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	Report of Independent Accountants

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Dated: June 28, 2002

RAYTHEON COMPANY

By: /s/ Edward S. Pliner
Name: Edward S. Pliner
Title: Vice President and
Corporate Controller

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Item
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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (File Nos. 333-85648, 333-71974, and 333-58474), and Form S-8 (File No. 333-64168) of Raytheon Company of our report dated January 24, 2002, except as to the first paragraph of Note A, the second, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth paragraphs of Note B, the fourth paragraph of Note C, and the information in Note T, as to which the date is March 12, 2002, relating to the consolidated financial statements, which appears in this Form 8-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts
June 28, 2002

Five-Year Statistical Summary

(In millions except share amounts and total employees)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Results of Operations					
Net sales	\$ 16,017	\$ 15,817	\$ 16,142 / (4) /	\$ 16,241	\$ 11,537
Operating income	754 / (1) /	1,585	1,653 / (5) /	2,128 / (8) /	1,040 / (11) /
Interest expense, net	660	736	703	696	343
Income from continuing operations	10 / (1) /	480	551 / (6) /	944 / (9) /	507 / (12) /
Net income (loss)	(763) / (2) /	141 / (3) /	404 / (7) /	844 / (10) /	511 / (13) /
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.03 / (1) /	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.62 / (6) /	\$ 2.76 / (9) /	\$ 2.10 / (12) /
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(2.11) / (2) /	0.41 / (3) /	1.19 / (7) /	2.47 / (10) /	2.11 / (12) /
Dividends declared per share	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Average diluted shares outstanding (in thousands)	361,323	341,118	340,784	341,861	241,886
Financial Position at Year-End					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,214	\$ 871	\$ 230	\$ 421	\$ 296
Current assets	9,498	9,322	10,620	10,703	8,911
Property, plant, and equipment, net	2,196	2,339	2,224	2,070	2,812
Total assets	26,636	26,927	28,110	28,232	27,668
Current liabilities	5,769	5,032	7,972	7,144	10,380
Long-term liabilities (excluding debt)	1,846	2,021	1,886	2,134	2,496
Long-term debt	6,874	9,051	7,293	8,157	4,406
Total debt	8,237	9,927	9,763	8,980	10,050
Mandatorily redeemable equity securities	857	--	--	--	--
Stockholders' equity	11,290	10,823	10,959	10,797	10,386
General Statistics					
Total					
backlog	\$ 25,605	\$ 25,709	\$ 24,034	\$ 18,924 / (14) /	\$ 18,615
U.S. government backlog included above	16,943	16,650	14,575	12,672 / (14) /	12,360
Capital expenditures	461	421	507	456	441
Depreciation and amortization	677	642	646	688	424
Total employees	81,100	87,500	90,600	92,900	109,600

In March 2002, Raytheon Company (the "Company") completed the sale of its Aircraft Integration Systems business (AIS). The information included in the table above reflects AIS as discontinued operations, except in 1997. The 1997 information does not reflect AIS as discontinued operations because the Company determined that it was impracticable to obtain the information needed to exclude it due to the significant acquisitions, divestitures, and reorganizations that took place during 1997.

- (1) Includes a charge of \$745 million pretax, \$484 million after-tax, or \$1.34 per diluted share.
- (2) Includes a charge of \$745 million pretax and a loss from discontinued operations of \$1,138 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$1,241 million after-tax, or \$3.44 per diluted share.
- (3) Includes a loss from discontinued operations of \$473 million pretax, \$339 million after-tax, or \$0.99 per diluted share.
- (4) Includes charges of \$99 million.
- (5) Includes charges of \$89 million and restructuring and special charges of \$196 million, offset by \$76 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves.
- (6) Includes charges of \$89 million pretax and restructuring and special charges of \$210 million pretax, offset by favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves of \$76 million pretax and a net gain on sales of operating units and investments of \$23 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$125 million after-tax, or \$0.37 per diluted share.
- (7) Includes charges of \$89 million pretax, restructuring and special charges of \$210 million pretax, and a loss from discontinued operations of \$133 million pretax, offset by favorable adjustments to restructuring related reserves of \$76 million pretax and a net gain on sales of operating units and investments of \$23 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$219 million after-tax, or \$0.64 per diluted share.
- (8) Includes special charges of \$167 million.
- (9) Includes special charges of \$167 million pretax and a net gain on sales of operating units of \$141 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$41 million after-tax, or \$0.12 per diluted share.
- (10) Includes special charges of \$167 million pretax and a loss from

discontinued operations of \$142 million pretax, offset by a net gain on sales of operating units of \$141 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$141 million after-tax, or \$0.41 per diluted share.

- (11) Includes restructuring and special charges of \$370 million.
- (12) Includes restructuring and special charges of \$370 million pretax and a net gain on sales of operating units of \$72 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$194 million after-tax, or \$0.80 per diluted share.
- (13) Includes restructuring and special charges of \$370 million pretax, offset by income from discontinued operations of \$6 million pretax. The impact of these items combined was a net charge of \$190 million after-tax, or \$0.79 per diluted share.
- (14) During 1998, the Company changed its method of reporting backlog at certain locations in order to provide a consistent method of reporting across and within the Company's businesses. Backlog includes the full value of contract awards when received, excluding awards and options expected in future periods. Prior to the change, contract values which were awarded but incrementally funded were excluded from reported backlog for some parts of the business. The one-time impact of this change was a \$1.1 billion increase to backlog, related principally to U.S. government contracts. Prior periods have not been restated for this change.

Note: The Company acquired Texas Instruments' defense business in July 1997 and merged with the defense business of Hughes Electronics Corporation (Hughes Defense) in December 1997. In December 1997, the Company issued 102.6 million shares of common stock in connection with the merger with Hughes Defense.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of

Operations

Overview

Raytheon Company ("the Company") is one of the largest defense electronics contractors in the world, serving all branches of the U.S. military and other U.S. government agencies, along with many allied governments including those in NATO. The Company is a leader in defense electronics, including missiles; radar; sensors and electro-optics; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); command, control, communication, and information systems; naval systems; air traffic control systems; and technical services. The Company's defense electronics businesses are well positioned to capitalize on emerging opportunities in missile defense; ISR electronics; precision strike systems; and homeland defense. Due to the multi-year defense spending cycle, recent increased budget authorizations in these areas are expected to favorably impact the Company's defense electronics businesses over the next several years.

In March 2002, the Company completed the sale of its Aircraft Integration Systems business (AIS). As part of the transaction, the Company will remain the prime contractor of the ASTOR program which is included in Electronic Systems. The information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations reflects AIS as discontinued operations. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Raytheon's commercial electronics businesses leverage defense technologies in commercial markets. The Company remains concerned about the overall commercial market outlook for 2002 and expects continuing pressure on the capital available for commercializing defense technologies.

Raytheon Aircraft is one of the leading providers of business and special mission aircraft and delivers a broad line of jet, turboprop, and piston-powered airplanes to corporate and government customers worldwide. The Company continues to see soft demand for new and used aircraft in 2002.

Defense Industry Considerations

Few developments have altered the defense and security environment of the United States as dramatically as the events of September 11. In response, the U.S. has committed itself to a long-term war on terrorism, just as the U.S. and its

allies have recognized the need to rebuild aging forces and transform capabilities to match 21st Century demands. The fiscal year 2002 budget reflects America's intentions to replenish ammunition and develop new technologies required to defend the nation. Homeland security has become central to this strategy. The effects are transforming entire organizations, from the Justice Department, the State Department, and the Treasury Department, to the Department of Defense.

Efforts to transform and modernize the military, which had been under review prior to September 11, are expected to move forward. The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), which focused on the military challenges of the future, highlighted the need for advanced technology and defense electronics to meet new and emerging threats, from protecting the homeland against terrorism and missile attack, to using information as a distinct battle area advantage, to projecting power globally by using intelligence and long-range missiles.

The Company focuses on key mission enabling technologies, rather than individual platforms, to address these and other requirements. The Company's electronics suites are appropriate to multiple platforms. Defense electronics, which are critical to the development of new weapons systems and to modernize aging platforms, comprise the bulk of the Company's product line.

The Company has several thousand programs. This reduces some of the risk and volatility often inherent in the defense industry. The Company is less sensitive to the funding of a particular platform due to the breadth of the Company's product portfolio and expertise across multiple platforms. This approach helps to position the Company as a likely participant on programs to modernize and upgrade existing weapons platforms with sensors, controls, and weapons.

Systems to combat terrorism, particularly ISR, advanced sensors, and image processing systems, are expected to experience significant growth. Inventories of precision strike weapons, particularly air-to-ground missiles and bombs, are being replenished. The need for sophisticated command, control, and communications systems, used both on the battlefield and at home for recovery operations if disaster strikes, is growing.

In the area of homeland defense, the Company has skills, experience, and technology in areas such as airport security; command, control, and communications; and the integration and fusion of sensory inputs for real-time decision support. This is a new market with significant uncertainty and the ultimate customer and available funding has yet to be determined.

The Company provides significant elements for leading missile defense initiatives. The Company's hit-to-kill weapons, radars, sensors, and software systems provide a significant presence on both national and theater missile defense programs.

The Company generally acts as a prime contractor or subcontractor on its programs. The funding of U.S. government programs is subject to Congressional appropriation. While Congress generally appropriates funds on a fiscal year basis, major defense programs are usually conducted under binding contracts over multiple years, which provides a level of continuity uncommon to many industries.

The termination of funding for a U.S. government program could result in a loss of future revenues, which would have a negative impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations. Failure of the U.S. government to commit additional funds to programs already underway could increase the Company's cost of doing business.

U.S. government contracts are generally subject to oversight audits and contain provisions for termination. Failure to comply with U.S. government regulations could lead to suspension or debarment from U.S. government contracting.

Sales to the U.S. government may be affected by changes in procurement policies, budget considerations, changing defense requirements, and political developments. The influence of these factors, which are largely beyond the Company's control, could impact the Company's operations. The loss of one or more critical U.S. government contracts could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Net sales were \$16.0 billion in 2001, \$15.8 billion in 2000, and \$16.1 billion in 1999. Sales to the U.S. Department of Defense were 60 percent of sales in 2001, 55 percent in 2000, and 54 percent in 1999. Total sales to the U.S. government, including foreign military sales, were 70 percent of sales in 2001, 65 percent in 2000, and 67 percent in 1999. International sales, including foreign military sales, were 22 percent of sales in 2001, 20 percent in 2000 and 24 percent in 1999.

Gross margin was \$2.3 billion in 2001, \$3.2 billion in 2000, and \$3.4 billion in 1999, or 14.6 percent of sales in 2001, 20.3 percent in 2000, and 21.4 percent in 1999. In 2001, the Company recorded charges of \$745 million at Raytheon Aircraft, described below. In 2000, the Company recorded \$74 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves, described below, that were more than offset by unfavorable contract adjustments. In 1999, the Company recorded restructuring and special charges, described below, of \$111 million, net (\$187 million of restructuring and special charges offset by \$76 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves). Excluding the 2001 and 1999 charges, gross margin was \$3.1 billion in 2001, \$3.2 billion in 2000, and \$3.6 billion in 1999 or 19.3 percent of sales in 2001, 20.3 percent in 2000, and 22.1 percent in 1999. The decrease in margin as a percent of sales in 2001 was primarily due to lower margins at Raytheon Aircraft. The decrease in margin as a percent of sales in 2000 was primarily due to a decline in higher margin foreign direct programs, lower volume from missile and missile defense systems, and lower margins at Raytheon Aircraft. Included in gross margin was pension income of \$297 million, \$196 million, and \$34 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. Due to recent market conditions, the Company anticipates 2002 pension income to decrease to approximately \$85 million. Subject to market conditions and the impact of changes in actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and expected return on plan assets, the Company expects to record pension expense of approximately \$145 million in 2003.

Administrative and selling expenses were \$1,131 million or 7.1 percent of sales in 2001, \$1,117 million or 7.1 percent of sales in 2000, and \$1,309 million or 8.1 percent of sales in 1999. In 1999, the Company recorded restructuring charges, described below, of \$9 million. The decrease in administrative and selling expenses in 2000 was the result of the Company's cost reduction initiatives.

Research and development expenses were \$456 million or 2.8 percent of sales in 2001, \$507 million or 3.2 percent of sales in 2000, and \$487 million or 3.0 percent of sales in 1999. The decrease in research and development expenses in 2001 was due primarily to more focused research and development efforts and new program investments made during 2000.

Operating income was \$754 million or 4.7 percent of sales in 2001,

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\$1,585 million or 10.0 percent of sales in 2000, and \$1,653 million or 10.2 percent of sales in 1999. In 2001, the Company recorded charges of \$745 million at Raytheon Aircraft, described below. In 2000, the Company recorded \$74 million of favorable adjustments to cost of sales that were more than offset by unfavorable contract adjustments. In 1999, the Company recorded restructuring and special charges, described below, of \$120 million, net (\$196 million of restructuring and special charges offset by \$76 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves). Excluding the 2001 and 1999 charges, operating income was \$1,499 million in 2001, \$1,585 million in 2000, and \$1,773 million in 1999, or 9.4 percent of sales in 2001, 10.0 percent of sales in 2000, and 11.0 percent of sales in 1999. The changes in operating income by segment are discussed below.

Interest expense, net was \$660 million in 2001, \$736 million in 2000, and \$703 million in 1999. The decrease in 2001 was due primarily to lower average debt and higher average cash equivalent balances during the year, and lower weighted-average cost of borrowing due in part to various interest rate swaps entered into in 2001, as described below in Capital Structure and Resources. In 2001, the Company allocated \$18 million of interest expense to discontinued operations. The increase in 2000 was primarily due to higher weighted-average interest rates resulting from the Company's issuance of long-term debt to replace short-term borrowings. The weighted average cost of borrowing was 7.1 percent in 2001, 7.3 percent in 2000, and 6.9 percent in 1999.

Other income, net was \$18 million in 2001 versus other expense, net of \$12

million in 2000 and other income, net of \$11 million in 1999. Included in other income and expense are primarily gains and losses on divestitures and equity losses in unconsolidated subsidiaries as described in Note S, Other Income and Expense of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The effective tax rate was 91.1 percent in 2001, 42.7 percent in 2000 and 1999. The effective tax rate reflects the United States statutory rate of 35 percent reduced by foreign sales corporation tax credits and ESOP dividend deductions, increased by non-deductible amortization of goodwill. The higher effective tax rate in 2001 resulted from the increased effect of non-deductible amortization of goodwill on lower income before taxes resulting primarily from the charge at Raytheon Aircraft. Excluding this charge, the effective tax rate was 42.4 percent. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company will discontinue the amortization of goodwill as required by SFAS No. 142, described below, and expects a commensurate reduction in its effective tax rate. At December 31, 2001, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$1.2 billion that expire in 2020 and 2021 and foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$58 million that expire in 2004 through 2006. The Company believes it will be able to utilize all of these carryforwards over the next 2 to 4 years.

Income from continuing operations was \$10 million, or \$0.03 per diluted share on 361.3 million average shares outstanding in 2001, \$480 million, or \$1.41 per diluted share on 341.1 million average shares outstanding in 2000, and \$551 million, or \$1.62 per diluted share on 340.8 million average shares outstanding in 1999. The increase in average shares outstanding was due primarily to the issuance of 14,375,000 and 31,578,900 shares of common stock in May and October 2001, respectively.

In 1999, the Company adopted the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-5, Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities (SOP 98-5). This accounting standard requires that certain start-up and pre-contract costs be expensed as incurred. The Company recorded a charge of \$53 million after-tax, or \$0.16 per diluted share, reflecting the initial application of SOP 98-5 and the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle.

The loss from discontinued operations, described below, was \$757 million after-tax, or \$2.10 per diluted share in 2001, \$339 million after-tax, or \$0.99 per diluted share in 2000, and \$94 million after-tax, or \$0.28 per diluted share in 1999.

There was an extraordinary loss from debt repurchases of \$16 million after-tax or \$0.04 per diluted share in 2001. There were no such losses in 2000 or 1999.

The net loss was \$763 million, or \$2.11 per diluted share in 2001 versus net income of \$141 million, or \$0.41 per diluted share in 2000 and \$404 million, or \$1.19 per diluted share in 1999.

Total employment related to continuing operations was 81,100 at December 31, 2001, 87,500 at December 31, 2000, and 90,600 at December 31, 1999. The decrease in 2001 was due primarily to divestitures. The decrease in 2000 was driven by divestitures and restructuring initiatives, primarily at the Company's defense electronics businesses.

Prior Period Charges from Continuing Operations

The Company acquired Texas Instruments' defense business (TI Defense) on July 11, 1997, merged with the defense business of Hughes Electronics Corporation (Hughes Defense) on December 17, 1997, and created Raytheon Systems Company (RSC) in December 1997. In conjunction with the formation of RSC, the Company announced plans to reduce the then newly formed RSC workforce by 12,800 employees and reduce space by approximately 11 million square feet at 34 facilities through sales, subleases, and lease terminations. The principal actions involved the consolidation of missile and other electronics' systems manufacturing and engineering, as well as the consolidation of certain component manufacturing into Centers of Excellence. In 1998, the estimated number of employee terminations increased by approximately 1,200 employees, primarily comprised of manufacturing employees. Also in 1998, the Company committed to close two additional facilities and further reduce employment by approximately 1,400 positions.

1997 and 1998 Activity

Prior to 1999, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$220 million, which

were included in cost of sales. The Company also accrued \$584 million as liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of TI Defense and the merger with Hughes Defense and recorded this amount as an increase to goodwill.

1999 Activity

In the third quarter of 1999, the Company recorded a \$35 million restructuring charge, which was included in cost of sales, for higher than originally estimated exit costs related to certain TI Defense and Hughes Defense actions. The estimate for employee-related exit costs increased by \$27 million for higher than planned severance and other termination benefit costs. The estimate for facility-related exit costs increased by \$8 million for additional lease termination costs expected to be incurred. The Company also accrued \$12 million of exit costs as liabilities assumed in connection with a minor acquisition in 1999 and recorded this amount as an increase to goodwill.

In the fourth quarter of 1999, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be \$76 million lower than originally planned and recorded a favorable adjustment to cost of sales. The reduction in the estimated costs related to lower than anticipated costs for severance and facilities. The primary reasons for the reduction in severance costs included a shift in the composition of severed employees, higher attrition resulting in the need for fewer severed employees, and more employees transferring to other locations within the Company. The estimated costs related to facilities were lower than anticipated due to the identification of alternative uses for assets originally identified for disposition, lower de-installation costs, and more rapid exit from facilities.

Also in the third quarter of 1999, the Company recorded a \$101 million restructuring charge, of which \$92 million was included in cost of sales and \$9 million was included in administrative and selling expenses, to further reduce the workforce by 2,200 employees and vacate and dispose of an additional 2.7 million square feet of facility space, primarily at the Company's defense electronics businesses. Employee-related exit costs of \$54 million included severance and other termination benefit costs for manufacturing, engineering, and administrative employees. Facility-related exit costs of \$47 million included the costs for lease termination, building closure and disposal, and equipment disposition.

In 1999, the Company recorded the following restructuring charges and favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves, discussed above, and special charges, discussed below, which were included in the statements of income and classified as a reduc-

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tion in net sales or included in cost of sales, administrative and selling expenses, or other expense as indicated below:

(In millions)	Net Sales	Cost of Sales	Admin. and Selling Expenses	Other Expense	Total
Restructuring charges		\$ 127	\$ 9		\$ 136
Favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves		(76)			(76)
Special charges					
Iridium LLC	\$ 15	6		\$ 14	35
Korean business venture		33			33
Exit PRT business		6			6
Contract-related charges	84	5			89
Total	\$ 99	\$ 101	\$ 9	\$ 14	\$ 223

In 1999, the Company recorded a \$35 million special charge to write down its minority investment and receivables related to Iridium LLC, which filed for Chapter 11 protection from creditors on August 13, 1999. The Company also recorded a \$33 million special charge to write down inventory and receivables related to a Korean business venture and a \$6 million special charge to exit the personal rapid transit (PRT) business, including the costs to dispose of a test

track.

In 1999, the Company recorded \$89 million of contract-related operating charges of which \$84 million was recorded as a reduction to net sales and \$5 million was included in cost of sales.

2000 and 2001 Activity

In 2000, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be lower than originally planned and recorded \$74 million of favorable adjustments to cost of sales. In addition, the Company recorded a \$12 million reduction in goodwill related to the restructuring initiatives. The estimate for employee-related exit costs decreased by \$45 million due to lower than anticipated costs for severance as a result of higher employee attrition and transfers within the Company during the year. The estimate for facility-related exit costs decreased by \$41 million due to more rapid exit from facilities, including two facilities sold during 2000 in connection with the divestiture of non-core business operations, and the identification of alternative uses for facilities originally identified for disposition.

During 2001, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be lower than originally planned and recorded an \$8 million favorable adjustment to cost of sales.

Summary

The total cost of all restructuring actions discussed above is currently estimated at \$1.3 billion, of which \$783 million pertains to exit costs. The balance pertains to capital expenditures and period expenses related to restructuring and consolidation activities. Approximately \$393 million of the exit costs relate to employee severance and \$390 million relate to facilities. A significant portion of these costs are eligible for future recovery through the pricing of products and services to the U.S. government. Through December 31, 2001, employment had been reduced by approximately 12,000 people and 12.3 million square feet had been vacated. The Company essentially completed all restructuring actions during 2000 except for ongoing idle facility costs.

Segment Descriptions

Electronic Systems (ES) is the largest segment and represents the majority of the Company's defense electronics businesses. ES focuses on missile systems including anti-ballistic missile systems; air defense; air-to-air, surface-to-air, and air-to-surface missiles; naval and maritime systems; ship self-defense systems; torpedoes; strike, interdiction and cruise missiles; and advanced munitions. ES also specializes in radar, electronic warfare, infrared, laser, and GPS technologies with programs focusing on land, naval, airborne, and spaceborne systems used for surveillance, reconnaissance, targeting, navigation, commercial, and scientific applications. Some of the leading programs in ES include: the Patriot Air Defense System; the ground based radar for the THAAD system; technologies for the U.S. Missile Defense Agency; the Tomahawk Cruise Missile program; airborne radar systems for the B-2, F-14, F-15, F/A-18, AV-8B, and the next generation F-22 programs; sensors for applications such as the Global Hawk and Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance System; and advanced night vision technologies.

Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems (C3I) is involved in battle management systems; communication systems; network security software; fire control systems; high resolution space-based imaging systems; air traffic control systems; tactical radios; satellite communication ground control terminals; wide area surveillance systems; ground-based information processing systems; image processing; large scale information retrieval, processing, and distribution systems; and global broadcast systems. Some of the leading programs in C3I include: the U.S. Navy's Cooperative Engagement Capability program that integrates sensor information from multiple sources to provide ships, aircraft, and land-based installations an integrated air picture; the Brazilian System for the Vigilance of the Amazon program, which will provide an integrated information network linking numerous sensors to regional and national coordination centers; and air traffic control and weather systems at airports worldwide, including the Federal Aviation Administration/Department of Defense's Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System program. Through C3I, the Company formed a trans-atlantic joint venture, Thales Raytheon Systems (TRS), encompassing air defense/command and control centers, and ground-based air surveillance and weapon-locating radars.

Technical Services (TS) provides information technology services, training

programs, and logistics and base operations support throughout the U.S. and in nearly 40 other countries. TS performs complete engineering and depot-level cradle-to-grave support to the Company's manufactured equipment and to various commercial and military customers. TS is a world leader in providing and supporting range instrumentation systems and bases worldwide for the Department of Defense. It also provides missile range calibration services for the U.S. Air Force, trains U.S. Army personnel in battlefield tactics, and supports undersea testing and evaluation for the U.S. Navy. TS provides operations and engineering support to the Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Center, range technical support, and facilities maintenance at several Department of Defense facilities, including the U.S. Army's missile testing range in the Kwajalein Atoll.

The Company's commercial electronics businesses produce, among other things, precision optical products for defense, medical, commercial, and telecommunications customers; gallium arsenide integrated circuits and power amplifiers for defense and wireless communications customers; thermal imaging products for the public safety, industrial, and automotive markets; navigation and communication systems for the commercial and military marine markets; and other electronic components for a wide range of applications.

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Raytheon Aircraft Company (RAC) offers a broad product line of aircraft and aviation services in the general aviation market. RAC manufactures, markets, and supports business jets, turboprops, and piston-powered aircraft for the world's commercial, regional airlines, and military aircraft markets. RAC's piston-powered aircraft line includes the single-engine Beech Bonanza and the twin-engine Beech Baron aircraft for business and personal flying. The King Air turboprop series includes the Beech King Air C90B, B200, and 350. The jet line includes the Beechjet 400A light jet and the Hawker 800XP midsize business jet, and the Premier I entry-level business jet which completed FAA certification and had its first deliveries in 2001. A new super midsize business jet, the Hawker Horizon, is currently in development, with anticipated airplane certification in 2003. RAC supplies aircraft training systems, including the T-6A trainer selected as the next-generation trainer for the U.S. Air Force and Navy under the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System. Additionally, RAC produces special mission aircraft, including military versions of the King Air aircraft and the U-125 search-and-rescue variant of the Hawker 800. RAC also produces a 19-passenger regional airliner.

Segment Results

Net Sales (In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$ 8,167	\$ 7,657	\$ 8,012
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	3,770	3,419	3,767
Technical Services	2,050	1,822	1,893
Commercial Electronics	453	666	749
Aircraft	2,572	3,220	2,709
Corporate and Eliminations	(995)	(967)	(988)
Total	\$16,017	\$15,817	\$16,142

Operating Income (In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,156
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	396	358	374
Technical Services	158	123	123
Commercial Electronics	(57)	(4)	(30)
Aircraft	(772)	164	163
Corporate and Eliminations	(82)	(100)	(133)
Total	\$ 754	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,653

ES had 2001 sales of \$8.2 billion versus \$7.7 billion in 2000 and \$8.0 billion in 1999. The increase in sales in 2001 was primarily due to higher volume across most business units. Included in the 2000 results were sales of \$120 million related to the optical systems business which was sold in December 2000. The

decrease in sales in 2000 was due to a decrease in volume from missiles and missile defense systems. Operating income was \$1.1 billion in 2001 versus \$1.0 billion in 2000 and \$1.2 billion in 1999. The increase in operating income in 2001 was due to higher volume and the favorable impact of higher pension income. Included in the 2000 results were \$63 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves. Included in the 1999 results were charges of \$95 million, net (\$164 million of operating charges and restructuring and special charges offset by \$69 million of favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves). The decrease in operating income in 2000 was due to a decline in higher margin foreign direct programs and lower volume from missiles and missile defense systems. Risks ES faces in 2002 include the timing of increased defense expenditures, both in the U.S. and internationally, and maintaining its market share in key markets.

C3I had 2001 sales of \$3.8 billion versus \$3.4 billion in 2000 and \$3.8 billion in 1999. The increase in 2001 was primarily due to higher volume in U.S. Navy, domestic air traffic control, classified, and secure network programs. The decrease in sales in 2000 was due to the divestiture of the flight simulation business, the planned wind-down of certain international projects, and lower volume from air traffic control programs. Operating income was \$396 million in 2001 versus \$358 million in 2000 and \$374 million in 1999. Included in the 1999 results were charges of \$71 million. The increase in operating income in 2001 was due to higher volume and the favorable impact of higher pension income. The decrease in operating income in 2000 was due to lower volume and a net \$25 million write-down which included negative contract adjustments on several communications programs partially offset by favorable adjustments. Risks C3I faces in 2002 include the completion of several software intensive communications programs currently in development and subsequent transition to production.

TS had 2001 sales of \$2.0 billion versus \$1.8 billion in 2000 and \$1.9 billion in 1999. The increase in sales in 2001 was due primarily to higher volume from new programs. The decrease in sales in 2000 was due to the divestiture of the flight simulation business. Operating income was \$158 million in 2001 versus \$123 million in 2000 and 1999. The increase in operating income in 2001 was due to higher volume and the favorable impact of higher pension income. Included in the 1999 results were charges of \$6 million. Risks TS faces in 2002 include protecting and growing its core business in light of three major contracts coming up for re-competition in 2002.

Commercial Electronics (CE) had 2001 sales of \$453 million versus \$666 million in 2000 and \$749 million in 1999. The decrease in 2001 sales was primarily due to the divestiture of the recreational marine business, lower volume at RF Components due to reduced industry-wide demand and pricing pressures for cellular handset components. The decrease in sales in 2000 was primarily due to the divestiture of the Company's Cedarapids subsidiary in the third quarter of 1999. The operating loss was \$57 million in 2001 compared to \$4 million in 2000 and \$30 million in 1999. The increase in the 2001 operating loss was primarily due to the decline in volume, discussed above. Contributing to the loss in 2000 was an \$8 million restructuring charge at Raytheon Marine's High Seas division combined with lower volume at that division, the divestiture of Cedarapids, and investments in new technology ventures offset by a \$21 million favorable settlement on a commercial training contract. Included in the 1999 results were charges of \$44 million. Risks CE faces in 2002 include the overall economy and health of its commercial markets especially wireless communications, and achieving appropriate economies of scale in automotive electronics.

RAC had 2001 sales of \$2.6 billion versus \$3.2 billion in 2000 and \$2.7 billion in 1999. The decrease in sales in 2001 was due to lower aircraft deliveries and the divestiture of Raytheon Aerospace. The increase in sales in 2000 was driven by higher aircraft deliveries. The operating loss was \$772 million in 2001 compared to operating income of \$164 million in 2000 and \$163 million in 1999. Included in the 2001 results was a charge of \$693 million related to the commuter aircraft business. This was a result of continued weakness in

the commuter aircraft market and the impact of the events of September 11, 2001 on the commuter airline industry. The charge consisted of an impairment charge for commuter aircraft and the establishment of a reserve for estimated exposures on customer financed assets due to defaults, refinancings, and remarketing of used aircraft. The Company also recorded a charge of \$52 million in 2001 to write down the value of certain used general aviation aircraft. The Company

expects that the conditions giving rise to the charges will negatively affect its cash flow by approximately \$350 million over a four-year period. Excluding the 2001 charges, operating income as a percent of sales was down in 2001 due to adverse sales mix, in general, and margin pressure on T-6A, Beechjet, and used aircraft due to the current market environment. Operating income as a percent of sales was down in 2000 due to a \$19 million contract cost adjustment on a fixed price T-6A military trainer option exercised by the customer in 2000, higher production costs, pricing pressure on commuter aircraft, narrower spreads on customer financing due to higher interest rates, and the impact of SAP implementation on certain RAC customer support operations. The Company remains concerned about the market outlook at RAC for both new and used aircraft in 2002 and 2003 and continues to monitor the status of new aircraft programs at RAC: the production and delivery schedule for the Premier I aircraft and the development cost of the Horizon aircraft. Risks RAC faces in 2002 include commuter aircraft exposures, used aircraft inventory management, and cost management initiatives to protect the Company's results of operations against weaker than planned demand.

RAC responded to a softening market by implementing workforce reductions, adjusting production rates, cutting additional costs, and reducing factory and fleet inventory expenses to bring costs in line with a slowing economy. For the entire year, RAC eliminated approximately 1,800 positions. The Company also continues to review production rates.

Backlog at December 31 (In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$13,423	\$13,260	\$12,065
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	5,592	5,396	5,135
Technical Services	1,958	2,142	2,036
Commercial Electronics	467	513	516
Aircraft	4,165	4,398	4,282
Total	\$25,605	\$25,709	\$24,034
U.S. government backlog included above	\$16,943	\$16,650	\$14,575

Approximately \$275 million of backlog was reclassified from Electronic Systems to Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems in 2001 in connection with the formation of the TRS joint venture, described above. In addition, in connection with the sale of a majority interest in the Company's aviation support business in 2001, Aircraft backlog was reduced by \$228 million.

Bookings (In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$ 8,778	\$ 8,912	\$10,237
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	3,744	4,036	4,659
Technical Services	1,250	1,586	1,642
Commercial Electronics	331	615	820
Aircraft	2,567	3,336	4,477
Total	\$16,670	\$18,485	\$21,835

The decreases in 2001 and 2000 were due to the impact of divestitures as well as several large bookings with extended periods of performance at C3I, TS, and AIS in 1999. In addition, the Company's commercial businesses have been affected by softening market conditions, resulting in declining orders.

Discontinued Operations

In 2000, the Company sold its engineering and construction business to Washington Group International (WGI) for \$73 million in cash plus assumption of debt and other obligations. At the time of the sale, the Company had, either directly or through a subsidiary that it still owns, outstanding letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees of performance and payment (the "Support Agreements") on many long-term construction contracts. The Support Agreements were provided to owners at the time of contract award as security to the owners for the underlying contract obligations. Often the total security was capped at the value of the contract price to secure full performance, including the payment of liquidated damages available under the contract. At the time of the sale to WGI, Raytheon Engineers & Constructors (RE&C) had outstanding

contracts with total values in excess of \$5 billion in various stages of completion. At December 31, 2001, the amount of letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees, for which there were stated values, that remained outstanding was \$419 million, \$377 million, and \$31 million, respectively, however, additional guarantees of project performance for which there is no stated value also remain outstanding. Of these amounts, \$104 million of letters of credit and \$276 million of performance bonds relate to projects assumed by WGI post-bankruptcy (see below). Some of these contingent obligations and guarantees include warranty provisions and extend for a number of years.

In March 2001, WGI abandoned two Massachusetts construction projects, triggering the Company's guarantees to the owners. The Company honored the guarantees and commenced work on these projects. In August 2001, the Company completed its estimated cost to complete (ETC) for the two projects and recorded a charge of \$633 million, net of cash receipts. In January 2002, the Company announced an additional charge of \$100 million for increased cost estimates due to labor productivity deterioration and schedule delays. Labor productivity deteriorated further in late January, February and early March 2002, necessitating an additional \$81 million charge, bringing the total fourth quarter 2001 charge to \$181 million, and the total 2001 charge to \$814 million. The current ETC is based upon a productivity assumption that is consistent with the Company's recent performance on both projects. Further deterioration in labor productivity or additional schedule delays could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. The Company expects to complete construction on the two projects in 2002. Going forward, an additional 10 percent reduction in labor productivity would increase the ETC by approximately \$20 million, while additional schedule delays will result in liquidated damages of up to \$600,000 per day.

In March 2001, WGI sued the Company alleging breach of contract and fraud in connection with the sale of RE&C. WGI also sought specific performance of the purchase agreement's purchase price adjustment provisions. In May 2001, WGI filed for bankruptcy protection. In August 2001, WGI filed in bankruptcy a fraudulent transfer action directed at the Company. In January 2002, the Company and WGI executed a settlement agreement and WGI's reorganization plan became effective. Appeals have been filed challenging the bankruptcy court's orders approving WGI's reorganization plan and approving the settlement agreement, however, the settlement agreement is now effective and is being implemented. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the purchase price adjustment process, the matters in arbitration, and the fraudulent transfer lawsuit filed by WGI were dismissed, with prejudice, and neither party paid any amounts to the other. As part of the settlement agreement, the Company also dropped its claims that had been pending against WGI's bankruptcy estate.

In the course of the bankruptcy proceeding, WGI rejected some ongoing construction contracts and assumed others. For those contracts rejected, the Company's obligation to owners depends on the extent to which the Company has any outstanding Support Agreements. For those contracts WGI assumed, the Company does not currently have obligations to the owners unless and until WGI fails to complete those contracts and any of the Support Agreements are required to be honored. As part of the settlement with WGI, WGI agreed to indemnify the Company for any payments made by the Company under the Support Agreements covering contracts assumed by WGI; and WGI posted a \$10 million bank letter of credit in favor of the Company to cover any payments the Company is

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required to make under the Support Agreements on contracts assumed by WGI.

The WGI rejected contracts included four large fixed price international turnkey projects that were close to completion. Of the four projects, construction has been completed on three, which are now in the claims resolution phase. The fourth is nearing completion. Additional risks and exposures on the three completed projects are final resolution of contract closeout issues. Additional risks and exposures on the fourth project include labor productivity, equipment performance, and schedule delays. In 2001, the Company recorded an additional loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$54 million related to cost growth on these projects and the partial repayment of a loan on one project, a portion of which the Company had guaranteed.

In 2001, the Company recorded a charge of \$156 million to reflect the Company's estimate of exposure related to certain other WGI construction projects on which the Company has Support Agreements. Two of these projects have

significant ongoing construction activity. The Company is paying to complete these projects pursuant to its guarantees and the Company will receive the benefit of the remaining contract payments from the owners. Additional risks and exposures on these two projects include labor productivity, equipment performance, and schedule delays. Additional risks and exposures on the other projects with Support Agreements include adverse claim resolution and non-performance on projects assumed by WGI and are subject to the letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees noted above.

The Company is heavily dependent upon third parties, including WGI, to perform construction management and other tasks that require industry expertise the Company no longer possesses. In addition, there are risks that the ultimate costs to complete and close out the projects will increase beyond the Company's current estimates due to factors such as labor productivity and availability of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the impact of change orders, the recoverability of claims included in the ETC, and the outcome of defending claims asserted against the Company. A significant change in an estimate on one or more of the projects could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company also wrote down the carrying value of certain retained assets and liabilities and recorded a net charge of \$71 million in 2001 due to WGI's bankruptcy and recorded a charge of \$48 million primarily for legal and management costs and interest expense related to RE&C.

The total loss from discontinued operations related to RE&C was \$1,143 million pretax, \$752 million after-tax, or \$2.08 per diluted share in 2001. In 2000, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of discontinued operations related to RE&C of \$415 million pretax, \$287 million after-tax, which included a gain on curtailment of the RE&C pension plans of \$35 million, and a loss from discontinued operations related to RE&C of \$98 million pretax, \$70 million after-tax, totaling \$513 million pretax, \$357 million after-tax, or \$1.05 per diluted share. The 1999 loss related to RE&C was \$70 million pretax, \$45 million after-tax, or \$0.13 per diluted share.

Net cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations related to RE&C was \$635 million (excluding the benefit of tax deductions for the Company) in 2001 versus \$100 million in 2000 and \$221 million in 1999. The Company expects its operating cash flow to be negatively affected by approximately \$565 million (excluding the benefit of tax deductions for the Company) during 2002 which includes project completion costs, legal and management costs, and interest related to RE&C. Further increases to project costs may increase the estimated operating cash outflow from discontinued operations related to RE&C in 2002.

In March 2002, the Company sold AIS for \$1.1 billion. As part of the transaction, the Company will remain the prime contractor of the ASTOR program, which had sales of \$230 million and operating income of \$18 million in 2001, and the BBJ program, which is nearing completion. The Company is also retaining \$90 million of BBJ-related assets, \$19 million of receivables and other assets, and rights to a \$25 million jury award related to a 1999 claim against Learjet. The jury award is subject to appeal. Schedule delays, cost growth, and other variables could have a negative effect on the realizability of the BBJ-related assets. The timing and amount of net realizable value of these retained assets are uncertain and subject to a number of unpredictable market forces. The initial adoption of SFAS No. 142, described below, is expected to result in at least a \$400 million impairment charge related to AIS.

The income related to AIS was \$5 million pretax and a loss of \$5 million after-tax in 2001, income of \$40 million pretax and \$18 million after-tax in 2000, and a loss of \$63 million pretax and \$49 million after-tax in 1999.

The total loss from discontinued operations was \$1,138 million pretax, \$757 million after-tax, or \$2.10 per diluted share in 2001, \$473 million pretax, \$339 million after-tax, or \$0.99 per diluted share in 2000, and \$133 million pretax, \$94 million after-tax, or \$0.28 per diluted share in 1999.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2001 was \$133 million versus \$960 million in 2000 and net cash used of \$317 million in 1999. Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations was \$729 million in 2001 versus \$989 million in 2000 and net cash used of \$44 million in 1999. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations in 2001 was primarily due to an increase in used aircraft inventory at Raytheon Aircraft due

to lower demand for new and used aircraft, advance payments received on the ASTOR program in 2000, and accelerated collections on several large programs in 2000. The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2000 was due to better collection practices and working capital management, accelerated collections on several large programs, and lower restructuring expenditures. In 2001, 2000, and 1999, the Company incurred cash expenditures of \$26 million, \$113 million, and \$366 million, respectively, on restructuring and exit costs and \$11 million, \$131 million, and \$265 million, respectively, of capital expenditures and period costs related to restructuring and consolidation activities.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$47 million in 2001 versus \$213 million in 2000 and \$399 million in 1999. Origination of financing receivables was \$663 million in 2001, \$969 million in 2000, and \$1,438 million in 1999. The Company maintains an ongoing program under which it sells general aviation and commuter aircraft long-term receivables. Sale of financing receivables was \$367 million in 2001, \$776 million in 2000, and \$1,239 million in 1999. Capital expenditures were \$461 million in 2001, \$421 million in 2000, and \$507 million in 1999. Capital expenditures in 2002 are expected to approximate \$460 million. Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment were \$9 million in 2001, \$40 million in 2000, and \$102 million in 1999. Expenditures for internal use software were \$149 million in 2001, \$110 million in 2000, and \$103 million in 1999. Expenditures for internal use software in 2002 are expected to approximate \$85 million as the Company continues to convert significant portions of its existing financial systems to a new integrated financial package.

In October 2001, the Company and Hughes Electronics agreed to a settlement regarding the purchase price adjustment related to the Company's merger with Hughes Defense. Under the terms of the agreement, Hughes Electronics agreed to reimburse the Company approximately \$635 million of its purchase price, with \$500 million received in 2001 and the balance received in March 2002. The settlement resulted in a \$555 million reduction in goodwill. The \$135 million receivable is included in other current assets at December 31, 2001.

Proceeds from the sale of operating units and investments were \$266 million in 2001 versus \$330 million in 2000 and \$251 million in 1999.

In 2001, the Company sold a majority interest in its aviation support business for \$154 million, its recreational marine business for \$100 million, and other investments for \$12 million. Total sales and operating income related to these divested businesses were \$248 million and \$13 million, respectively, in 2001.

In 2000, the Company sold its flight simulation business for \$160 million, its optical systems business for \$153 million, and other non-core business operations for \$17 million. Total sales and operating income related to these divested businesses were \$166 million and \$2 million, respectively, in 2000.

In 1999, the Company sold its Cedarapids subsidiary for \$170 million, other non-core business operations for \$49 million in cash and \$3 million in securities, and securities received as partial payment for previously divested businesses for \$32 million. Total sales and operating income related to these divested businesses were \$130 million and \$6 million, respectively, in 1999.

During 1998, the Company initiated a program under which it sold short-term government receivables. During 2001, 2000, and 1999, the Company reduced the outstanding balance of receivables sold under its short-term government receivables facility by \$25 million, \$126 million, and \$74 million, respectively. During 2001, the Company terminated its short-term government receivables facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$257 million in 2001 versus net cash used of \$106 million in 2000 and net cash provided of \$525 million in 1999. Dividends paid to stockholders were \$281 million in 2001, \$272 million in 2000, and \$269 million in 1999. The quarterly dividend rate was \$0.20 per share for each of the four quarters of 2001, 2000, and 1999. Outstanding shares were reduced by the repurchase of 2.6 million shares for \$150 million in 1999. There were no shares repurchased during 2001 and 2000.

Capital Structure and Resources

Total debt was \$8.2 billion at December 31, 2001 and \$9.9 billion at December 31, 2000. Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2001 and \$0.9 billion at December 31, 2000. The Company's outstanding debt has interest rates ranging from 2.3% to 8.3% and matures at various dates through 2028. Total

debt as a percentage of total capital was 40.4 percent and 47.9 percent at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

In 2001, the Company repurchased long-term debt with a par value of \$1.4 billion. Also

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in 2001, the Company entered into various interest rate swaps that correspond to a portion of the Company's fixed rate debt in order to effectively change the interest rate on the debt from fixed to variable. The total notional value of the interest rate swaps, which expire on various dates between July 2005 and August 2007, is \$1.2 billion, effectively converting 15 percent of the Company's total debt to variable interest rates. Under the interest rate swaps, the Company pays a variable rate of interest based on 3-month LIBOR and receives fixed rates of interest ranging from 4.4% to 5.8%. Variable interest rates are reset quarterly and the net interest amounts are paid semiannually.

In 2000, the Company issued \$2.25 billion of long-term debt to repay outstanding short-term debt, extending the maturity of the Company's debt obligations. In 2000, the Company issued \$350 million of floating rate notes due in 2001 to partially refinance \$500 million of long-term debt that matured in 2000.

The Company's most restrictive bank agreement covenant is an interest coverage ratio that currently requires earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), including discontinued operations, to be at least 2.5 times net interest expense for the prior four quarters. In July 2001, the covenant was amended to exclude charges of \$597 million related to discontinued operations. In October 2001, the covenant was further amended to exclude charges of \$745 million related to the Company's commuter and used general aviation aircraft businesses. The Company was in compliance with the interest coverage ratio covenant, as amended, during 2001 and expects to continue to be in compliance throughout 2002.

Credit ratings for the Company were assigned by Standard and Poor's at A-3 for short-term borrowing and BBB- for senior debt and by Fitch's at F3 for short-term borrowing and BBB- for senior debt. In March 2001, Moodys changed their credit rating for the Company from P-2 to P-3 for short-term borrowing and from Baa2 to Baa3 for senior debt.

Lines of credit with certain commercial banks exist to provide short-term liquidity. The lines of credit bear interest based upon LIBOR and were \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2001, consisting of \$140 million which matures in May 2002, \$1.0 billion which matures in November 2002, and \$1.3 billion which matures in 2006. The lines of credit were \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2000. There was \$140 million outstanding under these lines of credit at December 31, 2001. There were no borrowings under the lines of credit at December 31, 2000. Credit lines with banks were also maintained by certain foreign subsidiaries to provide them with a limited amount of short-term liquidity. These lines of credit were \$129 million and \$147 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. There was \$26 million and \$25 million outstanding under these lines of credit at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. In addition, the Company maintains other credit and synthetic lease facilities, as described below in Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements.

In May 2001, the Company issued 17,250,000, 8.25% equity security units for \$50 per unit totaling \$837 million, net of offering costs of \$26 million. The net proceeds of the offering were used to reduce debt and for general corporate purposes. Each equity security unit consists of a contract to purchase shares of the Company's common stock on May 15, 2004, and a mandatorily redeemable equity security, with a stated liquidation amount of \$50 due on May 15, 2006. The contract obligates the holder to purchase, for \$50, shares of common stock equal to the settlement rate. The settlement rate is equal to \$50 divided by the average market value of the Company's common stock at that time. The settlement rate cannot be greater than 1.8182 or less than 1.4903 shares of common stock per purchase contract. Using the treasury stock method, there is no effect on the computation of shares for diluted earnings per share if the average market value of the Company's common stock is between \$27.50 and \$33.55 per share. For example, if the Company's average stock price during the period was \$40 per share, the diluted shares outstanding would increase by 4.1 million shares or one percent of total shares outstanding at December 31, 2001. At an average stock price of \$45 per share, the diluted shares outstanding would increase by

6.5 million shares, or two percent.

In May 2001, the Company issued 14,375,000 shares of common stock for \$27.50 per share. In October 2001, the Company issued 31,578,900 shares of common stock for \$33.25 per share. The proceeds of the offerings were \$1,388 million, net of \$56 million of offering costs, and were used to reduce debt and for general corporate purposes.

In 2001, the Company eliminated its dual class capital structure and reclassified its Class A and Class B common stock into a single new class of common stock. The Company also effected a 20-for-1 reverse-forward stock split that resulted in holders of fewer than 20 shares of common stock being cashed out of their holdings.

The Company's need for, cost of, and access to funds are dependent on future operating results, as well as conditions external to the Company. Cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations, sale of financing receivables, proceeds from divestitures, and other available financing resources are expected to be sufficient to meet anticipated operating, capital expenditure, and debt service requirements during the next twelve months.

Major Affiliated Entities

Investments, which are included in other assets, consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	Ownership %	2001	2000

Equity method investments:			
Space Imaging	30.9	\$ 48	\$ 65
Raytheon Espana	49.0	38	29
HRL	33.3/(1)/	28	35
Thales Raytheon Systems	50.0	18	--
Indra	49.0	12	12
Hughes Saudi Arabia	49.0	7	6

		151	147
Other investments:			
Alliance Laundry Systems		19	19
Other		11	25

		30	44

Total		\$181	\$191
=====			

/(1)/ The Company sold 17.7 percent of its investment in HRL in 2001.

In 1994, the Company invested in Space Imaging and currently has a 31 percent equity investment in Space Imaging LLC. Since 1996, the Company has guaranteed a portion of Space Imaging's debt and currently guarantees 50 percent of a \$300 million Space Imaging loan facility that matures in 2003. There was \$279 million of Space Imaging borrowings outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2001. To date, Space Imaging has purchased a significant amount of equipment from its primary investors, including the Company. The Company's investment in and other assets related to Space Imaging totaled \$84 million at December 31, 2001. Space Imaging is pursuing its business plan, including assessments relative to future investment in replacement satellites and related financing requirements, and the Company, as an investor and partner, is working with its other partners and Space Imaging in this regard.

During 2001, the Company formed a joint venture, Thales Raytheon Systems (TRS) that has two major operating subsidiaries, one of which the Company controls and consolidates. In addition, the Company enters into joint ventures whereby the Company receives a subcontract from the joint venture in its capacity as prime contractor. Accordingly, the Company records the work it performs for the joint venture as operating activity. Certain joint ventures are not included in the table above as the Company's investment in these entities is less than \$1 million.

In 2001, the Company sold a majority interest in its aviation support business and retained \$66 million in preferred and common equity in the business. The \$66 million represents a 26 percent stake and is recorded at zero because the new entity is highly-leveraged. This investment will remain at zero until the new entity generates enough cash flow to show that the new entity will be able to liquidate the Company's investment after satisfying its third party

debt service payments. The Company also has a 20 percent equity investment in Exostar LLC. Due to equity method losses recorded since formation, substantially all of the Company's investment in Exostar has been written off.

In 2001, the Company announced its intention to form a joint venture with Flight

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Options, Inc. whereby the Company will contribute its Raytheon Travel Air fractional ownership business. Raytheon Travel Air customers have the contractual ability to require the Company to buy back their fractional share based on the then current fair market value. The estimated value of this potential obligation, which will be assumed by Flight Options in connection with the formation of the joint venture, was approximately \$475 million at December 31, 2001.

Commitments and Contingencies

Defense contractors are subject to many levels of audit and investigation. Agencies that oversee contract performance include: the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Department of Defense Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, and Congressional Committees. The Department of Justice, from time to time, has convened grand juries to investigate possible irregularities by the Company in U.S. government contracting. Except as noted in the following two paragraphs, individually and in the aggregate, these investigations are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Department of Justice has informed the Company that the U.S. government has concluded its investigation of the contemplated sale by the Company of troposcatter radio equipment to a customer in Pakistan. The Company has produced documents in response to grand jury subpoenas and grand jury appearances have taken place. The Company has cooperated fully with the investigation. The U.S. government has not informed the Company of a final decision with respect to this matter. An adverse decision in this matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company is permitted to charge to its U.S. government contracts an allocable portion of the amount that the Company accrues for self-insurance. There is a disagreement between the Company and the U.S. government about the way the Company allocated self-insurance charges for product liability risks at Raytheon Aircraft. The government has not asserted a claim for a specific amount, but since the allocation practice at issue was adopted in 1988, any potential government claim could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company is involved in various stages of investigation and cleanup related to remediation of various environmental sites. The Company's estimate of total environmental remediation costs expected to be incurred is \$134 million. On a discounted basis, the Company estimates the liability to be \$84 million before U.S. government recovery. The Company has reduced its environmental liability for the estimated future recovery considered probable through the pricing of products and services to the U.S. government. The present value of the Company's environmental liability of \$45 million, net of expected U.S. government recovery, has been accrued at December 31, 2001. Due to the complexity of environmental laws and regulations, the varying costs and effectiveness of alternative cleanup methods and technologies, the uncertainty of insurance coverage, and the unresolved extent of the Company's responsibility, it is difficult to determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, however, any additional liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company continues to cooperate with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on an investigation, which began and was disclosed in May 2001, related to the Company's former engineering and construction business and related accounting and other matters. The Company has been responding to subpoenas and providing documents and information to the SEC staff. The Company is unable to predict the outcome of the inquiry or any action that the SEC might take.

In late 1999, the Company and two of its officers were named as defendants in several class action lawsuits which were consolidated into a single complaint

in June 2000, when four additional former or present officers were named as defendants (the "Consolidated Complaint"). The Consolidated Complaint principally alleges that the defendants violated federal securities laws by making misleading statements and by failing to disclose material information concerning the Company's financial performance during the class period of October 7, 1998 through October 12, 1999. In September 2000, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss, which the plaintiffs opposed. The court heard arguments on the motion in February 2001. In August 2001, the court issued an order dismissing most of the claims asserted against the Company and the individual defendants. Discovery is proceeding on the two circumstances that remain the subject of claims.

In 1999 and 2000, the Company was also named as a nominal defendant and all of its directors at the time (except one) were named as defendants in three derivative lawsuits. The derivative complaints contain allegations similar to those included in the Consolidated Complaint and further allege that the defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and allegedly failed to exercise due care and diligence in the management and administration of the affairs of the Company. In March 2000, one of the derivative lawsuits was dismissed. In December 2001, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss one of the remaining derivative lawsuits.

In June 2001, a class action lawsuit was filed on behalf of all purchasers of common stock or senior notes of WGI during the class period of April 17, 2000 through March 1, 2001 (the "WGI Complaint"). The plaintiff class claims to have suffered harm by purchasing WGI securities because the Company and certain of its officers allegedly violated federal securities laws by misrepresenting the true financial condition of RE&C in order to sell RE&C to WGI at an artificially inflated price. An amended complaint was filed in October 2001 alleging similar claims. The Company and the individual defendants filed a motion seeking to dismiss the action in November 2001. The court heard arguments on that motion in March 2002, and is currently evaluating the parties arguments regarding dismissal.

In July 2001, the Company was named as a nominal defendant and all of its directors have been named as defendants in two identical derivative lawsuits. The derivative complaints contain allegations similar to those included in the WGI Complaint and further allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and failed to maintain systems necessary for prudent management and control of the Company's operations. In December 2001, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss one of the derivative lawsuits. Also in July 2001, the Company was named as a nominal defendant and members of its Board of Directors and several current and former officers have been named as defendants in another shareholder derivative action which contains allegations similar to those included in the WGI Complaint and further alleges that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and failed to maintain systems necessary for prudent management and control of the Company's operations.

Although the Company believes that it and the other defendants have meritorious defenses to each and all of the aforementioned complaints and intends to contest each lawsuit vigorously, an adverse resolution of any of the lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations in the period in which the lawsuits are resolved. The Company is not presently able to reasonably estimate potential losses, if any, related to any of the lawsuits.

In addition, various claims and legal proceedings generally incidental to the normal course of business are pending or threatened against the Company. While the ultimate liability from these proceedings is presently indeterminable, any additional liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In 1997, the Company provided a first loss guarantee of \$133 million on \$1.3 billion of U.S. Export-Import Bank debt through 2015 related to the Brazilian government's System for the Vigilance of the Amazon (SIVAM) program.

The following is a schedule of the Company's contractual obligations outstanding at December 31, 2001:

(In millions)	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Debt	\$ 8,237	\$1,363	\$1,153	\$1,919	\$3,802
Interest payments	3,947	515	772	619	2,041

Operating leases	1,479	276	400	297	506
IT outsourcing	519	61	134	131	193
Synthetic lease obligations	229	-	229	-	-
Equity security units (ESU)	-	-	(863)	863	-
ESU distributions	298	71	137	90	-

Total	\$14,709	\$2,286	\$1,962	\$3,919	\$6,542
=====					

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The following is a schedule of the Company's other potential commitments outstanding at December 31, 2001:

(In millions)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Available lines of credit	\$2,300	\$1,000	-	\$1,300	-
Subsidiary lines of credit	129	91	-	-	\$ 38
Letters of credit	1,350	673	\$292	357	28
Debt guarantees	283	-	150	-	133
Discontinued operations	827	92	179	238	318

Available lines of credit exist to provide short-term liquidity. At December 31, 2001, there were no borrowings outstanding under these lines of credit. Subsidiary lines of credit exist to provide a limited amount of short-term liquidity to certain foreign subsidiaries. At December 31, 2001, there was \$26 million outstanding under these lines of credit. Letters of credit are issued by banks and insurance companies on the Company's behalf to meet various bid, performance, warranty, retention, and advance payment obligations primarily related to defense customers. Debt guarantees consist of the Space Imaging loan facility guarantee of \$150 million and the SIVAM guarantee of \$133 million, described above. Discontinued operations consist of letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees of performance and payment on certain long-term construction contracts, as described above in Discontinued Operations, however, additional guarantees of project performance for which there is no stated value also remain outstanding.

Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

The following amounts were outstanding under the Company's off balance sheet receivables facilities at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Aircraft Receivables Facility	\$1,448	\$1,755	\$ 2,638
Government Receivables Facility	-	25	151
Other Receivables Facility	-	-	39

Total	\$1,448	\$1,780	\$ 2,828
=====			

The Company provides long-term financing to its aircraft customers. The Company maintains an ongoing program under which an indirect subsidiary of the Company sells general aviation and commuter aircraft long-term receivables to Raytheon Aircraft Receivables Corporation (RARC), a special purpose entity. RARC sells undivided interests in the receivables to a bank syndicate and other financial institutions that purchase these interests for cash under a \$1.8 billion receivables purchase facility (the "Aircraft Receivables Facility") that contains covenants requiring the maintenance of certain financial ratios and requires cash collateral in the event of a downgrade in the Company's debt rating. The purchasers have a first priority claim on all proceeds, including the underlying aircraft and any insurance proceeds, and have recourse against the Company, at varying percentages, depending upon the character of the receivables sold. The recourse percentages are: U.S. general aviation and certain international general aviation receivables - 25 percent; certain international general aviation and U.S. commuter receivables - 75 percent; and international commuter receivables - 90 percent. For the general aviation and commuter aircraft long-term receivables, the underlying aircraft serve as collateral for the aircraft receivables, and the future resale value of the aircraft is an important consideration in the transaction. In March 2002, the

Company renewed the Aircraft Receivables Facility for \$1.4 billion with substantially the same terms and conditions as the existing facility, as amended. The outstanding balance of receivables sold under the Aircraft Receivables Facility was \$1,448 million at December 31, 2001, of which \$327 million represented past due amounts (including \$301 million of commuter receivables), on which the Company's recourse obligation was \$1,097 million. The outstanding balance of receivables sold under the Aircraft Receivables Facility was \$1,755 million at December 31, 2000, of which \$242 million represented past due amounts (including \$154 million of commuter receivables), on which the Company's recourse obligation was \$1,302 million.

In 2001, the Company recorded a charge of \$693 million related to the commuter aircraft business. This was a result of continued weakness in the commuter aircraft market and the impact of September 11, 2001. The charge consisted of an impairment charge for commuter aircraft owned by RAC and the establishment of a \$345 million reserve for estimated exposures on customer financed assets due to defaults, refinancings, and remarketing of used aircraft.

In 1998 and 1997, respectively, the Company entered into a \$490 million and a \$150 million property sale and five-year operating lease (synthetic lease) facility. Under these lease facilities property, plant, and equipment was sold and leased back in order to diversify the Company's sources of funding and extend the term of a portion of the Company's financing obligations. In 2003, the Company is required to buy back the assets remaining in the lease facilities for approximately \$229 million. Remaining lease payments under the lease facilities at December 31, 2001 approximate \$57 million in 2002 and \$27 million in 2003.

Accounting Policies

The Company has identified the following accounting policies that require significant judgment. The Company believes its judgments related to these accounting policies are appropriate.

Sales under long-term contracts are recorded under the percentage of completion method. Costs and estimated gross margins are recorded as sales as work is performed based on the percentage that incurred costs bear to estimated total costs utilizing the most recent estimates of costs and funding. Some contracts contain incentive provisions based upon performance in relation to established targets which are recognized in the contract estimates when deemed realizable. Contract change orders and claims are included in sales when they can be reasonably estimated and realization is probable. Due to the long-term nature of many of the Company's programs, developing the estimates of costs and funding often requires significant judgment. Factors that must be considered in estimating the work to be completed and ultimate contract recovery include labor productivity and availability of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the impact of change orders, availability of materials, the impact of delayed performance, availability and timing of funding from the customer, and the recoverability of claims included in any estimate to complete. A significant change in an estimate on one or more programs could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, despite the fact that no individual contract accounts for more than 4 percent of sales.

The Company uses lot accounting for new aircraft introductions. Lot accounting involves selecting an initial lot size at the time a new aircraft begins to ship and measuring an average cost over the entire lot for each aircraft sold. The costs attributed to aircraft delivered are based on the estimated average cost of all aircraft expected to be produced and are determined under the learning curve concept which anticipates a predictable decrease in unit costs as tasks and production techniques become more efficient through repetition. The estimated average cost of the aircraft is reviewed and reassessed quarterly and changes in estimates are recognized over future deliveries remaining in the lot. Once production costs stabilize, the use of lot accounting is discontinued. The selection of lot size is a critical judgment. The Company determines lot size based on several factors, including the size of firm backlog, the expected annual production on the aircraft, and experience on similar new aircraft. The size of the initial lot for the Premier I is 200 units.

The valuation of used aircraft in inventories, which are stated at the lower of cost or market, requires significant judgment. The valuation of leased aircraft in property, plant, and equipment and the aircraft which serve as collateral for receivables sold into the Aircraft Receivables Facility, which are evaluated for impairment, also requires significant judgment. As part of its assessment of fair value, the Company must evaluate many factors including

current market conditions, future market conditions, the age and condition of the aircraft, and availability levels for the aircraft in the market.

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Accounting Standards

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS No. 144). This accounting standard, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2001, requires that long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale be measured at the lower of book value or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, SFAS No. 144 expands the scope of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and will be eliminated from ongoing operations in a disposal transaction. Except for the fact that discontinued operations will likely include more disposition activity than previously reported, the adoption of SFAS No. 144 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No. 142). This accounting standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for goodwill and other intangible assets and requires that goodwill amortization be discontinued and replaced with periodic tests of impairment. A two-step impairment test is used to first identify potential goodwill impairment and then measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and is required to be applied at the beginning of the fiscal year. Impairment losses that arise due to the initial application of this standard will be reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, which must be completed within six months of the effective date of this standard, will identify potential goodwill impairment. The second step of the goodwill impairment test, which must be completed prior to the issuance of the annual financial statements, will measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any. The Company has not completed its analysis of the effect of adopting SFAS No. 142, however, the Company already expects that this analysis will result in a goodwill impairment loss of at least \$400 million in the first quarter of 2002 related to AIS. Completion of this analysis could result in additional impairment losses. As of January 1, 2002, the Company will no longer amortize goodwill which will decrease the Company's effective tax rate due to the significant amount of non-deductible goodwill. The Company recorded \$334 million pretax or approximately \$305 million after-tax, \$337 million pretax or approximately \$310 million after-tax, and \$338 million pretax or approximately \$310 million after-tax, of goodwill amortization related to continuing operations in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Financial Market Risks

The following discussion covers quantitative and qualitative disclosures about the Company's market risk. The Company's primary market exposures are to interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The Company meets its working capital requirements with a combination of variable rate short-term and fixed rate long-term financing. The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements with commercial and investment banks primarily to manage interest rates associated with the Company's financing arrangements. The Company also enters into foreign currency forward contracts with commercial banks only to fix the dollar value of specific commitments and payments to international vendors and the value of foreign currency denominated receipts. The market-risk sensitive instruments used by the Company for hedging are entered into with commercial and investment banks and are directly related to a particular asset, liability, or transaction for which a commitment is in place. The Company also sells receivables through a special purpose entity and retains a partial interest that may include servicing rights, interest only strips, and subordinated certificates.

Financial instruments held by the Company which are subject to interest rate risk include notes payable, long-term debt, long-term receivables, investments, and interest rate swap agreements. The aggregate hypothetical loss in earnings for one year of those financial instruments held by the Company at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, which are subject to interest rate risk resulting from a

hypothetical increase in interest rates of 10 percent, was \$2 million, \$3 million, and \$6 million, respectively after-tax. The hypothetical loss was determined by calculating the aggregate impact of a 10 percent increase in the interest rate of each variable rate financial instrument held by the Company at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, which was subject to interest rate risk. Fixed rate financial instruments were not evaluated as the risk exposure is not material.

The Company's foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at December 31, 2001 include contracts to buy and/or sell British Pounds, European Euros, Swiss Francs, Australian Dollars, and Norwegian Kroner and included contracts to buy the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$260 million of foreign currency and contracts to sell the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$65 million of foreign currency. All foreign exchange contracts were related to specific transactions for which a commitment existed, therefore, the associated market risk of these financial instruments and the underlying commitments in the aggregate is not material.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this report, including any statements relating to the Company's future plans, objectives, and projected future financial performance, contain or are based on forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Specifically, statements that are not historical facts, including statements accompanied by words such as "believe," "expect," "estimate," "intend," or "plan," variations of these words, and similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements and convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. The Company cautions readers that any such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable, but are subject to a wide range of risks, and actual results may differ materially. Given these uncertainties, readers of this report should not rely on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements also represent the Company's estimates and assumptions only as of the date that they were made. The Company expressly disclaims any current intention to provide updates to forward-looking statements, and the estimates and assumptions associated with them, after the date of this report. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to: risks associated with the continuing project obligations and retained assets and liabilities of RE&C including timely completion of two Massachusetts construction projects; differences in anticipated and actual program results; risks inherent with large long-term fixed price contracts, particularly the ability to contain cost growth; the ultimate resolution of contingencies and legal matters; the ability to realize anticipated cost efficiencies; timely development and certification of new aircraft; the effect of market conditions, particularly in relation to the general aviation and commuter aircraft markets; the impact of changes in the collateral values of financed aircraft, particularly commuter aircraft; the ability to finance ongoing operations at attractive rates; government customers' budgetary constraints; government import and export policies; termination of government contracts; financial and governmental risks related to international transactions; delays and uncertainties regarding the timing of the award of international programs; changes in government or customer priorities due to program reviews or revisions to strategic objectives; difficulties in developing and producing operationally advanced technology systems; economic, business, and political conditions domestically and internationally; program performance and timing of contract payments; the timing and customer acceptance of product deliveries; the outcome of the Company's efforts in the integration of acquisitions and the completion of any divestitures; and the impact of competitive products and pricing; among other things. Further information regarding the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results can be found in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including "Item 1-Business" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

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Raytheon Company Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions except share amounts)

December 31, 2001 December 31, 2000

Assets

Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,214	\$ 871
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$22 in 2001 and \$23 in 2000	480	497
Contracts in process	3,165	3,693
Inventories	2,030	1,832
Deferred federal and foreign income taxes	669	428
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	309	175
Assets from discontinued operations	1,631	1,826

Total current assets	9,498	9,322
Property, plant, and equipment, net	2,196	2,339
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,447 in 2001 and \$1,131 in 2000	11,370	12,325
Prepaid pension	2,026	1,694
Other assets, net	1,546	1,247

Total assets	\$ 26,636	\$ 26,927
=====		
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		

Current liabilities		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,363	\$ 876
Advance payments, less contracts in process of \$1,213 in 2001 and \$724 in 2000	883	1,151
Accounts payable	910	1,045
Accrued salaries and wages	573	527
Other accrued expenses	1,490	1,195
Liabilities from discontinued operations	550	238

Total current liabilities	5,769	5,032
Accrued retiree benefits	682	753
Deferred federal and foreign income taxes	563	759
Other long-term liabilities	601	509
Long-term debt	6,874	9,051
Mandatorily redeemable equity securities	857	--
Commitments and contingencies (note M)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 200,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding in 2001 and 2000		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 1,450,000,000 shares authorized, 395,432,000 and 340,620,000 shares outstanding in 2001 and 2000, respectively, after deducting 4,000 and 1,537,000 treasury shares in 2001 and 2000, respectively	4	3
Additional paid-in capital	7,723	6,477
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(212)	(106)
Treasury stock, at cost	(1)	(382)
Retained earnings	3,776	4,831

Total stockholders' equity	11,290	10,823

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 26,636	\$ 26,927
=====		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Raytheon Company Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31:		
	2001	2000	1999
Net sales	\$ 16,017	\$ 15,817	\$ 16,142
Cost of sales	13,676	12,608	12,693
Administrative and selling expenses	1,131	1,117	1,309
Research and development expenses	456	507	487
Total operating expenses	15,263	14,232	14,489
Operating income	754	1,585	1,653
Interest expense, net	660	736	703
Other (income) expense, net	(18)	12	(11)
Non-operating expense, net	642	748	692
Income from continuing operations before taxes	112	837	961
Federal and foreign income taxes	102	357	410
Income from continuing operations	10	480	551

Discontinued operations			
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(5)	(52)	(94)
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(752)	(287)	--
	(757)	(339)	(94)
Income (loss) before extraordinary item and accounting change			
Extraordinary loss from debt repurchases, net of tax	(747)	141	457
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	(16)	--	--
	--	--	(53)
Net income (loss)	\$ (763)	\$ 141	\$ 404
Earnings per share from continuing operations			
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.63
Diluted	0.03	1.41	1.62
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	\$ (2.14)	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.20
Diluted	(2.11)	0.41	1.19

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Raytheon Company Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 (In millions except per share amounts)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Compre- hensive Income	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Compre- hensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 1998	\$ 3	\$ 6,272	\$ (50)	\$ (257)	\$ 4,829	\$ 404	\$ 10,797
Net income					404	404	404
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign exchange translation adjustments						(13)	(13)
Unrealized losses on investments						(6)	(6)
Other comprehensive income			(19)			(19)	(19)
Comprehensive income--1999					\$ 385		(270)
Dividends declared--\$0.80 per share					(270)		203
Common stock plan activity		203					(156)
Treasury stock activity				(156)			
Balance at December 31, 1999	3	6,475	(69)	(413)	4,963	\$ 141	10,959
Net income					141	\$ 141	141
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign exchange translation adjustments						(36)	(36)
Unrealized losses on investments						(1)	(1)
Other comprehensive income			(37)			(37)	(37)
Comprehensive income--2000					\$ 104		(273)
Dividends declared--\$0.80 per share					(273)		17
Common stock plan activity		17					(15)
Treasury stock activity		(15)		31			
Balance at December 31, 2000	3	6,477	(106)	(382)	4,831	\$ (763)	10,823
Net loss					(763)	\$ (763)	(763)
Other comprehensive income							
Minimum pension liability adjustment						(100)	(100)
Foreign exchange translation adjustments						(4)	(4)
Unrealized losses on interest-only strips						(2)	(2)
Other comprehensive income			(106)			(106)	(106)
Comprehensive income--2001					\$ (869)		(292)
Dividends declared--\$0.80 per share					(292)		1,364
Issuance of common stock	1	1,363					36
Common stock plan activity		36					(153)
Treasury stock activity		(153)		381			
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 4	\$ 7,723	\$ (212)	\$ (1)	\$ 3,776		\$ 11,290

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Raytheon Company Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)	Years Ended December 31:		
	2001	2000	1999
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 10	\$ 480	\$ 551
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash from operating activities, net of the effect of divestitures			

Depreciation and amortization	677	642	646
Net gain on sales of operating units and investments	(74)	(35)	(23)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(20)	305	(278)
Decrease (increase) in contracts in process	528	(70)	(338)
Increase in inventories	(276)	(52)	(161)
(Increase) decrease in deferred federal and foreign income taxes	(242)	24	375
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(74)	22	34
(Decrease) increase in advance payments	(268)	(58)	308
Decrease in accounts payable	(109)	(135)	(353)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and wages	57	46	(148)
Increase (decrease) in other accrued expenses	251	(223)	(391)
Other adjustments, net	269	43	(178)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations	729	(989)	44
Net cash used in operating activities from discontinued operations	(596)	(29)	(361)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	133	960	(317)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of financing receivables	367	776	1,239
Origination of financing receivables	(663)	(969)	(1,438)
Collection of financing receivables not sold	121	101	83
Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment	(461)	(421)	(507)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment	9	40	102
Expenditures for internal use software	(149)	(110)	(103)
Increase in other assets	(6)	(19)	(11)
Proceeds from sales of operating units and investments	266	330	251
Hughes Defense settlement	500	-	-
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(16)	(272)	(384)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from discontinued operations	(31)	59	(15)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(47)	(213)	(399)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends	(281)	(272)	(269)
(Decrease) increase in short-term debt	(711)	(2,091)	772
(Decrease) increase in long-term debt	(999)	2,255	10
Issuance of equity security units	837	-	-
Issuance of common stock	1,388	-	-
Proceeds under common stock plans	25	4	164
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	(150)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations	259	(104)	527
Net cash used in financing activities from discontinued operations	(2)	(2)	(2)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	257	(106)	525
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	343	641	(191)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	871	230	421
-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,214	\$ 871	\$ 230
=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note A: Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Raytheon Company (the "Company") and all wholly-owned and majority-owned domestic and foreign subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated. In March 2002, the Company completed the sale of its Aircraft Integration Systems business (AIS). As part of the transaction, the Company will remain the prime contractor of the Astor program which is included in Electronic Systems. The Consolidated Financial Statements and related footnotes reflect AIS as discontinued operations, as disclosed in Note B, Discontinued Operations. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Revenue Recognition

Sales under long-term contracts are recorded under the percentage of completion method. Costs and estimated gross margins are recorded as sales as work is performed based on the percentage that incurred costs bear to estimated total costs utilizing the most recent estimates of costs and funding. Some contracts contain incentive provisions based upon performance in relation to established targets which are recognized in the contract estimates when deemed realizable. Contract change orders and claims are included in sales when they can be reasonably estimated and realization is probable. Since many contracts extend over a long period of time, revisions in cost and funding estimates during the progress of work have the effect of adjusting earnings applicable to performance in prior periods in the current period. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the current period.

Revenue from sales of products and services into commercial markets are recognized at the time the products are shipped or the services are rendered.

Revenue from aircraft sales are recognized at the time of physical delivery of the aircraft. Revenue from certain qualifying non-cancelable aircraft lease contracts are accounted for as sales-type leases. The present value of all payments, net of executory costs, are recorded as revenue, and the related costs of the aircraft are charged to cost of sales. Associated interest, using the interest method, is recorded over the term of the lease agreements. All other leases for aircraft are accounted for under the operating method wherein revenue is recorded as earned over the rental aircraft lives. Service revenue is recognized ratably over contractual periods or as services are performed.

Lot Accounting

The Company uses lot accounting for new aircraft introductions. Lot accounting involves selecting an initial lot size at the time a new aircraft begins to ship and measuring an average cost over the entire lot for each aircraft sold. The costs attributed to aircraft delivered are based on the estimated average cost of all aircraft expected to be produced and are determined under the learning curve concept which anticipates a predictable decrease in unit costs as tasks and production techniques become more efficient through repetition. The estimated average cost of the aircraft is reviewed and reassessed quarterly and changes in estimates are recognized over future deliveries remaining in the lot. Once production costs stabilize, the use of lot accounting is discontinued. The Company determines lot size based on several factors, including the size of firm backlog, the expected annual production on the aircraft, and experience on similar new aircraft. The size of the initial lot for the Premier I is 200 units.

Research and Development Expenses

Expenditures for company-sponsored research and development projects are expensed as incurred. Customer-sponsored research and development projects performed under contracts are accounted for as contract costs as the work is performed.

Federal and Foreign Income Taxes

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries provide for federal income taxes on pretax accounting income at rates in effect under existing tax law. Foreign subsidiaries have recorded provisions for income taxes at applicable foreign tax rates in a similar manner.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Contracts in Process

Contracts in process are stated at cost plus estimated profit but not in excess of realizable value.

Inventories

Inventories at Raytheon Aircraft are stated at the lower of cost (principally last-in, first-out) or market. All other inventories are stated at cost (principally first-in, first-out or average cost) but not in excess of realizable value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Major improvements are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance, repairs, and minor improvements are charged to expense. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the assets and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income.

Provisions for depreciation are generally computed on a combination of accelerated and straight line methods. Depreciation provisions are based on estimated useful lives as follows: buildings - 20 to 45 years, machinery and equipment - 3 to 10 years, and equipment leased to others - 5 to 10 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the remaining life of

the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized on the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, principally 40 years. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company will discontinue the amortization of goodwill as required by SFAS No. 142, described below.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Upon indication of possible impairment, the Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets, including goodwill, by measuring the carrying amount of the assets against the related estimated undiscounted future cash flows. When an evaluation indicates that the future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of the asset, the asset is adjusted to its estimated fair value.

In 2001, the Company recorded a charge of \$693 million, which was included in cost of sales, related to the commuter aircraft business. The charge included \$195 million for the impairment of property, plant, and equipment and long-term receivables.

Computer Software

Internal use computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Investments

Investments, which are included in other assets, include equity ownership of 20 percent to 50 percent in affiliated companies and of less than 20 percent in other companies. Investments in affiliated companies are accounted for under the equity method, wherein the Company's share of net earnings are included in income. Investments with readily determinable market prices are stated at fair value. Other investments are stated at cost.

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Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income and its components are presented in the statement of stockholders' equity. The minimum pension liability adjustment is shown net of tax benefits of \$54 million in 2001. The unrealized losses on interest-only strips are shown net of tax benefits of \$1 million in 2001 and the balance at December 31, 2001 was \$2 million. The unrealized losses on investments are shown net of tax benefits of \$3 million in 1999.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated at current exchange rates and the effects of these translation adjustments are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. Deferred taxes are not recognized for translation-related temporary differences of foreign subsidiaries whose undistributed earnings are considered to be permanently invested. The balance at December 31, 2001 and 2000, was \$(89) million and \$(85) million, respectively. Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses in 2001, 2000, and 1999 were not material.

Pension Costs

The Company has several pension and retirement plans covering the majority of employees, including certain employees in foreign countries. Annual charges to income are made for the cost of the plans, including current service costs, interest on projected benefit obligations, and net amortization and deferrals, increased or reduced by the return on assets. Unfunded accumulated benefit obligations are accounted for as a long-term liability. The Company funds annually those pension costs which are calculated in accordance with Internal Revenue Service regulations and standards issued by the Cost Accounting Standards Board. The minimum pension liability adjustment is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. The balance at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$(120) million and \$(20) million,

respectively.

Interest Rate and Foreign Currency Contracts

The Company meets its working capital requirements with a combination of variable rate short-term and fixed rate long-term financing. The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements with commercial and investment banks primarily to manage interest rates associated with the Company's financing arrangements. The Company also enters into foreign currency forward contracts with commercial banks only to fix the dollar value of specific commitments and payments to international vendors and the value of foreign currency denominated receipts. The hedges used by the Company are transaction driven and are directly related to a particular asset, liability, or transaction for which a commitment is in place. These instruments are executed with credit-worthy institutions and the majority of the foreign currencies are denominated in currencies of major industrial countries. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), as amended. This accounting standard requires that all derivative instruments be reported on the balance sheet at fair value and that changes in a derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge criteria are met. If the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. If the derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income and are recognized in earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. Ineffective portions of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recognized in earnings. At January 1, 2001, the previously designated cash flow hedging instruments were recorded at their fair value as a cumulative effect of adoption in other comprehensive income of \$3 million.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including cash, cash equivalents, and short-term debt approximates the carrying value due to their short maturities and varying interest rates. The estimated fair value of notes receivable approximates the carrying value based principally on the underlying interest rates and terms, maturities, collateral, and credit status of the receivables. The estimated fair value of investments, other than those accounted for under the cost or equity method, are based on quoted market prices. Unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as available for sale are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. The balance at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$(1) million. The estimated fair value of long-term debt, which approximates the carrying value, is based on quoted market prices.

Estimated fair values for financial instruments are based on pricing models using current market information. The amounts realized upon settlement of these financial instruments will depend on actual market conditions during the remaining life of the instruments.

Employee Stock Plans

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options under employee stock plans are credited to common stock at par value and the excess is credited to additional paid-in capital. There are no charges or credits to income for stock options. The fair value at the date of award of restricted stock is credited to common stock at par value and the excess is credited to additional paid-in capital. The fair value is charged to income as compensation expense over the vesting period. Income tax benefits arising from employees' premature disposition of stock option shares and exercise of nonqualified stock options are credited to additional paid-in capital. The pro forma net income and earnings per share effect of the fair value based method of accounting for employee stock options are disclosed in Note N, Employee Stock Plans.

Accounting Standards

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS No. 144). This accounting standard, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2001, requires that long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale be measured at the lower of

book value or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, SFAS No. 144 expands the scope of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and will be eliminated from ongoing operations in a disposal transaction. Except for the fact that discontinued operations will likely include more disposition activity than previously reported, the adoption of SFAS No. 144 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No. 142). This accounting standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for goodwill and other intangible assets and requires that goodwill amortization be discontinued and replaced with periodic tests of impairment. A two-step impairment test is used to first identify potential goodwill impairment and then measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and is required to be applied at the beginning of the fiscal year. Impairment losses that arise due to the initial application of this standard will be reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, which must be completed within six months of the effective date of this standard, will identify potential goodwill impairment. The second step of the goodwill impairment test, which must be completed prior to the issuance of the annual financial statements, will measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any. The Company has not completed its analysis of the effect of adopting SFAS No. 142, however, the Company already expects that this analysis will result in a goodwill impairment loss of at least \$400 million in the first quarter of 2002 related to AIS. Completion of this analysis could result in additional impairment losses. As of January 1, 2002, the Company will no longer amortize goodwill which

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will decrease the Company's effective tax rate due to the significant amount of non-deductible goodwill. The Company recorded \$334 million pretax, or approximately \$305 million after-tax, \$337 million pretax, or approximately \$310 million after-tax, and \$338 million pretax, or approximately \$310 million after-tax, of goodwill amortization related to continuing operations in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

The following adjusts reported income from continuing operations and basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations to exclude goodwill amortization:

(In millions, except per share amounts)	2001	2000	1999
Reported income from continuing operations	\$ 10	\$ 480	\$ 551
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	305	310	310
Adjusted income from continuing operations	\$ 315	\$ 790	\$ 861
Reported basic EPS from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.63
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	0.85	0.91	0.92
Adjusted basic EPS from continuing operations	\$ 0.88	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.55
Reported diluted EPS from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.62
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	0.84	0.91	0.91
Adjusted diluted EPS from continuing operations	\$ 0.87	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.53

The following adjusts reported net income (loss) and basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share to exclude goodwill amortization:

(In millions, except per share amounts)	2001	2000	1999
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Reported net income (loss)	\$ (763)	\$ 141	\$ 404
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	333	343	346
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ (430)	\$ 484	\$ 750
Reported basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (2.14)	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.20
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	0.93	1.01	1.02
Adjusted basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.21)	\$ 1.43	\$ 2.22
Reported diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (2.11)	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.19
Goodwill amortization, net of tax	0.92	1.01	1.01
Adjusted diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.19)	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.20

Effective January 1, 1999, the Company adopted the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-5, Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities (SOP 98-5). This accounting standard requires that certain start-up and pre-contract costs be expensed as incurred. The Company recorded a first quarter 1999 charge of \$53 million after-tax, or \$0.16 per diluted share, reflecting the initial application of SOP 98-5 and the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle as of January 1, 1999.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is engaged in supplying defense-related equipment to the U.S. and foreign governments, and is subject to certain business risks peculiar to that industry. Sales to the government may be affected by changes in procurement policies, budget considerations, changing concepts of national defense, political developments abroad, and other factors.

The Company also leverages its defense technologies in commercial markets. Risks inherent in the commercial marketplace include development of competing products, technological feasibility, market acceptance, and product obsolescence.

The highly competitive market for business and special mission aircraft is also subject to certain business risks. These risks include timely development and certification of new product offerings, the current state of the general aviation and commuter aircraft markets, and government regulations affecting commuter aircraft.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note B: Discontinued Operations

In 2000, the Company sold its engineering and construction business to Washington Group International (WGI) for \$73 million in cash plus assumption of debt and other obligations. At the time of the sale, the Company had, either directly or through a subsidiary that it still owns, outstanding letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees of performance and payment (the "Support Agreements") on many long-term construction contracts. The Support Agreements were provided to owners at the time of contract award as security to the owners for the underlying contract obligations. Often the total security was capped at the value of the contract price to secure full performance, including the payment of liquidated damages available under the contract. At the time of the sale to WGI, Raytheon Engineers & Constructors (RE&C) had outstanding contracts with total values in excess of \$5 billion in various stages of completion. At December 31, 2001, the amount of letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees, for which there were stated values, that remained outstanding was \$419 million, \$377 million, and \$31 million, respectively, however, additional guarantees of project performance for which there is no stated value also remain outstanding. Of these amounts, \$104 million of letters of credit and \$276 million of performance bonds relate to projects assumed by WGI post-bankruptcy (see below). Some of these contingent obligations and

guarantees include warranty provisions and extend for a number of years.

In March 2001, WGI abandoned two Massachusetts construction projects, triggering the Company guarantees to the owners. The Company honored the guarantees and commenced work on these projects. In August 2001, the Company completed its estimated cost to complete (ETC) for the two projects and recorded a charge of \$633 million, net of cash receipts. In January 2002, the Company announced an additional charge of \$100 million for increased cost estimates due to labor productivity deterioration and schedule delays. Labor productivity deteriorated further in late January, February, and early March 2002, necessitating an additional \$81 million charge, bringing the total fourth quarter 2001 charge to \$181 million, and the total 2001 charge to \$814 million. The current ETC is based upon a productivity assumption that is consistent with the Company's recent performance on both projects. Further deterioration in labor productivity or additional schedule delays could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. The Company expects to complete construction on the two projects in 2002. Going forward, an additional 10 percent reduction in labor productivity would increase the ETC by approximately \$20 million, while additional schedule delays will result in liquidated damages of up to \$600,000 per day.

In March 2001, WGI sued the Company alleging breach of contract and fraud in connection with the sale of RE&C. WGI also sought specific performance of the purchase agreement's purchase price adjustment provisions. In May 2001, WGI filed for bankruptcy protection. In August 2001, WGI filed in bankruptcy a fraudulent transfer action directed at the Company. In January 2002, the Company and WGI executed a settlement agreement and WGI's reorganization plan became effective. Appeals have been filed challenging the bankruptcy court's orders approving WGI's reorganization plan and approving the settlement agreement, however, the settlement agreement is now effective and is being implemented. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the purchase price adjustment process, the matters in arbitration, and the fraudulent transfer lawsuit filed by WGI were dismissed, with prejudice, and neither party paid any amounts to the other. As part of the settlement agreement, the Company also dropped its claims that had been pending against WGI's bankruptcy estate.

In the course of the bankruptcy proceeding, WGI rejected some ongoing construction contracts and assumed others. For those contracts rejected, the Company's obligation to owners depends on the extent to which the Company has any outstanding Support Agreements. For those contracts WGI assumed, the Company does not currently have obligations to the owners unless and until WGI fails to complete those contracts and any of the Support Agreements are required to be honored. As part of the settlement with WGI, WGI agreed to indemnify the Company for any payments made by the Company under the Support Agreements covering contracts assumed by WGI; and WGI posted a \$10 million bank letter of credit in favor of the Company to cover any payments the Company is required to make under the Support Agreements on contracts assumed by WGI.

The WGI rejected contracts included four large fixed price international turnkey projects that were close to completion. Of the four projects, construction has been completed on three, which are now in the claims resolution phase. The fourth is nearing completion. Additional risks and exposures on the three completed projects are final resolution of contract closeout issues. Additional risks and exposures on the fourth project include labor productivity, equipment performance, and schedule delays. In 2001, the Company recorded an additional loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$54 million related to cost growth on these projects and the partial repayment of a loan on one project, a portion of which the Company had guaranteed.

In 2001, the Company recorded a charge of \$156 million to reflect the Company's estimate of exposure related to certain other WGI construction projects on which the Company has Support Agreements. Two of these projects have significant ongoing construction activity. The Company is paying to complete these projects pursuant to its guarantees and the Company will receive the benefit of the remaining contract payments from the owners. Additional risks and exposures on these two projects include labor productivity, equipment performance, and schedule delays. Additional risks and exposures on the other projects with Support Agreements include adverse claim resolution and non-performance on projects assumed by WGI and are subject to the letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees noted above.

The Company is heavily dependent upon third parties, including WGI, to perform construction management and other tasks that require industry expertise the Company no longer possesses. In addition, there are risks that the ultimate costs to complete and close out the projects will increase beyond the Company's

current estimates due to factors such as labor productivity and availability of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, the impact of change orders, the recoverability of claims included in the ETC, and

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the outcome of defending claims asserted against the Company. A significant change in an estimate on one or more of the projects could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company also wrote down the carrying value of certain retained assets and liabilities and recorded a net charge of \$71 million in 2001 due to WGI's bankruptcy and recorded a charge of \$48 million primarily for legal and management costs and interest expense related to RE&C.

The total loss from discontinued operations related to RE&C was \$1,143 million pretax, \$752 million after-tax, or \$2.08 per diluted share in 2001. In 2000, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of discontinued operations related to RE&C of \$415 million pretax, \$287 million after-tax, which included a gain on curtailment of the RE&C pension plans of \$35 million, and a loss from discontinued operations related to RE&C of \$98 million pretax, \$70 million after-tax, totaling \$513 million pretax, \$357 million after-tax, or \$1.05 per diluted share. The 1999 loss from discontinued operations related to RE&C was \$70 million pretax, \$45 million after-tax, or \$0.13 per diluted share.

The summary of operating results for RE&C were as follows:

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Net sales	\$ --	\$ 1,426	\$ 2,640
Operating expenses	--	1,515	2,705
Operating loss	--	(89)	(65)
Other expense, net	--	9	5
Loss before taxes	--	(98)	(70)
Federal and foreign income taxes	--	(28)	(25)
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ --	\$ (70)	\$ (45)

The components of assets and liabilities for RE&C were as follows at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Current assets	\$ --	\$ 164
Noncurrent assets	--	--
Total assets	\$ --	\$ 164
Current liabilities	\$ 482	\$ 150
Noncurrent liabilities	--	--
Total liabilities	\$ 482	\$ 150

In March 2002, the Company sold AIS for \$1.1 billion. As part of the transaction, the Company will remain the prime contractor of the ASTOR program, which had sales of \$230 million and operating income of \$18 million in 2001, and the BBJ program, which is nearing completion. The Company is also retaining \$90 million of BBJ-related assets, \$19 million of receivables and other assets, and rights to a \$25 million jury award related to a 1999 claim against Learjet. The jury award is subject to appeal. Schedule delays, cost growth, and other variables could have a negative effect on the realizability of the BBJ-related assets. The timing and amount of net realizable value of these retained assets are uncertain and subject to a number of unpredictable market forces. The initial adoption of SFAS No. 142, described above, is expected to result in at least a \$400 million impairment charge related to AIS.

The summary of operating results for AIS were as follows:

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Net sales	\$ 850	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,059
Operating expenses	845	1,038	1,120
Operating income (loss)	5	40	(61)
Other expense, net	--	--	2
Income (loss) before taxes	5	40	(63)
Federal and foreign income taxes	10	22	(14)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (5)	\$ 18	\$ (49)

The components of assets and liabilities for AIS were as follows at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Current assets	\$ 495	\$ 503
Noncurrent assets	1,136	1,159
Total assets	\$1,631	\$ 1,662
Current liabilities	52	71
Noncurrent liabilities	16	17
Total liabilities	\$ 68	\$ 88

The total loss from discontinued operations was \$1,138 million pretax, \$757 million after-tax, or \$2.10 per diluted share in 2001, \$473 million pretax, \$339 million after-tax, or \$0.99 per diluted share in 2000, and \$133 million pretax, \$94 million after-tax, or \$0.28 per diluted share in 1999.

Note C: Acquisitions and Divestitures

In 2001, the Company sold a majority interest in its aviation support business for \$154 million in cash and retained \$47 million in short-term trade receivables and \$66 million in preferred and common equity in the business. The Company also sold its recreational marine business for \$100 million. The net gain resulting from these dispositions was \$74 million.

In 2000, the Company sold its flight simulation business for \$160 million, its optical systems business for \$153 million, and other non-core business operations for \$17 million. The net gain resulting from these dispositions was \$35 million.

In 1999, the Company sold its Cedarapids subsidiary for \$170 million, other non-core business operations for \$49 million in cash and \$3 million in securities, and securities received as partial payment for previously divested businesses for \$32 million. The net gain resulting from these dispositions was \$23 million.

The Company merged with the defense business of Hughes Electronics Corporation (Hughes Defense) in December 1997. In October 2001, the Company and Hughes Electronics agreed to a settlement regarding the purchase price adjustment related to the Company's merger with Hughes Defense. Under the terms of the agreement, Hughes Electronics agreed to reimburse the Company approximately \$635 million of its purchase price, with \$500 million received in 2001, and the balance received in March 2002. The settlement resulted in a \$555 million reduction in goodwill. The \$135 million receivable is included in other current assets at December 31, 2001. The Company used the proceeds to pay down debt.

Note D: Restructuring and Special Charges

Restructuring charges and exit costs recognized in connection with business combinations include the cost of involuntary employee termination benefits and related employee severance costs, facility closures, and other costs associated with the Company's approved plans. Employee termination benefits include severance, wage continuation, medical, and other benefits. Facility closure and

related costs include disposal costs of property, plant, and equipment, lease payments, lease termination costs, and net gain or loss on sales of closed facilities.

In 1999, the Company recorded the following restructuring charges, favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves, and special charges which were included in the statements of income and classified as a reduction in net sales or included in cost of sales, administrative and selling expenses, or other expense as indicated below:

(In millions)	Net Sales	Cost of Sales	Admin. and Selling Expenses	Other Expense	Total
Restructuring charges		\$ 127	\$9		\$ 136
Favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves		(76)			(76)
Special charges					
Iridium LLC	\$ 15	6		\$ 14	35
Korean business venture		33			33
Exit PRT business		6			6
Total	\$ 15	\$ 96	\$9	\$ 14	\$ 134

Exit Costs and Restructuring Charges

The Company acquired Texas Instruments' defense business (TI Defense) on July 11, 1997, merged with Hughes Defense on December 17, 1997, and created Raytheon Systems Company (RSC) in December 1997. In conjunction with the formation of RSC, the Company announced plans to reduce the then newly formed RSC workforce by 12,800 employees and reduce space by approximately 11 million square feet at 34 facilities through sales, subleases, and lease terminations. The principal actions involved the consolidation of missile and other electronics systems' manufacturing and engineering, as well as the consolidation of certain component manufacturing into Centers of Excellence. In 1998, the estimated number of employees terminations increased by approximately 1,200 employees, primarily comprised of manufacturing employees. Also in 1998, the Company committed to close two additional facilities and further reduce employment by approximately 1,400 positions.

Prior to 1999, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$220 million, which were included in cost of sales. The Company also accrued \$584 million as liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of TI Defense and the merger with Hughes Defense and recorded this amount as an increase to goodwill.

In the third quarter of 1999, the Company recorded a \$35 million restructuring charge, which was included in cost of sales, for higher than originally estimated exit costs related to the TI Defense and Hughes Defense actions. The estimate for employee-related exit costs increased by \$27 million for higher than planned severance and other termination benefit costs. The estimate for facility-related exit costs increased by \$8 million for additional lease termination costs expected to be incurred. The Company also accrued \$12 million of exit costs as liabilities assumed in connection with a minor acquisition in 1999 and recorded this amount as an increase to goodwill.

In the fourth quarter of 1999, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be \$76 million lower than originally planned and recorded a favorable adjustment to cost of sales. The reduction in the estimated costs related to lower than anticipated costs for severance and facilities. The primary reasons for the reduction in severance costs included a shift in the composition of severed employees, higher attrition resulting in the need for fewer severed employees, and more employees transferring to other locations within the Company. The estimated costs related to facilities were lower than anticipated due to the identification of alternative uses for assets originally identified for disposition, lower de-installation costs, and more rapid exit from facilities.

Also in the third quarter of 1999, the Company recorded a \$101 million restructuring charge, of which \$92 million was included in cost of sales and \$9

million was included in administrative and selling expenses, to further reduce the workforce by 2,200 employees and vacate and dispose of an additional 2.7 million square feet of facility space, primarily at the Company's defense electronics businesses. Employee-related exit costs of \$54 million included severance and other termination benefit costs for manufacturing, engineering, and administrative employees. Facility-related exit costs of \$47 million included the costs for lease termination, building closure and disposal, and equipment disposition.

In 2000, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be lower than originally planned and recorded \$74 million of favorable adjustments to cost of sales. In addition, the Company recorded a \$12 million reduction in goodwill related to the restructuring initiatives. The estimate for employee-related exit costs decreased by \$45 million due to lower than anticipated costs for severance as a result of higher employee attrition and transfers with the Company during the year. The estimate for facility-related exit costs decreased by \$41 million due to more rapid exit from facilities, including two facilities sold during 2000 in connection with the divestiture of non-core business operations, and the identification of alternative uses for facilities originally identified for disposition.

During 2001, the Company determined that the cost of certain restructuring initiatives would be lower than originally planned and recorded an \$8 million favorable adjustment to cost of sales.

The restructuring and exit costs discussed above originally provided for severance and related benefits for approximately 17,600 employees and costs to vacate and dispose of approximately 14 million square feet of facility space. The Company was exiting facility space and terminating employees made redundant as a result of the acquisition of TI Defense and the merger with Hughes Defense and the subsequent reorganization of RSC. A significant portion of these costs are eligible for future recovery through the pricing of products and services to the U.S. government. There were no major activities that were not continued as a result of these actions.

Employee-related exit costs included severance and other termination benefit costs for employees in various functional areas including manufacturing, engineering, and administration. Facility-related exit costs included the costs for lease termination, building closure and disposal, and equipment disposition. Exit costs accrued in connection with the acquisition of TI Defense and the merger with Hughes Defense also included employee relocation and program moves. Owned facilities that were vacated in connection with the restructuring activities were sold. The Company terminated leases or subleased space for non-owned facilities vacated in connection with restructuring. The Company essentially completed all restructuring actions during 2000 except for ongoing idle facility costs. While these actions were intended to improve the Company's competitive position, there can be no assurances as to their ultimate success or that additional restructuring actions will not be required.

Exit Costs

(In millions except employee data)	2001	2000	1999
Accrued liability at beginning of year	\$ 47	\$ 143	\$ 398
Charges and liabilities accrued			
Severance and other employee-related costs	--	--	33
Facility closure and related costs	--	--	14
	--	--	47
Changes in estimate			
Severance and other employee-related costs	--	(6)	--
Facility closure and related costs	--	(5)	--
	--	(11)	--
Costs incurred			
Severance and other employee-related costs	3	56	130
Facility closure and related costs	27	29	172
	30	85	302
Accrued liability at end of year	\$ 17	\$ 47	\$ 143

Cash expenditures	\$ 18	\$ 85	\$ 302
Number of employee terminations due to restructuring actions	--	900	3,300
Number of square feet exited due to restructuring actions	--	1.6	4.6

Restructuring

(In millions except employee data)	2001	2000	1999
Accrued liability at beginning of year	\$ 28	\$ 128	\$ 167
Charges and liabilities accrued			
Severance and other employee-related costs	--	--	54
Facility closure and related costs	--	--	47
	--	--	101
Changes in estimate			
Severance and other employee-related costs	(4)	(38)	(31)
Facility closure and related costs	(4)	(36)	(45)
	(8)	(74)	(76)
Costs incurred			
Severance and other employee-related costs	6	15	29
Facility closure and related costs	7	11	35
	13	26	64
Accrued liability at end of year	\$ 7	\$ 28	\$ 128
Cash expenditures	\$ 8	\$ 28	\$ 64
Number of employee terminations due to restructuring actions	--	600	900
Number of square feet exited due to restructuring actions	--	1.2	1.6

In addition to the \$43 million, \$111 million, and \$366 million of restructuring and exit costs incurred in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, the Company also incurred \$11 million, \$131 million, and \$265 million of capital expenditures and period expenses in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, related to restructuring and consolidation activities. Note P, Business Segment Reporting, contains additional disclosures related to restructuring and exit costs and activities by segment.

The cumulative number of employee terminations due to restructuring actions for exit costs and restructuring was 7,600 and 4,400, respectively. The cumulative number of square feet exited due to restructuring actions for exit costs and restructuring was 8.2 million and 4.1 million, respectively.

During 2001, Raytheon Aircraft recorded a charge of \$15 million to eliminate 1,800 positions across various administrative, managerial, and production functions. Also during 2001, Commercial Electronics recorded a charge of \$2 million to eliminate 100 positions primarily across various administrative and engineering functions at its RF Components and ELCAN units. During 2000, the Company recorded an \$8 million restructuring charge to eliminate 100 positions

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primarily at a foreign location. These actions were completed in 2001.

Special Charges

In 1999, the Company recorded a \$35 million special charge to write down its minority investment and receivables related to Iridium LLC, which filed for Chapter 11 protection from creditors on August 13, 1999. The Company also recorded a \$33 million special charge to write down inventory and receivables related to a Korean business venture and a \$6 million special charge to exit the personal rapid transit (PRT) business, including the costs to dispose of a test track.

Note E: Contracts in Process

Contracts in process consisted of the following at December 31, 2001:

(In millions)	Cost Type	Fixed Price	Total
U.S. government end-use contracts			
Billed	\$ 230	\$ 225	\$ 455
Unbilled	969	3,371	4,340
Less progress payments	-	(2,105)	(2,105)
	1,199	1,491	2,690
Other customers			
Billed	12	274	286
Unbilled	6	1,243	1,249
Less progress payments	-	(1,060)	(1,060)
	18	457	475
Total	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,948	\$ 3,165

Contracts in process consisted of the following at December 31, 2000:

(In millions)	Cost Type	Fixed Price	Total
U.S. government end-use contracts			
Billed	\$ 289	\$ 313	\$ 602
Unbilled	957	3,222	4,179
Less progress payments	(6)	(1,545)	(1,551)
	1,240	1,990	3,230
Other customers			
Billed	22	330	352
Unbilled	9	1,118	1,127
Less progress payments	-	(1,016)	(1,016)
	31	432	463
Total	\$ 1,271	\$ 2,422	\$ 3,693

The U.S. government has title to the assets related to unbilled amounts on contracts that provide for progress payments. Unbilled amounts are primarily recorded on the percentage of completion method and are recoverable from the customer upon shipment of the product, presentation of billings, or completion of the contract.

Included in contracts in process at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was approximately \$170 million and \$136 million, respectively, related to claims on contracts, which are recorded at their estimated realizable value. The Company believes that it has a contractual or legal basis for pursuing recovery of these claims, and that collection is probable. The settlement of these amounts depends on individual circumstances and negotiations with the counterparty, therefore, the timing of the collection will vary and approximately \$44 million of collections are expected to extend beyond one year.

Billed and unbilled contracts in process include retentions arising from contractual provisions. At December 31, 2001, retentions amounted to \$46 million and are anticipated to be collected as follows: 2002 - \$34 million, 2003 - \$4 million, and the balance thereafter.

Note F: Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Finished goods	\$ 642	\$ 327
Work in process	1,117	1,133
Materials and purchased parts	424	511
Excess of current cost over LIFO value	(147)	(135)
	2,036	1,836
Less progress payments	(6)	(4)
Total	\$ 2,030	\$ 1,832

The gross value of inventory maintained on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis was \$1,065 million and \$1,082 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The value of inventory maintained on a first-in, first-out or average cost basis was \$1,118 million and \$889 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The liquidation of certain LIFO layers decreased cost of sales by \$5 million and \$8 million in 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Note G: Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Land	\$ 82	\$ 75
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,655	1,704
Machinery and equipment	2,802	2,384
Equipment leased to others	101	388
	4,640	4,551
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,444)	(2,212)
Total	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,339

Depreciation expense was \$289 million, \$257 million, and \$263 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. Accumulated depreciation of equipment leased to others was \$50 million and \$21 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Future minimum lease payments from non-cancelable aircraft operating leases, which extend to 2014, amounted to \$72 million.

At December 31, 2001, these payments were due as follows:

(In millions)	2002	\$ 18
	2003	14
	2004	10
	2005	7
	2006	4
	Thereafter	19

Note H: Other Assets

Other assets consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Computer software	\$ 302	\$ 201

Employee benefit-related items	290	243
Investments	181	191
Long-term receivables		
Due from customers in installments to 2014	419	197
Sales-type leases, due in installments to 2014	29	41
Other, principally due through 2008	46	12
Other noncurrent assets	279	362

Total	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,247
=====		

The increase in computer software in 2001 was due to the Company's conversion of significant portions of its existing financial systems to a new integrated financial package. Accumulated amortization of computer software was \$174 million and \$103 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Investments consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	Ownership %	2001	2000

Equity method investments:			
Space Imaging	30.9	\$ 48	\$ 65
Raytheon Espana	49.0	38	29
HRL	33.3/(1)/	28	35
Thales Raytheon Systems	50.0	18	-
Indra	49.0	12	12
Hughes Saudi Arabia	49.0	7	6

		151	147
Other investments:			
Alliance Laundry Systems		19	19
Other		11	25

		30	44

Total		\$ 181	\$ 191
=====			

/(1)/The Company sold 17.7 percent of its investment in HRL in 2001.

In 1994, the Company invested in Space Imaging and currently has a 31 percent equity investment in Space Imaging LLC. Since 1996, the Company has guaranteed a portion of Space Imaging's debt and currently guarantees 50 percent of a \$300 million Space Imaging loan facility that matures in 2003. There was \$279 million of Space Imaging borrowings outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2001. To date, Space Imaging has purchased a significant amount of equipment from its primary investors, including the Company. The Company's investment in and other assets related to Space Imaging totaled \$84 million at December 31, 2001. Space Imaging is pursuing its business plan, including assessments relative to future investment in replacement satellites and related financing requirements, and the Company, as an investor and partner, is working with its other partners and Space Imaging in this regard.

During 2001, the Company formed a joint venture, Thales Raytheon Systems, that has two major operating subsidiaries, one of which the Company controls and consolidates. In addition, the Company enters into joint ventures whereby the Company receives a subcontract from the joint venture in its capacity as prime contractor. Accordingly, the Company records the work it performs for the joint venture as operating activity. Certain joint ventures are not included in the table above as the Company's investment in these entities is less than \$1 million.

In 2001, the Company sold a majority interest in its aviation support business and retained \$66 million in preferred and common equity in the business. The \$66 million represents a 26 percent stake and is recorded at zero because the new entity is highly-leveraged. This investment will remain at zero until the new entity generates enough cash flow to show that the new entity will be able to liquidate the Company's investment after satisfying its third party debt service payments. The Company also has a 20 percent equity investment in Exostar LLC. Due to equity method losses recorded since formation, substantially all of the Company's investment in Exostar has been written off.

In 2001, the Company announced its intention to form a joint venture with Flight Options, Inc. whereby the Company will contribute its Raytheon Travel Air fractional ownership business. Raytheon Travel Air customers have the contractual ability to require the Company to buy back their fractional share

based on the then current fair market value. The estimated value of this potential obligation, which will be assumed by Flight Options in connection with the formation of the joint venture, was approximately \$475 million at December 31, 2001.

The Company provides long-term financing to its aircraft customers. Long-term receivables include commuter airline receivables of \$193 million and \$115 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The underlying aircraft serve as collateral for the general aviation and commuter aircraft receivables.

The Company maintains an ongoing program under which an indirect subsidiary of the Company sells general aviation and commuter aircraft long-term receivables to Raytheon Aircraft Receivables Corporation (RARC), a special purpose entity. RARC is a separate legal entity with its own creditors that, upon liquidation of RARC, will be satisfied out of RARC's assets prior to any amounts becoming available to its equity holders. RARC sells undivided interests in the receivables to a bank syndicate and other financial institutions that purchase these interests for cash under a \$1.8 billion receivables purchase facility (the "Aircraft Receivables Facility") that contains covenants requiring the maintenance of certain financial ratios and requires cash collateral in the event of a downgrade in the Company's debt rating. The purchasers have a first priority claim on all proceeds, including the underlying aircraft and any insurance proceeds, and have recourse against the Company, at varying percentages, depending on the character of the receivables sold. The recourse percentages are: U.S. general aviation and certain international general aviation receivables - 25 percent; certain international general aviation and U.S. commuter receivables - 75 percent; and international commuter receivables - 90 percent. For the general aviation and commuter aircraft long-term receivables, the underlying aircraft serve as collateral for the aircraft receivables, and the future resale value of the aircraft is an important consideration in the transaction.

In 2001, the Company recorded a charge of \$693 million related to the commuter aircraft business. This was a result of continued weakness in the commuter aircraft market and the impact of September 11, 2001. The charge consisted of an impairment charge for commuter aircraft and the establishment of a \$345 million reserve for estimated exposures on customer financed assets due to defaults, refinancings, and remarketing of used aircraft.

The (loss) gain resulting from the sale of receivables was \$(7) million, \$3 million, and \$(3) million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The outstanding balance of receivables sold under the Aircraft Receivables Facility was \$1,448 million at December 31, 2001, of which \$327 million represented past due amounts (including \$301 million of commuter receivables), on which the Company's recourse obligation was \$1,097 million. The outstanding balance of receivables sold under the Aircraft Receivables Facility was \$1,755 million at December 31, 2000, of which \$242 million represented past due amounts (including \$154 million of commuter receivables), on which the Company's recourse obligation was \$1,302 million.

When the Company sells receivables, it retains interest-only strips and servicing rights and receives a servicing fee. Any gain or loss on the sale of receivables depends, in part, on the carrying amount of the receivables sold allocated between the receivables and the retained interests, based on their relative fair value at the date of sale and is recognized in the period in which the sale occurs. The retained interests, which are not material, include interest-only strips, servicing rights, and subordinated certificates, and are recorded at estimated fair value. The Company estimates fair value based on the present value

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of expected future cash flows using the Company's best estimates of the key assumptions commensurate with the risks involved including credit losses, prepayment timing, forward yield curves, and discount rates. The Company's retained interests are subject to credit, prepayment, and interest rate risks on the receivables sold.

Note I: Notes Payable and Long-term Debt

(In millions) 2001 2000

Notes payable at a weighted average interest rate of 2.54% for 2001 and 5.90% for 2000	\$ 166	\$ 25
Current portion of long-term debt	1,197	851

Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	1,363	876

Notes due 2001, 5.95%, not redeemable prior to maturity	--	500
Notes due 2001, floating rate, 7.09%, not redeemable prior to maturity	--	350
Notes due 2002, 6.45%, not redeemable prior to maturity	997	991
Notes due 2002, floating rate, 7.37%, not redeemable prior to maturity	200	200
Notes due 2003, 5.70%, not redeemable prior to maturity	377	398
Notes due 2003, 7.90%, not redeemable prior to maturity	773	797
Notes due 2005, 6.30%, not redeemable prior to maturity	437	448
Notes due 2005, 6.50%, not redeemable prior to maturity	685	740
Notes due 2006, 8.20%, redeemable at any time	797	845
Notes due 2007, 6.75%, redeemable at any time	916	970
Notes due 2008, 6.15%, redeemable at any time	550	745
Notes due 2010, 6.00%, redeemable at any time	231	249
Notes due 2010, 6.55%, redeemable at any time	256	298
Notes due 2010, 8.30%, redeemable at any time	397	397
Debentures due 2018, 6.40%, redeemable at any time	413	544
Debentures due 2018, 6.75%, redeemable at any time	272	346
Debentures due 2025, 7.375%, redeemable after 2005	205	364
Debentures due 2027, 7.20%, redeemable at any time	357	467
Debentures due 2028, 7.00%, redeemable at any time	184	248
Other notes with varying interest rates	24	5
Less installments due within one year	(1,197)	(851)

Long-term debt	6,874	9,051

Total debt issued and outstanding	\$ 8,237	\$ 9,927
=====		

The debentures due in 2025 are redeemable at the option of the Company after July 15, 2005 at redemption prices no greater than 103 percent of par. The notes and debentures redeemable at any time are at redemption prices equal to the present value of remaining principal and interest payments.

In 2001, the Company repurchased long-term debt with a par value of \$1.4 billion and recorded an extraordinary loss of \$24 million pretax, \$16 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share.

In 2001, the Company entered into various interest rate swaps that correspond to a portion of the Company's fixed rate debt. The total notional value of the interest rate swaps, which expire on various dates between July 2005 and August 2007, is \$1.2 billion, effectively converting 15 percent of the Company's total debt to variable interest rates. Under the interest rate swaps, the Company pays a variable rate of interest based on 3-month LIBOR and receives fixed rates of interest ranging from 4.4% to 5.8%. Variable interest rates are reset quarterly and the net interest amounts are paid semiannually.

In 2000, the Company issued \$2.25 billion of long-term debt to repay outstanding short-term debt, extending the maturity of the Company's debt obligations. In 2000, the Company issued \$350 million of floating rate notes due in 2001 to partially refinance \$500 million of long-term debt that matured in 2000.

The aggregate amounts of installments due on long-term debt for the next five years are:

(In millions)	2002	\$ 1,197
	2003	1,153
	2004	--
	2005	1,122
	2006	797

Lines of credit with certain commercial banks exist to provide short-term liquidity. The lines of credit bear interest based upon LIBOR and were \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2001, consisting of \$140 million which matures in May 2002, \$1.0 billion which matures in November 2002, and \$1.3 billion which matures in 2006. The lines of credit were \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2000. There was \$140 million outstanding under the lines of credit at December 31,

2001. There were no borrowings under the lines of credit at December 31, 2000. Credit lines with banks were also maintained by certain foreign subsidiaries to provide them with a limited amount of short-term liquidity. These lines of credit were \$129 million and \$147 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. There was \$26 million outstanding under these lines of credit at December 31, 2001 and 2000. Compensating balance arrangements are not material.

The principal amounts of long-term debt were reduced by debt issue discounts and interest rate hedging costs of \$84 million and \$105 million, respectively, on the date of issuance, and are reflected as follows at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Principal	\$ 8,161	\$ 10,030
Unamortized issue discounts	(41)	(60)
Unamortized interest rate hedging costs	(49)	(68)
Installments due within one year	(1,197)	(851)
Total	\$ 6,874	\$ 9,051

The Company's most restrictive bank agreement covenant is an interest coverage ratio that currently requires earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), including discontinued operations, to be at least 2.5 times net interest expense for the prior four quarters. In July 2001, the covenant was amended to exclude charges of \$597 million related to discontinued operations. In October 2001, the covenant was further amended to exclude charges of \$745 million related to the Company's commuter and used general aviation aircraft businesses. The Company was in compliance with the interest coverage ratio covenant, as amended, during 2001.

Total cash paid for interest was \$687 million, \$703 million, and \$700 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, including amounts classified as discontinued operations.

Note J: Equity Security Units

In May 2001, the Company issued 17,250,000, 8.25% equity security units for \$50 per unit totaling \$837 million, net of offering costs of \$26 million. Approximately \$20 million of the offering costs were allocated to equity and \$6 million were allocated to the mandatorily redeemable equity securities. The net proceeds of the offering were used to reduce debt and for general corporate purposes. Each equity security unit consists of a contract to purchase shares of the Company's common stock on May 15, 2004 which will result in cash proceeds to the Company of \$863 million, and a mandatorily redeemable equity security, with a stated liquidation amount of \$50 due on May 15, 2006 which will require a cash payment by the Company of \$863 million. The contract obligates the holder to purchase, for \$50, shares of common stock equal to the settlement rate. The settlement rate is equal to \$50 divided by the average market value of the Company's common stock at that time. The settlement rate cannot be greater than 1.8182 or less than 1.4903 shares of common stock per purchase contract. Using the treasury stock method, there is no effect on the computation of

shares for diluted earnings per share if the average market value of the Company's common stock is between \$27.50 and \$33.55 per share. The mandatorily redeemable equity security represents an undivided interest in the assets of RC Trust I, a Delaware business trust formed for the purpose of issuing these securities and whose assets consist solely of subordinated notes issued by the Company. The contract requires a quarterly distribution, which is recorded as a reduction in additional paid-in capital, of 1.25% per year of the stated amount of \$50 per purchase contract. Cash paid for the quarterly distribution on the contract was \$6 million in 2001. The mandatorily redeemable equity security pays a quarterly distribution, which is included in interest expense, of 7% per year of the stated liquidation amount of \$50 per mandatorily redeemable equity security until May 15, 2004. Cash paid for the quarterly distribution on the mandatorily redeemable equity security was \$31 million in 2001. On May 15, 2004, following a remarketing of the mandatorily redeemable equity securities, the distribution rate will be reset at a rate equal to or greater than 7% per year.

Note K: Stockholders Equity

In May 2001, the Company issued 14,375,000 shares of common stock for \$27.50 per share. In October 2001, the Company issued 31,578,900 shares of common stock for \$33.25 per share. The proceeds of the offerings were \$1,388 million, net of \$56 million of offering costs, and were used to reduce debt and for general corporate purposes.

The changes in shares of common stock outstanding were as follows:

(In thousands)

Balance at December 31, 1998	336,798
Common stock plan activity	4,613
Treasury stock activity	(2,651)
Balance at December 31, 1999	338,760
Common stock plan activity	1,337
Treasury stock activity	523
Balance at December 31, 2000	340,620
Issuance of common stock	45,954
Common stock plan activity	2,085
Treasury stock activity	6,773
Balance at December 31, 2001	395,432

The Company issued 6,809,000 and 547,000 shares out of treasury during 2001 and 2000, respectively, to fund a portion of the Company Match and Company Contributions, as described in Note O, Pension and Other Employee Benefits.

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity.

The weighted average shares outstanding for basic and diluted EPS were as follows:

(In thousands)	2001	2000	1999
Average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	356,717	338,407	337,351
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	4,606	2,711	3,433
Shares for diluted EPS	361,323	341,118	340,784

Stock options to purchase 20.5 million, 22.3 million, and 12.5 million shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, did not affect the computation of diluted EPS. The exercise prices for these options were greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock during the respective years.

Stock options to purchase 15.5 million, 10.1 million, and 12.4 million shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, had exercise prices that were less than the average market price of the Company's common stock during the respective periods and are included in the dilutive effect of stock plans in the table above.

In 2001, the Company eliminated its dual class capital structure and reclassified its Class A and Class B common stock into a single new class of common stock. The Company also effected a 20-for-1 reverse-forward stock split that resulted in holders of fewer than 20 shares of common stock being cashed out of their holdings.

In 1995, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 12 million shares of the Company's common stock to allow the Company to repurchase shares from time to time when warranted by market conditions. In 1998, the Board of Directors ratified and reauthorized the repurchase of 2.5 million shares that remained under the original authorization. There have been 11.8 million shares purchased under these authorizations through December 31, 2001. There were no shares repurchased under this program during 2001 and 2000. There were 0.7

million shares repurchased under this program during 1999.

In 1999, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to an additional 6 million shares of the Company's common stock over the next three years. There have been no shares repurchased under this program.

In 1998, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 5 million shares of the Company's common stock per year to counter the dilution due to the exercise of stock options. There were no shares repurchased under this program during 2001 and 2000. There were 1.9 million shares repurchased under this program during 1999 to partially offset 4.2 million shares issued due to the exercise of stock options during 1999.

The Board of Directors is authorized to issue up to 200,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, in multiple series with terms as determined by the Board of Directors.

In 1997, in connection with the merger with Hughes Defense, the Company adopted a shareholder rights plan. The plan protects the Company and its stockholders against hostile takeover tactics. The rights entitle the holder, other than a potential acquirer, to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a 50 percent discount to the market price if certain triggering events occur, such as the acquisition of 15 percent or more of the Company's common stock by a person or group.

Note L: Federal and Foreign Income Taxes

Income reported for federal and foreign tax purposes differs from pretax accounting income due to differences between U.S. Internal Revenue Code requirements and the Company's accounting practices.

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

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Current income tax expense			
Federal	\$ 91	\$ 40	\$ 40
Foreign	4	9	6
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)			
Federal	(30)	286	341
Foreign	37	22	23
Total	\$102	\$357	\$410

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The provision for state income taxes was included in general and administrative expenses which are primarily allocable to government contracts.

The provision for income taxes differs from the U.S. statutory rate due to the following:

	2001	2000	1999
Tax at statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Goodwill amortization	97.3	10.9	9.5
Foreign sales corporation tax benefit	(32.1)	(3.0)	(2.1)
ESOP dividend deduction benefit	(10.7)	--	--
Research and development tax credit	(4.5)	(1.0)	(0.5)
Other, net	6.1	0.8	0.8
Total	91.1%	42.7%	42.7%

The higher effective tax rate in 2001 resulted from the increased effect of non-deductible amortization of goodwill on lower income before taxes resulting primarily from the charge at Raytheon Aircraft. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company will discontinue the amortization of goodwill as required by SFAS No. 142, as described in Note A, Accounting Policies, and expects a commensurate reduction in its effective tax rate.

In 2001, 2000, and 1999, domestic income (loss) before taxes amounted to

\$ (6) million, \$748 million, and \$879 million, respectively, and foreign income before taxes amounted to \$118 million, \$89 million, and \$82 million, respectively. Cash refunds (payments) were \$27 million, \$22 million, and \$(102) million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Deferred federal and foreign income taxes consisted of the following at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000
Current deferred tax assets		
Other accrued expenses	\$ 404	\$ 70
Contracts in process and inventories	166	221
Accrued salaries and wages	99	137
Deferred federal and foreign income taxes--current	\$ 669	\$ 428
Noncurrent deferred tax (liabilities) assets		
Prepaid pension	\$(805)	\$(627)
Depreciation and amortization	(465)	(404)
Revenue on leases and other	(131)	(85)
Net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards	478	34
Accrued retiree benefits	360	323
Deferred federal and foreign income taxes--noncurrent	\$(563)	\$(759)

There were \$17 million and \$25 million of taxes refundable included in prepaid expenses and other current assets at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Federal tax benefits related to discontinued operations were \$381 million in 2001 and \$134 million in 2000 and were included in deferred federal and foreign income taxes in the table above.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$1.2 billion that expire in 2020 and 2021 and foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$58 million that expire in 2004 through 2006. The Company believes it will be able to utilize all of these carryforwards over the next 2 to 4 years.

Note M: Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2001, the Company had commitments under long-term leases requiring approximate annual rentals on a net lease basis as follows:

(In millions)	2002	\$	276
	2003		225
	2004		175
	2005		158
	2006		139
	Thereafter		506

In 1998 and 1997, respectively, the Company entered into a \$490 million and a \$150 million property sale and five-year operating lease facility. Under these lease facilities property, plant, and equipment was sold and leased back in order to diversify the Company's sources of funding and extend the term of a portion of the Company's financing obligations. In 2003, the Company is required to buy back the assets remaining in the lease facilities for approximately \$229 million. Remaining lease payments under the lease facilities at December 31, 2001, which are included in the table above, approximate \$57 million in 2002 and \$27 million in 2003. Rent expense in 2001, 2000, and 1999 was \$276 million, \$285 million, and \$352 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had commitments under an agreement to outsource a significant portion of its information technology function requiring approximate minimum annual payments as follows:

(In millions)	2002	\$	61
	2003		66
	2004		68
	2005		67
	2006		64
	Thereafter		193

Defense contractors are subject to many levels of audit and investigation. Agencies that oversee contract performance include: the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Department of Defense Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, and Congressional Committees. The Department of Justice, from time to time, has convened grand juries to investigate possible irregularities by the Company in U.S. government contracting. Except as noted in the following two paragraphs, individually and in the aggregate, these investigations are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Department of Justice has informed the Company that the U.S. government has concluded its investigation of the contemplated sale by the Company of troposcatter radio equipment to a customer in Pakistan. The Company has produced documents in response to grand jury subpoenas and grand jury appearances have taken place. The Company has cooperated fully with the investigation. The U.S. government has not informed the Company of a final decision with respect to this matter. An adverse decision in this matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company is permitted to charge to its U.S. government contracts an allocable portion of the amount that the Company accrues for self-insurance. There is a disagreement between the Company and the U.S. government about the way the Company allocated self-insurance charges for product liability risks at Raytheon Aircraft. The government has not asserted a claim for a specific amount, but since the allocation practice at issue was adopted in 1988, any potential government claim could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company self-insures for losses and expenses for aircraft product liability up to a maximum of \$10 million per occurrence and \$50 million annually. Insurance is purchased from third parties to cover excess aggregate liability exposure from \$50 million to \$1.2 billion. This coverage also includes the excess of liability over \$10 million per occurrence.

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The aircraft product liability reserve was \$17 million and \$23 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Company is involved in various stages of investigation and cleanup related to remediation of various environmental sites. The Company's estimate of total environmental remediation costs expected to be incurred is \$134 million. On a discounted basis, the Company estimates the liability to be \$84 million before U.S. government recovery. The Company has reduced its environmental liability for the estimated future recovery considered probable through the pricing of products and services to the U.S. government. The present value of the Company's environmental liability of \$45 million, net of expected U.S. government recovery, has been accrued at December 31, 2001. Due to the complexity of environmental laws and regulations, the varying costs and effectiveness of alternative cleanup methods and technologies, the uncertainty of insurance coverage, and the unresolved extent of the Company's responsibility, it is difficult to determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, however, any additional liability is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company issues guarantees and has banks and insurance companies issue, on its behalf, letters of credit to meet various bid, performance, warranty, retention, and advance payment obligations. Approximately \$1,350 million and \$1,330 million of these contingent obligations were outstanding at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. These instruments expire on various dates primarily through 2006. In the normal course of operations, the Company guarantees the performance of its subsidiaries on certain contracts and projects directly or through surety companies. In addition, at December 31, 2001, the amount of letters of credit, performance bonds, and parent guarantees, for which there were stated values, that remained outstanding was \$419 million, \$377 million, and \$31 million, respectively, related to discontinued operations, however, additional guarantees of project performance for which there is no stated value also remain outstanding.

In 1997, the Company provided a first loss guarantee of \$133 million on \$1.3 billion of U.S. Export-Import Bank debt through 2015 related to the Brazilian government's System for the Vigilance of the Amazon (SIVAM) program. The Company has also guaranteed 50 percent of Space Imaging's debt as described

in Note H, Other Assets.

The Company continues to cooperate with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on an investigation, which began and was disclosed in May 2001, related to the Company's former engineering and construction business and related accounting and other matters. The Company has been responding to subpoenas and providing documents and information to the SEC staff. The Company is unable to predict the outcome of the inquiry or any action that the SEC might take.

In late 1999, the Company and two of its officers were named as defendants in several class action lawsuits which were consolidated into a single complaint in June 2000, when four additional former or present officers were named as defendants (the "Consolidated Complaint"). The Consolidated Complaint principally alleges that the defendants violated federal securities laws by making misleading statements and by failing to disclose material information concerning the Company's financial performance during the class period of October 7, 1998 through October 12, 1999. In September 2000, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss, which the plaintiffs opposed. The court heard arguments on the motion in February 2001. In August 2001, the court issued an order dismissing most of the claims asserted against the Company and the individual defendants. Discovery is proceeding on the two circumstances that remain the subject of claims.

In 1999 and 2000, the Company was also named as a nominal defendant and all of its directors at the time (except one) were named as defendants in three derivative lawsuits. The derivative complaints contain allegations similar to those included in the Consolidated Complaint and further allege that the defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and allegedly failed to exercise due care and diligence in the management and administration of the affairs of the Company. In March 2000, one of the derivative lawsuits was dismissed. In December 2001, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss one of the remaining derivative lawsuits.

In June 2001, a class action lawsuit was filed on behalf of all purchasers of common stock or senior notes of WGI during the class period of April 17, 2000 through March 1, 2001 (the WGI Complaint). The plaintiff class claims to have suffered harm by purchasing WGI securities because the Company and certain of its officers allegedly violated federal securities laws by misrepresenting the true financial condition of RE&C in order to sell RE&C to WGI at an artificially inflated price. An amended complaint was filed in October 2001 alleging similar claims. The Company and the individual defendants filed a motion seeking to dismiss the action in November 2001. The court heard arguments on that motion in March 2002, and is currently evaluating the parties arguments regarding dismissal.

In July 2001, the Company was named as a nominal defendant and all of its directors have been named as defendants in two identical derivative lawsuits. The derivative complaints contain allegations similar to those included in the WGI Complaint and further allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and failed to maintain systems necessary for prudent management and control of the Company's operations. In December 2001, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss one of the derivative lawsuits. Also in July 2001, the Company was named as a nominal defendant and members of its Board of Directors and several current and former officers have been named as defendants in another shareholder derivative action which contains allegations similar to those included in the WGI Complaint and further alleges that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties to the Company and failed to maintain systems necessary for prudent management and control of the Company's operations.

Although the Company believes that it and the other defendants have meritorious defenses to each and all of the aforementioned complaints and intends to contest each lawsuit vigorously, an adverse resolution of any of the lawsuits could have a material adverse effect in the Company's financial position or results of operations in the period in which the lawsuits are resolved. The Company is not presently able to reasonably estimate potential losses, if any, related to any of the lawsuits.

In addition, various claims and legal proceedings generally incidental to the normal course of business are pending or threatened against the Company. While the ultimate liability from these proceedings is presently indeterminable, any additional liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Note N: Employee Stock Plans

The 2001 Stock Plan and 1995 Stock Option Plan provide for the grant of both incentive and nonqualified stock options at an exercise price which is not less than 100 percent of the fair value on the date of grant. The 1991 Stock Plan provided for the grant of incentive stock options at an exercise price which is 100 percent of the fair value on the date of grant and nonqualified stock options at an exercise price which may be less than the fair value on the date of grant. The 1976 Stock Option Plan provided for the grant of both incentive and nonqualified stock options at an exercise price which is 100 percent of the fair value on the date of grant. No further grants are allowed under the 1991 Stock Plan and 1976 Stock Option Plan. All of these plans were approved by the Company's stockholders.

The plans also provide that all stock options may generally be exercised in their entirety 1 to 6 years after the date of grant. Incentive stock options terminate 10 years from the date of grant, and those stock options granted after December 31, 1986 become exercisable to a maximum of \$100,000 per year. Nonqualified stock options terminate 11 years from the date of grant, 10 years and a day if issued in connection with the 1995 Stock Option Plan, or as determined by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (MDCC) if issued under the 2001 Stock Plan.

The 2001 Stock Plan and 1991 Stock Plan also provide for the award of restricted stock and restricted units. The 2001 Stock Plan also provides for the award of stock appreciation rights. The 1997 Nonemployee Directors Restricted Stock Plan provides for the award of restricted stock to nonemployee directors. Restricted stock, restricted unit, and stock appreciation rights awards are determined by the MDCC and are compensatory in

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nature. Restricted stock, restricted units, and stock appreciation rights vest over a specified period of time as determined by the MDCC. Restricted stock awards entitle the participant to full dividend and voting rights. Unvested shares are restricted as to disposition and subject to forfeiture under certain circumstances. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period.

No further grants are allowed under the 2001 Stock Plan, 1997 Nonemployee Directors Restricted Stock Plan, and 1995 Stock Option Plan after January 31, 2011, November 25, 2006, and March 21, 2005, respectively.

Awards of 207,100, 1,152,800, and 849,900 shares of restricted stock and restricted units were made to employees and directors at a weighted average fair value at the grant date of \$28.13, \$21.21, and \$45.68 in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The required conditions for 304,600, 140,900, and 72,600 shares of restricted stock and restricted units were satisfied during 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. There were 715,800, 285,900, and 275,600 shares of restricted stock and restricted units forfeited during 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. There were 1,249,300, 2,062,600, and 1,336,600 shares of restricted stock and restricted units outstanding at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The amount of compensation expense recorded was \$14 million, \$19 million, and \$16 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The balance of unearned compensation was \$17 million and \$30 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

There were 42.8 million, 49.2 million, and 51.0 million additional shares of common stock (including shares held in treasury) authorized for stock options and restricted stock awards at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Stock option information for 2001, 2000, and 1999 follows:

(Share amounts in thousands)	Shares	Weighted Average Option Price
Outstanding at		
December 31, 1998	22,722	\$ 45.68
Granted	6,986	67.52
Exercised	(4,176)	40.82
Expired	(475)	55.13
Outstanding at		

December 31, 1999	25,057	\$ 52.40
Granted	12,565	19.81
Exercised	(253)	18.81
Expired	(3,276)	41.68

Outstanding at		
December 31, 2000	34,093	\$ 41.66
Granted	9,321	29.85
Exercised	(1,275)	20.68
Expired	(2,942)	43.79

Outstanding at		
December 31, 2001	39,197	\$ 39.38
=====		

The following tables summarize information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2001:

(Share amounts in thousands)		Options Outstanding		
Exercise Price Range	Shares Outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted Average	Weighted	
		Remaining Contractual Life	Average Exercise Price	
\$18.19 to \$29.78	18,743	8.4 years	\$24.26	
\$31.24 to \$49.19	5,546	5.3 years	\$37.39	
\$51.06 to \$59.44	9,840	5.9 years	\$54.30	
\$66.91 to \$73.78	5,068	7.5 years	\$68.49	

Total	39,197			
=====				

(Share amounts in thousands)		Options Exercisable		
Exercise Price Range	Shares Exercisable at December 31, 2001	Weighted	Weighted	
		Average Exercise Price	Average Exercise Price	
\$18.19 to \$29.78	4,746	\$20.89		
\$31.24 to \$49.19	4,527	\$38.61		
\$51.06 to \$59.44	9,840	\$54.30		
\$66.91 to \$73.78	5,068	\$68.49		

Total	24,181			
=====				

Shares exercisable at the corresponding weighted average exercise price at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, were 24.2 million at \$47.78, 21.1 million at \$48.51, and 14.9 million at \$45.14.

The Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations, in accounting for its stock-based compensation plans. Accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized for its stock-based compensation plans other than for restricted stock. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS No. 123), therefore, no compensation expense was recognized for the Company's stock option plans. Had compensation expense for the Company's stock option plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards under these plans, consistent with the methodology prescribed under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have approximated the pro forma amounts indicated below:

(In millions except per share amounts)	2001	2000	1999
Net income (loss)	\$ (812)	\$ 57	\$ 332
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(2.28)	0.17	0.98
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(2.25)	0.17	0.97

The weighted average fair value of each stock option granted in 2001, 2000, and 1999 was estimated as \$9.25, \$5.91, and \$22.25, respectively, on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted

average assumptions:

	2001	2000	1999
Expected life	4 years	4 years	4 years
Assumed annual dividend growth rate	1%	1%	5%
Expected volatility	40%	40%	35%
Assumed annual forfeiture rate	12%	12%	5%

The risk free interest rate (month-end yields on 4-year treasury strips equivalent zero coupon) ranged from 3.7% to 5.0% in 2001, 5.3% to 6.7% in 2000, and 4.6% to 6.2% in 1999. The effects of applying SFAS No. 123 in this pro forma disclosure are not indicative of future amounts.

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Note O: Pension and Other Employee Benefits

The Company has pension and retirement plans covering the majority of its employees, including certain employees in foreign countries. Total pension income includes foreign pension expense of \$3 million in 2001, \$7 million in 2000, and \$10 million in 1999. In addition to providing pension benefits, the Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees. Substantially all of the Company's U.S. employees may become eligible for these benefits. The measurement date is October 31.

Plan assets consist primarily of publicly-traded equity securities (including 3,935,000 shares of the Company's common stock with a fair value of \$128 million at December 31, 2001 and 87,000 of the Company's equity security units, with a fair value of \$5 million at December 31, 2001) and publicly-traded fixed income securities.

The information presented below includes the effect of divestitures. In 2001, the Company recorded a \$17 million pension benefits curtailment gain and a \$1 million other benefits curtailment gain as a result of workforce reductions at RAC and the sale of a majority interest in the Company's aviation support business. The Company recorded a \$4 million other benefits curtailment gain in 2001 and a \$6 million pension benefits curtailment gain in 2000 as a result of the closure of the Company's Lewisville, TX operation. In 2000, the Company recorded a \$35 million pension benefits curtailment gain, which is included in discontinued operations, as a result of the sale of RE&C.

Change in Benefit Obligation

(In millions)	December 31:	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 10,469	\$ 10,629	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,276	
Service cost	252	320	19	20	
Interest cost	780	763	95	92	
Plan participants' contributions	23	23	--	--	
Amendments	72	19	--	--	
Actuarial loss (gain)	480	(294)	291	19	
Divestitures	--	(28)	--	(4)	
Curtailments	(17)	(41)	(5)	--	
Benefits paid	(888)	(922)	(141)	(115)	
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 11,171	\$ 10,469	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,288	

Change in Plan Assets

(In millions)	December 31:	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
		2001	2000	2001	2000

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 13,821	\$ 13,522	\$ 425	\$ 387
Actual return on plan assets	(2,839)	1,129	(40)	18
Divestitures	--	(30)	--	--
Company contributions	47	99	166	140
Plan participants' contributions	23	23	--	--
Benefits paid	(888)	(922)	(141)	(120)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 10,164	\$ 13,821	\$ 410	\$ 425

Funded Status--unrecognized components

(In millions)	December 31:	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
Funded status	\$ (1,007)	\$ 3,352	\$ (1,137)	\$ (863)	
Unrecognized actuarial loss (gain)	2,826	(1,811)	251	(119)	
Unrecognized transition (asset) obligation	(3)	(6)	210	236	
Unrecognized prior service cost	210	159	(6)	(7)	
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$ 2,026	\$ 1,694	\$ (682)	\$ (753)	

Funded Status--recognized in balance sheets

(In millions)	December 31:	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
Prepaid benefit cost	\$ 2,246	\$ 2,090	\$ 31	\$ 22	
Accrued benefit liability	(514)	(429)	(713)	(775)	
Intangible asset	120	7	--	--	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	174	26	--	--	
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$ 2,026	\$ 1,694	\$ (682)	\$ (753)	

Components of Net Periodic Benefit (Income) Cost

(In millions)	Pension Benefits		
	2001	2000	1999
Service cost	\$ 252	\$ 320	\$ 365
Interest cost	780	763	720
Expected return on plan assets	(1,228)	(1,164)	(1,090)
Amortization of transition asset	(4)	(6)	(6)
Amortization of prior service cost	19	18	18
Recognized net actuarial gain	(114)	(81)	(28)
Loss (gain) due to curtailments/settlements	9	(36)	6
Net periodic benefit income	\$ (286)	\$ (186)	\$ (15)

The net periodic benefit income includes expense from discontinued operations, including curtailment, of \$11 million in 2001, income of \$43 million in 2000, and expense of \$5 million in 1999.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

Other Benefits

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Service cost	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 29
Interest cost	95	92	97
Expected return on plan assets	(34)	(31)	(27)
Amortization of transition obligation	25	25	25
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)	(1)	(1)
Recognized net actuarial gain	(10)	(7)	(1)
Gain due to curtailments/settlements	(5)	--	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 89	\$ 98	\$ 121

Weighted Average Assumptions

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits		
	December 31:	2001	2000	2001	2000
Discount rate		7.25%	7.75%	7.25%	7.75%
Expected return on plan assets		9.50%	9.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase		4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Health care trend rate in the next year				11.00%	8.25%
Gradually declining to a trend rate of				5.0%	5.0%
In the years beyond				2010	2006

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The actual rate of return on pension plan assets was (0.7) percent, 8.2 percent, and 10.8 percent for the three, five, and 10-year periods ended December 31, 2001, respectively.

The effect of a one percent increase and decrease in the assumed health care trend rate for each future year for the aggregate of service and interest cost is \$9 million and \$(8) million, respectively, and for the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation is \$101 million and \$(87) million, respectively.

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$1,621 million, \$1,565 million, and \$1,053 million, respectively, at December 31, 2001, and \$385 million, \$363 million, and \$72 million, respectively, at December 31, 2000.

The Company maintains an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) which includes the Company's 401(k) plan (defined contribution plan), under which covered employee's are allowed to contribute up to a specific percentage of their pay, generally limited to \$35,000 in 2001 and \$30,000 in 2000 and 1999. The Company matches the employee's contribution, up to a maximum of generally between three and four percent of the employee's pay, by making a contribution to the Company stock fund (Company Match). Total expense for the defined contribution plan was \$183 million, \$176 million, and \$179 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The defined contribution plan expense includes expense from discontinued operations of \$9 million in 2001 and 2000 and \$10 million in 1999.

The Company also makes an annual contribution to the Company stock fund of approximately one-half of one percent of salaries and wages, limited to \$170,000 in 2001, 2000, and 1999, of most U.S. salaried and hourly employees (Company Contributions). The expense was \$28 million, \$26 million, and \$23 million and the number of shares allocated to participant accounts was 941,000, 1,455,000, and 271,000 in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The increase in the number of shares contributed was primarily the result of the significant decline in the price of the Company's stock during 1999. The expense includes \$2 million, \$3 million, and \$4 million related to discontinued operations in 2001, 2000, and

1999, respectively.

The Company funded a portion of the Company Match and Company Contributions in 2001 and 2000 through the issuance of common stock.

At December 31, 2001, there was a total of \$7.1 billion invested in the Company's defined contribution plan. At December 31, 2001, there was a total of \$1.4 billion invested in the Company stock fund consisting of \$439 million of Company Match which must remain invested in the Company stock fund for five years from the year in which the contribution was made or the year in which the employee reaches age 55, whichever is earlier; \$195 million of Company Contributions which must remain invested in the Company stock fund until the employee reaches age 55 and completes 10 years of service; and \$749 million over which there are no restrictions.

Note P: Business Segment Reporting

Reportable segments have been determined based upon product lines and include the following: Electronic Systems; Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems; Technical Services; Commercial Electronics; and Aircraft.

Segment net sales and operating income include intersegment sales and profit recorded at cost plus a specified fee, which may differ from what the selling entity would be able to obtain on external sales. Corporate and Eliminations includes Company-wide accruals and over/under applied overhead that have not been attributed to a particular segment and intersegment sales and profit eliminations.

Electronic Systems (ES) is the largest segment and represents the majority of the Company's defense electronics businesses. ES focuses on missile systems including anti-ballistic missile systems; air defense; air-to-air, surface-to-air, and air-to-surface missiles; naval and maritime systems; ship self-defense systems; torpedoes; strike, interdiction and cruise missiles; and advanced munitions. ES also specializes in radar, electronic warfare, infrared, laser, and GPS technologies with programs focusing on land, naval, airborne, and spaceborne systems used for surveillance, reconnaissance, targeting, navigation, commercial, and scientific applications. Some of the leading programs in ES include: the Patriot Air Defense System; the ground based radar for the THAAD system; technologies for the U.S. Missile Defense Agency; the Tomahawk Cruise Missile program; airborne radar systems for the B-2, F-14, F-15, F/A-18, AV-8B, and the next generation F-22 programs; sensors for applications such as the Global Hawk and Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance System; and advanced night vision technologies.

Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems (C3I) is involved in battle management systems; communication systems; network security software; fire control systems; high resolution space-based imaging systems; air traffic control systems; tactical radios; satellite communication ground control terminals; wide area surveillance systems; ground-based information processing systems; image processing; large scale information retrieval, processing, and distribution systems; and global broadcast systems. Some of the leading programs in C3I include: the U.S. Navy's Cooperative Engagement Capability program that integrates sensor information from multiple sources to provide ships, aircraft, and land-based installations an integrated air picture; the Brazilian System for the Vigilance of the Amazon program, which will provide an integrated information network linking numerous sensors to regional and national coordination centers; and air traffic control and weather systems at airports worldwide, including the Federal Aviation Administration/Department of Defense's Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System program. Through C3I, the Company formed a trans-atlantic joint venture, Thales Raytheon Systems, encompassing air defense/command and control centers, and ground-based air surveillance and weapon-locating radars.

Technical Services (TS) provides information technology services, training programs, and logistics and base operations support throughout the U.S. and in nearly 40 other countries. TS performs complete engineering and depot-level cradle-to-grave support to the Company's manufactured equipment and to various commercial and military customers. TS is a world leader in providing and supporting range instrumentation systems and bases worldwide for the Department of Defense. It also provides missile range calibration services for the U.S. Air Force, trains U.S. Army personnel in battlefield tactics, and supports undersea testing and evaluation for the U.S. Navy. TS provides operations and engineering support to the Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Center, range technical support, and facilities maintenance at several Department of Defense facilities, including the U.S. Army's missile testing range in the Kwajalein Atoll.

The Company's commercial electronics businesses produce, among other things, precision optical products for defense, medical, commercial, and telecommunications customers; gallium arsenide integrated circuits and power amplifiers for defense and wireless communications customers; thermal imaging products for the public safety, industrial, and automotive markets; navigation and communication systems for the commercial and military marine markets; and other electronic components for a wide range of applications.

Raytheon Aircraft Company (RAC) offers a broad product line of aircraft and aviation services in the general aviation market. RAC manufactures, markets, and supports business jets, turboprops, and piston-powered aircraft for the world's commercial, regional airlines, and military aircraft markets. RAC's piston-powered aircraft line includes the single-engine Beech Bonanza and the twin-engine Beech Baron aircraft for business and personal flying. The King Air turboprop series includes the Beech King Air C90B, B200, and 350. The jet line includes the Beechjet 400A light jet and the Hawker 800XP midsize business jet, and the Premier I entry-level business jet which completed FAA certification and had its first deliveries in 2001. A new super midsize business jet, the Hawker Horizon, is currently in development, with anticipated airplane certification in 2003. RAC supplies aircraft training systems, including the T-6A trainer selected as the next-generation trainer for the U.S. Air Force and Navy under the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System. Additionally, RAC produces special mission aircraft, including military versions of the King Air aircraft and the U-125 search-and-rescue variant of the Hawker 800. RAC also produces a 19-passenger regional airliner.

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Segment financial results were as follows:

Net Sales

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$ 8,167	\$ 7,657	\$ 8,012
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	3,770	3,419	3,767
Technical Services	2,050	1,822	1,893
Commercial Electronics	453	666	749
Aircraft	2,572	3,220	2,709
Corporate and Eliminations	(995)	(967)	(988)
Total	\$ 16,017	\$ 15,817	\$ 16,142

Operating Income

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Electronic Systems	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,044	\$1,156/(2)/
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	396	358	374/(3)/
Technical Services	158	123	123/(4)/
Commercial Electronics	(57)	(4)	(30)/(5)/
Aircraft	(772)/(1)/	164	163
Corporate and Eliminations	(82)	(100)	(133)
Total	\$ 754	\$ 1,585	\$1,653

- (1) Includes charges of \$745 million.
- (2) Includes restructuring charges offset by favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves of \$41 million, net.
- (3) Includes restructuring and special charges offset by favorable adjustments to restructuring-related reserves of \$28 million, net.
- (4) Includes restructuring charges of \$7 million.
- (5) Includes restructuring and special charges of \$44 million.

Operating Cash Flow

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
---------------	------	------	------

Electronic Systems	\$ 719	\$ 699	\$ (79)
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	61	204	202
Technical Services	(59)	22	9
Commercial Electronics	(45)	63	(27)
Aircraft	(457)	(372)	(155)
Corporate	(100)	(158)	(516)

Total	\$ 119	\$ 458	\$ (566)
=====			

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Operating cash flow, as defined by the Company to evaluate cash flow performance by the segments, includes capital expenditures and expenditures for internal use software.

Capital Expenditures

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999

Electronic Systems	\$ 241	\$ 197	\$ 287
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	86	70	77
Technical Services	4	5	7
Commercial Electronics	30	33	19
Aircraft	100	116	117

Total	\$ 461	\$ 421	\$ 507
=====			

Depreciation and Amortization

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999

Electronic Systems	\$ 344	\$ 328	\$ 337
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	158	160	173
Technical Services	37	35	37
Commercial Electronics	28	29	20
Aircraft	110	90	79

Total	\$ 677	\$ 642	\$ 646
=====			

Identifiable Assets at December 31:

(In millions)	2001	2000

Electronic Systems	\$10,483	\$11,356
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	5,113	5,117
Technical Services	1,670	1,621
Commercial Electronics	683	780
Aircraft	3,126	3,297
Corporate	3,930	2,930

Total	\$25,005	\$25,101
=====		

Intersegment sales in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively, were \$223 million, \$180 million, and \$200 million for Electronic Systems, \$117 million, \$122 million, and \$189 million for Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems, \$545 million, \$496 million, and \$505 million for Technical Services, \$106 million, \$110 million, and \$81 million for Commercial Electronics, and \$4 million, \$59 million, and \$13 million for Aircraft.

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The following tables summarize information related to the 1997-1999 restructuring and exit costs and activities by segment:

Restructuring and Exit Costs

(In millions)	Charges Accrued	Costs Incurred	Ending Balance
Electronic Systems	\$ 568	\$ 553	\$ 15
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	125	123	2
Technical Services	43	39	4
Commercial Electronics	3	3	--
Corporate	43	40	3
Total	\$ 782	\$ 758	\$ 24

Restructuring and Exit Activities

	Number of Employee Terminations	Square Feet Exited (thousands)
Electronic Systems	7,300	8,800
Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems	2,600	2,300
Technical Services	1,900	1,200
Commercial Electronics	100	--
Corporate	100	--
Total	12,000	12,300

Operations by Geographic Areas

(In millions)	United States	Outside United States (Principally Europe)	Consolidated
Sales			
2001	\$ 13,293	\$ 2,724	\$ 16,017
2000	12,915	2,902	15,817
1999	13,117	3,025	16,142
Long-lived assets at			
December 31, 2001	\$ 5,567	\$ 201	\$ 5,768
December 31, 2000	5,098	182	5,280

The country of destination was used to attribute sales to either United States or Outside United States. Sales to major customers in 2001, 2000, and 1999 were: U.S. government, including foreign military sales, \$11,161 million, \$10,220 million, and \$10,850 million, respectively, and U.S. Department of Defense, \$9,540 million, \$8,746 million, and \$8,763 million, respectively.

Note Q: Quarterly Operating Results (unaudited)

(In millions except per share amounts and stock prices)

2001	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net sales	\$ 3,772	\$ 4,097	\$ 3,755	\$ 4,393
Gross margin	700	814	28	799
Income (loss) from continuing operations	94	136	(280)	60
Net loss	(124)	(188)	(285)	(166)
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations				
Basic	0.28	0.39	(0.78)	0.16
Diluted	0.27	0.38	(0.78)	0.16
Loss per share				
Basic	(0.36)	(0.54)	(0.79)	(0.44)

Diluted	(0.36)	(0.53)	(0.79)	(0.43)
Cash dividends per share				
Declared	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Paid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Common stock prices				
Common Stock--High	--	32.03	34.80	36.30
Common Stock--Low	--	26.30	24.85	29.82
Class A--High	35.60	32.80	--	--
Class A--Low	26.00	27.45	--	--
Class B--High	36.59	32.85	--	--
Class B--Low	26.00	27.75	--	--

2000	First	Second	Third	Fourth

Net sales	\$ 3,954	\$ 3,845	\$ 3,922	\$ 4,096
Gross margin	711	772	807	919
Income from continuing operations	72	78	132	198
Net income (loss)	(181)	49	105	168
Earnings per share from continuing operations				
Basic	0.21	0.23	0.39	0.58
Diluted	0.21	0.23	0.39	0.58
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	(0.54)	0.14	0.31	0.50
Diluted	(0.54)	0.14	0.31	0.49
Cash dividends per share				
Declared	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Paid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Common stock prices				
Class A--High	27.63	25.25	28.13	33.25
Class A--Low	17.88	18.50	19.25	25.00
Class B--High	28.50	25.19	29.56	35.81
Class B--Low	17.50	18.06	19.50	26.63

Note: Earnings per share are computed independently for each of the quarters presented, therefore, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share may not equal the total computed for the year. In the second quarter of 2001, the Company reclassified gains on debt repurchases of \$6 million pretax, \$4 million after-tax, or \$0.01 per diluted share, from income from continuing operations to extraordinary items. In the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company recorded an extraordinary loss on debt repurchases of \$30 million pretax, \$20 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share.

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Note R: Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2001, in accordance with SFAS No. 133, the Company had recorded forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges at their fair value. Unrealized gains of \$9 million were included in other noncurrent assets and unrealized losses of \$5 million were included in current liabilities. The offset was included in other comprehensive income, net of tax, of which approximately \$1 million of net unrealized gains are expected to be reclassified to earnings over the next twelve months as the underlying transactions mature. Gains and losses resulting from these cash flow hedges offset the foreign exchange gains and losses on the underlying assets or liabilities being hedged.

No cash flow hedges were discontinued in 2001. The maturity dates of the forward exchange contracts outstanding at December 31, 2001 extend through 2010. Certain immaterial contracts were not designated as effective hedges and therefore were included in other expense. The amount charged to other expense related to these contracts was less than \$1 million in 2001.

In 2001, the Company entered into interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk by exchanging fixed rate interest on certain of its debt for variable rates as described in Note I, Notes Payable and Long-term Debt. These interest rate swaps were designated as fair value hedges. The Company recorded an asset of \$20 million related to these swaps through interest expense along with a corresponding increase to the hedged debt also recorded through interest expense. There was no hedge ineffectiveness during 2001.

The Company also has an interest rate swap, described below, under which it has exchanged variable rate interest on certain long-term receivables for a fixed rate. This interest rate swap is considered a cash flow hedge. At December 31, 2001, the Company had recorded the interest rate swap at fair value consisting of an unrealized loss of \$4 million included in other current liabilities with the offset included in other comprehensive income, net of tax, of which approximately \$2 million is expected to be reclassified to earnings over the next twelve months. The ineffective portion was not material in 2001.

The following table summarizes major currencies and the approximate amounts associated with foreign exchange contracts at December 31:

(In millions)	2001		2000	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
British Pounds	\$ 199	\$ 3	\$ 204	\$ 1
European Euros	41	31	19	3
Swiss Francs	--	29	--	29
Australian Dollars	12	--	--	--
Norwegian Kroner	5	--	--	--
German Marks	--	--	6	--
All other	3	2	8	3
Total	\$ 260	\$ 65	\$ 237	\$ 36

Buy amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to purchase foreign currencies and sell amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to sell foreign currencies. Foreign exchange contracts that do not involve U.S. dollars have been converted to U.S. dollars for disclosure purposes.

The Company has one outstanding interest rate swap agreement related to long-term receivables at Raytheon Aircraft with a notional amount of \$80 million that matures in 2004. Under this agreement, the Company pays interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 6.2%, and receives a variable rate equal to one-month LIBOR. The weighted average variable rate applicable to this agreement was 1.9% at December 31, 2001.

Foreign currency forward contracts, used only to fix the dollar value of specific commitments and payments to international vendors and the value of foreign currency denominated receipts, have maturities at various dates through 2010 as follows: \$245 million in 2002, and \$61 million in 2003, \$12 million in 2004, \$3 million in 2005, and \$4 million thereafter.

Note S: Other Income and Expense

The components of other income (expense), net were as follows:

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Gain on sale of the recreational marine business	\$ 39	--	--
Gain on sale of the aviation support business	35	--	--
Equity losses in unconsolidated subsidiaries	(27)	\$ (28)	\$ (3)
Gain (loss) on sale of the flight simulation business	--	6	--
Gain on sale of the optical systems business	--	30	--
Gain on sale of Cedarapids	--	--	8
Gain (loss) on disposition of other non-core business operations	--	(1)	2
Gain on sale of investments	--	--	13
Iridium LLC special charge	--	--	(14)
Other	(29)	(19)	5
Total	\$ 18	\$ (12)	\$ 11

Note T: Subsequent Events

In March 2002, the Company sold its Aircraft Integration Systems business for \$1.1 billion.

Subsequent to year end, the Company repurchased \$96 million of long-term debt at a loss of \$2 million pretax.

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Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Raytheon Company

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Raytheon Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, the Company adopted the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-5, Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities, in 1999.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts

January 24, 2002, except as to the first paragraph of Note A, the second, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth paragraphs of Note B, the fourth paragraph of Note C, and the information in Note T as to which the date is March 12, 2002

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