

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Expeditors International of Washington, Inc. (“the Company”) is a global logistics company operating through a worldwide network of offices, international service centers and exclusive or non-exclusive agents. The Company’s customers include retailing and wholesaling, electronics, and manufacturing companies around the world. The Company grants credit upon approval to customers.

International trade is influenced by many factors, including economic and political conditions in the United States and abroad, currency exchange rates, and United States and foreign laws and policies relating to tariffs, trade restrictions, foreign investments and taxation. Periodically, governments consider a variety of changes to current tariffs and trade restrictions. The Company cannot predict which, if any, of these proposals may be adopted, nor can the Company predict the effects adoption of any such proposal will have on the Company’s business. Doing business in foreign locations also subjects the Company to a variety of risks and considerations not normally encountered by domestic enterprises. In addition to being affected by governmental policies concerning international trade, the Company’s business may also be affected by political developments and changes in government personnel or policies in the nations in which it does business.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. In addition, the accounts of exclusive agents have been consolidated in those circumstances where the Company maintains unilateral control over the agents’ assets and operations, notwithstanding a lack of technical majority ownership of the agents’ common stock.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

All dollar amounts in the notes are presented in thousands except for share data.

B. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments are designated as available-for-sale and cost approximates market at December 31, 2001 and 2000.

C. LONG-LIVED ASSETS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated or amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter of the assets' estimated useful lives or lease terms. Useful lives for major categories of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	28 to 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles	3 to 5 years

Expenditures for maintenance, repairs, and renewals of minor items are charged to earnings as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Upon disposition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is included in income for the period.

The excess of the cost over the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses (included in other assets, net) is amortized on the straight-line method over periods up to 40 years.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Assets to Be Disposed Of," long-lived assets (property and equipment) and certain intangible assets (excess costs over the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses) are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-term assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of such assets against the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. If such assets are determined to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the assets' carrying amounts exceeds the assets' discounted future cash flows.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" effective July 1, 2001, and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Under the new rules, purchased goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will no longer be amortized but will be subject to annual impairment tests in accordance with the provisions of the statements. Intangible assets with estimable useful lives will continue to be amortized over their respective useful lives, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Assets to Be Disposed Of". The Company will apply the new rules on accounting for goodwill and intangible assets beginning in the first quarter of 2002. Application of the non-amortization provisions of the statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. The Company performed the required impairment tests of goodwill as of January 1, 2002 and determined there is no impact on the earnings and financial position of the Company.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and for the associated asset retirement costs. The standard applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction or development and/or normal use of the asset. The Company is required and plans to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 143 beginning in the first quarter of 2003.

In October 2001, SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" was issued which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. While this standard supersedes SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of", it retains many of the fundamental provisions of that standard. SFAS No. 144 also supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations – Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions", for the disposal of a segment of a business. The Company is required and plans to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 144 beginning in the first quarter of 2002.

Management does not anticipate that adoption of SFAS No. 143 and No. 144 will result in a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

D. REVENUES AND REVENUE RECOGNITION

Airfreight revenues include the charges to the Company for carrying the shipments when the Company acts as a freight consolidator. Ocean freight revenues include the charges to the Company for carrying the shipments when the Company acts as a Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC). Revenues realized in other capacities include only the commissions and fees earned.

Revenues related to shipments are recognized at the time the freight is tendered to a direct carrier at origin. All other revenues, including breakbulk services, local transportation, customs formalities, distribution services and logistics management, are recognized upon performance.

E. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method of accounting. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributed to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, the tax effect of loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

F. NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding. Dilutive potential common shares represent outstanding stock options. Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average of common shares outstanding without taking into consideration dilutive potential common shares outstanding.

G. FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency amounts attributable to foreign operations have been translated into U.S. Dollars using year-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities, historical rates for equity, and average annual rates for revenues and expenses. Unrealized gains or losses arising from fluctuations in the year-end exchange rates are generally recorded as components of other comprehensive income as adjustments from foreign currency translation. Currency fluctuations are a normal operating factor in the conduct of the Company's business and exchange transaction gains and losses are generally included in freight consolidation expenses.

SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" established accounting standards for derivative and hedging transactions. The Statement became effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. Adoption of this standard by the Company on January 1, 2001, had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company follows a policy of accelerating international currency settlements to manage its foreign exchange exposure. Accordingly, the Company enters into foreign currency hedging transactions only in limited locations where there are regulatory or commercial limitations on the Company's ability to move money freely around the world. Such hedging activity during 2001, 2000 and 1999 was insignificant. Net foreign currency loss realized during 2001 was \$366. Net foreign currency gains realized during 2000 and 1999 were \$309 and \$196, respectively.

H. CASH EQUIVALENTS

All highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

I. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, are excluded from net income. For the Company, these consist of foreign currency translation gains and losses, net of related income tax effects.

J. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is organized functionally in geographic operating segments. Accordingly, management focuses its attention on revenues, net revenues, operating income, identifiable assets, capital expenditures, depreciation and amortization and equity generated in each of these geographical areas when evaluating effectiveness of geographic management. The Company charges its subsidiaries and affiliates for services rendered in the United States on a cost recovery basis. Transactions among the Company's various offices are conducted using the same arms-length pricing methodologies the Company uses when its offices transact business with independent agents.

K. USE OF ESTIMATES

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 the assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

L. RECLASSIFICATION

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 2001 presentation.

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CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

The majority of the Company's foreign subsidiaries maintain bank lines of credit for short-term working capital purposes. These credit lines are supported by standby letters of credit issued by a United States bank, or guarantees issued by the Company to the foreign banks issuing the credit line. Lines of credit totaling \$9,396 and \$11,054 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, bear interest at .5% to 1.5% over the foreign banks' equivalent prime rates. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company was liable for \$1,706 and \$4,671, respectively, of borrowings under these lines, and at December 31, 2001 was contingently liable for approximately \$28,614 under outstanding standby letters of credit and guarantees related to these lines of credit and other obligations.

In addition, at December 31, 2001 the Company had a \$7,294 credit facility with a United Kingdom bank (U.K. facility), secured by a corporate guarantee. The Company was contingently liable under the U.K. facility at December 31, 2001 for \$7,294 used to secure customs bonds issued by foreign governments.

At December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with all restrictive covenants of these credit lines and the associated credit facilities, including maintenance of certain minimum asset, working capital and equity balances and ratios.

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INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense for 2001, 2000 and 1999 includes the following components:

	FEDERAL	STATE	FOREIGN	TOTAL
2001				
Current	\$ 9,921	2,806	26,084	38,811
Deferred	<u>16,511</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,240</u>
	<u>\$ 26,432</u>	<u>4,535</u>	<u>26,084</u>	<u>57,051</u>
2000				
Current	\$ 9,717	2,802	27,665	40,184
Deferred	<u>7,975</u>	<u>2,154</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,129</u>
	<u>\$ 17,692</u>	<u>4,956</u>	<u>27,665</u>	<u>50,313</u>
1999				
Current	\$ 3,823	1,331	14,149	19,303
Deferred	<u>14,098</u>	<u>2,069</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16,167</u>
	<u>\$ 17,921</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>14,149</u>	<u>35,470</u>

Income tax expense differs from amounts computed by applying the U.S. Federal income tax rate of 35% to earnings before income taxes as a result of the following:

	2001	2000	1999
Computed "expected" tax expense	\$ 54,003	46,672	33,126
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:			
State and local income taxes, net of Federal income tax benefit	2,948	3,221	2,210
Decrease in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(7)	(68)	(147)
Other, net	<u>107</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>281</u>
	<u>\$ 57,051</u>	<u>50,313</u>	<u>35,470</u>

The components of earnings before income taxes are as follows:

	2001	2000	1999
United States	\$ 46,684	34,176	30,403
Foreign	<u>107,610</u>	<u>99,172</u>	<u>64,242</u>
	<u>\$ 154,294</u>	<u>133,348</u>	<u>94,645</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences, tax credits and operating loss carryforwards that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2001	2000
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:		
Foreign tax credits related to unremitted foreign earnings	\$ 49,957	43,596
Accrued intercompany and third party charges, deductible for taxes upon economic performance (i.e. actual payment)	2,867	3,274
Foreign currency translation adjustment	7,766	5,169
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	2,115	2,371
Excess of financial statement over tax depreciation	3,826	3,150
Other	<u>1,112</u>	<u>1,129</u>
Total gross deferred tax assets	67,643	58,689
Less valuation allowance	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
	<u>67,642</u>	<u>58,681</u>
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:		
Unremitted foreign earnings	(55,887)	(50,476)
Other	<u>(7,250)</u>	<u>(5,074)</u>
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	\$ (63,137)	(55,550)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 4,505	3,131
Plus current deferred tax liabilities	\$ 7,651	5,699
Noncurrent deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 12,156</u>	<u>8,830</u>

At December 31, 2001, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for foreign income tax purposes of \$4 which are available over an indefinite period to offset future foreign taxable income.

The Company has not provided U.S. Federal income taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries accumulated through December 31, 1992 since the Company intends to reinvest such earnings indefinitely or to distribute them in a manner in which no significant additional taxes would be incurred. Such undistributed earnings are approximately \$41,900 and the additional Federal and state taxes payable in a hypothetical distribution of such accumulated earnings would approximate \$10,100. Since 1993, the Company has been providing for Federal and state income tax expense on foreign earnings without regard to whether such earnings will be permanently reinvested outside the United States.

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SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

A. DIVIDENDS

On May 5, 1999, the Board of Directors declared a 2-for-1 stock split, effected in the form of a stock dividend of one share of common stock for every share outstanding, and increased the authorized common stock to 160,000,000 shares. The stock dividend was distributed on May 31, 1999 to shareholders of record on May 17, 1999. All share and per share information, except par value, has been adjusted for all years to reflect the stock split.

B. STOCK REPURCHASE PLANS

The Company has a Non-Discretionary Stock Repurchase Plan under which management is authorized to repurchase up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock in the open market with the proceeds received from the exercise of Employee and Director Stock Options. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had repurchased and retired 2,346,196 shares of common stock at an average price of \$20.82 per share over the period from 1994 through 2001.

In September 2001, the Board of Directors approved a Discretionary Stock Repurchase Plan to repurchase and retire 1,000,000 shares of common stock. As of October 11, 2001, all 1,000,000 shares had been repurchased and retired under the plan at an average price of \$45.12 per share. In November 2001, the Board of Directors expanded the Company's Discretionary Stock Repurchase Plan to allow for the repurchase of such shares as may be necessary to reduce the issued and outstanding stock to 50,000,000 shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2001, no shares had been repurchased under the amended discretionary plan.

C. STOCK OPTION PLANS

The Company has two stock option plans (the “1985 Plan” and the “1997 Plan”) for employees under which the Board of Directors may grant officers and key employees options to purchase common stock at prices equal to or greater than market value on the date of grant. The 1985 Plan provides for non-qualified grants at exercise prices equal to or greater than the market value on the date of grant. Outstanding options generally vest and become exercisable over periods up to five years from the date of grant and expire no more than 10 years from the date of grant. The 1997 Plan provides for qualified and non-qualified grants of options to purchase shares, limited to not more than 100,000 per person per year. Grants less than or equal to 20,000 shares in any fiscal year, are granted at or above common stock prices on the date of grant. Any 1997 Plan grants in excess of the initial 20,000 shares granted per person per year (“Excess Grants”) require an exercise price of not less than 120% of the common stock price on the date of grant. Excess Grants expire no later than 5 years from the date of grant. Excess Grants under the 1997 Plan vested completely, 3 years from the date of grant.

The Company also has a stock option plan (“Directors’ Plan”) under which non-employee directors elected at each annual meeting are granted non-qualified options to purchase 8,000 shares of common stock on the first business day of the month following the meeting.

Upon the exercise of non-qualified stock options, the Company derives a tax deduction measured by the excess of the market value over the option price at the date of exercise. The related tax benefit is credited to additional paid-in capital.

Details regarding the plans are as follows:

	UNOPTIONED SHARES			OUTSTANDING OPTIONS	
	1985 PLAN	1997 PLAN	DIRECTORS' PLAN	NUMBER OF SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE PER SHARE
Balance at December 31, 1998	244,478	2,404,600	80,000	6,197,110	\$ 8.49
Options granted	(100,000)	(908,900)	(24,000)	1,032,900	\$ 31.98
Options exercised	—	—	—	(1,323,405)	\$ 3.47
Options canceled	43,750	138,000	—	(181,750)	\$ 20.04
Balance at December 31, 1999	188,228	1,633,700	56,000	5,724,855	\$ 13.47
Options granted	(95,000)	(781,250)	(32,000)	908,250	\$ 38.07
Options exercised	—	—	—	(855,805)	\$ 5.66
Options canceled	68,500	136,925	—	(205,425)	\$ 23.73
Balance at December 31, 2000	161,728	989,375	24,000	5,571,875	\$ 18.30
Options authorized	—	2,500,000	200,000	—	—
Options granted	(110,000)	(1,030,400)	(32,000)	1,172,400	\$ 50.10
Options exercised	—	—	—	(1,274,413)	\$ 6.35
Options canceled	—	135,600	—	(135,600)	\$ 33.27
Balance at December 31, 2001	51,728	2,594,575	192,000	5,334,262	\$ 27.77

The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option and its employee stock purchase rights plans. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its fixed stock option or employee stock purchase rights plans. Had compensation cost for the Company's three stock based compensation and employee stock purchase rights plans been determined consistent with SFAS No. 123, the Company's net earnings, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share would have been decreased to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	2001	2000	1999
Net earnings – as reported	\$ 97,243	83,035	59,175
Net earnings – pro forma	\$ 83,783	73,258	51,811
Basic earnings per share – as reported	\$ 1.87	1.62	1.18
Basic earnings per share – pro forma	\$ 1.63	1.44	1.05
Diluted earnings per share – as reported	\$ 1.77	1.52	1.10
Diluted earnings per share – pro forma	\$ 1.55	1.34	.97

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants:

	2001	2000	1999
Dividend yield	.38%	.48%	.23%
Volatility	51%	51%	47%
Risk-free interest rates	3.6 – 5.4%	5.1 – 6.4%	5.1 – 5.9%
Expected life (years) – stock option plans	5.2 – 8.5	5.6	5.5 – 7
Expected life (years) – stock purchase rights plan	1	1	1
Weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the year	\$ 25.36	19.61	17.55
Weighted average fair value of stock purchase rights	\$ 17.57	17.90	10.39

The following table summarizes information about fixed-price stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001:

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
\$ 3.19 – 7.75	1,156,115	3 years	\$ 5.42	1,156,115	\$ 5.42
\$ 12.54 – 21.94	1,286,797	5.5 years	\$ 18.12	755,847	\$ 17.07
\$ 27.50 – 32.09	888,300	7.3 years	\$ 32.00	16,000	\$ 29.25
\$ 37.90 – 47.50	850,200	8.3 years	\$ 38.05	32,000	\$ 41.38
\$ 47.90 – 63.85	1,152,850	9.3 years	\$ 50.11	32,000	\$ 63.85
\$ 3.19 – 63.85	5,334,262	6.5 years	\$ 27.77	1,991,962	\$ 11.55

D. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table reconciles the numerator and the denominator of the basic and diluted per share computations for earnings per share in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

	NET EARNINGS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES	EARNINGS PER SHARE
2001			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 97,243	52,079,752	\$ 1.87
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	—	2,790,918	—
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 97,243</u>	<u>54,870,670</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>
2000			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 83,035	51,152,620	\$ 1.62
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	—	3,526,398	—
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 83,035</u>	<u>54,679,018</u>	<u>\$ 1.52</u>
1999			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 59,175	50,137,045	\$ 1.18
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	—	3,690,772	—
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 59,175</u>	<u>53,827,817</u>	<u>\$ 1.10</u>

E. STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The Company's 1988 Employee Stock Purchase Plan provides for 2,800,000 shares of the Company's common stock to be reserved for issuance upon exercise of purchase rights granted to employees who elect to participate through regular payroll deductions beginning August 1 of each year. The purchase rights are exercisable on July 31 of the following year at a price equal to the lesser of (1) 85% of the fair market value of the Company's stock on July 31 or (2) 85% of the fair market value of the Company's stock on the preceding August 1. At December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, an aggregate of 2,544,167 shares, 2,373,253 shares, and 2,169,235 shares, respectively, had been issued under the plan, and at December 31, 2001, \$4,337 had been withheld in connection with the plan year ending July 31, 2002.

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FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments, other than cash, consist primarily of cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, short-term debt, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and stock purchase rights. The fair values of these financial instruments, excluding stock purchase rights, approximate their carrying amounts based upon market interest rates or their short-term nature. The fair value of the stock purchase rights, which have a carrying value of zero, has been determined using market prices for the related stock, and is approximately \$610 as of December 31, 2001.

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COMMITMENTS

A. LEASES

The Company occupies office and warehouse facilities under terms of operating leases expiring up to 2009. Total rent expense for 2001, 2000 and 1999 was \$24,323, \$19,390 and \$17,768, respectively. At December 31, 2001, future minimum annual lease payments under all leases are as follows:

2002	\$	26,422
2003		19,983
2004		13,291
2005		7,979
2006		3,484
Thereafter		7,149
	\$	78,308

B. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has employee savings plans under which the Company provides a discretionary matching contribution. In 2001, 2000, and 1999, the Company's contributions under the plans were \$2,937, \$2,596, and \$2,663, respectively.

C. OTHER

At December 31, 2001, the Company had entered into an agreement to fund the completion of a third-party distribution center, for which the Company would be the exclusive tenant under a lease with a minimum term of 5 years and an option to renew for an additional 5 year period ending October 2011. The Company had funded \$10,200 of a total \$15,300 commitment at December 31, 2001. The Company's requirement to pay the remainder of this commitment is contingent upon the performance of specific services on the part of the developer.

The amounts outstanding under this commitment will be accounted for as a long-term (10 year) note receivable, bearing interest at 6%. The note provides for monthly interest-only payments until October 2011 when the outstanding balance is due.

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CONTINGENCIES

The Company is ordinarily involved in claims and lawsuits which arise in the normal course of business, none of which currently, in management's opinion, will have a significant effect on the Company's financial condition.

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BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

Financial information regarding the Company's 2001, 2000, and 1999 operations by geographic area are as follows:

	UNITED STATES	OTHER NORTH AMERICA	FAR EAST	EUROPE	AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
2001									
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 413,706	41,830	862,435	226,309	13,554	20,974	73,825	—	1,652,633
Transfers between geographic areas	22,222	1,573	5,747	9,672	3,406	3,073	2,920	(48,613)	—
Total revenues	\$ 435,928	43,403	868,182	235,981	16,960	24,047	76,745	(48,613)	1,652,633
Net revenues	\$ 250,472	29,121	174,259	106,824	11,465	10,330	24,065	—	606,536
Operating income (loss)	\$ 41,466	4,506	70,546	19,793	2,555	(197)	7,348	—	146,017
Identifiable assets at year end	\$ 403,550	21,244	112,627	118,170	11,101	8,027	20,412	(6,694)	688,437
Capital expenditures	\$ 12,194	1,486	2,717	17,009	654	1,087	2,235	—	37,382
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 13,264	1,416	3,381	3,290	527	663	1,003	—	23,544
Equity	\$ 414,623	5,303	96,664	31,031	8,369	334	7,971	(149,672)	414,623
2000									
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 434,136	35,315	922,057	210,294	13,740	14,060	65,579	—	1,695,181
Transfers between geographic areas	22,437	1,255	3,866	9,649	3,235	2,772	3,025	(46,239)	—
Total revenues	\$ 456,573	36,570	925,923	219,943	16,975	16,832	68,604	(46,239)	1,695,181
Net revenues	\$ 241,844	24,172	138,671	103,725	11,289	8,331	20,323	—	548,355
Operating income	\$ 38,569	3,210	53,595	23,682	2,321	1,422	4,725	—	127,524
Identifiable assets at year end	\$ 352,737	21,215	119,056	115,631	11,040	9,531	19,676	12,854	661,740
Capital expenditures	\$ 13,075	1,925	3,591	3,876	550	1,037	1,528	—	25,582
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 12,529	1,106	3,712	3,187	542	342	1,063	—	22,481
Equity	\$ 361,784	4,582	98,713	31,371	7,117	897	5,997	(148,677)	361,784
1999									
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 358,454	21,407	821,977	175,794	12,995	8,224	45,724	—	1,444,575
Transfers between geographic areas	18,150	1,049	3,347	7,364	3,227	2,001	1,950	(37,088)	—
Total revenues	\$ 376,604	22,456	825,324	183,158	16,222	10,225	47,674	(37,088)	1,444,575
Net revenues	\$ 206,198	14,699	101,790	89,043	10,974	4,983	14,799	—	442,486
Operating income	\$ 29,647	2,279	38,879	17,535	2,127	442	2,414	—	93,323
Identifiable assets at year end	\$ 273,391	14,280	94,652	98,030	9,183	7,587	17,288	21,050	535,461
Capital expenditures	\$ 14,109	1,347	3,740	3,733	693	272	2,688	—	26,582
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 11,511	618	3,429	3,302	614	251	1,094	—	20,819
Equity	\$ 282,385	2,814	81,956	24,888	6,558	(179)	2,931	(118,968)	282,385

The Company charges its subsidiaries and affiliates for services rendered in the United States on a cost recovery basis.

No single country outside the United States represented more than 10% of the Company's total revenue in any period presented with the exception of Hong Kong which represented 12%, 14% and 19% and Taiwan which represented 12%, 13% and 13% in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. No single country outside of the United States represented more than 10% of the Company's total identifiable assets in any period presented.

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QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
2001				
Revenues	\$ 405,281	390,679	427,088	429,585
Net revenues	145,686	147,767	157,819	155,264
Net earnings	21,158	21,599	27,369	27,117
Basic earnings per share	.41	.41	.52	.53
Diluted earnings per share	.38	.39	.50	.50
2000				
Revenues	\$ 349,044	404,496	475,363	466,278
Net revenues	115,472	128,114	151,325	153,444
Net earnings	13,356	18,099	25,642	25,938
Basic earnings per share	.26	.35	.50	.50
Diluted earnings per share	.25	.33	.47	.47

Net revenues are determined by deducting freight consolidation costs from total revenues. The sum of quarterly per share data may not equal the per share total reported for the year.