upon the adoption of SOP No. 98-5, net of income tax benefits of approximately \$230 million, will be approximately \$350 million.

The management of Lockheed Martin Corporation prepared and is responsible for the consolidated financial statements and all related financial information contained in this report. The consolidated financial statements, which include amounts based on estimates and judgments, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

The Corporation maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed and intended to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorization, and accountability for assets is maintained. An environment that establishes an appropriate level of control consciousness is maintained and monitored and includes examinations by an internal audit staff and by the independent auditors in connection with their annual audit.

The Corporation's management recognizes its responsibility to foster a strong ethical climate. Management has issued written policy statements which document the Corporation's business code of ethics. The importance of ethical behavior is regularly communicated to all employees through the distribution of written codes of ethics and standards of business conduct, and through ongoing education and review programs designed to create a strong compliance environment.

The Audit and Ethics Committee of the Board of Directors is composed of eight outside directors. This Committee meets periodically with the independent auditors, internal auditors and management to review their activities. Both the independent auditors and the internal auditors have unrestricted access to meet with members of the Audit and Ethics Committee, with or without management representatives present.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, whose report follows.



Philip J. Duke

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer



Todd J. Kallman

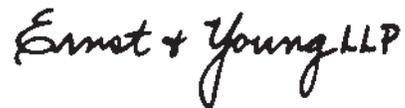
Vice President and Controller

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Lockheed Martin Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lockheed Martin Corporation as of December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Lockheed Martin Corporation at December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1998, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The signature of Ernst & Young LLP is written in a cursive, handwritten style in black ink.

Washington, D.C.

January 22, 1999, except for the
third paragraph of Note 4, as to
which the date is February 11, 1999

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Lockheed Martin Corporation

<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	<i>Year ended December 31,</i>		
	1998	1997	1996
<i>Net Sales</i>	\$26,266	\$28,069	\$26,875
Cost of sales	23,914	25,772	24,594
Earnings from operations	2,352	2,297	2,281
Other income and expenses, net	170	482	452
	2,522	2,779	2,733
Interest expense	861	842	700
Earnings before income taxes	1,661	1,937	2,033
Income tax expense	660	637	686
<i>Net Earnings</i>	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,347
<i>Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share:*</i>			
Basic	\$ 2.66	\$ (1.56)	\$ 3.40
Diluted	\$ 2.63	\$ (1.56)	\$ 3.04

*As more fully described in Notes 3 and 6, in 1997 the Corporation reacquired all of its outstanding Series A preferred stock resulting in a deemed dividend of \$1,826 million. For purposes of computing net loss applicable to common stock for basic and diluted loss per share, the deemed preferred stock dividend was deducted from 1997 net earnings.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Lockheed Martin Corporation

(In millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	1998	1997	1996
Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,347
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	569	606	732
Amortization of intangible assets	436	446	402
Deferred federal income taxes	203	155	(251)
GE Transaction	—	(311)	—
Materials transaction	—	—	(365)
Merger related and consolidation payments	—	(68)	(244)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	809	(572)	(328)
Inventories	(1,183)	(687)	(125)
Customer advances and amounts in excess of costs incurred	329	1,048	544
Income taxes	189	(560)	(158)
Other	(322)	(149)	82
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,031	1,208	1,636
Investing Activities			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(697)	(750)	(737)
Loral Transaction	—	—	(7,344)
Divestiture of L-3 companies	—	464	—
Divestiture of Armament Systems and Defense Systems	—	450	—
Other acquisition and divestiture activities	134	12	—
Other	108	9	52
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(455)	185	(8,029)
Financing Activities			
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(151)	(866)	1,110
Increases in long-term debt	266	1,505	7,000
Repayments and extinguishments of long-term debt	(1,136)	(219)	(2,105)
Issuances of common stock	91	110	97
Dividends on common stock	(310)	(299)	(302)
Dividends on preferred stock	—	(53)	(60)
Redemption of preferred stock	(51)	(1,571)	—
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(1,291)	(1,393)	5,740
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	285	—	(653)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	—	653
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 285	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Lockheed Martin Corporation

<i>(In millions)</i>	<i>December 31,</i>	
	1998	1997
<i>Assets</i>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 285	\$ —
Receivables	4,178	5,009
Inventories	4,293	3,144
Deferred income taxes	1,109	1,256
Other current assets	746	696
Total current assets	10,611	10,105
Property, plant and equipment	3,513	3,669
Intangible assets related to contracts and programs acquired	1,418	1,566
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	9,521	9,856
Other assets	3,681	3,165
	\$28,744	\$28,361
<i>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</i>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,234
Customer advances and amounts in excess of costs incurred	4,012	3,644
Salaries, benefits and payroll taxes	842	924
Income taxes	553	364
Short-term borrowings	1,043	494
Current maturities of long-term debt	886	876
Other current liabilities	1,549	1,653
Total current liabilities	10,267	9,189
Long-term debt	8,957	10,528
Post-retirement benefit liabilities	1,903	1,993
Other liabilities	1,480	1,475
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$1 par value per share	393	194
Additional paid-in capital	70	25
Retained earnings	5,856	5,173
Unearned ESOP shares	(182)	(216)
Total stockholders' equity	6,137	5,176
	\$28,744	\$28,361

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Lockheed Martin Corporation

<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	<i>Preferred Stock</i>	<i>Common Stock</i>	<i>Additional Paid-In Capital</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<i>Unearned ESOP Shares</i>	<i>Total Stockholders' Equity</i>	<i>Comprehensive Income</i>
Balance at December 31, 1995	\$ 1,000	\$199	\$ 683	\$ 4,838	\$(287)	\$ 6,433	
Net earnings	—	—	—	1,347	—	1,347	<u>\$1,347</u>
Dividends declared on preferred stock (\$3.00 per share)	—	—	—	(60)	—	(60)	
Dividends declared on common stock (\$.80 per share)	—	—	—	(302)	—	(302)	
Stock awards and options, and ESOP activity	—	2	151	—	35	188	
Stock exchanged for Materials shares	—	(8)	(742)	—	—	(750)	
Balance at December 31, 1996	1,000	193	92	5,823	(252)	6,856	
Net earnings	—	—	—	1,300	—	1,300	<u>\$1,300</u>
Dividends declared on preferred stock (\$2.65 per share)	—	—	—	(53)	—	(53)	
Dividends declared on common stock (\$.80 per share)	—	—	—	(299)	—	(299)	
Stock awards and options, and ESOP activity	—	1	161	—	36	198	
Redemption of preferred stock	(1,000)	—	(228)	(1,598)	—	(2,826)	
Balance at December 31, 1997	—	194	25	5,173	(216)	5,176	
Net earnings	—	—	—	1,001	—	1,001	\$1,001
Dividends declared on common stock (\$.82 per share)	—	—	—	(310)	—	(310)	—
Stock awards and options, and ESOP activity	—	2	204	—	34	240	—
Stock issued for acquisitions	—	—	38	—	—	38	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(8)	—	(8)	(8)
Two-for-one stock split	—	197	(197)	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 1998	\$ —	\$393	\$ 70	\$ 5,856	\$(182)	\$ 6,137	\$ 993

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1998

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization—Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin or the Corporation) is engaged in the conception, research, design, development, manufacture, integration and operation of advanced technology systems, products and services. Its products and services range from aircraft, spacecraft and launch vehicles to missiles, electronics, information systems, telecommunications and energy management. The Corporation serves customers in both domestic and international defense and commercial markets, with its principal customers being agencies of the U.S. Government.

Basis of consolidation and use of estimates—The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions, including estimates of anticipated contract costs and revenues utilized in the earnings recognition process, that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Common stock split—In October 1998, the Board of Directors of the Corporation authorized a two-for-one split of the Corporation's common stock in the form of a stock dividend. The stock split was effected on December 31, 1998 to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 1, 1998. In the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, all references to shares of common stock and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the stock split. In addition, an amount equal to the par value of the shares distributed to effect the stock split has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock.

Classifications—Receivables and inventories are primarily attributable to long-term contracts or programs in progress for which the related operating cycles are longer than one year. In accordance with industry practice, these items are included in current assets. Book overdrafts, which are immaterial, are included in current liabilities. Certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform with the 1998 presentation.

Cash and cash equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents are net of outstanding checks that are funded daily as presented for payment. Cash equivalents are generally comprised of highly liquid instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Due to the short maturity of these instruments, carrying value on the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet approximates fair value.

Receivables—Receivables consist of amounts billed and currently due from customers, and unbilled costs and accrued profits primarily related to revenues on long-term contracts that have been recognized for accounting purposes but not yet billed to customers.

Inventories—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value. Costs on long-term contracts and programs in progress represent recoverable costs incurred for production, allocable operating overhead and, where appropriate, research and development and general and administrative expenses. Pursuant

to contract provisions, agencies of the U.S. Government and certain other customers have title to, or a security interest in, inventories related to such contracts as a result of progress payments and advances. Such progress payments and advances are reflected as an offset against the related inventory balances. Other customer advances are classified as current liabilities. General and administrative expenses related to commercial products and services provided essentially under commercial terms and conditions are expensed as incurred. Costs of other product and supply inventories are principally determined by the first-in, first-out or average cost methods.

Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are carried principally at cost. Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment generally using accelerated methods during the first half of the estimated useful lives of the assets; thereafter, straight-line depreciation generally is used. Estimated useful lives generally range from 8 years to 40 years for buildings and 2 years to 20 years for machinery and equipment.

Intangible assets—Intangible assets related to contracts and programs acquired are amortized over the estimated periods of benefit (15 years or less) and are displayed on the consolidated balance sheet net of accumulated amortization of \$800 million and \$651 million at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively. Cost in excess of net assets acquired (goodwill) is amortized ratably over appropriate periods, primarily 40 years, and is displayed on the consolidated balance sheet net of accumulated amortization of \$1,103 million and \$881 million at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively. The carrying values of intangible assets, as well as other long-lived assets, are reviewed if, as described in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," changes in the facts and circumstances indicate potential impairment of their carrying value, and any impairment determined is recorded in the current period. Impairment is measured by comparing the discounted cash flows of the related business operations to the appropriate carrying values.

Investments—Other assets include investments in equity securities of affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method of accounting, which generally applies to investments that represent a 20 percent to 50 percent ownership of the equity securities of the investees, the Corporation's share of the earnings of the affiliated companies is included in other income and expenses. The Corporation recognizes currently gains or losses arising from issuances of stock by wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries or by equity method investees. These gains or losses are also included in other income and expenses. Other assets also include investments in companies in which the Corporation's ownership interest is less than 20 percent. These investments are generally accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Total investments included in other assets were \$948 million and \$645 million at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively.

Environmental matters—The Corporation records a liability for environmental matters when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. A

substantial portion of these costs are expected to be reflected in sales and cost of sales pursuant to U.S. Government agreement or regulation. At the time a liability is recorded for future environmental costs, an asset is recorded for estimated future recovery considered probable through the pricing of products and services to agencies of the U.S. Government. The portion of those costs expected to be allocated to commercial business is reflected in cost of sales at the time the liability is established.

Sales and earnings—Sales and anticipated profits under long-term fixed-price production contracts are recorded on a percentage of completion basis, generally using units of delivery as the measurement basis for effort accomplished. Estimated contract profits are taken into earnings in proportion to recorded sales. Sales under certain long-term fixed-price contracts which, among other things, provide for the delivery of minimal quantities or require a significant amount of development effort in relation to total contract value, are recorded upon achievement of performance milestones or using the cost-to-cost method of accounting where sales and profits are recorded based on the ratio of costs incurred to estimated total costs at completion.

Sales under cost-reimbursement-type contracts are recorded as costs are incurred. Applicable estimated profits are included in earnings in the proportion that incurred costs bear to total estimated costs. Sales of products and services provided essentially under commercial terms and conditions are recorded upon shipment or completion of specified tasks.

Amounts representing contract change orders, claims or other items are included in sales only when they can be reliably estimated and realization is probable. Incentives or penalties and awards applicable to performance on contracts are considered in estimating sales and profit rates, and are recorded when there is sufficient information to assess anticipated contract performance. Incentive provisions which increase or decrease earnings based solely on a single significant event are generally not recognized until the event occurs.

When adjustments in contract value or estimated costs are determined, any changes from prior estimates are reflected in earnings in the current period. Anticipated losses on contracts or programs in progress are charged to earnings when identified.

Research and development and similar costs—Corporation-sponsored research and development costs primarily include research and development and bid and proposal efforts related to government products and services. Except for certain arrangements described below, these costs are generally included as part of the general and administrative costs that are allocated among all contracts and programs in progress under U.S. Government contractual arrangements. Corporation-sponsored product development costs not otherwise allocable are charged to expense when incurred. Under certain arrangements in which a customer shares in product development costs, the Corporation's portion of such unreimbursed costs is expensed as incurred. Customer-sponsored research and development costs incurred pursuant to contracts are accounted for as contract costs.

Derivative financial instruments—The Corporation may use derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Forward exchange

contracts are designated as qualifying hedges of firm commitments or specific anticipated transactions. Gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in income when the hedged transactions occur. At December 31, 1998, the amounts of forward exchange contracts outstanding, as well as the amounts of gains and losses recorded during the year, were not material. The Corporation does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Stock-based compensation—The Corporation measures compensation cost for stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method of accounting as prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. The Corporation has adopted those provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," which require disclosure of the pro forma effect on net earnings and earnings per share as if compensation cost had been recognized based upon the estimated fair value at the date of grant for options awarded.

New accounting pronouncements adopted—Effective January 1, 1998, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income." SFAS No. 130 established new rules for reporting and disclosure of comprehensive income, which is composed of net earnings and certain items of other comprehensive income as defined in the Statement. The adoption of SFAS No. 130 had no impact on the Corporation's net earnings. The Corporation's other comprehensive income consists primarily of foreign currency translation adjustments. In prior years, such adjustments were recorded in other liabilities; however, in 1998, the accumulated balance related to foreign translation adjustments was reclassified to stockholders' equity. The accumulated balance and activity for each year presented were insignificant.

Effective December 31, 1998, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." SFAS No. 131 established standards for the way in which publicly-held companies report financial and descriptive information about their operating segments in financial statements for both interim and annual periods, and requires additional disclosures with respect to products and services, geographic areas of operation and major customers. The adoption of SFAS No. 131 had no impact on the number or composition of the Corporation's reported business segments, or on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position, but did increase the level of disclosure of segment information (see Note 17).

New accounting pronouncements to be adopted—In March 1998, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued Statement of Position (SOP) No. 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." The SOP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998, and will require the capitalization of certain costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining software for internal use after the date of adoption. The Corporation will adopt this SOP effective January 1, 1999. Although the adoption of this SOP is expected to affect the timing of future cash flows under contracts with the U.S. Government, management does not expect the adoption will have a material effect on the Corporation's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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In April 1998, the AICPA issued SOP No. 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities." SOP No. 98-5 provides authoritative guidance on accounting and financial reporting related to costs of start-up activities. This SOP requires that, at the effective date of adoption, costs of start-up activities previously capitalized, primarily in inventories, be expensed and reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, and further requires that such costs subsequent to adoption be expensed as incurred. SOP No. 98-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998. The Corporation will adopt this SOP effective January 1, 1999, and management estimates that the amount of the cumulative effect adjustment to be recognized upon its adoption, net of income tax benefits of approximately \$230 million, will be approximately \$350 million.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133 provides authoritative guidance on accounting and financial reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives), and for hedging activities. The Statement requires the recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet, and the periodic measurement of those instruments at fair value. The classification of gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair values of derivatives is dependent on the intended use of the derivative and its resulting designation, as further defined in the Statement. SFAS No. 133 requires adoption no later than January 1, 2000, but early adoption is allowed, and initial application must be as of the beginning of a fiscal quarter. Additionally, the Statement cannot be applied retroactively to prior periods. At adoption, existing hedging relationships must be designated anew and documented pursuant to the provisions of the Statement. The Corporation is currently analyzing and assessing the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 133 is expected to have on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Note 2—Transaction Agreement with COMSAT Corporation

In September 1998, the Corporation and COMSAT Corporation (COMSAT) announced that they had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) to combine the companies in a two-phase transaction with a total estimated value of approximately \$2.7 billion at the date of the announcement (the Merger). The Merger Agreement has been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the Corporation and COMSAT. In connection with the first phase of this transaction, the Corporation commenced a cash tender offer (the Tender Offer) on September 25, 1998, to purchase up to 49 percent, subject to certain adjustments, of the outstanding shares of common stock of COMSAT on the date of purchase at a price of \$45.50 per share, with an estimated value of \$1.2 billion. Under the Merger Agreement, the Tender Offer will be extended for periods of up to 60 days until the earlier of (i) September 18, 1999, or (ii) satisfaction of certain conditions to closing. The second phase of the transaction, which will result in consummation of the Merger, will be accomplished by an exchange of one share of Lockheed Martin common stock for each share of COMSAT common stock.

The consummation of the Tender Offer is subject to, among other things, the approval of the Merger by the stockholders of

COMSAT and certain regulatory approvals, including approval by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The stockholders of COMSAT are expected to vote on the proposed Merger at COMSAT's annual meeting of stockholders on June 18, 1999. Upon closing, the Corporation will account for its investment in COMSAT under the equity method of accounting. Consummation of the Merger is subject to, among other things, the enactment of legislation necessary to allow Lockheed Martin to acquire the remaining shares of COMSAT common stock and certain additional regulatory approvals including anti-trust clearance by the Department of Justice. The Merger, upon consummation, will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. If the Tender Offer is consummated but the necessary legislation is not enacted and the additional regulatory approvals are not obtained, the Corporation will not be able to achieve all of its objectives with respect to the COMSAT transaction and will be unable to exercise control over COMSAT.

The Corporation is not currently designated by the FCC as an "authorized common carrier," and as such is prohibited from owning more than 10 percent of COMSAT. The Corporation has filed an application with the FCC to be designated an "authorized common carrier" and to purchase up to 49 percent of COMSAT. On January 21, 1999, the Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce and the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications sent a letter to the FCC urging the FCC not to take any action to permit any company to purchase more than 10 percent of COMSAT prior to Congress adopting satellite industry reform legislation. If the FCC were to delay or slow its review of the Corporation's filings with respect to the Tender Offer, and if Congress does not make rapid progress on satellite industry reform legislation, the Tender Offer may not be consummated by September 18, 1999. If this occurs, either party may terminate the Merger Agreement or both parties may elect to amend the Merger Agreement to extend this date. If the FCC's review is not delayed or slowed and the Tender Offer is consummated, but the legislative process relative to satellite industry reform legislation moves slowly, the Merger is unlikely to occur in 1999.

In August 1998, the Corporation announced the formation of Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications, Inc. (Global Telecommunications), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. Effective January 1, 1999, Global Telecommunications combined investments in several existing joint ventures and elements of the Corporation under a dedicated management team focused on capturing a greater portion of the worldwide telecommunications services market. The Corporation intends to combine the operations of Global Telecommunications and COMSAT upon consummation of the Tender Offer and the Merger noted above.

Note 3—Transaction Agreement with General Electric Company

In November 1997, the Corporation exchanged all of the outstanding capital stock of its wholly-owned subsidiary, LMT Sub, for all of the outstanding Series A preferred stock held by General Electric Company (GE). The Series A preferred stock was convertible into approximately 58 million shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. LMT Sub was composed of two non-core commercial business units which contributed approximately five percent of the

Corporation's 1997 net sales, Lockheed Martin's investment in a telecommunications partnership, and approximately \$1.6 billion in cash, which was initially financed through the issuance of commercial paper; however, \$1.4 billion was subsequently refinanced with a note, due November 17, 2002 and bearing interest at 6.04%, from Lockheed Martin to LMT Sub. The fair value of the non-cash net assets exchanged was approximately \$1.2 billion.

The GE Transaction was accounted for at fair value, and resulted in the reduction of the Corporation's stockholders' equity by \$2.8 billion and the recognition of a tax-free gain, in other income and expenses, of approximately \$311 million during the fourth quarter of 1997. For purposes of determining net loss applicable to common stock used in the computation of loss per share, the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred to GE (approximately \$2.8 billion) over the carrying value of the Series A preferred stock (\$1.0 billion) was treated as a deemed preferred stock dividend and deducted from 1997 net earnings in accordance with the requirements of the Emerging Issues Task Force's Issue D-42. This deemed dividend had a significant impact on the loss per share calculations, but did not impact reported 1997 net earnings. The effect of this deemed dividend was to reduce the basic and diluted per share amounts by \$4.93.

During the second quarter of 1998, the final determination of the closing net worth of the businesses exchanged was completed, resulting in a payment of \$51 million from the Corporation to MRA Systems, Inc. (formerly LMT Sub). This final settlement did not impact the gain previously recorded on the transaction. Subsequently, the remainder of the cash included in the transaction was refinanced with a note for \$210 million, due November 17, 2002 and bearing interest at 5.73%, from Lockheed Martin to MRA Systems, Inc.

Note 4—Other Acquisitions and Divestitures

In July 1997, the Corporation and Northrop Grumman Corporation (Northrop Grumman) announced that they had entered into an agreement to combine the companies whereby Northrop Grumman would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin. The proposed merger with Northrop Grumman was terminated by the Board of Directors of Lockheed Martin in July 1998.

In March 1997, the Corporation executed a definitive agreement valued at approximately \$525 million to reposition 10 non-core business units as a new independent company, L-3 Communications Corporation (L-3), in which the Corporation retained an approximate 35 percent ownership interest at closing. These business units contributed approximately two percent of the Corporation's net sales during the three month period ended March 31, 1997. The transaction, which closed on April 30, 1997 with an effective date of March 30, 1997, did not have a material impact on the Corporation's earnings. During May 1998, L-3 completed an initial public offering resulting in the issuance of an additional 6.9 million shares of its common stock to the public. This transaction resulted in a reduction in the Corporation's ownership to approximately 25 percent, and the recognition of a pretax gain of \$18 million in other income and expenses. The gain increased net earnings by \$12 million, or \$.03 per diluted share. At December 31, 1998 and 1997, the Corporation's investment in L-3 totaled \$77 million and \$49 million, respectively.

In February 1999, 4.5 million shares previously owned by the Corporation were sold as part of a secondary public offering by L-3. This transaction resulted in a further reduction in the Corporation's ownership to approximately 7.1 percent. Management estimates that the gain recognized on this transaction will increase net earnings for the first quarter of 1999 by an amount between \$75 million and \$85 million. Subsequent to this transaction, the Corporation's remaining investment in L-3 will be accounted for as an available-for-sale investment, as defined in SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Under SFAS No. 115, investments in available-for-sale securities are adjusted to reflect current market values at each reporting period, with resulting unrealized gains or losses, net of income taxes, reported as a component of other comprehensive income.

During the third quarter of 1996, the Corporation announced its intention to distribute via an exchange offer its 81 percent interest in Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. (Materials) to its stockholders. In October 1996, approximately 15.8 million shares of the Corporation's common stock were exchanged for the 37.35 million shares of Materials common stock held by the Corporation. Upon the closing of this transaction, the Corporation had no remaining ownership interest in Materials and had reduced its common shares outstanding by approximately four percent. This fourth quarter 1996 exchange was accounted for at fair value, resulting in the reduction of the Corporation's stockholders' equity by \$750 million and the recognition of a pretax gain of \$365 million in other income and expenses.

In November 1996, the Corporation announced the proposed divestiture of two of its business units, Armament Systems and Defense Systems. This transaction, which concluded with the Corporation's receipt of \$450 million in cash in January 1997, had no pretax effect on the results of operations for 1997 or 1996.

On a combined basis, the Materials exchange and the Armament Systems and Defense Systems divestiture noted above increased 1996 net earnings by \$351 million.

In April 1996, the Corporation consummated its business combination with Loral Corporation (Loral) for a total purchase price, including acquisition costs, of approximately \$7.6 billion (the Loral Transaction). In addition to the acquisition of Loral's defense electronics and systems integration businesses, the Loral Transaction resulted in the Corporation acquiring shares of preferred stock of Loral Space & Communications, Ltd. (Loral SpaceCom), a newly-formed company, which were convertible into 20 percent of Loral SpaceCom's common stock on a diluted basis at the date of acquisition. The Corporation's investment in Loral SpaceCom totaled \$393 million at December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the fair value at December 31, 1998 was estimated to be approximately \$650 million. The Loral Transaction was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The businesses acquired in connection with the Loral Transaction have been included in the results of operations of the Corporation since April 1996.

Note 5—Restructuring and Other Charges

During the fourth quarter of 1998, CalComp Technology, Inc. (CalComp), a majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, made a decision to divest certain of its businesses and concluded

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

an evaluation of its remaining operations. Later in the quarter, the Corporation notified CalComp that it would not increase existing credit for CalComp to support ongoing operations. Subsequently, the Corporation agreed to provide financing, subject to certain conditions, for a plan providing for the timely non-bankruptcy shutdown of CalComp's business. The above actions resulted in the recording of a fourth quarter 1998 nonrecurring and unusual pretax charge, net of state income tax benefits, of \$233 million. This charge reduced net earnings by \$183 million, or \$.48 per diluted share.

The pretax charge reflected the effects of impairment related to goodwill of approximately \$75 million; writedowns of approximately \$73 million to reflect other assets at estimated recoverable values; estimated severance and other costs related to employees of approximately \$25 million; estimated costs related to warranty obligations, and purchase and other commitments of approximately \$37 million; and other estimated exit costs, primarily related to facilities, of approximately \$23 million.

During the fourth quarter of 1997, the Corporation recorded nonrecurring and unusual pretax charges, net of state income tax benefits, totaling \$457 million, which reduced net earnings by \$303 million. The charges were identified in connection with the Corporation's review, which concluded in the fourth quarter, of non-strategic lines of business, non-core investments and certain other assets. Approximately \$200 million of the pretax charges reflected the estimated effects of exiting non-strategic lines of business, including amounts related to the fixed price systems development line of business in the area of children and family services, and related to increases in estimated exposures relative to the environmental remediation lines of business initially identified in 1996 and for which initial estimates of exposure were provided in the fourth quarter of 1996. These increases in estimated exposures were based on more current information, including deterioration in a partner's financial condition as evidenced by the partner seeking protection under the bankruptcy laws. The remaining charges reflected impairment in the values of various non-core investments and certain other assets in keeping with the Corporation's continued focus on core operations. These charges, in combination with the gain recognized on the GE Transaction (see Note 3), decreased diluted loss per share for 1997 by \$.02.

During the fourth quarter of 1996, the Corporation recorded nonrecurring pretax charges, net of state income tax benefits, of \$307 million, which decreased net earnings by \$209 million. Approximately one-half of the charges reflected the estimated effects of terminating a business relationship formed to provide environmental remediation services to government and commercial customers worldwide, and the initial estimated effects related to management's decision to exit a certain environmental remediation line of business. Charges of approximately \$85 million were identified in connection with an evaluation of the Corporation's future strategic focus, and reflected impairment in the values of non-core investments and certain other assets which were other than temporary in nature. The remaining charges of approximately \$75 million were related to costs for facility closings and transfers of programs resulting from management's decision to include the operations of the business units acquired in the Loral Transaction in the Electronics, Information & Services, and Energy and Other segments. These charges, combined with the effects of the Materials exchange

and the Armament Systems and Defense Systems divestiture (see Note 4), increased diluted earnings per share by \$.32.

As of December 31, 1998, initiatives undertaken as part of the 1997 and 1996 charges relating to the Corporation's reviews of non-core investments and certain other assets which resulted in impairment in values of those assets, facility closings and transfers of programs resulting from the consummation of the Loral Transaction, and the termination of a business relationship formed to provide environmental remediation services, which in total represented approximately 75 percent of the amounts originally recorded, have been completed consistent with the Corporation's original plans and estimates. Actions contemplated as part of the Corporation's exit from a certain environmental remediation line of business and a fixed price systems development line of business in the area of children and family services have not been completed. Accordingly, included in liabilities at December 31, 1998 are amounts related to these actions which, in the opinion of management, are adequate to complete the remaining initiatives originally contemplated in the 1997 and 1996 charges. During 1998 and 1997, the effects on the Corporation's net earnings of adjustments associated with these charges were not material.

During 1995, the Corporation recorded pretax charges of \$690 million from merger related expenses in connection with the formation of Lockheed Martin and the related corporate-wide consolidation plan. The charges represented the portion of the accrued costs and net realizable value adjustments that were not probable of recovery. In addition, the Corporation has incurred costs through the end of 1998 which were anticipated in the 1995 consolidation plan but had not met the requirements for accrual earlier. These costs include relocation of personnel and programs, retraining, process re-engineering and certain capital expenditures, among others. As of December 31, 1998, cumulative merger related and consolidation payments were approximately \$1.1 billion. Consistent with the original 1995 consolidation plan, consolidation actions were substantially completed by December 31, 1998, with only approximately \$120 million of such costs remaining to be incurred over the next two years.

Under existing U.S. Government regulations, certain costs incurred for consolidation actions that can be demonstrated to result in savings in excess of the cost to implement can be deferred and amortized for government contracting purposes and included as allowable costs in future pricing of the Corporation's products and services. Included in other assets at December 31, 1998 is approximately \$450 million of deferred costs that will be recognized in future sales and cost of sales.

Note 6—Earnings Per Share

As previously disclosed, all share and per share amounts for prior years have been restated to reflect the Corporation's December 1998 two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend. Basic earnings per share were computed based on net earnings, less the dividend requirement for preferred stock to the date of redemption, and less the deemed preferred stock dividend resulting from the November 1997 GE Transaction representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred to GE (approximately \$2.8 billion) over the carrying value of the Lockheed Martin preferred

stock redeemed (\$1.0 billion). The weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year was used in this calculation. Diluted earnings per share for 1998 and 1996 were computed based on net earnings. For these calculations, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding was increased by the dilutive effect of stock options based on the treasury stock method and, for 1996, by the assumed conversion of preferred stock. Diluted loss per share for 1997 was computed in the same manner as basic loss per share, as the adjustments related to the assumed conversion of the preferred stock (50.6 million common shares) and the related dividend requirement for the preferred stock (\$53 million) to the date of redemption, and the dilutive effect of stock options (5.8 million common shares), were not made since they would have had antidilutive effects.

The following table sets forth the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	1998	1997	1996
Net earnings applicable to common stock:			
Net earnings	\$1,001	\$ 1,300	\$1,347
Dividends on preferred stock	—	(53)	(60)
Deemed preferred stock dividend	—	(1,826)	—
Net earnings (loss) applicable to common stock for basic earnings per share	1,001	(579)	1,287
Dividends on preferred stock	—	—	60
Net earnings (loss) applicable to common stock for diluted earnings per share	\$1,001	\$ (579)	\$1,347
Average common shares outstanding:			
Average number of common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	376.5	370.6	378.3
Assumed conversion of the Series A preferred stock	—	—	57.9
Dilutive stock options—based on the treasury stock method	4.6	—	6.4
Average number of common shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	381.1	370.6	442.6
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 2.66	\$ (1.56)	\$ 3.40
Diluted	\$ 2.63	\$ (1.56)	\$ 3.04

Note 7—Receivables

<i>(In millions)</i>	1998	1997
U.S. Government:		
Amounts billed	\$ 987	\$ 958
Unbilled costs and accrued profits	1,949	2,233
Commercial and foreign governments:		
Amounts billed	635	675
Unbilled costs and accrued profits, primarily related to commercial contracts	607	1,143
	\$ 4,178	\$5,009

Approximately \$345 million of the December 31, 1998 unbilled costs and accrued profits are not expected to be billed within one year.

Note 8—Inventories

<i>(In millions)</i>	1998	1997
Work in process, primarily related to long-term contracts and programs in progress	\$ 6,198	\$ 5,155
Less customer advances and progress payments	(2,499)	(2,805)
	3,699	2,350
Other inventories	594	794
	\$ 4,293	\$ 3,144

Included in 1998 and 1997 inventories were amounts advanced to Russian manufacturers, Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center and RD AMROSS, a joint venture between Pratt & Whitney and NPO Energomash, of approximately \$840 million and \$490 million, respectively, for the manufacture of launch vehicles and related launch services. Approximately \$790 million of costs included in 1998 inventories, which includes approximately \$360 million advanced to the Russian manufacturers, are not expected to be recovered within one year.

Included in 1998 inventories were capitalized costs related to start-up activities of approximately \$560 million that will be reflected in the cumulative effect adjustment related to the Corporation's adoption, effective January 1, 1999, of SOP No. 98-5.

An analysis of general and administrative costs, including research and development costs, included in work in process inventories follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	1998	1997	1996
Beginning of year	\$ 533	\$ 460	\$ 431
Incurred during the year	2,469	2,245	2,154
Charged to cost of sales during the year:			
Research and development	(819)	(788)	(784)
Other general and administrative	(1,445)	(1,384)	(1,341)
End of year	\$ 738	\$ 533	\$ 460

In addition, included in cost of sales in 1998, 1997 and 1996 were general and administrative costs, including research and development costs, of approximately \$490 million, \$539 million and \$574 million, respectively, incurred by commercial business units or programs.

Note 9—Property, Plant and Equipment

<i>(In millions)</i>	1998	1997
Land	\$ 235	\$ 285
Buildings	2,979	3,013
Machinery and equipment	5,459	5,346
	8,673	8,644
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,160)	(4,975)
	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,669

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Note 10—Debt

Type (Maturity Dates) (In millions, except interest rate data)	Range of Interest Rates	1998	1997
Notes (1999-2022)	5.7 – 9.4%	\$6,014	\$ 6,840
Debentures (2011-2036)	7.0 – 9.1%	3,160	3,158
Commercial paper	5.4 – 6.0%	300	1,000
ESOP obligations (1999-2004)	8.4%	256	292
Other obligations (1999-2017)	1.0 – 12.7%	113	114
		9,843	11,404
Less current maturities		(886)	(876)
		\$8,957	\$10,528

In the second quarter of 1998 and the fourth quarter of 1997, in connection with the GE Transaction, the Corporation issued notes for \$210 million, bearing interest at 5.73%, and \$1.4 billion, bearing interest at 6.04%, respectively, to a wholly-owned subsidiary of GE. The notes are due November 17, 2002. In December 1998, the Corporation repaid \$200 million against the notes. The agreements relating to these notes require that, so long as the aggregate principal amount of the notes exceed \$1 billion, the Corporation will recommend to its stockholders the election of one person designated by GE to serve as a director of the Corporation.

The registered holders of \$300 million of 40 year Debentures issued in 1996 may elect, between March 1 and April 1, 2008, to have each of their Debentures repaid by the Corporation on May 1, 2008.

Included in Debentures are \$110 million of 7% obligations (\$175 million at face value) which were originally sold at approximately 54 percent of their principal amount. These Debentures, which are redeemable in whole or in part at the Corporation's option at 100 percent of their face value, have an effective yield of 13.25%.

A leveraged employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) incorporated into the Corporation's salaried savings plan borrowed \$500 million through a private placement of notes in 1989. These notes are being repaid in quarterly installments over terms ending in 2004. The ESOP note agreement stipulates that, in the event that the ratings assigned to the Corporation's long-term senior unsecured debt are below investment grade, holders of the notes may require the Corporation to purchase the notes and pay accrued interest. These notes are obligations of the ESOP but are guaranteed by the Corporation and included as debt in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet.

At the end of 1998, the Corporation had a long-term revolving credit facility, which matures on December 20, 2001, in the amount of \$3.5 billion, and a short-term revolving credit facility, which matures on May 28, 1999, in the amount of \$2.5 billion (collectively, the Credit Facilities). Borrowings under the Credit Facilities would be unsecured and bear interest, at the Corporation's option, at rates based on the Eurodollar rate or a bank Base Rate (as defined). Each bank's obligation to make loans under the Credit Facilities is subject to, among other things, compliance by the Corporation with various representations, warranties, covenants and agreements, including, but not limited to, covenants limiting the ability of the Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries to encumber their assets and a covenant not to exceed a maximum leverage ratio.

No borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facilities at December 31, 1998. However, the Credit Facilities support commercial paper borrowings of approximately \$1.3 billion outstanding at December 31, 1998, of which \$300 million has been classified as long-term debt in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet based on management's ability and intention to maintain this amount of debt outstanding for at least one year.

Excluding commercial paper classified as long-term, the Corporation's long-term debt maturities for the five years following December 31, 1998 are: \$886 million in 1999; \$64 million in 2000; \$803 million in 2001; \$1,506 million in 2002; \$858 million in 2003; and \$5,426 million thereafter.

Certain of the Corporation's other financing agreements contain restrictive covenants relating to debt, limitations on encumbrances and sale and lease-back transactions, and provisions which relate to certain changes in control.

SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," and SFAS No. 119, "Disclosure about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments," require the disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments, including assets and liabilities recognized and not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. Unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying value of the Corporation's financial instruments approximates fair value. The estimated fair values of the Corporation's long-term debt instruments at December 31, 1998, aggregated approximately \$10.5 billion, compared with a carrying amount of approximately \$9.8 billion. The fair values were estimated based on quoted market prices for those instruments publicly traded. For privately placed debt, the fair values were estimated based on the quoted market prices for similar issues, or on current rates offered to the Corporation for debt with similar remaining maturities.

Interest payments were \$856 million in 1998, \$815 million in 1997 and \$655 million in 1996.

Note 11—Income Taxes

The provision for federal and foreign income taxes consisted of the following components:

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Federal income taxes:			
Current	\$432	\$448	\$ 914
Deferred	203	155	(251)
Total federal income taxes	635	603	663
Foreign income taxes	25	34	23
Total income taxes provided	\$660	\$637	\$ 686

Net provisions for state income taxes are included in general and administrative expenses, which are primarily allocable to government contracts. Such state income taxes were \$70 million for 1998, \$62 million for 1997 and \$45 million for 1996.

The Corporation's effective income tax rate varied from the statutory federal income tax rate because of the following differences:

	1998	1997	1996
Statutory federal tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in tax rate from:			
Nondeductible amortization	5.5	4.9	4.2
Revisions to prior years' estimated liabilities	(2.4)	(5.7)	(1.6)
Divestitures	1.1	(2.4)	(5.6)
Other, net	.5	1.1	1.8
	39.7%	32.9%	33.8%

The primary components of the Corporation's federal deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31 were as follows:

(In millions)	1998	1997
Deferred tax assets related to:		
Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ 666	\$ 698
Contract accounting methods	635	669
Accrued compensation and benefits	181	258
Other	240	199
	1,722	1,824
Deferred tax liabilities related to:		
Intangible assets	444	437
Prepaid pension asset	338	259
Property, plant and equipment	147	132
	929	828
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 793	\$ 996

At December 31, 1998 and 1997, other liabilities included net long-term deferred tax liabilities of \$316 million and \$260 million, respectively.

Federal and foreign income tax payments, net of refunds received, were \$228 million in 1998, \$986 million in 1997 and \$1.1 billion in 1996.

Note 12—Other Income and Expenses, Net

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates	\$ 39	\$ 48	\$(28)
Interest income	38	40	60
Gains on land sales	36	20	—
Royalty income	19	52	47
GE Transaction	—	311	—
Materials transaction	—	—	365
Other	38	11	8
	\$170	\$482	\$452

Note 13—Stockholders' Equity and Related Items

Capital structure—At December 31, 1998, the authorized capital of the Corporation was composed of 1.5 billion shares of common stock (approximately 393 million shares issued), 50 million shares of series preferred stock (no shares issued), and 20 million shares of Series A preferred stock (no shares outstanding).

In 1995, the Corporation's Board of Directors authorized a common stock repurchase plan for the repurchase of up to 18 million common shares to counter the dilutive effect of common stock issued under certain of the Corporation's benefit and compensation programs and for other purposes related to such plans. No shares were repurchased in 1998, 1997 or 1996 under this plan.

Stock option and award plans—In March 1995, the stockholders approved the Lockheed Martin 1995 Omnibus Performance Award Plan (the Omnibus Plan). Under the Omnibus Plan, employees of the Corporation may be granted stock-based incentive awards, including options to purchase common stock, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock or other stock-based incentive awards. Employees may also be granted cash-based incentive awards, such as performance units. These awards may be granted either individually or in combination with other awards. The Omnibus Plan requires that options to purchase common stock have an exercise price of not less than 100 percent of the market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant. The number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock reserved for issuance under the Omnibus Plan at December 31, 1998 was 39 million shares. The Omnibus Plan does not impose any minimum vesting periods on options or other awards. The maximum term of an option or any other award is 10 years. The Omnibus Plan allows the Corporation to provide for financing of purchases of its common stock, subject to certain conditions, by interest-bearing notes payable to the Corporation.

The following table summarizes the stock option activity of the Corporation's plans during 1996, 1997 and 1998:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)		Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Available for Grant	Options Outstanding	
December 31, 1995	19,662	18,840	\$19.87
Granted	(5,298)	5,298	37.52
Exercised	—	(4,482)	16.33
Terminated	282	(340)	31.66
December 31, 1996	14,646	19,316	25.33
Granted	(5,796)	5,796	45.60
Exercised	—	(3,519)	20.86
Terminated	654	(716)	40.84
December 31, 1997	9,504	20,877	31.18
Additions	17,000	—	—
Granted	(5,090)	5,090	52.06
Exercised	—	(2,697)	24.70
Terminated	220	(223)	49.03
December 31, 1998	21,634	23,047	\$36.38

Approximately 15.5 million, 13.0 million and 11.4 million outstanding options were exercisable at December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

Information regarding options outstanding at December 31, 1998 follows (number of options in thousands):

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Less than \$25.00	5,912	\$17.91	4.1	5,912	\$17.91
\$25.00–\$39.99	7,080	34.18	6.8	7,080	34.18
\$40.00–\$50.00	5,072	45.53	8.0	2,437	45.57
Greater than \$50.00	4,983	52.09	10.0	26	53.71
Total	23,047	\$36.38	7.1	15,455	\$29.78

All stock-based incentive awards granted in 1998, 1997 and 1996 under the Omnibus Plan were stock options which have 10 year terms, and virtually all of which vest over a two year service period. Exercise prices of options awarded in those years were equal to the market price of the stock on the date of grant. Pro forma information regarding net earnings and earnings per share as required by SFAS No. 123 has been prepared as if the Corporation had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively: risk-free interest rates of 5.39 percent, 6.36 percent and 5.58 percent; dividend yields of 1.9 percent, 1.5 percent and 1.7 percent; volatility factors related to the expected market price of the Corporation's common stock of .174, .163 and .186; and a weighted average expected option life of five years. The weighted average fair values of options granted during 1998, 1997 and 1996 were \$10.96, \$10.94 and \$8.62, respectively.

For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the options' estimated fair values are amortized to expense over the options' vesting periods. The Corporation's pro forma information follows:

(In millions, except per share data)	1998	1997	1996
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 965	\$1,267	\$1,322
Pro forma earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$2.56	\$(1.65)	\$ 3.34
Diluted	\$2.53	\$(1.65)	\$ 2.99

Note 14—Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

Effective January 1, 1998, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits." SFAS No. 132 revised disclosure requirements for pension and other post-retirement benefit plans; however, it did not change the measurement or recognition provisions of existing accounting literature. In accordance with SFAS No. 132, prior year disclosures relating to pension and post-retirement benefit plans have been restated for comparative purposes.

Defined Contribution Plans—The Corporation maintains a number of defined contribution plans which cover substantially all employees, the most significant of which are the 401(k) plans for salaried employees and hourly employees. Under the provisions of these 401(k) plans, employees' eligible contributions are matched by the Corporation at established rates. The Corporation's matching obligations were \$226 million in 1998, \$212 million in 1997 and \$202 million in 1996.

The Lockheed Martin Corporation Salaried Savings Plan includes an ESOP which purchased 34.8 million shares of the Corporation's common stock with the proceeds from a \$500 million note issue which is guaranteed by the Corporation. The Corporation's match consisted of shares of its common stock, which was partially fulfilled with stock released from the ESOP at approximately 2.4 million shares per year based upon the debt repayment schedule through the year 2004, with the remainder being fulfilled through purchases of common stock from terminating participants or in the open market, or through newly issued shares from the Corporation. Interest incurred on the ESOP debt totaled \$23 million, \$26 million and \$29 million in 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively. Dividends received by the ESOP with respect to unallocated shares held are used for debt service. The ESOP held approximately 39.8 million issued shares of the Corporation's common stock at December 31, 1998, of which approximately 27.1 million were allocated and 12.7 million were unallocated. Unallocated common shares held by the ESOP are considered outstanding for voting and other Corporate purposes, but excluded from weighted average outstanding shares in calculating earnings per share. For 1998, 1997 and 1996, the weighted average unallocated ESOP shares excluded in calculating earnings per share totaled approximately 13.6 million, 15.8 million and 18.2 million common shares, respectively. The fair value of the unallocated ESOP shares at December 31, 1998 was approximately \$540 million.

Certain plans for hourly employees include non-leveraged ESOPs. The Corporation's match to these plans was made through cash contributions to the ESOP trusts which were used, in part, to purchase common stock from terminating participants and in the open market for allocation to participant accounts. These ESOP trusts held approximately 3.6 million issued and outstanding shares of common stock at December 31, 1998.

Dividends paid to the salaried and hourly ESOP trusts on the allocated shares are paid annually by the ESOP trusts to the participants based upon the number of shares allocated to each participant.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans, and Retiree Medical and Life Insurance Plans—Most employees are covered by defined benefit pension plans, and certain health care and life insurance benefits are provided to eligible retirees by the Corporation. The Corporation has made contributions to trusts (including Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association trusts and 401(h) accounts, the assets of which will be used to pay expenses of certain retiree medical plans) established to pay future benefits to eligible retirees and dependents. Benefit obligations as of the end of each year reflect assumptions in effect as of those dates. Net pension and net retiree medical costs for 1998 and 1996 were based on assumptions in effect at the end of the respective preceding years. Effective October 1997, the Corporation changed its expected long-term rate of return on assets related to its defined benefit pension and retiree medical plans.

The following provides a reconciliation of benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of the plans:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Retiree Medical and Life Insurance Plans	
	1998	1997	1998	1997
Change in Benefit Obligations				
Benefit obligations at beginning of year	\$16,326	\$15,416	\$ 2,526	\$ 2,607
Service cost	491	444	40	39
Interest cost	1,197	1,163	178	191
Benefits paid	(1,117)	(1,049)	(210)	(210)
Amendments	259	37	(72)	(5)
Divestitures	(9)	(197)	(11)	(7)
Actuarial losses (gains)	995	507	205	(117)
Participants' contributions	4	5	29	28
Benefit obligations at end of year	\$18,146	\$16,326	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,526
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$20,642	\$18,402	\$ 895	\$ 736
Actual return on plan assets	3,140	3,294	86	112
Corporation's contributions	152	182	120	141
Benefits paid	(1,117)	(1,049)	(128)	(122)
Participants' contributions	4	5	29	28
Divestitures	(10)	(192)	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$22,811	\$20,642	\$ 1,002	\$ 895
Funded (unfunded) status of the plans	\$ 4,665	\$ 4,316	\$(1,683)	\$(1,631)
Unrecognized net actuarial gain	(4,142)	(3,738)	(156)	(363)
Unrecognized prior service cost	651	456	(64)	1
Unrecognized transition asset	(17)	(106)	—	—
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$ 1,157	\$ 928	\$(1,903)	\$(1,993)

The net pension cost and the net post-retirement benefit cost related to the Corporation's plans include the following components:

<i>(In millions)</i>	1998	1997	1996
Defined Benefit Pension Plans			
Service cost	\$ 491	\$ 444	\$ 463
Interest cost	1,197	1,163	1,050
Expected return on plan assets	(1,715)	(1,542)	(1,315)
Amortization of prior service cost	58	54	51
Recognized net actuarial (gains) losses	(22)	—	1
Amortization of transition asset	(89)	(90)	(91)
Net pension (income) cost	\$ (80)	\$ 29	\$ 159
Retiree Medical and Life Insurance Plans			
Service cost	\$ 40	\$ 39	\$ 40
Interest cost	178	191	181
Expected return on plan assets	(79)	(64)	(48)
Amortization of prior service cost	(6)	(6)	(7)
Recognized net actuarial gains	(15)	(9)	(5)
Curtailement gain	—	—	(15)
Net post-retirement cost	\$ 118	\$ 151	\$ 146

The following actuarial assumptions were used to determine the benefit obligations and the net costs related to the Corporation's defined benefit pension and post-retirement benefit plans, as appropriate:

	1998	1997	1996
Discount rates	7.0%	7.5%	7.8%
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	9.5	9.5	9.0
Rates of increase in future compensation levels	5.5	6.0	6.0

The medical trend rates used in measuring the post-retirement benefit obligation were 6.7 percent in 1998 and 7.0 percent in 1997, and were assumed to gradually decrease to 4.5 percent by the year 2004. An increase and decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical trend rates would result in a change in the benefit obligation of approximately 5.9 percent and (5.2) percent, respectively, at December 31, 1998, and a change in the 1998 post-retirement benefit cost of approximately 8.9 percent and (7.8) percent, respectively. The medical trend rate for 1999 is 6.0 percent.

The change in the discount rate and in the rate of increase in future compensation levels increased the benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans at December 31, 1998 by approximately \$770 million. The change in discount rate increased the benefit obligation for retiree medical plans at December 31, 1998 by approximately \$110 million.

Note 15—Leases

Total rental expense under operating leases, net of immaterial amounts of sublease rentals and contingent rentals, were \$285 million, \$295 million and \$320 million for 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

December 31, 1998

Future minimum lease commitments at December 31, 1998 for all operating leases that have a remaining term of more than one year were approximately \$1,148 million (\$264 million in 1999, \$203 million in 2000, \$174 million in 2001, \$142 million in 2002, \$121 million in 2003, and \$244 million in later years). Certain major plant facilities and equipment are furnished by the U.S. Government under short-term or cancelable arrangements.

Note 16—Commitments and Contingencies

The Corporation or its subsidiaries are parties to or have property subject to litigation and other proceedings, including matters arising under provisions relating to the protection of the environment. In the opinion of management and in-house counsel, the probability is remote that the outcome of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated results of operations or financial position. These matters include the following items:

Environmental matters—The Corporation entered into a consent decree with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1991 relating to certain property in Burbank, California, which obligated the Corporation to design and construct facilities to monitor, extract and treat groundwater, and to operate and maintain such facilities for approximately eight years. The Corporation entered into a follow-on consent decree in 1998 which obligates the Corporation to fund the continued operation and maintenance of these facilities through the year 2018. The Corporation has also been operating under a cleanup and abatement order from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (the Regional Board) affecting its facilities in Burbank, California. This order requires site assessment and action to abate groundwater contamination by a combination of groundwater and soil cleanup and treatment. The Corporation estimates that total expenditures required over the remaining terms of the consent decrees and the Regional Board order will be approximately \$110 million.

The Corporation is responding to three administrative orders issued by the Regional Board in connection with the Corporation's former Lockheed Propulsion Company facilities in Redlands, California. Under the orders, the Corporation is investigating the impact and potential remediation of regional groundwater contamination by perchlorates and chlorinated solvents. The Regional Board has approved the Corporation's plan to maintain public water supplies with respect to chlorinated solvents during this work, and the Corporation is negotiating with local water purveyors to implement this plan, as well as to address water supply concerns relative to perchlorate contamination. The Corporation estimates that expenditures required to implement work currently approved will be approximately \$110 million. The Corporation is also coordinating with the U.S. Air Force, which is conducting preliminary studies of the potential health effects of exposure to perchlorates in connection with several sites across the country, including the Redlands site. The results of these studies indicate that current efforts with water purveyors regarding perchlorate issues are appropriate; however, the Corporation currently cannot project the extent of its ultimate clean-up obligation with respect to perchlorates, if any.

The Corporation is involved in other proceedings and potential proceedings relating to environmental matters, including disposal of hazardous wastes and soil and water contamination. The extent of the Corporation's financial exposure cannot in all cases be reasonably estimated at this time. In addition to the amounts with respect to the Burbank and Redlands properties described above, a liability of approximately \$240 million for the other cases in which an estimate of financial exposure can be determined has been recorded.

Under an agreement with the U.S. Government, the Burbank groundwater treatment and soil remediation expenditures referenced above are being allocated to the Corporation's operations as general and administrative costs and, under existing government regulations, these and other environmental expenditures related to U.S. Government business, after deducting any recoveries from insurance or other potentially responsible parties, are allowable in establishing the prices of the Corporation's products and services. As a result, a substantial portion of the expenditures are being reflected in the Corporation's sales and cost of sales pursuant to U.S. Government agreement or regulation. Although the Defense Contract Audit Agency has questioned certain elements of the Corporation's practices with respect to the aforementioned agreement, no formal action has been initiated, and it is management's opinion that the treatment of these environmental costs is appropriate and consistent with the terms of such agreement. The Corporation has recorded an asset for the portion of environmental costs that are probable of future recovery in pricing of the Corporation's products and services for U.S. Government business. The portion that is expected to be allocated to commercial business has been reflected in cost of sales. The recorded amounts do not reflect the possible future recovery of portions of the environmental costs through insurance policy coverage or from other potentially responsible parties, which the Corporation is pursuing as required by agreement and U.S. Government regulation. Any such recoveries, when received, would reduce the Corporation's liability as well as the allocated amounts to be included in the Corporation's U.S. Government sales and cost of sales.

Waste remediation contract—In 1994, the Corporation was awarded a \$180 million fixed price contract by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for the Phase II design, construction and limited test of remediation facilities, and the Phase III full remediation of waste found in Pit 9, located on the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory reservation. The Corporation incurred significant unanticipated costs and scheduling issues due to complex technical and contractual matters which threatened the viability of the overall Pit 9 program. Based on an investigation by management to identify and quantify the overall effect of these matters, the Corporation submitted a request for equitable adjustment (REA) to the DOE on March 31, 1997 that sought, among other things, the recovery of a portion of unanticipated costs incurred by the Corporation and the restructuring of the contract to provide for a more equitable sharing of the risks associated with the Pit 9 project. The Corporation has been unsuccessful in reaching any agreements with the DOE on cost recovery or other contract restructuring matters. Starting in May 1997, the Corporation reduced work activities at the Pit 9 site while awaiting technical direction from the DOE.

On June 1, 1998, the DOE, through Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies Company (LMITCO), its management contractor, terminated the Pit 9 contract for default. On that same date, the Corporation filed a lawsuit against the DOE in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington, D.C., challenging and seeking to overturn the default termination. In addition, on July 21, 1998, the Corporation withdrew the REA previously submitted to the DOE and replaced it with a certified REA. The certified REA is similar in substance to the REA previously submitted, but its certification, based upon more detailed factual and contractual analysis, raises its status to that of a formal claim. On August 11, 1998, LMITCO, at the DOE's direction, filed suit against the Corporation in U.S. District Court in Boise, Idaho, seeking, among other things, recovery of approximately \$54 million previously paid by LMITCO to the Corporation under the Pit 9 contract. The Corporation intends to resist this action while continuing to pursue its certified REA. On January 26, 1999, the U.S. District Court in Idaho granted the Corporation's motion and stayed the Idaho proceeding until resolution of the motion to dismiss the lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, or until August 2, 1999. The Corporation continues to assert its position in the litigation while continuing its efforts to resolve the dispute through non-litigation means.

Letters of credit and other matters—The Corporation has entered into standby letter of credit agreements and other arrangements with financial institutions primarily relating to the guarantee of future performance on certain contracts. At December 31, 1998, the Corporation had contingent liabilities on outstanding letters of credit, guarantees, and other arrangements aggregating approximately \$1.3 billion.

Note 17—Information on Industry Segments and Major Customers

The Corporation operates in four principal business segments: Space & Strategic Missiles, Electronics, Aeronautics and Information & Services. All other activities of the Corporation fall within the Energy and Other segment. These segments, which constitute groupings of business units that offer different products and services, are managed separately. Transactions between segments are generally negotiated and accounted for under terms and conditions that are similar to other government and commercial contracts; however, these intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Other accounting policies of the business segments are the same as those described in Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Space & Strategic Missiles—Engaged in the design, development, engineering and production of civil, commercial and military space systems, including spacecraft, space launch vehicles, manned space systems and their supporting ground systems and services; telecommunications systems and services; strategic fleet ballistic missiles; and defensive missiles. In addition to its consolidated business units, the segment has significant investments in joint

ventures and other unconsolidated companies. These companies are principally engaged in businesses which complement and enhance other activities of the segment.

Electronics—Engaged in the design, development, integration and production of high performance electronic systems for undersea, shipboard, land, airborne and space-based applications. Major defense product lines include surface ship and submarine combat systems; anti-submarine warfare systems; air defense systems; tactical battlefield missiles; aircraft controls; electronic-warfare systems; electro-optic and night-vision systems; radar and fire control systems; displays; and systems integration of mission specific combat suites. Major commercial product lines include postal automation systems, aircraft engine controls and satellite electronics.

Aeronautics—Engaged in the following primary lines of business: tactical aircraft, air mobility, surveillance/command, maintenance/modification/logistics, reconnaissance, platform systems integration and advanced development programs. Major programs include the F-22 air-superiority fighter, Joint Strike Fighter, F-16 multi-role fighter, C-130J tactical transport, X-33 reusable launch vehicle technology demonstrator, Airborne Early Warning & Control systems and various maintenance/modification/logistics programs.

Information & Services—Engaged in the development, integration and operation of large, complex information systems; engineering, technical, and management services for federal customers; transaction processing systems and services for state and local government agencies; commercial information technology services; real-time 3-D graphics technology and enterprise data management software; and the provision of internal information technology support to the Corporation.

Energy and Other—The Corporation manages certain facilities for the DOE. The contractual arrangements provide for the Corporation to be reimbursed for the cost of operations and receive a fee for performing management services. The Corporation reflects only the management fee in its sales and earnings for these government-owned facilities. In addition, while the employees at such facilities are employees of the Corporation, applicable employee benefit plans are separate from the Corporation's plans. The Corporation also provides environmental remediation services to commercial and U.S. Government customers. In addition, this segment includes the Corporation's investments in joint ventures and certain other businesses, including its investments in Loral SpaceCom and L-3 disclosed previously. Through October 1996, the Corporation provided construction aggregates and specialty chemical products to commercial and civil customers through its Materials subsidiary.

Effective January 1, 1999, the Corporation combined its investments in several existing joint ventures and certain elements of the Corporation to form Global Telecommunications, which will be included in the Energy and Other segment. Such investments were transferred from the Space & Strategic Missiles and Information & Services segments. The formation of Global Telecommunications did not have a material impact on the assets of these segments, nor is it expected to materially impact their future results of operations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 1998

Selected Financial Data by Business Segment

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Net sales			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 7,461	\$ 8,303	\$ 7,904
Electronics	7,342	7,069	6,675
Aeronautics	5,996	6,045	5,596
Information & Services	5,212	6,468	5,893
Energy and Other	255	184	807
	\$26,266	\$28,069	\$26,875
Operating profit (loss)			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 976	\$ 1,096	\$ 973
Electronics	733	576	673
Aeronautics	654	612	441
Information & Services	(25)	111	290
Energy and Other	184	384	356
	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,779	\$ 2,733
Intersegment revenue			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 43	\$ 35	\$ 43
Electronics	436	440	385
Aeronautics	84	73	51
Information & Services	633	618	553
Energy and Other	40	46	43
	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,075
Depreciation and amortization			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 160	\$ 177	\$ 188
Electronics	212	214	239
Aeronautics	80	88	126
Information & Services	96	112	121
Energy and Other	21	15	58
	\$ 569	\$ 606	\$ 732
Amortization of intangible assets			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 29
Electronics	226	228	199
Aeronautics	80	80	80
Information & Services	100	107	92
Energy and Other	1	2	2
	\$ 436	\$ 446	\$ 402
Nonrecurring and unusual items— (loss) profit			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ —	\$ (87)	\$ (25)
Electronics	—	(69)	—
Aeronautics	—	(44)	(46)
Information & Services	(233)	(163)	(86)
Energy and Other	—	217	215
	\$ (233)	\$ (146)	\$ 58

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 271	\$ 293	\$ 264
Electronics	185	189	213
Aeronautics	119	104	75
Information & Services	78	137	104
Energy and Other	44	27	81
	\$ 697	\$ 750	\$ 737
Investments in equity method investees			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 382	\$ 121	\$ 123
Electronics	19	4	3
Aeronautics	16	19	17
Information & Services	10	15	8
Energy and Other	101	58	50
	\$ 528	\$ 217	\$ 201
Assets^(a)			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 5,228	\$ 4,599	\$ 3,758
Electronics	10,355	10,619	11,363
Aeronautics	3,890	3,757	4,201
Information & Services	4,726	5,150	6,111
Energy and Other	4,545	4,236	4,107
	\$28,744	\$28,361	\$29,540

(a) The Corporation has no significant long-lived assets located in foreign countries.

Net Sales by Customer Category

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
U.S. Government			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 6,011	\$ 6,472	\$ 6,401
Electronics	5,144	4,844	4,451
Aeronautics	3,131	2,912	3,830
Information & Services	3,870	4,050	3,878
Energy and Other	152	118	154
	\$18,308	\$18,396	\$18,714
Foreign governments^{(a)(b)}			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 37	\$ 94	\$ 38
Electronics	1,820	1,695	1,656
Aeronautics	2,807	2,826	1,466
Information & Services	348	246	152
Energy and Other	1	—	—
	\$ 5,013	\$ 4,861	\$ 3,312

Net Sales by Customer Category (continued)

(In millions)	1998	1997	1996
Commercial^(b)			
Space & Strategic Missiles	\$ 1,413	\$ 1,737	\$ 1,465
Electronics	378	530	568
Aeronautics	58	307	300
Information & Services	994	2,172	1,863
Energy and Other	102	66	653
	\$ 2,945	\$ 4,812	\$ 4,849

(a) Sales made to foreign governments through the U.S. Government are included in the foreign governments category above.

(b) Export sales, included in the foreign governments and commercial categories above, were approximately \$6.1 billion, \$5.9 billion and \$4.7 billion in 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

Note 18—Summary of Quarterly Information (Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share data)	1998 Quarters			
	First	Second	Third ^(a)	Fourth ^(b)
Net sales	\$6,217	\$6,520	\$6,349	\$7,180
Earnings from operations	618	638	696	400
Net earnings	269	289	318	125
Diluted earnings per share	.71	.76	.83	.33

(In millions, except per share data)	1997 Quarters			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth ^(c)
Net sales	\$6,674	\$6,898	\$6,619	\$7,878
Earnings from operations	656	637	677	327
Net earnings	290	308	331	371
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	.67	.71	.76	(3.92) ^(d)

(a) Earnings for the third quarter of 1998 include an adjustment resulting from significant improvement in the Atlas launch vehicle program based upon a current evaluation of the program's historical performance. This change in estimate increased pretax earnings by \$120 million, net of state income taxes, and increased net earnings by \$78 million, or \$.21 per diluted share.

(b) Earnings for the fourth quarter of 1998 include the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual after-tax charge of \$183 million, or \$.48 per diluted share, related to CalComp, a majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (see Note 5). In addition, fourth quarter results include the impact of the restructure of a commercial satellite program which increased net earnings by approximately \$32 million, or \$.08 per diluted share.

(c) Earnings for the fourth quarter of 1997 include the effects of certain nonrecurring and unusual items, including a tax-free gain of \$311 million and after-tax charges of \$303 million, which resulted in a \$.02 increase per diluted share (see Notes 3 and 5). The Corporation also changed its expected long-term rate of return on benefit pension plan assets effective October 1997, which decreased pension cost by approximately \$70 million.

(d) The diluted loss per share for the fourth quarter of 1997 includes the effects of a deemed preferred stock dividend resulting from the GE Transaction. The excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred to GE (approximately \$2.8 billion) over the carrying value of the Series A preferred stock (\$1.0 billion) was treated as a deemed preferred stock dividend and deducted from 1997 net earnings in determining net loss applicable to common stock used in the computation of loss per share. The effect of this deemed dividend was to reduce the diluted per share amount by \$4.90.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA—NINE YEAR SUMMARY^(a)

<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	1998 ^(c)	1997 ^(d)
Operating Results		
Net sales	\$26,266	\$28,069
Costs and expenses	23,914	25,772
Earnings from operations	2,352	2,297
Other income and expenses, net	170	482
	2,522	2,779
Interest expense	861	842
Earnings before income taxes and cumulative effect of changes in accounting	1,661	1,937
Income tax expense	660	637
Earnings before cumulative effect of changes in accounting	1,001	1,300
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	—
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,300
Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share^(b)		
Basic:		
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting	\$ 2.66	\$ (1.56)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	—
	\$ 2.66	\$ (1.56)
Diluted:		
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting	\$ 2.63	\$ (1.56)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting	—	—
	\$ 2.63	\$ (1.56)
Cash dividends ^(b)	\$.82	\$.80
Condensed Balance Sheet Data		
Current assets	\$10,611	\$10,105
Property, plant and equipment	3,513	3,669
Intangible assets related to contracts and programs acquired	1,418	1,566
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	9,521	9,856
Other assets	3,681	3,165
Total	\$28,744	\$28,361
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,043	\$ 494
Current maturities of long-term debt	886	876
Other current liabilities	8,338	7,819
Long-term debt	8,957	10,528
Post-retirement benefit liabilities	1,903	1,993
Other liabilities	1,480	1,475
Stockholders' equity	6,137	5,176
Total	\$28,744	\$28,361
Common Shares Outstanding at Year End ^(b)	393.3	388.8

Notes to Nine Year Summary

(a) The Corporation was formed in 1995 from the combination of Lockheed Corporation and Martin Marietta Corporation. All financial information prior to 1995 was derived from the financial statements of those companies under the pooling of interests method of accounting.

(b) All share and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend in December 1998.

(c) Includes the effects of a nonrecurring and unusual pretax charge of \$233 million, \$183 million after tax, or \$.48 per diluted share.

(d) Includes the effects of a tax-free gain of \$311 million and the effects of nonrecurring and unusual pretax charges of \$457 million, \$303 million after tax which, on a combined basis, decreased diluted loss per share by \$.02. Loss per share also includes the effects of the deemed preferred stock dividend resulting from the GE Transaction which reduced the basic and diluted per share amounts by \$4.93.

1996 ^(e)	1995 ^(f)	1994 ^(g)	1993 ^(h)	1992 ⁽ⁱ⁾	1991	1990
\$26,875	\$22,853	\$22,906	\$22,397	\$16,030	\$15,871	\$16,089
24,594	21,571	21,127	20,857	14,891	14,767	15,178
2,281	1,282	1,779	1,540	1,139	1,104	911
452	95	200	44	42	(49)	34
2,733	1,377	1,979	1,584	1,181	1,055	945
700	288	304	278	177	176	180
2,033	1,089	1,675	1,306	1,004	879	765
686	407	620	477	355	261	161
1,347	682	1,055	829	649	618	604
—	—	(37)	—	(1,010)	—	—
\$ 1,347	\$ 682	\$ 1,018	\$ 829	\$ (361)	\$ 618	\$ 604
\$ 3.40	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.48
—	—	(.10)	—	(2.58)	—	—
\$ 3.40	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.00	\$ (.92)	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.48
\$ 3.04	\$ 1.54	\$ 2.43	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.48
—	—	(.09)	—	(2.57)	—	—
\$ 3.04	\$ 1.54	\$ 2.34	\$ 1.88	\$ (.92)	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.48
\$.80	\$.67	\$.57	\$.55	\$.52	\$.49	\$.45
\$10,346	\$ 8,208	\$ 8,143	\$ 6,961	\$ 5,157	\$ 5,553	\$ 5,442
3,721	3,134	3,455	3,643	3,139	3,155	3,200
1,767	1,553	1,696	1,832	42	52	59
10,394	2,794	2,831	2,697	841	864	882
3,312	1,869	1,854	1,949	1,648	895	883
\$29,540	\$17,558	\$17,979	\$17,082	\$10,827	\$10,519	\$10,466
\$ 1,110	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
180	722	285	346	327	298	30
7,382	4,462	5,177	4,690	3,176	3,833	4,235
10,188	3,010	3,594	4,026	1,803	1,997	2,392
2,077	1,795	1,859	1,848	1,579	54	—
1,747	1,136	978	971	460	112	38
6,856	6,433	6,086	5,201	3,482	4,225	3,771
\$29,540	\$17,558	\$17,979	\$17,082	\$10,827	\$10,519	\$10,466
385.5	397.2	398.3	395.8	388.1	402.7	401.4

(e) Reflects the business combination with Loral Corporation effective April 1996. Includes the effects of a nonrecurring pretax gain of \$365 million, \$351 million after tax, and nonrecurring pretax charges of \$307 million, \$209 million after tax which, on a combined basis, increased diluted earnings per share by \$.32.

(f) Includes the effects of merger related and consolidation expenses totaling \$690 million, \$436 million after tax, or \$.99 per diluted share.

(g) Reflects the acquisition of General Dynamics Space Systems Division effective May 1994.

(h) Reflects the acquisition of General Dynamics Fort Worth Division effective February 1993 and the acquisition of GE Aerospace effective April 1993.

(i) Reflects the Corporation's adoption of SFAS No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Post-retirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" and SFAS No. 112, "Employers' Accounting for Postemployment Benefits."

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

*(As of February 1, 1999)***BOARD OF DIRECTORS****Norman R. Augustine***Chairman of the Executive Committee
Lockheed Martin Corporation***Marcus C. Bennett***Retired Executive Vice President
Lockheed Martin Corporation***Lynne V. Cheney***Senior Fellow for Public Policy Research
American Enterprise Institute***Vance D. Coffman***Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Lockheed Martin Corporation***Houston I. Flournoy***Retired Special Assistant to the President,
Governmental Affairs
University of Southern California***James F. Gibbons***Professor of Electrical Engineering
Stanford University***Edward E. Hood, Jr.***Retired Vice Chairman
General Electric Company***Caleb B. Hurtt***Retired President and Chief Operating Officer
Martin Marietta Corporation***Gwendolyn S. King***Retired Senior Vice President,
Corporate and Public Affairs
PECO Energy Company***Vincent N. Marafino***Retired Executive Vice President
Lockheed Martin Corporation***Eugene F. Murphy***Vice Chairman and Executive Officer
General Electric Company***Allen E. Murray***Retired Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
Mobil Corporation***Frank Savage***Chairman
Alliance Capital Management International***Peter B. Teets***President and Chief Operating Officer
Lockheed Martin Corporation***Carlisle A. H. Trost***Retired Chief of Naval Operations***James R. Ukropina***Partner
O'Melveny & Myers***Douglas C. Yearley***Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Phelps Dodge Corporation***COMMITTEES****Audit and Ethics Committee***Admiral Trost, Chairman
Mrs. King and Messrs. Gibbons, Hurtt,
Marafino, Savage, Ukropina and Yearley***Compensation Committee***Mr. Hood, Chairman
Mrs. King and Messrs. Hurtt, Murphy,
Murray and Savage***Executive Committee***Mr. Augustine, Chairman
Messrs. Coffman, Hood, Hurtt, Murphy,
Trost and Yearley***Finance Committee***Mr. Yearley, Chairman
Mrs. Cheney and Messrs. Augustine,
Flournoy, Hood, Marafino and Murray***Nominating Committee***Mr. Murphy, Chairman
Mrs. Cheney and Messrs. Flournoy,
Gibbons, Trost and Ukropina***Stock Option Subcommittee***Mr. Hood, Chairman
Mrs. King and Messrs. Murray and Savage*

OFFICERS**Joseph D. Antinucci***Vice President***William F. Ballhaus, Jr.***Vice President***James F. Berry***Vice President***James A. Blackwell, Jr.***Vice President and President and Chief Operating Officer, Aeronautics Sector***Dennis R. Boxx***Vice President***John F. Brophy***Vice President***William B. Bullock***Vice President***Michael F. Camardo***Vice President***Joseph R. Cleveland***Vice President***David T. Clous***Vice President***Vance D. Coffman***Chairman and Chief Executive Officer***Raymond S. Colladay***Vice President***Thomas A. Corcoran***Vice President and President and Chief Operating Officer, Space & Strategic Missiles Sector***Robert B. Coutts***Vice President and President and Chief Operating Officer, Electronics Sector***Brian D. Dailey***Vice President***Peter DeMayo***Vice President***Terrance Drabant***Vice President***Philip J. Duke***Vice President and Chief Financial Officer***Jack S. Gordon***Vice President***Terry A. Graham***Vice President***John Hallal***Vice President***Dain M. Hancock***Vice President***Marcus C. Hansen***Vice President***K. Michael Henshaw***Vice President***Marillyn A. Hewson***Vice President***Jack W. Hugus***Vice President***Arthur E. Johnson***Vice President and President and Chief Operating Officer, Information & Services Sector***Todd J. Kallman***Vice President and Controller***Peter L. Kujawski***Vice President***Gary P. Mann***Vice President***G. Thomas Marsh***Vice President***Janet L. McGregor***Vice President***Frank H. Menaker, Jr.***Senior Vice President and General Counsel***John E. Montague***Vice President***David S. Osterhout***Vice President***Daniel W. Patterson***Vice President***Terry F. Powell***Vice President***James R. Ryan***Vice President***Walter E. Skowronski***Vice President and Treasurer***Albert E. Smith***Vice President***Michael A. Smith***Vice President***John V. Sponyoe***Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, Lockheed Martin Global Telecommunications***Robert J. Stevens***Vice President and President and Chief Operating Officer, Energy & Environment Sector***Peter B. Teets***President and Chief Operating Officer***Robert H. Trice, Jr.***Vice President***Lillian M. Trippett***Vice President and Corporate Secretary***Anthony G. Van Schaick***Vice President***Robert J. Wilson***Vice President*

As of December 31, 1998, there were approximately 39,533 holders of record of Lockheed Martin common stock and 393,276,606 shares outstanding.

Common Stock Prices (New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions reflect 1998 stock split)

(In dollars)	High	Low	Close
1998 Quarters			
1st	58¹⁵/₁₆	48³/₄	56¹/₄
2nd	58¹/₂	49³¹/₃₂	52¹⁵/₁₆
3rd	54¹/₄	43⁵/₈	50¹³/₃₂
4th	56³/₄	41	42³/₈
1997 Quarters			
1st	46⁷/₁₆	41	42
2nd	52³/₈	39⁵/₈	51²⁵/₃₂
3rd	56²³/₃₂	49³/₁₆	53⁵/₁₆
4th	54⁷/₃₂	44¹/₁₆	49¹/₄

Transfer Agent & Registrar

First Chicago Trust Company of New York
P.O. Box 2536, Suite 4694
Jersey City, New Jersey 07303-2536
Telephone: 1-800-519-3111

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Lockheed Martin's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan offers stockholders an opportunity to purchase additional shares through automatic dividend reinvestment and/or voluntary cash investments. For more information, contact our transfer agent, First Chicago Trust Company of New York at 1-800-519-3111.

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Common Stock

Stock symbol: LMT
Listed: New York Stock Exchange

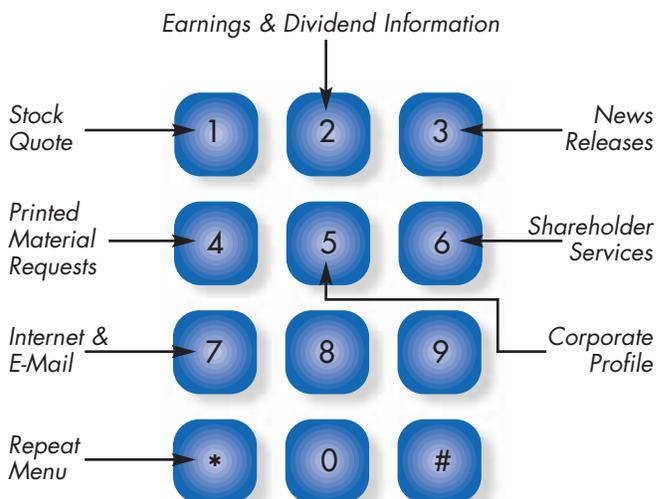
Annual Report on Form 10-K

Stockholders may obtain, without charge, a copy of Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 1998 by writing to:

Lockheed Martin Investor Relations
6801 Rockledge Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

For accessing the Lockheed Martin Investor Relations homepage on the Internet use the Uniform Resource Locator:
<http://www.shareholder.com/lmt>

Lockheed Martin Shareholder Direct
1-800-LMT-9758



Financial results, stock quotes, earnings and dividend news as well as other Lockheed Martin announcements are available by calling the above toll-free number. The information will be read to the caller and can also be received by mail, fax or e-mail. You may also reach Shareholder Services for account information or Investor Relations for additional information on Lockheed Martin via the toll-free number.

Mission Success at Lockheed Martin

Our Purpose To achieve Mission Success by attaining total customer satisfaction and meeting all our commitments.

- Our Values**
- Ethics
 - Excellence
 - “Can-Do”
 - Integrity
 - People
 - Teamwork

Our Vision For Lockheed Martin to be the world’s leading technology and systems enterprise, providing best value to our customers, growth opportunities to our employees and superior returns to our shareholders.

Our Future From the depths of the oceans to the far reaches of space, Lockheed Martin will continue to write new chapters in the chronicle of technological advances. We will enjoy success in the highly competitive global marketplace. Success will depend on the intensity with which we pursue our work and excellence in everything we do. We are proud of our heritage, confident of our present, and excited about our future.

This Annual Report contains statements which, to the extent that they are not recitations of historical fact, constitute “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). The words “estimate,” “anticipate,” “project,” “intend,” “expect,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. All forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, statements and assumptions with respect to future revenues, program performance and cash flows, the outcome of contingencies including litigation and environmental remediation, and anticipated costs of capital investments and planned dispositions. Our operations are necessarily subject to various risks and uncertainties and, therefore, actual outcomes are dependent upon many factors, including, without limitation, our successful performance of internal plans; the successful resolution of our Year 2000 issues; government customers’ budgetary constraints; customer changes in short-range and long-range plans; domestic and international competition in the defense, space and commercial areas; product performance; continued development and acceptance of new products; performance issues with key suppliers and subcontractors; government import and export policies; termination of government contracts; the outcome of political and legal processes; legal, financial and governmental risks related to international transactions and global needs for military and commercial aircraft and electronic systems and support; as well as other economic, political and technological risks and uncertainties. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report. The Corporation does not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date of this Annual Report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. The forward looking statements in this document are intended to be subject to the safe harbor protection provided by Sections 27A of the Securities Act and 21E of the Exchange Act.

For a discussion identifying some important factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from those anticipated in the forward looking statements, see the Corporation’s Securities and Exchange Commission filings including, but not limited to, the discussion of “Competition and Risk” and the discussion of “Government Contracts and Regulations” on pages 19 through 21 and pages 21 through 23, respectively, of the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998 (Form 10-K); “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” on pages 15 through 25 of this Annual Report, and “Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” “Note 2—Transaction Agreement with Comsat Corporation” and “Note 16—Commitments and Contingencies” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 32 through 34, page 34 and pages 42 through 43, respectively, of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report and incorporated by reference into the Form 10-K.



Lockheed Martin Corporation
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