INSIGHT ENTERPRISES INC
Form 10-K
February 20, 2015
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

x **Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

or

¨ **Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 0-25092

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**86-0766246**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(IRS Employer Identification No.)**

6820 South Harl Avenue, Tempe, Arizona 85283

(Address of principal executive offices, Zip Code)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (480) 333-3000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common stock, par value $0.01	**The NASDAQ Global Select Market**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

n/a

(Title of Class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to post such files). Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ¨

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of the registrant s common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2014, the last business day of the registrant s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was $1,246,650,771.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant s common stock on February 13, 2015 was 39,753,955.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant s Proxy Statement relating to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders have been incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

Year Ended December 31, 2014

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements in Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of this report, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may include: projections of matters that affect net sales, gross profit, operating expenses, earnings from operations, non-operating income and expenses, net earnings or cash flows, cash needs and the payment of accrued expenses and liabilities; the effect of changes being implemented by our largest software partner to elements of its channel incentive program, including the expected financial effect in 2015; the expected effects of seasonality on our business; that there will be further consolidation in the Information Technology (IT) industry; our business strategy and our strategic initiatives, including our efforts to grow our core business, develop and grow our global Cloud business and build scalable services business; the availability of competitive sources of products for our purchase and resale; industry pricing and consolidation trends; our intentions concerning the payment of dividends and retirement of treasury shares; our acquisition strategy; our ability to offset the effects of inflation and manage any increase in interest rates; projections of capital expenditures in 2015; the sufficiency of our capital resources and the availability of financing and our needs or plans relating thereto; the effect of new accounting principles or changes in accounting policies; the effect of indemnification obligations; projections about the outcome of ongoing tax audits; our positions and strategies with respect to ongoing and threatened litigation; our exposure to derivative counterparty concentration and non-performance risks; our ability to expand our client relationships; that pricing pressures in the IT industry will continue; the sufficiency of our facilities; our intention not to repatriate certain foreign undistributed earnings where management considers those earnings to be reinvested indefinitely and plans relating thereto; our plans to use cash flow from operations for working capital, to pay down debt, make capital expenditures, repurchase shares of our common stock, and fund acquisitions; our exposure to off-balance sheet arrangements; statements of belief; and statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Forward-looking statements are identified by such words as believe, anticipate, expect, estimate, intend, plan, project, will, may and variations of such words expressions and are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying the forward-looking statements. There can be no assurances that results described in forward-looking statements will be achieved, and actual results could differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Some of the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our reliance on partners for product availability and competitive products to sell as well as our competition with our partners;
- our reliance on partners for marketing funds and purchasing incentives;
- changes in the IT industry and/or rapid changes in technology;
- actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers of products we sell;

failure to comply with the terms and conditions of our commercial and public sector contracts;

disruptions in our IT systems and voice and data networks;

the security of our electronic and other confidential information;

general economic conditions;

our reliance on commercial delivery services;

our dependence on certain personnel;

the variability of our net sales and gross profit;

the risks associated with our international operations;

exposure to changes in, interpretations of, or enforcement trends related to tax rules and regulations; and

intellectual property infringement claims and challenges to our registered trademarks and trade names.

Additionally, there may be other risks that are otherwise described from time to time in the reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any forward-looking statements in this report should be considered in light of various important factors, including the risks and uncertainties listed above, as well as others. We assume no obligation to update, and, except as may be required by law, do not intend to update, any forward-looking statements. We do not endorse any projections regarding future performance that may be made by third parties.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

General

Insight Enterprises, Inc. (Insight or the Company) is a leading worldwide technology provider of integrated solutions to business and government clients. Through our extensive hardware, software and services offerings and efficient supply chain combined with highly skilled technology specialists and engineers, we provide integrated information technology (IT) solutions to our clients most compelling problems, helping them run their businesses smarter. Our ability to assess, design, deploy and manage IT solutions creates meaningful connections with our clients, enabling them to better manage and secure their IT environments. We are a single source for our clients diverse IT needs, simplifying their businesses and helping them control their IT costs.

The Company is organized in the following three operating segments, which are primarily defined by their related geographies:

Operating Segment*	Geography	% of 2014 Consolidated Net Sales
North America	United States and Canada	67%
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa	29%
APAC	Asia-Pacific	4%

* Additional detailed segment and geographic information can be found in Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 and in Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Insight has locations in 22 countries, and we have the capabilities to serve clients in more than 200 countries and territories with software provisioning and related services, transacting business in 15 languages and 15 currencies. Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA include a suite of IT hardware, software and services solutions. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA segment and in APAC are almost entirely software and select software-related services. On a consolidated basis, hardware, software and services represented 52%, 43% and 5%, respectively, of our net sales in 2014 compared to 51%, 44% and 5%, respectively, in 2013.

We began operations in Arizona in 1988, incorporated in Delaware in 1991 and completed our initial public offering in 1995. Our corporate headquarters are located in Tempe, Arizona. We began operations in the U.S., expanded into Canada in 1997 and into the United Kingdom in 1998. In 2006, through our acquisition of Software Spectrum, Inc., we expanded deeper into global markets in EMEA and APAC. In 2008, through our acquisitions of Calence, LLC in North America and MINX Limited in the United Kingdom, we enhanced our global technical expertise around higher-end networking and communications technologies, as well as managed services and security. In 2011, we

enhanced our professional services capabilities by acquiring Tempe, Arizona-based Ensynch, Incorporated (Ensynch). In 2012, we expanded our hardware capabilities into key markets in our existing European footprint by acquiring Inmac GmbH and Micro Warehouse BV (Inmac), a broad portfolio business-to-business hardware reseller based in Germany and the Netherlands. Through the evolution of our business and these acquisitions, we have successfully migrated from our reseller roots to become a comprehensive IT solutions provider.

Values

We have an established set of values that set the tone for our business and define who we are. Our core values are:

We Exist to Win the Loyalty of Our Clients

We Respect Each Other

We Develop and Value Our Teammates

We Act with Integrity

We Strive for Operational Excellence in All We Do

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

We believe that these values strengthen the overall Insight experience for our teammates, clients and partners (we refer to our employees as teammates, our customers as clients and our suppliers as partners). By living these values, we believe we are able to attract, develop and retain great talent and instill a winning culture.

Business Strategy

Our purpose is to make meaningful connections that help businesses run smarter. Our value is our ability to guide, advise, implement and manage IT solutions for our clients, and our strategy is to grow profitable market share by delivering relevant IT solutions to our clients on a scalable support and delivery platform. With the continual emergence of new technologies in the IT industry, we believe businesses continue to seek technology providers to supply value-added advice to help them identify and deploy complex IT solutions, rather than to just supply product selection, price and availability. We believe that Insight has a unique position in the market to gain profitable market share by providing enhanced value to our clients.

We believe that what differentiates Insight from our competitors is:

Our scalable services and solution offering we have well developed services capabilities, including over 1,200 skilled, certified consulting and service delivery professionals, focused on managed, technical and professional services.

Our software expertise we understand complex licensing requirements and have the know-how to optimize our clients usage and compliance management through a portfolio of Software Asset Management (SAM) services.

Our global scale we have the capabilities to serve clients in more than 200 countries and territories with software provisioning and related services.

Our E-Commerce capability we have customizable client portals, primarily in North America that allow clients to streamline procurement and processes through a self-service online tool, drive standardization and optimize reconciliation.

Our one-stop shopping value proposition we have a multi-partner approach and have partnerships with all of the leading product manufacturers, software publishers and distribution partners as well as emerging Cloud technology partners to service our global portfolio of commercial and public sector clients with the best integrated IT solutions with the products that make the most sense for their IT environments.

Our operational expertise and effectiveness we offer a broad offering of hardware and software products with access to billions of dollars in virtual inventory and efficient supply chain execution as well as product fulfillment and logistics capabilities, management tools and technical expertise.

Our long-term strategy represents a continuation and refinement of our 2014 growth initiatives and includes three components:

Grow our core business and improve profitability;

Build scalable services business; and

Develop and grow our global Cloud business.

Grow our core business and improve profitability. We believe that there is significant opportunity for profitable growth in our core business as a technology provider of integrated solutions to business and government clients. Our balanced portfolio of manufacturer and publisher brands, extensive E-commerce and logistics capabilities and differentiated service delivery capabilities allow us to tailor our offerings based on the size and complexity of our clients. In addition, our go-to-market model leverages both centralized and local market sales, technical and support resources to efficiently serve and advise our clients.

In each of our geographic operating segments, we are focused on driving our growth objectives by acquiring new clients within our pre-defined target client set, or as we call it, our TAM, and expanding our relationships with existing clients by increasing the types of products and services they buy from us. In North America, we are expanding our local market presence in select cities by investing in sales, technical and service delivery resources to drive growth with existing and new TAM clients, particularly in the large account client space, as well as to drive expansion in specific service/solution areas with key partners. We are also concentrating our efforts on growing our business with mid-sized and large clients in select vertical markets, including Federal government, K-12 education, healthcare and service provider, and have been investing in both local market and centralized sales resources to drive these efforts. In EMEA, we are focused on increasing our share in the mid-market and public sector by increasing software and select hardware sales across the business. We are also working to expand our services capabilities in the region and plan to leverage

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strategic relationships with partners and service delivery vendors to bring additional software, Cloud and collaboration solutions to clients beginning in 2015. Our APAC operating segment, which is largely comprised of software sales, is engaged in growing our sales in the mid-market and public sector and on the development of specialized software services, particularly in the areas of software asset management and the Cloud.

We continue to place significant emphasis on profitability initiatives throughout the Company. We regularly perform client and partner profitability reviews and intend to expand our business relationships to drive an appropriate level of profitability. Additionally, we are continuing to implement specific action plans to remediate the negative effects on our gross profit of program changes implemented by our largest software partner.

Build scalable services business. We are engaged with top IT partners in designing, procuring, deploying, implementing and managing solutions that combine hardware, software and services to leverage technology to deliver business results. Our solutions can be provided through a variety of delivery mechanisms, including on-premise, remotely, or through a private, public or hybrid Cloud. The key areas of focus are:

Integrated Collaboration integrating the best of breed features across Cisco and Microsoft to improve employee productivity;

Omni-Channel Retail designing, deploying and managing store architectures to enable customer loyalty and store profitability;

Hybrid Cloud designing a public-private-hybrid Cloud roadmap, migrating workloads to a public Cloud and implementing a converged infrastructure platform to enable business agility;

Workforce Mobility providing secure any time/place/device access to information and applications to enhance employee productivity; and

Strategic Outsourcing outsourcing end-user support and network operations to improve return on IT investment.

In North America, we have teams of technology specialists and architects who have expertise around applying technology to solve our clients business challenges in these focus areas. These teams drive best practices within our broader sales organization, support demand generation activities and provide oversight from pre-sales through service delivery. We believe that by concentrating on market relevant and differentiated solutions offerings, we can deliver more profitable, repeatable and scalable services solutions.

We also intend to take advantage of the trends impacting the technology market, with a specific emphasis on Cloud computing and mobility. We are committed to leveraging opportunities as manufacturers, publishers and service providers develop new technologies and as new channels for buying and supplying technology develop and gain

market acceptance.

While Insight s business was primarily built on hardware and software product sales, which are still the foundation of many of our client relationships, we believe our services capabilities differentiate Insight in the marketplace and enhance our profitability. Although our services capabilities are most mature in North America, we are investing to expand our capabilities in EMEA and APAC around software license optimization and management, Cloud assessment and migration and workplace collaboration. In addition, we are developing our capabilities and expanding our service partner network in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Canada to deliver select hardware-related services to clients in those markets.

Develop and grow our global Cloud business. Cloud computing represents an evolution in the IT world. Private, public and hybrid Cloud solutions provide flexible, reliable and affordable solutions for delivering critical IT functions, such as email, data security, data center hosting and more.

Our global Cloud strategy is a two-pronged approach:

Expand our current Cloud portfolio to include Software as a Service (SaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) solutions in the areas of office collaboration, mobility, data protection and security and hybrid Cloud, continuing to build out our portfolio based on clients needs; and

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Develop Cloud assessment and migration services to help clients determine which workloads should be transitioned from the traditional IT computing model to Cloud computing and provide managed Cloud services to assist clients in operating their Cloud environment.

Offerings

Services Offerings. We currently offer a suite of consulting, technical and managed services in the U.S. and the United Kingdom via Insight teammates, augmented by service partners to fill gaps in our geographic coverage or capabilities. We also utilize partners to deliver these services in Canada and selected services in the rest of EMEA and APAC. We believe that developing the breadth and quality of these capabilities internally or through targeted acquisitions over time will be a key differentiator for us. We have, and intend to continue to develop, an array of technical expertise and service capabilities to help identify, acquire, implement and manage technology solutions to allow our clients to improve their business performance. We deliver these services through three service groups:

Consulting Services

Assessment, design and implementation

Office productivity, networking, collaboration and data center practices

Technical Services

Multi-site deployment, outsourcing and maintenance

Support across a wide range of hardware and software partners from desktops to infrastructure

Managed Services

An extension of our client s team to monitor, manage and resolve issues

Remote Network Operation Center (RNOC), integration labs, service desk and National Repair Center (NRC).

Our consulting services help our clients preserve capital and increase the value from limited resources by delivering business-critical applications and programs from the Cloud. With low upfront costs and no need for in-house maintenance, as-a-service offerings are an effective alternative to potentially more capital-intensive, on-premise solutions. We partner with providers to deliver solutions around collaboration and messaging, managed security and data management, including Microsoft, Symantec, McAfee and IBM. We also help our clients successfully adopt as-a-service offerings by providing Cloud readiness, migration and management services.

Additionally, we help our clients standardize their software environments while reducing costs and limiting risk through optimal license use and compliance management. We offer clients a portfolio of Software Asset Management (SAM) services, including SAM consultations, assessment of ISO standard attainment, and license reconciliations. We help clients determine their license rights and utilization rates, reconcile the difference, and then proactively track, analyze, and manage their software portfolio from procurement to update to retirement.

Our technical services help clients deliver technology refresh across geographically dispersed locations, in some cases thousands of locations. In addition, we provide Service Level Agreement (SLA) based outsourcing of end user support, network operations and maintenance.

Managed Services include our RNOC, which provides 24x7 remote management of clients infrastructure, spanning network, server and storage. Our ISO certified labs deliver a range of services from imaging to configuration to remote testing of product in a client s IT environment via secure Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections. The NRC offers repair, remarketing and overnight hot-swap services. We have a smaller RNOC in the United Kingdom.

Our service teams are made up of industry-, technical- and product-certified engineers, consultants, architects and specialists who are current on best practices and the latest developments in their respective practice areas and reference architectures.

We are a Cisco Gold Certified partner in the United States and the United Kingdom and have Master Certifications in unified communications and security in the United States. Our data center practice in the United States is a Hewlett-Packard (HP) Authorized Enterprise Provider and holds HP Storage Elite, HP Blade Elite and HP Services Elite partner status. We hold Microsoft Gold certifications in identity and security, portals and collaboration, virtualization,

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server platform, systems management, software asset management and volume licensing and are a Microsoft Cloud Accelerator Partner. We also have been awarded premier partner status by a number of other partners, such as IBM, EMC and VMware.

***Hardware Offerings*.** We offer our clients in North America and select countries in EMEA a comprehensive selection of IT hardware products. We offer products from hundreds of manufacturers, including such industry leaders as Cisco, HP, Lenovo, Dell, EMC, NetApp, Apple and IBM. Our scale and purchasing power, combined with our efficient, high-volume and cost effective direct sales and marketing model, allow us to offer competitive prices. We believe that offering choices from multiple partners enables us to better serve our clients by providing a variety of product solutions to address their specific business needs. These needs may be based on particular client preferences or other criteria, such as real-time best pricing and availability, or compatibility with existing technology.

The four hardware technology categories we have identified as key to our solutions selling focus are:

Desktop, notebook and tablet

Networking

Server and power

Storage

In addition to our distribution facilities, we have direct-ship programs with many of our partners, including manufacturers and distributors, allowing us to expand our product offerings without increasing inventory, handling costs or inventory risk exposure. As a result, we are able to provide a product offering with billions of dollars of products in virtual inventory. Convenience and product options among multiple brands are key competitive advantages against manufacturers direct selling programs, which are generally limited to their own brands and may not offer clients a complete or best-in-class solution across all product categories.

Software Offerings. Our clients acquire software applications from us in the form of licensing agreements with software publishers, boxed products, or through SaaS, whereby clients subscribe to software that is hosted either by the software publisher or a dedicated third-party hosting company. We offer products from hundreds of publishers, including such industry leaders as Microsoft, Adobe, VMware, Symantec, McAfee and Citrix, as well as newer entrants, such as Box and 8x8. Today, the majority of our clients obtain their software applications through licensing agreements, which we believe is a result of their ease of administration and cost-effectiveness. Licensing agreements, or right-to-copy agreements, allow a client to either purchase a license for each of its users in a single transaction or periodically report its software usage, paying a license fee based on the number of users.

As software publishers choose different models for implementing licensing agreements, businesses must evaluate the alternatives to ensure that they select the appropriate agreements and comply with the publishers licensing terms when

purchasing and managing their software licenses. We provide assessment services to help our clients better understand their software needs, evaluate their existing software and provide options to optimize their assets.

The four software and licensing technology categories we have identified as key to our solutions selling focus are:

- Office productivity
- Virtualization
- Creativity
- Data protection

Our Information Technology Systems

We have committed significant resources to the IT systems we own and use to manage our business and believe that our success is dependent upon our ability to provide prompt and efficient service to our clients based on the accuracy, quality and utilization of the information generated by our IT systems. Because these systems affect our ability to manage our sales, client service, partner relationships and programs, distribution, inventories and accounting systems and our voice and data networks, we have built redundancy into certain systems, maintain system outage policies and procedures and have comprehensive data backup. We are focused on driving improvements in sales productivity through upgraded IT systems to support higher levels of client satisfaction and new client acquisition, as well as garnering efficiencies in our business.

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We operate under a single, standardized IT system across North America and APAC and a separate, single IT system platform in all countries in our EMEA operations.

For a discussion of risks associated with our IT systems, see Risk Factors Disruptions in our IT systems and voice and data networks could affect our ability to service our clients and cause us to incur additional expenses, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Competition

The IT hardware, software and services industry is very fragmented and highly competitive. We compete with a large number and wide variety of marketers and resellers of IT hardware, software and services, including:

- Direct marketers and resellers, such as CDW (North America), Systemax (Europe), Softchoice, Comparex, PC Connection, PCM, World Wide Technology, SHI, SoftwareONE, Computacenter, Specialist Computercenters, Bechtle and Cancom;
- National and regional resellers, including value-added resellers, specialty retailers, aggregators, distributors, and to a lesser extent, national computer retailers, computer superstores, Internet-only computer providers, consumer electronics and office supply superstores and mass merchandisers;
- Product manufacturers, such as Dell, HP, IBM and Lenovo;
- Software publishers, such as IBM, Microsoft and Symantec;
- Systems integrators, such as Compucom Systems, Inc.;
- National and global service providers, such as IBM Global Services and HP Enterprise Services; and
- E-tailers, such as Newegg, Buy.com and e-Buyer (United Kingdom).

The competitive landscape in the industry is continually changing as various competitors expand their product and service offerings. In addition, emerging models such as Cloud computing are creating new competitors and opportunities in messaging, infrastructure, security, collaboration and other services offerings, and, as with other areas, we both resell and compete directly with many of these offerings.

For a discussion of risks associated with the actions of our competitors, see Risk Factors The IT hardware, software and services industry is intensely competitive, and actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers

of products we sell, can negatively affect our business, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Partners

During 2014, we purchased products and software from approximately 3,600 partners. Approximately 63% (based on dollar volume) of these purchases were directly from manufacturers or software publishers, with the balance purchased through distributors. Purchases from Microsoft and Ingram Micro (a distributor) accounted for approximately 25% and 11%, respectively, of our aggregate purchases in 2014. No other partner accounted for more than 10% of purchases in 2014. Our top five partners as a group for 2014 were Microsoft, Ingram Micro, HP, Cisco and Tech Data (a distributor), and approximately 63% of our total purchases during 2014 came from this group of partners. Although brand names and individual products are important to our business, we believe that competitive sources of supply are available in substantially all of our product categories such that, with the exception of Microsoft, we are not dependent on any single partner for sourcing products.

During 2014, sales of Microsoft, HP and Cisco products accounted for approximately 31%, 14% and 10%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales. No other manufacturer s products accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net sales in 2014. Sales of product from our top five manufacturers/publishers as a group (Microsoft, HP, Cisco, Lenovo and Dell) accounted for approximately 67% of Insight s consolidated net sales during 2014.

We obtain incentives from certain product manufacturers, software publishers and distribution partners based typically upon the volume of sales or purchases of their products and services. In other cases, such incentives may be in the form of participation in our partner programs, which may require specific services or activities with our clients, discounts, marketing funds, price protection or rebates. Manufacturers and publishers may also provide mailing lists, contacts or leads to us. We believe that these incentives (or partner funding) and other marketing assistance allow us to increase our marketing reach and strengthen our relationships with leading manufacturers and publishers. This funding is important to us, and any elimination or substantial reduction would increase our costs of goods sold or marketing expenses, resulting in a corresponding decrease in our earnings from operations.

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We are focused on understanding our partners objectives and developing plans and programs to grow our mutual businesses. We measure partner satisfaction regularly and hold quarterly business reviews with our largest partners to review business results from the prior quarter, discuss plans for the future and obtain feedback. Additionally, we host annual partner conferences in North America, EMEA and APAC to articulate our plans for the upcoming year.

As we move into new service areas, we may become even more reliant on certain partner relationships. For a discussion of risks associated with our reliance on partners, see Risk Factors We rely on our partners for product availability and competitive products to sell, and we also compete with many of our partners and We rely on our partners for marketing funds and purchasing incentives, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Teammates

As of December 31, 2014, we employed 5,406 teammates, of whom 2,965 were engaged in management, support services and administration activities (including over 1,200 skilled, certified consulting and service delivery professionals), 2,324 were engaged in sales related activities, and 117 were engaged in distribution activities. Our teammates in the U.S. are not represented by a labor union, and our workforces in certain foreign countries, such as Germany, have worker representative committees or work councils with which we maintain strong relationships. We believe our relations with employees are good, and we have never experienced a labor related work stoppage.

For a discussion of risks associated with our dependence on certain personnel, including sales personnel, see Risk Factors We depend on certain personnel, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Seasonality

We experience some seasonal trends in our sales of IT hardware, software and services. For example:

- software sales are typically seasonally higher in our second and fourth quarters, particularly the second quarter;
- business clients, particularly larger enterprise businesses in the U.S., tend to spend more in our fourth quarter as they utilize their remaining capital budget authorizations, and less in the first quarter;
- sales to the federal government in the U.S. are often stronger in our third quarter, while sales in the state and local government and education markets are stronger in our second quarter; and
- sales to public sector clients in the United Kingdom are often stronger in our first quarter.

These trends create overall seasonality in our consolidated results such that sales and profitability are expected to be higher in the second and fourth quarters of the year. For a discussion of risks associated with seasonality see Risk Factors Our net sales and gross profit have historically varied, making our future operating results less predictable, in

Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Backlog

The majority of our backlog historically has been and continues to be open cancelable purchase orders. We do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is predictive of future results.

Intellectual Property

We do not maintain a traditional research and development group, but we do develop and seek to protect a range of intellectual property, including trademarks, service marks, copyrights, domain name rights, trade dress, trade secrets and similar intellectual property, relying for such protection on applicable statutes and common law rights, trade-secret protection and confidentiality and license agreements, as applicable, with teammates, clients, partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights. Our principal trademark is a registered mark, and we also license certain of our proprietary intellectual property rights to third parties. We have registered a number of domain names, applied for registration of other marks in the U.S. and in select international jurisdictions, and, from time to time, filed patent applications. We believe our trademarks and service marks, in particular, have significant value, and we continue to invest in the promotion of our trademarks and service marks and in our protection of them.

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Available Information

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports filed pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and the reports of beneficial ownership filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge on our web site at www.insight.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information contained on our web site is not included as a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. ***Risk Factors***

We rely on our partners for product availability and competitive products to sell, and we also compete with many of our partners. We acquire products for resale both directly from manufacturers and publishers and indirectly through distributors, and the loss of a significant partner relationship could cause a disruption in the availability of products to us. Many of our manufacturer and publisher partners are also our competitors, as many sell directly to business customers, particularly larger corporate customers. There can be no assurance that, as manufacturers and publishers continue to sell both through the reseller channel and directly to end users, they will not limit or curtail the availability of their product to resellers like us. In addition, the manner in which publishers distribute software is changing, and many publishers now offer their programs as Cloud, hosted or SaaS solutions. These changes in distribution may intensify competition and increase the volume of software made available directly to end users through these competitive programs. Any significant increase in such sales could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on our partners for marketing funds and purchasing incentives. Certain manufacturers, publishers and distributors provide us with substantial incentives in the form of rebates, marketing funds, purchasing incentives, early payment discounts, referral fees and price protections (collectively, partner funding). Partner funding is used to offset, among other things, inventory costs, costs of goods sold, marketing costs and other operating expenses. Certain of these funds are based on our volume of sales or purchases, growth rate of net sales or purchases and marketing programs. If we do not meet the goals of these programs or if we are not in compliance with the terms of these programs, there could be a material negative effect on the amount of incentives offered or paid to us by manufacturers and publishers. We continue to experience adverse program changes, and we anticipate that in the future the incentives that many partners make available to us may either be reduced or that the requirements for earning the available amounts will change. If we are unable to react timely to any fundamental changes in the partner funding programs of publishers or manufacturers, including the elimination of, or significant reductions in, funding for some of the activities for which we have been compensated in the past, particularly related to incentive programs with our largest partners, Microsoft, HP and Cisco, the changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we will continue to receive such incentives.

Changes in the IT industry and/or rapid changes in technology may reduce demand for the IT hardware, software and services we sell or change who makes purchasing decisions for IT hardware, software and services. Our results of operations are influenced by a variety of factors, including the condition of the IT industry, shifts in demand for, or availability of, IT hardware, software, peripherals and services, and industry innovation and the introduction of new products. The IT industry is characterized by rapid technological change and the frequent introduction of new

products and changing delivery channels and models, which can decrease demand for current products and services and can disrupt purchasing patterns. If we fail to react in a timely manner to such changes, we may experience lower sales and, with respect to hardware, we may have to record write-downs of obsolete inventory. In addition, in order to satisfy client demand, protect ourselves against product shortages, obtain greater purchasing discounts and react to changes in original equipment manufacturers terms and conditions, we may decide to carry inventory products that may have limited or no return privileges. There can be no assurance that we will be able to avoid losses related to inventory obsolescence on these products. Additionally, if purchasing power within our clients shifts from centralized procurement functions to business units or individual end users and we are unable to react timely to any such changes, these shifts in purchasing power could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

The Cloud and as-a-service models are disrupting the IT market and introducing new products, services and competitors to the market. In many cases, these new distribution models allow enterprises to obtain the benefits of commercially licensed, internally operated software with less complexity and lower initial set-up, operational and licensing costs, increasing competition for us. There can be no assurance that we will be able to adapt to, or compete effectively with, current or future distribution channels or competitors or that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The IT hardware, software and services industry is intensely competitive, and actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business. Competition in the industry is based on price, product availability, speed of delivery, credit availability, quality and breadth of product lines, and, increasingly, on the ability to provide services and tailor specific solutions to client needs. In addition to the manufacturers and publishers of products we sell, we compete with a large number and wide variety of providers and resellers of IT hardware, software and services. We believe our industry will see further consolidation as product resellers and direct marketers combine operations or acquire or merge with other resellers, service providers and direct marketers to increase efficiency, service capabilities and market share. Moreover, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to enhance their product and service offerings. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and acquire significant market share. Generally, pricing is very aggressive in the industry, and we expect pricing pressures to continue. There can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate prices as favorable as those negotiated by our competitors or that we will be able to offset the effects of price reductions with an increase in the number of clients, higher net sales, cost reductions, greater sales of services, which are typically at higher gross margins, or otherwise. Price reductions by our competitors that we either cannot or choose not to match could result in an erosion of our market share and/or reduced sales or, to the extent we match such reductions, could result in reduced operating margins or inventory impairment charges, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our competitors in each of our operating segments have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. In addition, some of these competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities, technologies and client requirements. Many current and potential competitors also have greater name recognition and engage in more extensive promotional activities, offer more attractive terms to their customers and adopt more aggressive pricing policies than we do. Additionally, some of our competitors have higher margins and/or lower operating cost structures, allowing them to price more aggressively. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with current or future competitors or that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The failure to comply with the terms and conditions of our commercial and public sector contracts could result in, among other things, damages, fines or other liabilities. Sales to commercial clients are based on stated contractual terms, the terms and conditions on our website or terms contained in purchase orders on a transaction by transaction basis. Sales to public sector clients are derived from sales to federal, state and local governmental departments and agencies, as well as to educational institutions, through open market sales and various contracts and programs. Noncompliance with contract terms, particularly to highly regulated public sector clients, or with government procurement regulations could result in fines or penalties against us or termination of contracts, and, in the public sector, could also result in civil, criminal, and administrative liability. With respect to our public sector clients, the government s remedies may include suspension or debarment. In addition, almost all of our contracts have default provisions, and substantially all of our contracts in the public sector are terminable at any time for convenience of the contracting agency. The effect of any of these possible actions or the adoption of new or modified procurement regulations or practices could materially adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

Disruptions in our IT systems and voice and data networks could affect our ability to service our clients and cause us to incur additional expenses. We believe that our success to date has been, and future results of operations will be, dependent in large part upon our ability to provide prompt and efficient service to our clients. Our ability to provide

that level of service is largely dependent on the ease of use, accuracy, quality and utilization of our IT systems, which affects our ability to manage our sales, client service, distribution, inventories and accounting systems, and the reliability of our voice and data networks and managed services offerings. During 2013 and 2014, we completed a comprehensive integration and conversion of our IT systems. There can be no assurance that these integration and conversion projects will yield the anticipated efficiency benefits. If current technology is determined to have a shorter useful life or the value of the current system is impaired, we could incur additional depreciation expense and/or impairment charges. A substantial interruption in our IT systems or in our voice and data networks, however caused, could occur and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Breaches in the security of our electronic and other confidential information could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We are dependent upon automated information technology processes. Privacy, security, and compliance concerns have continued to increase as technology has evolved to facilitate commerce and as cross-border commerce increases. As part of our normal business activities, we collect and store certain confidential information, including information about teammates and information about partners and clients which may be entitled to protection under a number of regulatory regimes. In the course of normal and customary business practice, we may share some of this information with vendors who assist us with certain aspects of our business. Moreover, the success of our operations depends upon the secure transmission of confidential and personal data over public networks, including the use of cashless payments. Any failure on the part of us or our vendors to maintain the security of data we are required to protect, including via the penetration of our network security and the misappropriation of confidential and personal information, could result in business disruption, damage to our reputation, financial obligations to third parties, fines, penalties, regulatory proceedings and private litigation with potentially large costs, and also result in deterioration in our teammates , partners and clients confidence in us and other competitive disadvantages, and thus could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In 2014, we were subject to information security attacks with increasing frequency at year-end. Although we do not believe the attacks resulted in the misappropriation of sensitive data, we have been, and expect to continue to be, subject to electronic data attacks and threats.

General economic conditions, including unfavorable economic conditions in a particular region, business or industry sector, may lead our clients to delay or forgo investments in IT hardware, software and services. Weak economic conditions generally or any broad-based reduction in IT spending adversely affects our business, operating results and financial condition. A prolonged slowdown in the global economy or similar crisis, or in a particular region or business or industry sector, or tightening of credit markets, could cause our clients to have difficulty accessing capital and credit sources, delay contractual payments, or delay or forgo decisions to upgrade or add to their existing IT environments, license new software or purchase products or services (particularly with respect to discretionary spending for hardware, software and services). Such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Economic or industry downturns could result in longer payment cycles, increased collection costs and defaults in excess of our expectations. A significant deterioration in our ability to collect on accounts receivable could also impact the cost or availability of financing under our accounts receivable securitization program.

We rely on independent shipping companies for delivery of products and are subject to price increases or service interruptions from these carriers. We generally ship hardware products to our customers by FedEx, United Parcel Service and other commercial delivery services and invoice customers for delivery charges. If we are unable to pass on to our clients future increases in the cost of commercial delivery services, our profitability could be adversely affected. Additionally, strikes, inclement weather, natural disasters or other service interruptions by such shippers could adversely affect our ability to deliver products on a timely basis. Such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on certain personnel. We rely on key management teammates to execute our strategy to grow profitable market share. The loss of one or more of these leaders, or a failure to attract and retain new executives, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also believe that our future success will be largely dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, sales, service and

technical teammates, and we make significant investments in the training of our sales account executives and services engineers. If we are not able to retain such personnel or to train them quickly enough to meet changing market conditions, we could experience a drop in the overall quality and efficiency of our sales and services teammates, and that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our net sales and gross profit have historically varied, making our future operating results less predictable. Our operating results are highly dependent upon our level of gross profit as a percentage of net sales, which fluctuates due to numerous factors, including changes in prices from partners, changes in the amount and timing of partner funding, volumes of purchases, changes in client mix, management of our cash conversion cycle, the relative mix of products and services sold during the period, general competitive conditions, and strategic product and services pricing and purchasing actions. As a result of significant price competition, our gross margins are low, and we expect them to continue to be low in the future. Increased competition arising from industry consolidation and low demand for certain IT products and services may hinder our ability to maintain or improve our gross margins. These low gross margins magnify the impact

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of variations in revenue and operating costs on our operating results. In addition, our expense levels are based, in part, on anticipated net sales and the anticipated amount and timing of partner funding, and a portion of our operating expenses is relatively fixed. Therefore, we may not be able to reduce spending quickly enough to compensate for any unexpected net sales shortfall, and we may not be able to reduce our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue to mitigate any further reductions in gross margins in the future. If we cannot proportionately decrease our cost structure, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

In addition, a reduction in the amount of credit granted to us by our partners could increase our need for and cost of working capital and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There are risks associated with our international operations that are different than the risks associated with our operations in the United States, and our exposure to the risks of a global market could hinder our ability to maintain and expand international operations. We have operation centers in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the U.S., and the United Kingdom, as well as sales offices throughout EMEA and APAC. In the regions in which we do not currently have a physical presence, we serve our clients through strategic relationships. In implementing our international strategy, we may face barriers to entry and competition from local companies and other companies that already have established global businesses, as well as the risks generally associated with conducting business internationally. The success and profitability of international operations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control, such as:

political or economic instability;

changes in governmental regulation or taxation (foreign and domestic);

currency exchange fluctuations;

changes in import/export laws, regulations and customs and duties (foreign and domestic);

trade restrictions (foreign and domestic);

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing operations in certain foreign countries;

work stoppages or other changes in labor conditions;

taxes and other restrictions on repatriating foreign profits back to the U.S.;

extended payment terms; and

seasonal reductions in business activity in some parts of the world.

In addition, changes in policies and/or laws of the U.S. or foreign governments resulting in, among other changes, higher taxation, tariffs or similar protectionist laws, currency conversion limitations or the nationalization of private enterprises could reduce the anticipated benefits of international operations and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have currency exposure arising from both sales and purchases denominated in foreign currencies, including intercompany transactions outside the U.S., and we currently conduct limited hedging activities. In addition, some currencies are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit the ability to otherwise react to rapid foreign currency devaluations. We cannot predict with precision the effect of future exchange-rate fluctuations, and significant rate fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

International operations also expose us to currency fluctuations as we translate the financial statements of our foreign operations to U.S. dollars.

Changes in, interpretations of, or enforcement trends related to, tax rules and regulations may adversely affect our effective income tax rates or operating margins and we may be required to pay additional tax assessments. We conduct business globally and file income tax returns in various U.S. and foreign tax jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by various factors, many of which are outside of our control, including:

changes in pre-tax income in various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates;

higher corporate tax rates and the availability of deductions or credits in the U.S. and elsewhere;

changes in tax laws, regulations, and/or interpretations of such tax laws in multiple jurisdictions;

tax effects related to purchase accounting for acquisitions; and

resolutions of issues arising from tax examinations and any related interest or penalties.

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The determination of our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires estimation, judgment and complex calculations in situations where the ultimate tax determination may not be certain. Our determination of tax liabilities is always subject to review or examination by tax authorities in various jurisdictions. Any adverse outcome of such review or examination could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property adequately, and we may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims. To protect our intellectual property, we rely on copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, unpatented proprietary know-how, and patents, as well as confidentiality, invention assignment, non-solicitation and non-competition agreements. There can be no assurance that these measures will afford us sufficient protection of our intellectual property, and it is possible that third parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary information without authorization or otherwise infringe on our intellectual property rights. The disclosure of our trade secrets could impair our competitive position and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our registered trademarks and trade names are subject to challenge by third parties. This may affect our ability to continue using those marks and names. Likewise, many businesses are actively investing in, developing and seeking protection for intellectual property in the areas of search, indexing, e-commerce and other Web-related technologies, as well as a variety of on-line business models and methods, all of which are in addition to traditional research and development efforts for IT products and application software, and non-practicing entities continue to invest in acquiring patent portfolios for the purpose of turning the portfolios into income-generating assets, whether through licensing campaigns or litigation. As a result, disputes regarding the ownership of and the right to use these technologies are likely to arise in the future, and, from time to time, parties do assert various infringement claims against us, either because of our practices or because we resell allegedly infringing hardware or software, in the form of cease-and-desist letters, licensing inquiries, lawsuits and other communications and demands. If there is a determination that we have infringed the proprietary rights of others, we could incur substantial monetary liability, be forced to stop selling infringing products or providing infringing services, be required to enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements, if available, or be prevented from using the rights, which could force us to change our business practices or hardware, software or services offerings in the future. Additionally, as we increase the types of services provided under the Insight brand, there is a greater likelihood that we will encounter challenges to our trade names, trademarks and service marks. We may not be able to use our principal mark without modification in all geographies for all of our offerings, and these challenges may come from either governmental agencies or other market participants. These types of claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. ***Unresolved Staff Comments***

Not applicable.

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Item 2. ***Properties***

Our principal executive offices are located in Tempe, Arizona. We believe that our facilities will be suitable and adequate for our present purposes, and we anticipate that we will be able to extend our existing leases on terms satisfactory to us or, if necessary, to locate substitute facilities on acceptable terms. At December 31, 2014, we owned or leased a total of approximately 1.3 million square feet of office and warehouse space, and, while approximately 70% of the square footage is in the United States, we own or lease office and warehouse facilities in 11 countries in EMEA and we lease office facilities in five countries in APAC.

Information about significant sales, distribution, services and administration facilities in use as of December 31, 2014 is summarized in the following table:

Operating Segment	Location	Primary Activities	Own or Lease
Headquarters/North America	Tempe, Arizona, USA	Executive Offices, Sales and Administration and Network Operations Center	Own
	Tempe, Arizona, USA	Client Support Center	Own
	Addison, Illinois, USA	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Hanover Park, Illinois, USA	Services, Distribution and Administration	Lease
	Plano, Texas, USA	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Austin, Texas, USA	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Liberty Lake, Washington, USA	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Tampa, Florida, USA	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Sales and Administration	Own
	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Distribution	Lease
EMEA	Sheffield, United Kingdom	Sales and Administration	Own
	Sheffield, United Kingdom	Distribution	Lease
	Uxbridge, United Kingdom	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Garching, Germany	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Frankfurt, Germany	Sales and Administration	Lease
	Frankfurt, Germany	Distribution	Lease
	Vélizy, France	Sales and Administration	Lease
APAC	Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	Sales and Administration	Lease

In addition to those listed above, we have leased sales offices in various cities across North America, EMEA and APAC. These properties are not included in the table above. Substantially all of our owned properties secure our senior revolving credit facility. A portion of the client support center that we own in Tempe, Arizona included in the table above is currently leased to Revana, formerly known as Direct Alliance Corporation, a discontinued operation that was sold to a third party in 2006. For additional information on operating leases, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

In November 2014, we relocated our sales and administrative operations that were housed in a property that we own in Bloomingdale, Illinois. The property is classified as a held for sale asset, which is included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. For additional information on held for sale assets, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Item 3. ***Legal Proceedings***

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see Legal Proceedings in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

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Item 4. ***Mine Safety Disclosures***
Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Our common stock trades under the symbol NSIT on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. The following table shows, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per share for our common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

	Common Stock	
	High Price	**Low Price**
Year 2014		
Fourth Quarter	$ 26.27	$ 21.99
Third Quarter	31.49	22.34
Second Quarter	30.74	25.40
First Quarter	25.16	19.79
Year 2013		
Fourth Quarter	$ 25.02	$ 18.37
Third Quarter	22.11	18.36
Second Quarter	20.47	16.51
First Quarter	21.25	18.48

As of February 13, 2015, we had 39,753,955 shares of common stock outstanding held by 71 stockholders of record. This figure does not include an estimate of the number of beneficial holders whose shares are held of record by brokerage firms and clearing agencies.

We have never paid a cash dividend on our common stock, and we currently do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our senior revolving credit facility contains restrictions on the payment of cash dividends.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014		$		$ 37,574,000
November 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014	439,130	23.57	439,130	27,224,000
December 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	428,796	24.21	428,796	16,843,000
Total	867,926	$ 23.89	867,926	

On October 30, 2013, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to $50 million of our common stock, of which approximately $12,574,000 remained available for repurchases of our common stock at September 30, 2014. On October 29, 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to an additional $25 million of our common stock. On February 11, 2015, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional $75 million of our common stock. This authorization is excluded from the above table. Repurchases during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 are reflected in the table above. There is no stated expiration date for our current share repurchase plan. Any share repurchases may be made on the open market, through block trades, through 10b5-1 plans or otherwise. The amount of shares purchased and the timing of the purchases will be based on working capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors. We intend to retire the repurchased shares. All shares repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2014 have been retired.

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Stock Price Performance Graph

Set forth below is a graph comparing the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq US Benchmark TR Index (Market Index) and the Nasdaq US Benchmark Computer Hardware TR Index (Industry Index) for the period starting January 1, 2010 and ending December 31, 2014. The graph assumes that $100 was invested on January 1, 2010 in our common stock and in each of the two Nasdaq indices, and that, as to such indices, dividends were reinvested. We have not, since our inception, paid any cash dividends on our common stock. Historical stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

	Jan. 1, 2010	Dec. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2014
Insight Enterprises, Inc. Common Stock (NSIT)	100.00	115.24	133.89	152.10	198.86	226.71
Nasdaq US Benchmark TR Index (Market Index)	100.00	117.55	117.91	137.29	183.26	206.09
Nasdaq US Benchmark Computer Hardware TR Index (Industry Index)	100.00	123.53	129.51	155.26	182.65	247.60

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Item 6. ***Selected Financial Data***

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto in Part II, Item 8 and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of this report. The selected consolidated financial data presented below under the captions Consolidated Statements of Operations Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2014 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, which have been audited by KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, are included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data [1]					
Net sales	$ 5,316,229	$ 5,144,347	$ 5,301,441	$ 5,287,228	$ 4,809,930
Costs of goods sold	4,603,826	4,445,460	4,581,765	4,578,071	4,163,833
Gross profit	712,403	698,887	719,676	709,157	646,097
Operating expenses:					
Selling and administrative expenses	576,967	564,910	565,206	556,689	519,065
Severance and restructuring expenses	4,433	12,740	6,317	5,085	2,956
Earnings from operations	131,003	121,237	148,153	147,383	124,076
Non-operating (income) expense:					
Interest income	(1,062)	(1,230)	(1,468)	(1,686)	(714)
Interest expense	6,019	6,337	6,101	6,927	7,677
Gain on bargain purchase			(2,022)		
Net foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	327	194	(463)	(1,136)	522
Other expense, net	1,347	1,412	1,337	1,589	1,417
Earnings before income taxes	124,372	114,524	144,668	141,689	115,174
Income tax expense	48,688	43,503	51,905	41,454	39,689
Net earnings	$ 75,684	$ 71,021	$ 92,763	$ 100,235	$ 75,485
Net earnings per share:					
Basic	$ 1.84	$ 1.65	$ 2.09	$ 2.20	$ 1.63
Diluted	$ 1.83	$ 1.64	$ 2.07	$ 2.18	$ 1.61
Shares used in per share calculations:					

Basic	41,062	43,012	44,413	45,474	46,218
Diluted	41,358	43,289	44,834	46,021	46,812

	2014	2013	December 31, 2012	2011	2010
			(in thousands)		
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital	$ 578,944	$ 542,859	$ 519,429	$ 426,517	$ 352,182
Total assets	1,948,123	1,867,718	2,001,503	1,857,611	1,803,283
Short-term debt, including capital leases and other financing obligations[2]	766	217	602	1,017	997
Long-term debt, including capital leases and other financing obligations[2]	62,535	66,949	80,000	115,602	91,619
Stockholders equity	721,231	716,918	705,291	596,832	544,971
Cash dividends declared per common share					

(1) Our consolidated statements of operations data above includes results of the acquisitions from their dates of acquisition: Inmac from February 1, 2012 and Ensynch from October 1, 2011.

(2) Excludes obligations of $122.8 million, $115.3 million, $116.8 million, $93.9 million and $135.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, under our inventory financing facility. We do not include these obligations in total debt because we have not in the past incurred, and in the future do not expect to incur, any interest expense under this facility. These amounts are classified separately as accounts payable-inventory financing facility on our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8 of this report. Our actual results could differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A and elsewhere in this report.

Overview

We are a leading worldwide technology provider of integrated solutions to business and government clients in North America; Europe, the Middle East, Africa (EMEA); and Asia-Pacific (APAC). Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA include hardware, software and services. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA segment and in APAC are largely software and select software-related services.

Our purpose is to make meaningful connections that help businesses run smarter. Our strategy is to grow profitable market share by providing relevant IT solutions to our clients on a scalable support and delivery platform.

Full year 2014 financial and operational highlights include:

- We saw top line growth in all three of our business segments and across all three product categories of hardware, software and services;
- We experienced a strong recovery in our EMEA operating segment with improved sales execution and productivity driving sales and earnings performance ahead of our expectations for the full year, with particularly strong performance in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy;
- We executed well, particularly in EMEA, in mitigating the negative effects of partner program changes, realizing a decline in gross profit from our largest software partner in line with our expectations. As a result, we recognized approximately $14 million in lower gross profit from this partner compared to the amount we earned in 2013, primarily in our North America operating segment;
- In North America, we hired approximately 170 sales and related teammates to build out our presence in core markets and expand our technical expertise around data center and software solutions; and
- We exited the year with a positive growth trajectory for our services sales, which grew at double digit rates in the third and fourth quarter year over year and increased by 2% year over year for the full year.

On a consolidated basis, for the year ended December 31, 2014, our net sales increased 3% to $5.3 billion. Our resulting gross profit increased by $13.5 million, or 2%, while gross margin declined approximately 20 basis points to

13.4% of net sales. Selling and administrative expenses increased $12.1 million, or 2%, in 2014 compared to 2013 due to the costs of our investments in our sales and services resources and a non-cash charge in North America discussed below being only partially offset by lower support salaries and wages expenses in EMEA through cost control initiatives and previous restructuring actions. We reported earnings from operations of $131.0 million in 2014, an increase of 8% compared to the prior year, which represented 2.5% of net sales, compared to 2.4% in the prior year. Our effective tax rate in 2014 was 39.1% compared to 38.0% in 2013 and 35.9% in 2012. Net earnings and diluted net earnings per share were $75.7 million and $1.83, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014. In 2013, we reported net earnings of $71.0 million and diluted net earnings per share of $1.64. In 2012, we reported net earnings of $92.8 million and diluted net earnings per share of $2.07.

The results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 include the following items:

- severance and restructuring expenses of $4.4 million, $3.7 million net of tax;
- an impairment loss of $4.6 million and accelerated depreciation of $620,000, to reduce the carrying amount of our owned real estate in Bloomingdale, Illinois that is currently held for sale to its estimated fair value less costs to sell;
- a reduction in costs of goods sold of approximately $4.1 million associated with the settlement or recovery of previously disputed sales tax amounts;
- a reduction in selling and administrative expenses to recognize a $895,000 gain upon our sale of certain real estate to a related party; and
- the repurchase of approximately 2.1 million shares of the Company s common stock for $50.4 million.

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The results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 include the following items:

- severance and restructuring expenses of $12.7 million, $9.8 million net of tax; and
- the repurchase of approximately 3.0 million shares of the Company s common stock for $57.8 million.

The results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 include the following items:

- severance and restructuring expenses of $6.3 million, $4.3 million net of tax;
- a reduction in legal expenses of approximately $2.0 million associated with the recovery of legal fees incurred in previous periods;
- an operating gain of $1.2 million on the sale of a portfolio of non-core service contracts; and
- a non-operating gain on bargain purchase of $2.0 million as the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price paid by the Company for Inmac.

Net of tax amounts referenced above were computed using the statutory tax rate for the taxing jurisdictions in the operating segment in which the related expenses were recorded, adjusted for the effects of valuation allowances on net operating losses in certain jurisdictions.

During 2014, we generated $110.3 million of cash flows from operations, an increase of 45% compared to 2013. We repurchased $50.4 million of our common stock and utilized $10.0 million to fund capital investments primarily associated with our information technology (IT) systems upgrades. During the year, we made combined net repayments of $5.5 million under our senior revolving credit facility and our accounts receivable securitization financing facility. We ended the year with $164.5 million of cash and cash equivalents and $61.0 million of debt outstanding under our long-term facilities.

As previously disclosed, our largest software partner made changes to its channel incentive program beginning in October 2013. The changes vary in substance and timing across this partner s offerings. Some of the changes became effective in the fourth quarter of 2013, and the remaining changes are effective as client contracts renewed under their stated terms in 2014 or are scheduled to renew in 2015. We are executing well globally against our plans to mitigate the adverse effect of these partner program changes in the software category. Results of operations in 2014 are consistent with our expectations relative to the anticipated decrease in incentives from this partner in the full year 2014 compared to 2013. In 2015, we currently expect the adverse effect of these program changes on gross profit in the software category to be between $5 and $10 million.

Details about segment results of operations can be found in Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is intended to assist in the understanding of our consolidated financial statements, the changes in certain key items in those consolidated financial statements from year to year and the primary factors that contributed to those changes, as well as how certain critical accounting estimates affect our consolidated financial statements.

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Critical Accounting Estimates

General

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For a summary of significant accounting policies, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net sales and expenses. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results, however, may differ from our estimates. Members of our senior management have discussed the critical accounting estimates and related disclosures with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

We consider the following to be our critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Sales Recognition

Sales are recognized when title and risk of loss are passed to the client, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement for sale, delivery has occurred and/or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Our standard sales terms are F.O.B. shipping point or equivalent, at which time title and risk of loss have passed to the client. However, because we either (i) have a general practice of covering client losses while products are in transit despite title and risk of loss contractually transferring at the point of shipment or (ii) have specifically stated F.O.B. destination contractual terms with the client, delivery is not deemed to have occurred until the point in time when the product is received by the client.

We leverage drop-shipment arrangements with many of our partners and suppliers to deliver products to our clients without having to physically hold the inventory at our warehouses, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing costs. We recognize revenue for drop-shipment arrangements on a gross basis when the product is received by the client. We recognize revenue on a gross basis as the principal in the transaction because we are the primary obligor in the arrangement, we assume inventory risk if the product is returned by the client, we set the price of the product charged to the client, we assume credit risk for the amounts invoiced, and we work closely with our clients to determine their hardware and software specifications.

We make provisions for estimated product returns that we expect to occur under our return policy based upon historical return rates. Our manufacturers warrant most of the products we market, and it is our policy to request that clients return their defective products directly to the manufacturer for warranty service during the manufacturer s warranty period. On selected products, and for selected client service reasons, we may accept returns directly from the client and then either credit the client or ship a replacement product. We generally offer a limited 15- to 30-day return policy for unopened products and certain opened products, which are consistent with manufacturers terms; however, for some products we may charge restocking fees. Products returned opened are processed and returned to the manufacturer or partner for repair, replacement or credit to us. Subject to some manufacturers restrictions, certain products cannot be returned to the manufacturer for warranty processing. We resell most unopened products returned

to us. If we accept a return from a client that we cannot return to the partner, we try to mitigate our losses by selling to inventory liquidators, to end users as previously sold or used products, or through other channels.

Revenue is recognized from software sales when clients acquire the right to use or copy software under license, but in no case prior to the commencement of the term of the initial software license agreement, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met (i.e., evidence of the arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility of the fee is probable).

We sell certain third-party service contracts and software maintenance or subscription products for which we are not the primary obligor. These sales do not meet the criteria for gross sales recognition and, thus, are recorded on a net sales recognition basis. As we enter into contracts with third-party service providers or vendors and our clients, we evaluate whether the subsequent sales of such services should be recorded as gross sales or net sales. We determine whether we

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act as a principal in the transaction and assume the risks and rewards of ownership or if we are simply acting as an agent or broker. Under gross sales recognition, the selling price is recorded in sales and our cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded in costs of goods sold. Under net sales recognition, the cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded as a reduction to sales, resulting in net sales equal to the gross profit on the transaction, and there are no costs of goods sold.

We recognize revenue for sales of services ratably over the time period over which the service will be provided if there is no discernible pattern of recognition of the cost to perform the service. Billings for such services that are made in advance of the related revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue ratably over the billing coverage period. Revenue from certain arrangements that allow for the use of a product or service over a period of time without taking possession of software are also accounted for ratably over the time period over which the service will be provided.

We recognize revenue for professional services engagements that are on a time and materials basis based upon hours incurred as the services are performed and amounts are earned.

Additionally, we sell certain professional services contracts on a fixed fee basis. Revenues for fixed fee professional services contracts are recognized based on the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs. Net sales for these service contracts are not a significant portion of our consolidated net sales.

In certain arrangements, we may provide a combination of hardware and software products and the provision of services. Services that are performed by us in conjunction with hardware and software sales that are completed in our facilities prior to shipment of the product are recognized upon delivery, when title passes to the client, for the hardware sale. Net sales of services that are performed at client locations are primarily service-only contracts and are recorded as sales when the services are performed. The total consideration for an arrangement with multiple deliverables is allocated to all deliverables that represent a separate unit of accounting using the relative selling price method.

Partner Funding

We receive payments and credits from partners, including consideration pursuant to volume sales incentive programs, volume purchase incentive programs and shared marketing expense programs. Partner funding received pursuant to volume sales incentive programs is recognized as it is earned as a reduction to costs of goods sold. Partner funding received pursuant to volume purchase incentive programs is allocated as a reduction to inventories based on the applicable incentives earned from each partner and is recorded in costs of goods sold as the related inventory is sold. Partner funding received pursuant to shared marketing expense programs is recorded as it is earned as a reduction of the related selling and administrative expenses in the period the program takes place only if the consideration represents a reimbursement of specific, incremental, identifiable costs. Consideration that exceeds the specific, incremental, identifiable costs is classified as a reduction of costs of goods sold. Changes in estimates of anticipated achievement levels under individual partner programs may materially affect our results of operations and our cash flows.

See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of our accounting policies related to partner funding.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets Including Purchased Intangible Assets and Goodwill

We review property, plant and equipment and purchased intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If such events or changes in circumstances indicate a possible impairment, our asset impairment review assesses the recoverability of the assets based on the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset (if any) and compares that value to the carrying value. Such impairment test is based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between fair value and the carrying amount. This approach uses our estimates of future market growth, forecasted net sales and costs, expected periods the assets will be utilized and appropriate discount rates.

We perform an annual review of our goodwill in the fourth quarter of every year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist, to determine if the carrying value of our recorded goodwill is impaired. We continually assess whether any indicators of impairment exist, and that assessment requires a significant amount of judgment.

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Events or circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, unanticipated competition, significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends, significant declines in our stock price for a sustained period or significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future cash flows or results of operations. Any adverse change in these factors, among others, could have a significant effect on the recoverability of goodwill and could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The goodwill impairment test is performed at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a component). A component of an operating segment is a reporting unit if the component constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and management of the segment regularly reviews the operating results of that component. When two or more components of an operating segment have similar economic characteristics, the components may be aggregated and deemed a single reporting unit. An operating segment shall be deemed to be a reporting unit if all of its components are similar, if none of its components is a reporting unit, or if the segment comprises only a single component. Insight has three reporting units, which are equivalent to our operating segments.

We may first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If it is concluded that this is the case, it is necessary to perform a quantitative two-step goodwill impairment test. Otherwise, the two-step goodwill impairment test is not required. In completing a quantitative test for a potential impairment of goodwill, we first compare the estimated fair value of each reporting unit in which the goodwill resides to its book value, including goodwill. Management must apply judgment in determining the estimated fair value of our reporting units. Multiple valuation techniques can be used to assess the fair value of the reporting unit, including the market and income approaches. All of these techniques include the use of estimates and assumptions that are inherently uncertain. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value or goodwill impairment, or both. These estimates and assumptions primarily include, but are not limited to, an appropriate control premium in excess of the market capitalization of the Company, future market growth, forecasted sales and costs and appropriate discount rates. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making these estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates. Management evaluates the merits of each significant assumption, both individually and in the aggregate, used to determine the fair value of the reporting units. If the estimated fair value exceeds book value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired and no additional steps are necessary. To ensure the reasonableness of the estimated fair values of our reporting units, we perform a reconciliation of our total market capitalization to the estimated fair value of all of our reporting units.

If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its book value, then we are required to perform the second step of the impairment analysis by comparing the carrying amount of the goodwill with its implied fair value. In step two of the analysis, we utilize the fair value of the reporting unit computed in the first step to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation to the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The difference between the fair value of the reporting unit calculated in step one and the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the reporting unit is the implied fair value of the reporting unit s goodwill. Management must also apply judgment in determining the estimated fair value of these individual assets and liabilities and may include independent valuations of certain internally generated and unrecognized intangible assets, such as trademarks. Management also evaluates the merits of each significant assumption, both individually and in the aggregate, used to determine the fair values of these individual assets and liabilities. If the carrying amount of our goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss would be recognized in an amount equal to the excess.

See further information on the carrying value of goodwill in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate includes the effect of certain undistributed foreign earnings for which no U.S. taxes have been provided because such earnings are planned to be reinvested indefinitely outside the U.S. Earnings remittance amounts are planned based on the projected cash flow needs as well as the working capital and long-term investment requirements of our foreign subsidiaries and our domestic operations. Material changes in our estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements could affect our effective tax rate.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We consider past operating results, future market growth, forecasted earnings, historical and projected taxable

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income, the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which we operate, prudent and feasible tax planning strategies and statutory tax law changes in determining the need for a valuation allowance. If we were to determine that it is more likely than not that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. Likewise, if we later determine that it is more likely than not that all or part of the net deferred tax assets would be realized, then all or part of the previously provided valuation allowance would be reversed.

We establish liabilities for potentially unfavorable outcomes associated with uncertain tax positions taken on specific tax matters. These liabilities are based on management s assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. There may be differences between the anticipated and actual outcomes of these matters that may result in subsequent recognition or derecognition of a tax position based on all the available information at the time. If material adjustments are warranted, it could affect our effective tax rate.

Additional information about the valuation allowance and uncertain tax positions can be found in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Contingencies

From time to time, we are subject to potential claims and assessments from third parties. We are also subject to various government agency, client and vendor audits. We continually assess whether or not such claims have merit and warrant accrual. An accrual is made if it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are subject to change and may affect our results of operations and our cash flows. Additional information about contingencies can be found in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain financial data as a percentage of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs of goods sold	86.6	86.4	86.4
Gross profit	13.4	13.6	13.6
Operating expenses:			
Selling and administrative expenses	10.8	11.0	10.7
Severance and restructuring expenses	0.1	0.2	0.1
Earnings from operations	2.5	2.4	2.8
Non-operating expense, net	0.2	0.2	0.1

Earnings before income taxes	2.3	2.2	2.7
Income tax expense	0.9	0.8	1.0
Net earnings	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%

Throughout this Results of Operations section of Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, we refer to changes in net sales, gross profit and selling and administrative expenses in EMEA and APAC excluding the effects of foreign currency movements. In computing these change amounts and percentages, we compare the current year amount as translated into U.S. dollars under the applicable accounting standards to the prior year amount in local currency translated into U.S. dollars utilizing the weighted average translation rate for the current year.

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2014 Compared to 2013

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased 3% to $5.3 billion compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Our net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	% Change
North America	$ 3,562,726	$ 3,470,760	3%
EMEA	1,539,968	1,469,174	5%
APAC	213,535	204,413	4%
Consolidated	$ 5,316,229	$ 5,144,347	3%

Net sales in North America increased $92.0 million or 3% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Net sales of hardware, software and services increased 2%, 4% and 1%, respectively, year over year. Hardware sales grew sequentially in each of the last three quarters of 2014, ending the year with strong growth in sales of notebooks and desktops and in server sales as we helped clients address outdated server technology related to the end of life of Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Software sales followed typical seasonal trends during the year with growth driven from stronger demand for business continuity and virtualization solutions. Services sales improved with additional consulting and technical services engagements performed during 2014.

Net sales in EMEA increased $70.8 million or 5%, in U.S. dollars, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, net sales increased 3% compared to the prior year. Net sales of hardware and services were up 14% and 7%, respectively, year over year, while net sales of software were flat year over year. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, net sales of hardware and services increased 9% and 5%, respectively, while net sales of software were relatively flat year over year. The increase in hardware sales was due to higher volume with all of our client groups, particularly public sector and mid-market clients. The increase in net sales of services was due primarily to new client engagements and higher volume with existing clients.

Net sales in APAC increased $9.1 million or 4% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, net sales increased 10% compared to the prior year due to higher volume with mid-market and public sector clients as well as lower software maintenance sales, which are recorded net of related costs within the net sales line item of our financial statements, during 2014 compared to 2013.

Net sales by category for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	North America	EMEA	APAC

Sales Mix	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Hardware	61%	61%	37%	34%	6%	3%
Software	33%	33%	61%	64%	91%	94%
Services	6%	6%	2%	2%	3%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 2% to $712.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, with gross margin decreasing approximately 20 basis points to 13.4% of net sales. Our gross profit and gross profit as a percent of net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	% of Net Sales	2013	% of Net Sales
North America	$ 477,447	13.4%	$ 472,187	13.6%
EMEA	199,916	13.0%	191,324	13.0%
APAC	35,040	16.4%	35,376	17.3%
Consolidated	$ 712,403	13.4%	$ 698,887	13.6%

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North America s gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased 1% compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, but as a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 20 basis points year to year. The decline in gross margin was due primarily to a 38 basis point decrease in margin contributed by agency fees from enterprise software agreements due primarily to partner program changes. The decrease in margin was partially offset by an 8 basis point increase in sales of higher margin services and a 7 basis point increase in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight. The increase in product margin reflects a reduction in costs of goods sold of approximately $4.1 million associated with the settlement or recovery of previously disputed sales tax amounts during the year ended December 31, 2014.

EMEA s gross profit increased 4% in U.S. dollars for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, gross profit was up 2% compared to the prior year. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin remained flat at 13.0% year over year. A decrease in margin resulting from lower fees from enterprise software agreements of 14 basis points due to partner program changes and a decrease in software product margin of 13 basis points were partially offset by a 16 basis point increase in sales of higher margin services. Year over year increases in hardware product margin during 2014 compared to 2013 were offset by decreases in vendor funding resulting from software partner program changes year to year.

APAC s gross profit decreased 1% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, gross profit increased 3% compared to the prior year. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 90 basis points, due primarily to an 88 basis point decrease in margin driven by lower fees from enterprise software agreements resulting from partner program changes.

Operating Expenses.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses increased $12.1 million, or 2%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 20 basis points as a percentage of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. Selling and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	% of Net Sales	2013	% of Net Sales
North America	$ 372,936	10.5%	$ 362,380	10.4%
EMEA	178,816	11.6%	178,012	12.1%
APAC	25,215	11.8%	24,518	12.0%
Consolidated	$ 576,967	10.8%	$ 564,910	11.0%

North America s selling and administrative expenses increased 3%, or $10.6 million, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses increased approximately 10 basis points to 10.5% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014. As discussed in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, our results for the year

ended December 31, 2014 include non-cash charges of $5.2 million, including an impairment loss of $4.6 million and accelerated depreciation of $620,000, to reduce the carrying amount of our owned real estate in Bloomingdale, Illinois that is currently held for sale to its estimated fair value less costs to sell. Additionally, salaries and wages and contract labor increased $4.7 million year over year due to planned investments in our sales organization, including the addition of over 160 teammates in North America focused on services, software, key vertical markets and field sales in core geographic markets and teammate benefit expenses increased approximately $3.6 million year over year due to higher healthcare costs in 2014. These increases in selling and administrative expenses were partially offset by reduced spending in other expense categories, such as professional services, which declined $2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

EMEA s selling and administrative expenses increased less than 1%, or $804,000, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 50 basis points to 11.6% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, selling and administrative expenses decreased 2% compared to the prior year. Higher variable compensation expense on increased gross profit and investments to support services and Cloud growth initiatives were more than offset by a decrease in support salaries and wages due to restructuring actions in prior periods.

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APAC s selling and administrative expenses increased 3%, or $697,000, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 20 basis points to 11.8% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, selling and administrative expenses increased 9% compared to the prior year. The year over year increase is primarily due to increases in variable compensation and expenses resulting from our investments in the new IT system in the region.

Severance and Restructuring Expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2014, North America, EMEA and APAC recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling $971,000, $3.4 million and $106,000, respectively, related to a continued review of resource needs in North America and additional restructuring activities in EMEA. In North America and EMEA, $1.5 million and $3.9 million, respectively, in new severance costs were offset by $492,000 and $531,000, respectively, of adjustments to prior severance accruals due to changes in estimates during 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2013, North America and EMEA recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, of $3.3 million and $9.4 million, respectively. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of severance and restructuring activities.

Non-Operating (Income) Expense.

Interest Income. Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was generated from interest earned on cash and cash equivalent bank balances. The decrease in interest income year to year is primarily due to lower average interest-bearing cash and cash equivalent balances and lower interest rates earned on such balances during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Interest Expense. Interest expense primarily relates to borrowings under our financing facilities and imputed interest under our inventory financing facility. Interest expense decreased 5% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 due primarily to lower average daily balances on our debt facilities in the 2014 compared to 2013. Imputed interest under our inventory financing facility was $2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to $2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. For a description of our various financing facilities, see Notes 5 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Net Foreign Currency Exchange Gains/Losses. These gains/losses result from foreign currency transactions, including foreign currency derivative contracts and intercompany balances that are not considered long-term in nature. The change in net foreign currency exchange gains/losses is due primarily to the underlying changes in the applicable exchange rates, mitigated by our use of foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain non-functional currency assets and liabilities against changes in exchange rate movements.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net, consists primarily of bank fees associated with our cash management activities.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 was 39.1% compared to 38.0% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in the tax rate from 2013 to 2014 was primarily due to higher losses in certain foreign jurisdictions in 2014, resulting in an increase in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets related to these foreign operating losses, and the recognition of certain tax benefits related to the re-measurement or settlement of specific uncertain tax positions during 2013, which decreased the prior year rate, offset partially by

lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions. The effective tax rate in 2014 was higher than the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to these increases in the valuation allowances and to state taxes in the U.S. These increases in our effective tax rate for 2014 were offset partially by lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of income tax expense.

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2013 Compared to 2012

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased 3% to $5.1 billion compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Our net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2013	2012	% Change
North America	$ 3,470,760	$ 3,626,357	(4%)
EMEA	1,469,174	1,463,607	
APAC	204,413	211,477	(3%)
Consolidated	$ 5,144,347	$ 5,301,441	(3%)

Net sales in North America decreased $155.6 million or 4% for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Net sales of services increased 1% year over year, while net sales of hardware and software decreased 5% and 4%, respectively, year to year. The services growth in 2013 was primarily driven by higher SaaS offerings and Cloud sales. We experienced a decline in hardware purchases by our large enterprise clients in 2013 as we believe they reduced their budgets for capital expenditure investments and delayed the timing of capital projects. Software sales declined in 2013 compared to 2012 due to a higher mix of software maintenance sales to public sector clients, which are recorded on a net basis in our financial statements.

Net sales in EMEA remained relatively flat at $1.5 billion, in U.S. dollars, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, net sales were down 1% compared to 2012. Net sales of software and services were up 4% and 23%, respectively, year over year, while net sales of hardware declined 7% year to year. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, software and services increased 2% and 22%, respectively, while hardware decreased 6%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The decline in hardware sales was attributable to reduced volume across all client groups. The increase in software sales in 2013 was due to higher volume with large enterprise and mid-market clients, which more than offset lower volume with our existing public sector clients. The increase in net sales of services in 2013 was due primarily to new client engagements and higher volume with existing clients.

Net sales in APAC decreased $7.1 million or 3% for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, net sales increased 2% compared to 2012 due to higher volume with new and existing clients.

Net sales by category for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	North America		EMEA		APAC	
Sales Mix	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**

Hardware	61%	62%	34%	37%	3%	2%
Software	33%	32%	64%	61%	94%	94%
Services	6%	6%	2%	2%	3%	4%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased 3% to $698.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, with gross margin remaining flat at 13.6% of net sales. Our gross profit and gross profit as a percent of net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2013	% of Net Sales	2012	% of Net Sales
North America	$ 472,187	13.6%	$ 478,522	13.2%
EMEA	191,324	13.0%	203,845	13.9%
APAC	35,376	17.3%	37,309	17.6%
Consolidated	$ 698,887	13.6%	$ 719,676	13.6%

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

North America s gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2013 decreased 1% compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, but as a percentage of net sales, gross margin increased by approximately 40 basis points year over year, due primarily to an 18 basis points increase in margin from sales of higher margin services and a 17 basis point increase in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight, driven primarily by strong execution under partner incentive programs, most notably in the hardware category.

EMEA s gross profit decreased 6% in U.S. dollars for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, gross profit was down 7% in 2013 compared to 2012. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 90 basis points year to year due primarily to an 84 basis point decline in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight, primarily driven by the hardware category. The decline in hardware margin was primarily attributable to a higher mix of lower margin hardware products and a reduction in partner funding due to decreased volume and partner program changes during 2013.

APAC s gross profit decreased 5% for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, gross profit increased 1% compared to 2012. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 30 basis points, due primarily to a 29 basis point decrease in margin contributed by agency fees from enterprise software agreements.

Operating Expenses.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses decreased $296,000, or less than 1%, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Selling and administrative expenses increased 30 basis points as a percentage of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. Selling and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2013	% of Net Sales	2012	% of Net Sales
North America	$ 362,380	10.4%	$ 359,634	9.9%
EMEA	178,012	12.1%	179,979	12.3%
APAC	24,518	12.0%	25,593	12.1%
Consolidated	$ 564,910	11.0%	$ 565,206	10.7%

North America s selling and administrative expenses increased 1%, or $2.7 million, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses increased approximately 50 basis points to 10.4% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013. Selling and administrative expenses increased in 2013 primarily because:

Salaries and wages and contract labor increased approximately $4.3 million due to investments in sales and services resources; and

Professional fees increased approximately $2.9 million, due primarily to the effect on the year over year comparison of a prior year reduction in legal expenses of $2.0 million associated with the recovery during the year ended December 31, 2012 of legal fees incurred in previous periods (see further discussion under Legal Proceedings in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report).

The year over year comparison was also affected by a gain of $1.2 million on the sale of a portfolio of non-core service contracts during the year ended December 31, 2012.

These increases in selling and administrative expenses in 2013 were offset partially by:

A decrease in variable compensation of approximately $2.8 million and reduced stock-based compensation of approximately $1.1 million based on current year financial results; and

Reduced marketing expenses of approximately $1.6 million as we controlled costs through our continued focus on discretionary spending.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

EMEA s selling and administrative expenses decreased 1%, or $2.0 million, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 20 basis points to 12.1% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, selling and administrative expenses decreased 2% in 2013 compared to 2012. The decrease in selling and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to a decrease in salaries and wages and contract labor of approximately $3.5 million due to restructuring actions taken during the year, as more fully described below. The year to year decrease in salaries and wages was offset partially by a $1.3 million increase in the provision for losses on accounts receivable due to higher write-offs in 2013, none of which were individually material.

APAC s selling and administrative expenses decreased 4%, or $1.1 million, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, and, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 10 basis points to 12.0% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013. Excluding the effects of foreign currency movements, selling and administrative expenses increased 1% compared to 2012. The increase in 2013 is primarily due to higher salaries and wages from investments in headcount, mostly offset by lower variable compensation based on 2013 financial results.

Severance and Restructuring Expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2013, North America and EMEA recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling $3.3 million and $9.4 million, respectively, related to our continued review of resource needs in North America and significant restructuring activities in EMEA in 2013, primarily in the United Kingdom and Germany, as we worked to rationalize our selling and administrative expenses in EMEA. In North America and EMEA, $3.4 million and $9.6 million, respectively, in new severance costs were offset by $104,000 and $188,000, respectively, of adjustments to prior severance accruals due to changes in estimates during 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2012, North America and EMEA recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, of $2.8 million and $3.5 million, respectively. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of severance and restructuring activities.

Non-Operating (Income) Expense.

Interest Income. Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was generated from interest earned on cash and cash equivalent bank balances. The decrease in interest income year to year is primarily due to lower average invested cash balances during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Interest Expense. Interest expense primarily relates to borrowings under our financing facilities, our capital lease obligation and imputed interest under our inventory financing facility. Interest expense increased 4% for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 due primarily to higher imputed interest year to year. Imputed interest under our inventory financing facility was $2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to $1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was due to higher outstanding balances and increases in our average incremental borrowing rate used to compute the imputed interest amounts.

Gain on Bargain Purchase. Our EMEA operating segment reported a non-operating gain on bargain purchase of $2.0 million in 2012, as the fair value of the Inmac net assets we acquired exceeded the purchase price.

Net Foreign Currency Exchange Gains/Losses. These gains/losses result from foreign currency transactions, including foreign currency derivative contracts and intercompany balances that are not considered long-term in nature.

The change in net foreign currency exchange gains/losses is due primarily to the underlying changes in the applicable exchange rates, mitigated by our use of foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain non-functional currency assets and liabilities against changes in exchange rate movements.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net, consists primarily of bank fees associated with our cash management activities.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2013 was 38.0% compared to 35.9% for the year ended December 31, 2012. The effective tax rate in 2013 was higher than the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to higher losses in certain foreign jurisdictions resulting in an increase in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets related to these foreign operating losses and to state taxes in the U.S. These increases in our effective tax rate for 2013 were offset partially by lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions and the recognition of certain tax benefits related to the re-measurement or settlement of specific uncertain tax positions during 2013. The effective tax rate in 2012 was slightly higher than the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to state taxes in the U.S. and to

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increases in the liability associated with unrecognized tax benefits, partially offset by lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of income tax expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth for the periods presented certain consolidated cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 110,319	$ 76,066	$ 67,442
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,511)	(19,024)	(33,983)
Net cash used in financing activities	(48,530)	(75,711)	(14,575)
Foreign currency exchange effect on cash and cash equivalent balances	(16,571)	(6,633)	4,899
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37,707	(25,302)	23,783
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	126,817	152,119	128,336
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 164,524	$ 126,817	$ 152,119

Cash and Cash Flow

Our primary uses of cash during 2014 were to fund working capital requirements, to repurchase shares of our common stock and to fund capital expenditures. Operating activities provided $110.3 million in cash for the year ended December 31, 2014, a 45% increase from the year ended December 31, 2013. We had net combined repayments on our long-term debt facilities of $5.5 million during 2014. Capital expenditures were $10.0 million in 2014, a 48% decrease from 2013, reflecting lower IT investments year over year. Cash balances in 2014 were negatively affected by $16.6 million as a result of foreign currency exchange rates, compared to a negative effect of $6.6 million in 2013.

Net cash provided by operating activities. Cash flows from operating activities reflect our net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation expense and write-offs and write-downs of assets, as well as changes in asset and liability balances. In 2014, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable reflect increased sales and associated costs of goods sold, respectively, in 2014 compared to the prior year. The increase in inventories is primarily attributable to an increase in inventory levels at December 31, 2014, to support specific client engagements as well as to hardware sale transactions in transit to clients as of December 31, such that delivery was not deemed to have occurred until the product was received by the client in early January. The decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities in 2014 was primarily due to the relative timing of sales tax and VAT payments year over year.

In 2013, the decreases in accounts receivable and accounts payable reflect the effect of a single significant sale transacted with a public sector client late in December 2012. The increase in other current assets in 2013 was

primarily a result of our deferral of costs for certain payments made or payable to partners at December 31, 2013, in advance of our being able to recognize the related revenue.

In 2012, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable also reflect the effect of the single significant sale transacted with a public sector client late in December 2012 (discussed above). The decrease in inventories in 2012 was primarily a result of inventory management initiatives undertaken in our North America segment, and the decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities in 2012 was primarily due to the relative timing of VAT and sales tax payments year over year.

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Our consolidated cash flow operating metrics for the quarters ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Days sales outstanding in ending accounts receivable (DSOs[a])	83	83	94
Days inventory outstanding (DIOs[b])	9	8	8
Days purchases outstanding in ending accounts payable (DPOs[c])	(68)	(64)	(78)
Cash conversion cycle (days) [d]	24	27	24

(a) Calculated as the balance of accounts receivable, net at the end of the period divided by daily net sales. Daily net sales is calculated as net sales for the quarter divided by 92 days.

(b) Calculated as average inventories (excluding inventories not available for sale) divided by daily costs of goods sold. Average inventories is calculated as the sum of the balances of inventories at the beginning of the period plus inventories at the end of the period divided by two. Daily costs of goods sold is calculated as costs of goods sold for the quarter divided by 92 days.

(c) Calculated as the sum of the balances of accounts payable trade and accounts payable inventory financing facility at the end of the period divided by daily costs of goods sold. Daily costs of goods sold is calculated as costs of goods sold for the quarter divided by 92 days.

(d) Calculated as DSOs plus DIOs, less DPOs.

Our cash conversion cycle was 24 days in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2014, an improvement of three days from the fourth quarter of 2013, due primarily to higher DPOs in North America driven by the timing of payments to suppliers during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 offset by a one day increase in DIOs due to the increase in inventories discussed above.

Our cash conversion cycle was 27 days in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2013, up three days from the fourth quarter of 2012, due primarily to lower DPOs in North America driven by the timing of payments to suppliers during the quarter ended December 31, 2013. The year to year decreases in both DSOs and DPOs reflect the effect of a single significant sale transacted with a public sector client late in December 2012.

Our cash conversion cycle was 24 days in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2012, up two days from the fourth quarter of 2011, due primarily to higher accounts receivable in North America, despite lower sales recorded during the fourth quarter of 2012 compared to the fourth quarter of 2011. The year over year increases (2012 vs. 2011) in both DSOs and DPOs also reflect the effect of the single significant sale transacted with a public sector client late in December 2012 (discussed above).

We expect that cash flow from operations will be used, at least partially, to fund working capital as we typically pay our partners on average terms that are shorter than the average terms we grant to our clients in order to take advantage of supplier discounts. We intend to use cash generated in 2015 in excess of working capital needs to repurchase shares of our common stock and support our capital expenditures for the year. We also may use cash to fund potential

acquisitions to add select capabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities. Capital expenditures of $10.0 million, $19.0 million and $30.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, were primarily related to investments in our IT systems. We expect total capital expenditures in 2015 to be between $10.0 million and $15.0 million, primarily for technology and facility related upgrade projects.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we acquired Inmac for $3.8 million, net of cash acquired.

Net cash used in financing activities. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we had net combined repayments on our long-term debt under our senior revolving credit facility (revolving facility) and our accounts receivable securitization facility (ABS facility) of $5.5 million and had net borrowings under our inventory financing facility of $7.5 million. In 2014, we also funded $50.4 million of repurchases of our common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we had net combined repayments on our revolving facility and our ABS facility of $13.5 million and had net repayments under our inventory financing facility of $1.6 million. In 2013, we funded $57.8 million of repurchases of our common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we had net combined repayments on our revolving facility and our ABS facility of $35.0 million and had net borrowings under our inventory financing facility of $22.9 million.

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As of December 31, 2014, our long-term debt balance consisted of $61.0 million outstanding under our $200.0 million ABS facility and no amounts outstanding under our $350.0 million revolving facility. As of December 31, 2014, the current portion of our long-term debt relates solely to our capital lease and other financing obligations. Our objective is to pay our debt balances down while retaining adequate cash balances to meet overall business objectives.

While the ABS facility has a stated maximum amount, the actual availability under the ABS facility is limited by the quantity and quality of the underlying accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2014, qualified receivables were sufficient to permit access to the full $200.0 million, of which $61.0 million was outstanding at December 31, 2014.

Our consolidated debt balance that can be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter under our revolving facility and our ABS facility is limited by certain financial covenants, particularly a maximum leverage ratio. The maximum leverage ratio is calculated as aggregate debt outstanding divided by the sum of the Company s trailing twelve month net earnings (loss) plus (i) interest expense, excluding non-cash imputed interest on our inventory financing facility, (ii) income tax expense (benefit), (iii) depreciation and amortization and (iv) non-cash stock-based compensation (adjusted earnings). The maximum leverage ratio permitted under the agreements is 2.75 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings. We anticipate that we will be in compliance with our maximum leverage ratio requirements over the next four quarters. However, a significant drop in the Company s adjusted earnings would limit the amount of indebtedness that could be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter to a level that would be below the Company s consolidated maximum facility amounts. Based on the maximum permitted leverage ratio as of December 31, 2014, the Company s debt balance that could have been outstanding under our revolving facility and our ABS facility was reduced from the maximum borrowing capacity of $550.0 million to $497.4 million, of which $61.0 million was outstanding at December 31, 2014.

Notes 5 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report also includes: a description of our financing facilities; amounts outstanding; amounts available and weighted average borrowings and interest rates during the year.

Cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries are generally subject to U.S. income taxation upon repatriation to the U.S. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of those of our foreign subsidiaries where earnings are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely outside of the U.S. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately $148.3 million in cash and cash equivalents in certain of our foreign subsidiaries where we consider undistributed earnings of these foreign subsidiaries to be permanently reinvested. As of December 31, 2014, the majority of our foreign cash resides in the Netherlands, Canada and the United Kingdom. Certain of these cash balances will be remitted to the U.S. by paying down intercompany payables generated in the ordinary course of business. This repayment would not change our policy to indefinitely reinvest earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. The undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be indefinitely invested outside of the U.S. were approximately $79.6 million at December 31, 2014, compared to $72.0 million at the end of 2013. We intend to use undistributed earnings for general business purposes in the foreign jurisdictions as well as to fund our capital expenditures and potential acquisitions.

We anticipate that cash flows from operations, together with the funds available under our financing facilities, will be adequate to support our presently anticipated cash and working capital requirements for operations as well as other strategic investments over the next 12 months. We currently do not intend nor foresee a need to repatriate any foreign undistributed earnings. We expect existing domestic cash and cash flows from operations to continue to be sufficient

to fund our domestic operating cash activities and cash commitments for investing and financing activities, such as capital expenditures and debt repayments, for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have entered into off-balance sheet arrangements, which include guaranties and indemnifications. The guaranties and indemnifications are discussed in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report. We believe that none of our off-balance sheet arrangements have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, sales or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2014, our contractual obligations for continuing operations were as follows (in thousands):

		Payments due by period			
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt [a]	$ 61,000	$	$ 61,000	$	$
Capital lease and other financing obligations	2,311	773	1,538		
Inventory financing facility [b]	122,781	122,781			
Operating lease obligations	61,497	17,277	21,463	14,206	8,551
Severance and restructuring obligations [c]	3,828	3,828			
Other contractual obligations [d]	11,816	3,053	5,157	1,362	2,244
Total	$ 263,233	$ 147,712	$ 89,158	$ 15,568	$ 10,795

(a) Reflects the $61.0 million outstanding at December 31, 2014 under our ABS facility as due in June 2017, the date at which the facility matures. See further discussion in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

(b) As of December 31, 2014, this amount has been included in our contractual obligations table above as being due in less than 1 year due to the 30- to 60-day stated vendor terms. See further discussion in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

(c) As a result of approved severance and restructuring plans, we expect future cash expenditures related to employee termination benefits and facilities based costs. See further discussion in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

(d) The table above includes:

I. Estimated interest payments of $1.0 million in each of 2015 and 2016 and $519,000 in the first six months of 2017, based on the current debt balance at December 31, 2014 of $61.0 million under our ABS facility, multiplied by the weighted average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 of 1.7% per annum.

II. Amounts totaling $1.6 million through 2018 for other contractual obligations.

III. We estimate that we will owe $7.6 million in future years in connection with the obligations to perform asset-retirement activities that are conditional on a future event.

The table above excludes $4.3 million of unrecognized tax benefits, including $336,000 related to accrued interest, as we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate amount or timing of settlement. See further discussion in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Although we set purchase targets with our partners tied to the amount of supplier reimbursements we receive, we have no material contractual purchase obligations with our partners.

Acquisitions

Our strategy includes the possible acquisition of or investments in other businesses to expand or complement our operations or to add select services capabilities. The magnitude, timing and nature of any future acquisitions or investments will depend on a number of factors, including the availability of suitable candidates, the negotiation of acceptable terms, our financial capabilities and general economic and business conditions. Financing for future transactions would result in the utilization of cash, incurrence of additional debt, issuance of stock or some combination of the three.

Inflation

We have historically not been adversely affected by inflation, as technological advances and competition within the IT industry have generally caused the prices of the products we sell to decline and product life cycles tend to be short. This requires our growth in unit sales to exceed the decline in prices in order to increase our net sales. We believe that most price increases could be passed on to our clients, as prices charged by us are not set by long-term contracts; however, as a result of competitive pressure, there can be no assurance that the full effect of any such price increases could be passed on to our clients.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The information contained in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report concerning a description of recent accounting pronouncements, including our expected dates of adoption and the estimated effects on our results of operations and financial condition, is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information contained in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report concerning a description of market risk management, including interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk, is incorporated by reference herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Insight Enterprises, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Insight Enterprises, Inc. s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 20, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 20, 2015

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Insight Enterprises, Inc.:

We have audited Insight Enterprises, Inc. s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Insight Enterprises, Inc. s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A (a), *Management s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Insight Enterprises, Inc. s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, Insight Enterprises, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, and our report dated February 20, 2015

expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 20, 2015

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	December 31, 2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 164,524	$ 126,817
Accounts receivable, net	1,309,209	1,257,910
Inventories	122,573	97,268
Inventories not available for sale	45,261	38,705
Deferred income taxes	13,385	16,436
Other current assets	62,920	57,528
Total current assets	1,717,872	1,594,664
Property and equipment, net	104,181	132,820
Goodwill	26,257	26,257
Intangible assets, net	23,567	35,765
Deferred income taxes	58,620	58,651
Other assets	17,626	19,561
	$ 1,948,123	$ 1,867,718
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable trade	$ 819,916	$ 735,699
Accounts payable inventory financing facility	122,781	115,252
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	144,561	156,491
Current portion of long-term debt	766	217
Deferred revenue	50,904	44,146
Total current liabilities	1,138,928	1,051,805
Long-term debt	62,535	66,949
Deferred income taxes	940	443
Other liabilities	24,489	31,603
	1,226,892	1,150,800
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 3,000 shares authorized; no shares issued		
	401	420

Common stock, $0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 40,147 and 42,023 shares issued and outstanding in 2014 and 2013, respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	337,167	348,703
Retained earnings	396,992	353,854
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) foreign currency translation adjustments	(13,329)	13,941
Total stockholders equity	721,231	716,918
	$ 1,948,123	$ 1,867,718

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Net sales	$ 5,316,229	$ 5,144,347	$ 5,301,441
Costs of goods sold	4,603,826	4,445,460	4,581,765
Gross profit	712,403	698,887	719,676
Operating expenses:			
Selling and administrative expenses	576,967	564,910	565,206
Severance and restructuring expenses	4,433	12,740	6,317
Earnings from operations	131,003	121,237	148,153
Non-operating (income) expense:			
Interest income	(1,062)	(1,230)	(1,468)
Interest expense	6,019	6,337	6,101
Gain on bargain purchase			(2,022)
Net foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	327	194	(463)
Other expense, net	1,347	1,412	1,337
Earnings before income taxes	124,372	114,524	144,668
Income tax expense	48,688	43,503	51,905
Net earnings	$ 75,684	$ 71,021	$ 92,763
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	$ 1.84	$ 1.65	$ 2.09
Diluted	$ 1.83	$ 1.64	$ 2.07
Shares used in per share calculations:			
Basic	41,062	43,012	44,413
Diluted	41,358	43,289	44,834

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Net earnings	$ 75,684	$ 71,021	$ 92,763
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(27,270)	(5,716)	6,759
Total comprehensive income	$ 48,414	$ 65,305	$ 99,522

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained	Total Stockholders
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Loss)	Earnings	Equity
Balances at December 31, 2011	43,919	$ 439		$	$ 360,370	$ 12,898	$ 223,125	$ 596,832
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	675	7			(654)			(647)
Stock-based compensation expense					8,548			8,548
Tax benefit from stock-based compensation					1,036			1,036
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax						6,759		6,759
Net earnings							92,763	92,763
Balances at December 31, 2012	44,594	446			369,300	19,657	315,888	705,291
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	429	4			(3,098)			(3,094)
Stock-based compensation expense					6,430			6,430
Tax benefit from stock-based compensation					760			760
Repurchase of treasury stock			(3,000)	(57,774)				(57,774)
Retirement of treasury stock	(3,000)	(30)	3,000	57,774	(24,689)		(33,055)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment,						(5,716)		(5,716)

net of tax							
Net earnings						71,021	71,021
Balances at December 31, 2013	42,023	420		348,703	13,941	353,854	716,918
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	264	2		(2,030)			(2,028)
Stock-based compensation expense				7,750			7,750
Tax benefit from stock-based compensation				560			560
Repurchase of treasury stock			(2,140)	(50,383)			(50,383)
Retirement of treasury stock	(2,140)	(21)	2,140	50,383	(17,816)	(32,546)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax					(27,270)		(27,270)
Net earnings						75,684	75,684
Balances at December 31, 2014	40,147	$ 401		$	$ 337,167	$ (13,329)	$ 396,992	$ 721,231

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	$ 75,684	$ 71,021	$ 92,763
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	40,570	41,544	41,177
Non-cash real estate impairment	4,558		
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	4,409	4,696	4,195
Write-downs of inventories	2,630	3,719	3,089
Write-off of property and equipment	741	606	596
Non-cash stock-based compensation	7,750	6,430	8,548
Gain on bargain purchase			(2,022)
Excess tax benefit from employee gains on stock-based compensation	(568)	(909)	(1,966)
Deferred income taxes	3,794	3,445	8,978
Gain on related party sale of property and equipment	(895)		
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(107,969)	111,545	(141,182)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(35,714)	(7,391)	27,477
Increase in other current assets	(5,182)	(30,650)	(5,816)
Decrease in other assets	1,604	735	9,207
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	121,506	(130,657)	56,442
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	8,303	1,197	(11,196)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(10,902)	735	(22,848)
Net cash provided by operating activities	110,319	76,066	67,442
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition, net of cash acquired			(3,831)
Purchases of property and equipment	(9,983)	(19,024)	(30,152)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,472		
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,511)	(19,024)	(33,983)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on senior revolving credit facility	484,992	835,328	803,953
Repayments on senior revolving credit facility	(501,492)	(851,828)	(885,953)
Borrowings on accounts receivable securitization financing facility	1,050,070	875,000	581,000
Repayments on accounts receivable securitization financing facility	(1,039,070)	(872,000)	(534,000)
Borrowings under other financing agreements	2,002		

Repayments under other financing agreements	(150)		
Payments on capital lease obligation	(217)	(671)	(1,017)
Net borrowings (repayments) under inventory financing facility	7,529	(1,581)	22,900
Payment of deferred financing fees	(351)		(2,777)
Proceeds from sales of common stock under employee stock plans			2,641
Excess tax benefit from employee gains on stock-based compensation	568	909	1,966
Payment of payroll taxes on stock-based compensation through shares withheld	(2,028)	(3,094)	(3,288)
Repurchases of common stock	(50,383)	(57,774)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(48,530)	(75,711)	(14,575)
Foreign currency exchange effect on cash and cash equivalent balances	(16,571)	(6,633)	4,899
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37,707	(25,302)	23,783
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	126,817	152,119	128,336
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 164,524	$ 126,817	$ 152,119

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

We are a leading technology provider of hardware, software and service solutions to business and government clients in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia-Pacific. The Company is organized in the following three operating segments, which are primarily defined by their related geographies:

Operating Segment	Geography
North America	United States and Canada
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
APAC	Asia-Pacific

Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA include hardware, software and services. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA segment and in APAC are almost entirely software and select software-related services.

Acquisitions

On February 1, 2012, we acquired Inmac GmbH and Micro Warehouse BV (Inmac), a broad portfolio business-to-business hardware reseller based in Frankfurt, Germany and Amsterdam, Netherlands servicing clients in Western Europe, for a cash purchase price, net of cash acquired, of $3,831,000. Our EMEA operating segment recognized a non-operating gain on bargain purchase of $2,022,000 during 2012 as the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price. Prior to recognizing the gain on bargain purchase, we reassessed the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition.

Principles of Consolidation and Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. References to the Company, Insight, we, us, our and other similar words refer to Insight Enterprises, Inc. and its consolidate subsidiaries, unless the context suggests otherwise.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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 consolidated financial statements. Additionally, these estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to sales recognition, anticipated achievement levels under partner funding programs, assumptions related to stock-based compensation valuation, allowances for doubtful accounts, valuation of

inventories, litigation-related obligations, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets and impairment of long-lived assets, including purchased intangibles and goodwill, if indicators of potential impairment exist.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with maturities at the date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Book overdrafts represent the amount by which outstanding checks issued, but not yet presented to our banks for disbursement, exceed balances on deposit in applicable bank accounts and a legal right of offset with our positive cash balances in other financial institution accounts does not exist. Our book overdrafts, which are not directly linked to a credit facility or other bank overdraft arrangement, do not result in an actual bank financing, but rather constitute normal unpaid trade payables at the end of a reporting period. These amounts are included within our accounts payable balance in our consolidated balance sheets. The changes in these book overdrafts are included within the changes in accounts payable line item as a component of cash flows from operating activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect our best estimate of probable losses inherent in our accounts receivable balance. The allowance is based on our evaluation of the aging of the receivables, historical write-offs and the current economic environment. We write off individual accounts against the reserve when we no longer believe that it is probable that we will collect the receivable because we become aware of a client s or vendor s inability to meet its financial obligations. Such awareness may be as a result of bankruptcy filings, or deterioration in the client s or vendor s operating results or financial position.

Inventories

We state inventories, principally purchased information technology (IT) hardware, at the lower of weighted average cost (which approximates cost under the first-in, first-out method) or market. We evaluate inventories for excess, obsolescence or other factors that may render inventories unmarketable at normal margins. Write-downs are recorded so that inventories reflect the approximate net realizable value and take into account contractual provisions with our partners governing price protection, stock rotation and return privileges relating to obsolescence. Because of the large number of transactions and the complexity of managing the price protection and stock rotation process, estimates are made regarding write-downs of the carrying amount of inventories. Additionally, assumptions about future demand, market conditions and decisions by manufacturers/publishers to discontinue certain products or product lines can affect our decision to write down inventories.

Inventories not available for sale relate to product sales transactions in which we are warehousing the product and will be deploying the product to clients designated locations subsequent to period-end. Additionally, we may perform services on a portion of the product prior to shipment to our clients and will be paid a fee for doing so. Although these product contracts are non-cancelable with customary credit terms beginning the date the inventories are segregated in our warehouse and invoiced to the client and the warranty periods begin on the date of invoice, these transactions do not meet the sales recognition criteria under GAAP. Therefore, we do not record sales and the inventories are classified as inventories not available for sale on our consolidated balance sheet until the product is delivered. If clients remit payment before we deliver product to them, we record the payments received as deferred revenue on our consolidated balance sheet until such time as the product is delivered.

Property and Equipment

We record property and equipment at cost. We capitalize major improvements and betterments, while maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are expensed as incurred. Depreciation or amortization is provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated economic lives of the assets:

	Estimated Economic Life
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of underlying lease

	term or asset life
Furniture and fixtures	2 7 years
Equipment	3 5 years
Software	3 10 years
Buildings	29 years

Costs incurred to develop internal-use software during the application development stage, including capitalized interest, are recorded in property and equipment at cost. External direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining internal-use computer software and payroll and payroll-related costs for teammates who are directly associated with and who devote time to internal-use computer software development projects, to the extent of the time spent directly on the project and specific to application development, are capitalized.

Our capital lease assets (see Note 7) are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The related amortization expense is included in selling and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Reviews are regularly performed to determine whether facts and circumstances exist which indicate that the useful life is shorter than originally estimated or the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. When an indication exists that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable, we assess the recoverability of our assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. Such impairment test is based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the estimated fair value of those assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded when the purchase price paid for an acquisition exceeds the estimated fair value of net identified tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis in the fourth quarter and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. We may first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If it is concluded that this is the case, it is necessary to perform a quantitative two-step goodwill impairment test. Otherwise, the two-step goodwill impairment test is not required. The quantitative two-step goodwill impairment review process compares the fair value of the reporting unit in which goodwill resides to its carrying value. The Company has three reporting units, which are the same as our operating segments. Multiple valuation techniques can be used to assess the fair value of the reporting unit. All of these techniques include the use of estimates and assumptions that are inherently uncertain. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value or goodwill impairment, or both.

Intangible Assets

We amortize intangible assets acquired in business combinations using the straight-line method over the following estimated economic lives of the intangible assets from the date of acquisition:

	Estimated Economic Life
Customer relationships	2 11 years
Other	9 months 3 years

We regularly perform reviews to determine if facts and circumstances exist which indicate that the useful lives of our long-lived assets are shorter than originally estimated or the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. When an indication exists that the carrying amount of intangible assets may not be recoverable, we assess the recoverability of our assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. Such impairment test is based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the estimated fair value of those assets.

Trade Credits

Trade credit liabilities arise from aged unclaimed credit memos, duplicate payments, payments for returned product or overpayments made to us by our clients, and, to a lesser extent, from goods received by us from a supplier for which we were never invoiced. Trade credit liabilities are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. We derecognize the liability as a reduction of costs of goods sold only if it has been extinguished, upon either (1) our payment of the liability to relieve our obligation or (2) our legal release from the related obligation.

Self Insurance

We are self-insured in the U.S. for medical insurance up to certain annual stop-loss limits and workers compensation claims up to certain deductible limits. We establish reserves for claims, both reported and incurred but not reported, using currently available information as well as our historical claims experience.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Treasury Stock

We record repurchases of our common stock as treasury stock at cost. We also record the subsequent retirement of these treasury shares at cost. The excess of the cost of the shares retired over their par value is allocated between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. The amount recorded as a reduction of paid-in capital is based on the excess of the average original issue price of the shares over par value. The remaining amount is recorded as a reduction of retained earnings.

Sales Recognition

Sales are recognized when title and risk of loss are passed to the client, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement for sale, delivery has occurred and/or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Our standard sales terms are F.O.B. shipping point or equivalent, at which time title and risk of loss have passed to the client. However, because we either (i) have a general practice of covering client losses while products are in transit despite title and risk of loss contractually transferring at the point of shipment or (ii) have specifically stated F.O.B. destination contractual terms with the client, delivery is not deemed to have occurred until the point in time when the product is received by the client.

We leverage drop-shipment arrangements with many of our partners and suppliers to deliver products to our clients without having to physically hold the inventory at our warehouses, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing costs. We recognize revenue for drop-shipment arrangements on a gross basis when the product is received by the client. We recognize revenue on a gross basis as the principal in the transaction because we are the primary obligor in the arrangement, we assume inventory risk if the product is returned by the client, we set the price of the product charged to the client, we assume credit risk for the amounts invoiced, and we work closely with our clients to determine their hardware and software specifications.

We make provisions for estimated product returns that we expect to occur under our return policy based upon historical return rates. Our manufacturers warrant most of the products we market, and it is our policy to request that clients return their defective products directly to the manufacturer for warranty service during the manufacturer s warranty period. On selected products, and for selected client service reasons, we may accept returns directly from the client and then either credit the client or ship a replacement product. We generally offer a limited 15- to 30-day return policy for unopened products and certain opened products, which are consistent with manufacturers terms; however, for some products we may charge restocking fees. Products returned opened are processed and returned to the manufacturer or partner for repair, replacement or credit to us. Subject to some manufacturers restrictions, certain products cannot be returned to the manufacturer for warranty processing. We resell most unopened products returned to us. If we accept a return from ta client that we cannot return to the partner, we try to mitigate our losses by selling to inventory liquidators, to end users as previously sold or used products, or through other channels.

We record the freight we bill to our clients as net sales and the related freight costs we pay as costs of goods sold. We report sales net of any sales-based taxes assessed by governmental authorities that are imposed on and concurrent with sales transactions.

Revenue is recognized from software sales when clients acquire the right to use or copy software under license, but in no case prior to the commencement of the term of the initial software license agreement, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met (i.e., evidence of the arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility of the fee is probable).

We sell certain third-party service contracts and software maintenance or subscription products for which we are not the primary obligor. These sales do not meet the criteria for gross sales recognition, and thus are recorded on a net sales recognition basis. As we enter into contracts with third-party service providers or vendors and our clients, we evaluate whether the subsequent sales of such services should be recorded as gross sales or net sales. We determine whether we act as a principal in the transaction and assume the risks and rewards of ownership or if we are simply acting as an agent or broker. Under gross sales recognition, the selling price is recorded in sales and our cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded in costs of goods sold. Under net sales recognition, the cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded as a reduction to sales, resulting in net sales equal to the gross profit on the transaction, and there are no costs of goods sold.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

We recognize revenue for sales of services ratably over the time period over which the service will be provided if there is no discernible pattern of recognition of the cost to perform the service. Billings for such services that are made in advance of the related revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue ratably over the billing coverage period. Revenue from certain arrangements that allow for the use of a product or service over a period of time without taking possession of software are also accounted for ratably over the time period over which the service will be provided.

We recognize revenue for professional services engagements that are on a time and materials basis based upon hours incurred as the services are performed and amounts are earned.

Additionally, we sell certain professional services contracts on a fixed fee basis. Revenues for fixed fee professional services contracts are recognized based on the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs. Net sales for these service contracts are not a significant portion of our consolidated net sales.

In certain arrangements, we may provide a combination of hardware and software products and the provision of services. Services that are performed by us in conjunction with hardware and software sales that are completed in our facilities prior to shipment of the product are recognized upon delivery, when title passes to the client, for the hardware sale. Net sales of services that are performed at client locations are primarily service-only contracts and are recorded as sales when the services are performed. The total consideration for an arrangement with multiple deliverables is allocated to all deliverables that represent a separate unit of accounting using the relative selling price method.

Costs of Goods Sold

Costs of goods sold include product costs, direct costs incurred associated with delivering services, outbound and inbound freight costs and provisions for inventory reserves. These costs are reduced by provisions for supplier discounts and certain payments and credits received from partners, as described under Partner Funding below.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses include salaries and wages, bonuses and incentives, stock-based compensation expense, employee-related expenses, facility-related expenses, marketing and advertising expense, reduced by certain payments and credits received from partners related to shared marketing expense programs, as described under Partner Funding below, depreciation of property and equipment, professional fees, amortization of intangible assets, provisions for losses on accounts receivable and other operating expenses.

Partner Funding

We receive payments and credits from partners, including consideration pursuant to volume sales incentive programs, volume purchase incentive programs and shared marketing expense programs. Partner funding received pursuant to volume sales incentive programs is recognized as it is earned as a reduction to costs of goods sold. Partner funding received pursuant to volume purchase incentive programs is allocated as a reduction to inventories based on the

applicable incentives earned from each partner and is recorded in cost of goods sold as the related inventory is sold. Partner funding received pursuant to shared marketing expense programs is recorded as it is earned as a reduction of the related selling and administrative expenses in the period the program takes place only if the consideration represents a reimbursement of specific, incremental, identifiable costs. Consideration that exceeds the specific, incremental, identifiable costs is classified as a reduction of costs of goods sold. The amount of partner funding recorded as a reduction of selling and administrative expenses in our statements of operations totaled $40,106,000, $34,900,000 and $30,714,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Concentrations of Risk

Credit Risk

Although we are affected by the international economic climate, management does not believe material credit risk concentration existed at December 31, 2014. We monitor our clients financial condition and do not require collateral. No single client accounted for more than 2% of our consolidated net sales in 2014.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Supplier Risk

Purchases from Microsoft and Ingram Micro accounted for approximately 25% and 11%, respectively, of our aggregate purchases in 2014. No other partner accounted for more than 10% of purchases in 2014. Our top five partners as a group for 2014 were Microsoft, Ingram Micro (a distributor), HP, Cisco and Tech Data (a distributor), and approximately 63% of our total purchases during 2014 came from this group of partners. Although brand names and individual products are important to our business, we believe that competitive sources of supply are available in substantially all of our product categories such that, with the exception of Microsoft, we are not dependent on any single partner for sourcing products.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as they are incurred. Advertising expense of $31,214,000, $29,394,000 and $27,632,000 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These amounts were partially offset by partner funding earned pursuant to shared marketing expense programs recorded as a reduction of selling and administrative expenses, as discussed above.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured based on the fair value of the award on the date of grant and the corresponding expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the reward. Stock-based compensation expense is classified in the same line item of our consolidated statements of operations as other payroll-related expenses specific to the employee. Compensation expense related to service-based restricted stock units (RSUs) is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. Compensation expense related to performance-based RSUs is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards (i.e., a graded vesting basis).

Foreign Currencies

We use the U.S. dollar as our reporting currency. The functional currencies of our significant foreign subsidiaries are generally the local currencies. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet dates. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for each month within the year. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded directly in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) foreign currency translation adjustments as a separate component of stockholders equity. Net foreign currency transaction gains/losses, including transaction gains/losses on intercompany balances that are not of a long-term investment nature and non-functional currency cash balances, are reported as a separate component of non-operating (income) expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk of non-functional currency monetary assets and liabilities on our consolidated financial statements. These forward contracts are not designated as hedge instruments. The fair value of all derivative assets and liabilities are recorded gross in the other current assets and accrued expenses and other current liabilities sections of the balance sheet. Gains/losses are recorded net in non-operating (income) expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable earnings 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 earnings in the period that includes the enactment date.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

We recognize net deferred tax assets to the extent that we believe these assets are more likely than not to be realized. In making such a determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies and results of recent operations. If we determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

We record uncertain tax positions on the basis of a two-step process whereby (1) we determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized within the income tax expense line in our consolidated statements of operations. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line in our consolidated balance sheets.

Net Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year. Diluted EPS is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares of common stock plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. Dilutive potential common shares include outstanding restricted stock units. A reconciliation of the denominators of the basic and diluted EPS calculations follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Numerator:			
Net earnings	$ 75,684	$ 71,021	$ 92,763
Denominator:			
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic EPS	41,062	43,012	44,413
Potential dilutive common shares due to dilutive stock options and restricted stock units	296	277	421
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted EPS	41,358	43,289	44,834
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	$ 1.84	$ 1.65	$ 2.09

Diluted	$ 1.83	$ 1.64	$ 2.07

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, approximately 20,000, 177,000 and 295,000, respectively, of our restricted stock units were not included in the diluted EPS calculations because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. These share-based awards could be dilutive in the future.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

On May 28, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. ASU 2014-09 was issued as the culmination of the joint project between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 is effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is not permitted. An entity may choose to adopt the new standard either retrospectively or through a cumulative effect adjustment as of the start of the first period for which it applies the new standard. We are in the process of determining the effect that the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures, including our consideration of pending interpretive guidance expected as a result of feedback from the FASB and IASB Joint Transition Resource Group on implementation issues, such as gross versus net revenue. We have not yet selected our planned transition approach.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. ASU 2013-11 clarifies guidance and eliminates diversity in practice on the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. This new guidance became effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013 and subsequent interim periods. We applied the requirements of ASU 2013-11 prospectively beginning January 1, 2014, which resulted in a decrease to noncurrent deferred tax assets and a decrease to noncurrent reserves for uncertain tax positions of approximately $1,027,000 as of December 31, 2014. Had we applied the requirements of ASU 2013-11 retrospectively to the December 31, 2013 consolidated balance sheet, the effect would have been materially the same.

(2) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	**2013**
Software	$ 157,348	$ 154,756
Buildings	66,796	77,287
Equipment	87,650	84,845
Furniture and fixtures	35,278	35,369
Leasehold improvements	21,268	23,319
Land	5,235	7,656
	373,575	383,232
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(269,394)	(250,412)
Property and equipment, net	$ 104,181	$ 132,820

During 2014 and 2013, we periodically assessed whether any indicators of impairment existed related to our property and equipment. We incurred non-cash charges of $741,000, $606,000 and $596,000 during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, to write-off certain property and equipment.

See Note 11 for a discussion of a non-cash impairment loss recognized during 2014 on certain real estate assets held for sale.

See Note 19 for a discussion of our sale of certain real estate to a related party during 2014. The sale resulted in a gain of $895,000, which is included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property and equipment was $29,243,000, $29,898,000 and $28,148,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Interest charges capitalized in connection with internal-use software development projects in the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were immaterial.

(3) Goodwill

There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2014. The carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows (in thousands):

	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Goodwill	$ 349,679	$ 151,439	$ 13,973	$ 515,091
Accumulated impairment losses	(323,422)	(151,439)	(13,973)	(488,834)
	$ 26,257	$	$	$ 26,257

During 2014, we periodically assessed whether any indicators of impairment existed which would require us to perform an interim impairment review. As of each interim period end during the year, we concluded that a triggering event had not occurred that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our North America reporting unit (the only reporting unit with a goodwill balance at any period end) below its carrying value. We performed our annual test of goodwill for impairment during the fourth quarter of 2014. The results of the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test indicated that the fair value of our North America reporting unit, estimated using the market approach, was in excess of the carrying value, and thus we did not perform step two of the impairment test.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(4) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	**2013**
Customer relationships	$ 109,620	$ 113,897
Other		298
	109,620	114,195
Accumulated amortization	(86,053)	(78,430)
Intangible assets, net	$ 23,567	$ 35,765

During 2014, we periodically assessed whether any indicators of impairment existed related to our intangible assets. As of each interim period end during the year, we concluded that a triggering event had not occurred that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our intangible assets below their carrying values.

Amortization expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was $11,327,000, $11,646,000 and $13,029,000, respectively. Future amortization expense for the remaining unamortized balance is estimated as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	**Amortization Expense**
2015	$ 10,977
2016	8,276
2017	2,286
2018	2,028
Total amortization expense	$ 23,567

(5) Accounts Payable Inventory Financing Facility

We have entered into an agreement with a financial intermediary to facilitate the purchase of inventory from various suppliers under certain terms and conditions, as described below. These amounts are classified separately as accounts payable inventory financing facility in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, $122,781,000 and $115,252,000, respectively, was included in accounts payable-inventory financing facility related to this facility. We reclassified the prior period amount to conform to our current presentation.

The aggregate availability for vendor purchases under our inventory financing facility is $200,000,000. The facility matures on April 26, 2017. Additionally, the facility may be renewed under certain circumstances described in the agreement for successive 12-month periods. Interest does not accrue on accounts payable under this facility provided the accounts payable are paid within stated vendor terms (ranging from 30 to 60 days). We impute interest on the average daily balance outstanding during these stated vendor terms based on our blended incremental borrowing rate during the period under our senior revolving credit facility and our accounts receivable securitization financing facility. Imputed interest of $2,386,000, $2,453,000 and $1,838,000 was recorded in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Deferred financing fees of $99,000 were capitalized in conjunction with the amendment to the inventory financing facility in 2012. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility. If balances are not paid within stated vendor terms, they will accrue interest at prime plus 1.25%. The facility is guaranteed by the Company and each of its material domestic subsidiaries and is secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company s domestic assets that is of equal priority to the liens securing borrowings under our revolving facility.

(6) Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is an accrual for $53,666,000 and $62,800,000, respectively, of sales tax, value-added tax and other indirect taxes.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(7) Debt, Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations

Debt

Our long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Senior revolving credit facility	$	$ 16,500
Accounts receivable securitization financing facility	61,000	50,000
Capital lease and other financing obligations	2,301	666
Total	63,301	67,166
Less: current portion of capital lease and other financing obligations	(766)	(217)
Less: current portion of revolving credit facilities		
Long-term debt	$ 62,535	$ 66,949

Our senior revolving credit facility (revolving facility) has an aggregate U.S. dollar equivalent maximum borrowing capacity amount of $350,000,000, $25,000,000 of which is available for borrowings in certain foreign currencies and in U.S. dollars. Additionally, $25,000,000 is available for the issuance of letters of credit. The revolving facility is guaranteed by the Company s material domestic subsidiaries and is secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company s and each guarantor s assets. The interest rates applicable to borrowings under the revolving facility are based on the leverage ratio of the Company as set forth on a pricing grid in the amended agreement. Amounts outstanding under the revolving facility bear interest, payable quarterly, at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus a predetermined spread of 0.00% to 0.75% or, at our option, a LIBOR rate plus a pre-determined spread of 1.25% to 2.25%. In addition, we pay a quarterly commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility of 0.25% to 0.45%, and our letter of credit participation fee ranges from 1.25% to 2.25%. During the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, due to availability under our other debt and financing facilities, weighted average borrowings under our revolving facility were only $6,634,000 and $17,943,000, respectively. Interest expense associated with the revolving facility was $1,571,000 and $1,738,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively, including the commitment fee and amortization to interest expense of deferred financing fees capitalized in connection with amendments to the revolving facility. The weighted average interest rate on amounts outstanding under our revolving facility, including the commitment fee and amortization of origination costs, was 3.1% during the year ended December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2014, $350,000,000 was available under the revolving facility. See Debt Covenants below. The revolving facility matures on April 26, 2017. Deferred financing fees of $2,300,000 were capitalized in conjunction with the amendment to the revolving facility in 2012. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility.

Our accounts receivable securitization financing facility (ABS facility) has a maximum borrowing capacity of $200,000,000. Under our ABS facility, we can sell receivables periodically to a special purpose accounts receivable

and financing entity (the SPE), which is exclusively engaged in purchasing receivables from us. The SPE is a wholly-owned, bankruptcy-remote entity that we have included in our consolidated financial statements. The SPE funds its purchases by selling undivided interests in eligible trade accounts receivable to independent financial institution purchasers under the ABS facility (Purchasers), which is administered by an independent financial institution agent. The SPE s assets are available first and foremost to satisfy the claims of the Purchasers, and we cannot convey any interest in the receivables sold to the Purchasers (or allow any adverse claims on the receivables) without the consent of the Purchasers. In addition, the SPE is required to maintain a minimum capital amount and various reserves pursuant to the terms of the ABS facility. We maintain effective control over the receivables that are sold. Accordingly, the receivables remain recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the SPE owned $788,632,000 and $715,415,000, respectively, of receivables recorded at fair value and included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. On June 25, 2014, we entered into an amendment to the ABS facility to extend the maturity date from April 24, 2015 to June 30, 2017, to change the administrative agent and to modify fees for unused capacity under the facility. The maximum borrowing capacity of the ABS facility remained unchanged at $200,000,000. While the ABS facility has a stated maximum amount, the actual availability under the ABS facility is limited by the quantity and quality of the underlying accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2014, qualified receivables were sufficient to permit access to the full $200,000,000 facility amount, of which $61,000,000 was outstanding at December 31, 2014. See Debt Covenants below.

Under our ABS facility, interest is payable monthly, and the floating interest rate applicable at December 31, 2014 was 1.07% per annum, including a 0.90% usage fee on any outstanding balances. In addition, we pay a monthly commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility of 0.40%. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2012, the weighted average interest rates on amounts outstanding under our ABS facility, including the usage and commitment fees and the amortization of origination costs, was 1.7%, 1.6% and 1.9%, respectively. Weighted average borrowings under our ABS facility in 2014, 2013 and 2012 were $105,992,000, $112,959,000 and $102,674,000, respectively. Deferred financing fees of $351,000 and $378,000 were capitalized in conjunction with amendments to our ABS facility in 2014 and 2012, respectively. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility.

Debt Covenants

Our revolving facility and our ABS facility contain various covenants customary for transactions of this type, including limitations on the payment of dividends and the requirement that we comply with maximum leverage, minimum fixed charge and minimum asset coverage ratio requirements and meet monthly, quarterly and annual reporting requirements. If we fail to comply with these covenants, the lenders would be able to demand payment within a specified period of time. At December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all such covenants. Further, the terms of the ABS facility identify various circumstances that would result in an amortization event under the facility. At December 31, 2014, no such amortization event had occurred.

Our consolidated debt balance that can be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter under our revolving facility and our ABS facility is limited by certain financial covenants, particularly a maximum leverage ratio. The maximum leverage ratio is calculated as aggregate debt outstanding divided by the sum of our trailing twelve month net earnings (loss) plus (i) interest expense, excluding non-cash imputed interest on our inventory financing facility, (ii) income tax expense (benefit), (iii) depreciation and amortization and (iv) non-cash stock-based compensation (adjusted earnings). The maximum leverage ratio permitted under the agreements is 2.75 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings. A significant drop in our adjusted earnings would limit the amount of indebtedness that could be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter to a level that would be below our consolidated maximum facility amount. Based on our maximum leverage ratio as of December 31, 2014, our aggregate debt balance that could have been outstanding under our revolving facility and our ABS facility was reduced from the maximum borrowing capacity of $550,000,000 to $497,426,000, of which $61,000,000 was outstanding at December 31, 2014.

Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations

Our obligations under capitalized leases are included in long-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The current and long-term portions of the obligations are included in the table above.

In July 2009, we entered into a four-year lease for certain IT equipment. We amended this lease in November 2009 and again in July 2010 to include additional IT equipment. The value of the equipment held under the original capitalized lease, $3,867,000, was fully amortized prior to the equipment being returned to the lessor under the original lease terms in July 2013. In July 2013, we entered into a new capitalized lease for replacement equipment, which expires on December 31, 2016. The value of the equipment held under the new capitalized lease, $735,000, is included in property and equipment, net as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, accumulated amortization on the capital lease assets was $210,000 and $105,000, respectively.

The new capital lease was a non-cash transaction and, accordingly, has been excluded from the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013.

From time to time, we also enter into other financing agreements with financial intermediaries to facilitate the purchase of products from certain vendors. At December 31, 2014, amounts owed under other financing agreements of $1,852,000, which are payable in installments through August 2016, are included in our current and long-term debt balances as summarized in the table above.

(8) Operating Leases

We have several non-cancelable operating leases with third parties, primarily for administrative and distribution center space and computer equipment. Our facilities leases generally provide for periodic rent increases and many contain escalation clauses and renewal options. We recognize rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental expense for these third-party operating leases was $15,493,000, $15,731,000 and $14,740,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and is included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	
2015	$ 17,277
2016	11,930
2017	9,533
2018	8,258
2019	5,948
Thereafter	8,551
Total minimum lease payments	$ 61,497

Amounts in the table above exclude approximately $1.5 million per year through 2019 in non-cancellable rental income.

(9) Severance and Restructuring Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded severance expense associated with the elimination of certain positions based on a re-alignment of roles and responsibilities, a continued review of resource needs in North America and significant restructuring activities in EMEA, primarily in the United Kingdom and Germany, as we worked to rationalize our selling and administrative expenses in EMEA.

The following table details the activity for each of the three years in the period ending December 31, 2014 related to these resource actions, and the outstanding obligations as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	North America	**EMEA**	**APAC**	**Consolidated**
Balances at December 31, 2011	$ 659	$ 1,455	$	$ 2,114
Severance costs, net of adjustments	2,834	3,483		6,317
Foreign currency translation adjustments		46		46
Cash payments	(2,244)	(3,593)		(5,837)
Balances at December 31, 2012	1,249	1,391		2,640
Severance costs, net of adjustments	3,325	9,415		12,740
Foreign currency translation adjustments		212		212
Cash payments	(2,864)	(7,771)		(10,635)

Balances at December 31, 2013	1,710	3,247		4,957
Severance costs, net of adjustments	971	3,356	106	4,433
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(38)	(157)		(195)
Cash payments	(1,786)	(3,475)	(106)	(5,367)
Balances at December 31, 2014	$ 857	$ 2,971	$	$ 3,828

Adjustments were recorded as a reduction to severance and restructuring expense in 2014, 2013 and 2012 of $1,023,000, $292,000 and $678,000, respectively, due to changes in estimates.

The remaining outstanding obligations as of December 31, 2014 are expected to be paid during the next 12 months and are therefore included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(10) Stock-Based Compensation

We recorded the following pre-tax amounts in selling and administrative expenses for stock-based compensation, by operating segment, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
North America	$ 5,933	$ 5,118	$ 6,260
EMEA	1,547	1,061	2,030
APAC	270	251	258
Total Consolidated	$ 7,750	$ 6,430	$ 8,548

Company Plan

On October 1, 2007, Insight s Board of Directors approved the 2007 Omnibus Plan (the 2007 Plan), and the 2007 Plan became effective when it was approved by Insight s stockholders at the annual meeting on November 12, 2007. On August 12, 2008, the 2007 Plan was amended to clarify certain provisions relating to forfeiture restrictions and grants of discretionary awards to non-employee directors. On May 18, 2011, Insight s stockholders approved the Company s Amended 2007 Omnibus Plan (the Amended 2007 Plan) to, among other changes, increase the number of shares of common stock authorized to be issued thereunder to a total of 7,250,000 shares. The Amended 2007 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of Insight s Board of Directors, and, except as provided below, the Compensation Committee has the exclusive authority to administer the Amended 2007 Plan, including the power to determine eligibility, the types of awards to be granted, the price and the timing of awards. Under the Amended 2007 Plan, the Compensation Committee may delegate some of its authority to our Chief Executive Officer to grant awards to individuals other than individuals who are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Teammates, officers and members of the Board of Directors are eligible for awards under the Amended 2007 Plan, and consultants and independent contractors are also eligible if they provide bona fide services that are not related to capital raising or promoting or maintaining a market for the Company s stock. The Amended 2007 Plan allows for awards of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, RSUs, performance awards as well as grants of cash awards. As of December 31, 2014, of the 7,250,000 shares of stock reserved for awards issued under the Amended 2007 Plan, 4,091,786 shares of stock were available for grant.

Accounting for Restricted Stock Units

We issue RSUs as incentives to certain officers and teammates and as compensation to members of our Board of Directors. We recognize compensation expense associated with the issuance of such RSUs over the vesting period for each respective RSU. The total compensation expense associated with RSUs represents the value based upon the number of RSUs awarded multiplied by the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant, adjusted for our estimate of forfeitures. The number of RSUs to be awarded under our service-based RSUs is fixed at the grant date. The number of RSUs ultimately awarded under our performance-based RSUs varies based on whether the Company

achieves certain financial results. We record compensation expense each period based on our estimate of the most probable number of RSUs that will be issued under the grants of performance-based RSUs. Recipients of RSUs do not have voting or dividend rights until the vesting conditions are satisfied and shares are released.

As of December 31, 2014, total compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs not yet recognized is $12,805,000, which is expected to be recognized over the next 1.33 years on a weighted-average basis.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes our RSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Fair Value
Nonvested at the beginning of year	811,565	$ 19.91	
Granted	495,405	$ 23.49	
Vested, including shares withheld to cover taxes	(351,187)	$ 19.10	$ 8,371,565[a]
Forfeited	(66,816)	$ 20.84	
Nonvested at the end of year	888,967	$ 22.06	$ 23,015,356[b]
Expected to vest	814,070		$ 21,076,272[b]

(a) The fair value of vested RSUs represents the total pre-tax fair value, based on the closing stock price on the day of vesting, which would have been received by holders of RSUs had all such holders sold their underlying shares on that date. The aggregate intrinsic value for vested shares of restricted common stock and RSUs during 2013 and 2012 was $11,829,527 and $14,112,284, respectively.

(b) The aggregate fair value of the nonvested RSUs and the RSUs expected to vest represents the total pre-tax fair value, based on our closing stock price of $25.89 as of December 31, 2014, which would have been received by holders of RSUs had all such holders sold their underlying shares on that date.

During each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, the RSUs that vested for teammates in the United States were net-share settled such that we withheld shares with value equivalent to the teammates minimum statutory United States tax obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes and remitted the equivalent cash amount to the appropriate taxing authorities. The total shares withheld during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 of 86,732, 151,521 and 158,231, respectively, were based on the value of the RSUs on their vesting dates as determined by our closing stock price on such dates. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, total payments for the employees tax obligations to the taxing authorities were $2,028,000, $3,094,000 and $3,288,000, respectively, and are reflected as a financing activity within the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. These net-share settlements had the effect of repurchases of our common stock as they reduced the number of shares that would have otherwise been issued as a result of the vesting and did not represent an expense to us.

Accounting for Stock Options

No options were granted and no stock-based compensation expense related to stock options was recognized during the three years ended December 31, 2014. All previously granted unexercised stock options expired in December 2012.

(11) Impairment Loss on Assets Held for Sale

In November 2014, we relocated our sales and administrative operations that were housed in the property that we own in Bloomingdale, Illinois. The property is classified as a held for sale asset, which is included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. During 2014, our North America operating segment recorded non-cash charges of $5,178,000, consisting of an impairment loss of $4,558,000 and accelerated depreciation of $620,000, to reduce the carrying amount of the related assets to their estimated fair value less costs to sell. The estimated fair market value was derived from Level 2 fair value inputs (see Note 15 for a description of the categories of fair value inputs), which included a current market analysis indicating the price per square foot of previous sale transactions involving comparable property in the Bloomingdale area. The charges are included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(12) Income Taxes

The following table presents the U.S. and foreign components of earnings before income taxes and the related income tax expense (in thousands):

Earnings before income taxes:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
U.S.	$ 89,679	$ 95,481	$ 99,970
Foreign	34,693	19,043	44,698
	$ 124,372	$ 114,524	$ 144,668

Income tax expense:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
U.S. Federal	$ 27,332	$ 27,782	$ 25,319
U.S. State and local	3,242	2,662	2,436
Foreign	14,320	9,614	15,172
	44,894	40,058	42,927
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	4,541	4,039	7,785
U.S. State and local	330	921	(823)
Foreign	(1,077)	(1,515)	2,016
	3,794	3,445	8,978
	$ 48,688	$ 43,503	$ 51,905

The following schedule reconciles the differences between the U.S. federal income taxes at the U.S. statutory rate and our income tax expense (dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Expected expense at U.S. statutory rate of 35%	$ 43,530	$ 40,083	$ 50,634
Change resulting from:			
State income tax expense, net of federal income tax benefit	3,416	3,662	2,088
Audits and adjustments, net	(186)	(1,730)	2,424
Change in valuation allowances	6,471	4,160	641
Foreign income taxed at different rates	(5,309)	(2,665)	(3,823)
Non-deductible compensation	404	275	485
Other, net	362	(282)	(544)
Income tax expense	$ 48,688	$ 43,503	$ 51,905
Effective tax rate	39.1%	38.0%	35.9%

For foreign entities not treated as branches for U.S. tax purposes, we do not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of these subsidiaries as these earnings are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely outside of the U.S. The undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be indefinitely invested outside of the U.S. were approximately $79,570,000 at December 31, 2014. It is not practicable to determine the unrecognized deferred tax liability on those earnings.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	**2013**
Deferred tax assets:		
Goodwill and other intangibles	$ 53,869	$ 59,828
Net operating losses	17,439	16,489
Foreign tax credits	13,106	12,651
Accruals	7,311	10,243
Accounts receivable	6,206	6,389
Stock-based compensation	3,137	2,881
Inventories	2,216	1,837
Deferred revenue	321	567
Other	1,307	320
Gross deferred tax assets	104,912	111,205
Valuation allowances	(28,709)	(24,508)
Total deferred tax assets	76,203	86,697
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(4,933)	(11,803)
Prepaid expenses	(205)	(250)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(5,138)	(12,053)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 71,065	$ 74,644

The net current and non-current portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	**2013**
Net current deferred tax assets	$ 13,385	$ 16,436
Net non-current deferred tax assets	57,680	58,208
Net deferred tax assets	$ 71,065	$ 74,644

As of December 31, 2014, we have U.S. state net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) of $681,000 that will expire between 2015 and 2030. We also have NOLs from various non-U.S. jurisdictions of $63,081,000. While the majority of the non-U.S. NOLs have no expiration date, $4,345,000 will expire between 2015 and 2021.

On the basis of currently available information, we have provided valuation allowances for certain of our deferred tax assets where we believe it is more likely than not that the related tax benefits will not be realized. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, our valuation allowances totaled $28,709,000 and $24,508,000, respectively, representing certain U.S. state NOLs, non-U.S. NOLs, foreign depreciation allowances and foreign tax credits.

We believe it is more likely than not that forecasted income, including income that may be generated as a result of prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, together with the tax effects of deferred tax liabilities, will be sufficient to fully recover our remaining deferred tax assets. In the future, if we determine that realization of the remaining deferred tax assets and the availability of certain previously paid taxes to be refunded are not more likely than not, we will need to increase our valuation allowances and record additional income tax expense.

The following table summarizes the change in the valuation allowance (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2014	**2013**
Valuation allowances at beginning of year	$ 24,508	$ 20,176
Increase in income tax expense	6,471	4,160
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,270)	172
Valuation allowances at end of year	$ 28,709	$ 24,508

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A net tax benefit of $560,000, $760,000 and $1,036,000, related to stock-based compensation expense under employee stock programs was applied to stockholders equity during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Various taxing jurisdictions are examining our tax returns for certain tax years. Although the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the ultimate resolution of these examinations will not result in a material adverse effect to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had approximately $4,306,000 and $4,546,000, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits. Of these amounts, approximately $336,000 and $364,000, respectively, related to accrued interest. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest, is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2013	$ 4,182
Additions for tax positions in prior periods	93
Additions for tax positions in current period	497
Subtractions due to foreign currency translation	(33)
Subtractions due to audit settlements and statute expirations	(769)
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 3,970

In the future, if recognized, the liability associated with uncertain tax positions would affect our effective tax rate. We do not believe there will be any changes over the next 12 months that would have a material effect on our effective tax rate.

Several of our subsidiaries are currently under audit for tax years 2006 through 2013. Although the timing of the resolutions and/or closures of audits is highly uncertain, it is reasonably possible that the examination phase of these audits may be concluded within the next 12 months which could significantly increase or decrease the balance of our gross unrecognized tax benefits. However, based on the status of the various examinations in multiple jurisdictions, an estimate of the range of reasonably possible outcomes cannot be made at this time, but the estimated effect on our income tax expense and net earnings is not expected to be significant.

We, including our subsidiaries, file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and many state and local and non-U.S. jurisdictions. In the U.S., federal income tax returns for 2011, 2012 and 2013 remain open to examination. For U.S. state and local taxes as well as in non-U.S. jurisdictions, the statute of limitations generally varies between three and ten years.

(13) Market Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk

We have interest rate exposure arising from our financing facilities, which have variable interest rates. These variable interest rates are affected by changes in short-term interest rates. We currently do not hedge our interest rate exposure.

We do not believe that the effect of reasonably possible near-term changes in interest rates will be material to our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Our financing facilities expose our net earnings to changes in short-term interest rates since interest rates on the underlying obligations are variable. We had no amounts outstanding under our revolving facility and $61,000,000 outstanding under our ABS facility at December 31, 2014. The interest rate attributable to the borrowings under our ABS facility was 1.07% per annum at December 31, 2014. The change in annual pretax earnings from operations resulting from a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the highest applicable interest rate would have been immaterial.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We have foreign currency exchange risk related to the translation of our foreign subsidiaries operating results, assets and liabilities (see Note 1 for a description of our Foreign Currencies policy). We also maintain cash accounts denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, which expose us to foreign exchange rate movements. Remeasurement of these cash balances results in gains/losses that are also reported as a separate component of non-

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

operating (income) expense. We monitor our foreign currency exposure and selectively enter into forward exchange contracts to mitigate risk associated with certain non-functional currency monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign denominated payables, receivables and cash balances. Transaction gains and losses resulting from non-functional currency assets and liabilities are offset by gains and losses on forward contracts in non-operating (income) expense, net in our consolidated statements of operations. The Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty.

The Company generally enters into forward contracts with maturities of one month or less. The derivatives entered into during 2014 were not designated as hedges. The following derivative contracts were entered into during the year ended December 31, 2014, and remained open and outstanding at December 31, 2014. All U.S. dollar and foreign currency amounts (British Pounds Sterling and Euros) are presented in thousands.

	Buy	**Buy**
Foreign Currency	GBP	EUR
Foreign Amount	6,365	8,022
USD Equivalent	$10,000	$10,000
Weighted Average Maturity	Less than 1 month	Less than 1 month

The Company does not enter into derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes. The fair value of all forward contracts at December 31, 2014 was a liability of $376,000.

(14) Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivatives to partially offset our exposure to fluctuations in certain foreign currencies. Derivatives are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet and gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded currently in income. The Company does not designate our hedges for hedge accounting, and our foreign currency derivative instruments are not subject to any master netting arrangements with our counterparties.

We use foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate risk associated with certain non-functional currency assets and liabilities from changes in exchange rate movements. Our non-functional currency assets and liabilities are primarily related to foreign currency denominated payables, receivables, and cash balances. The foreign currency forward contracts, carried at fair value, typically have a maturity of one month or less. We currently enter into approximately four foreign exchange forward contracts per month with an average notional value of $8,476,000 and an average maturity of approximately ten days.

The counterparties associated with our foreign exchange forward contracts are large creditworthy commercial banks. The derivatives transacted with these institutions are short in duration and, therefore, we do not consider counterparty concentration and non-performance to be material risks.

The following table summarizes our derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2014 Asset Derivatives Fair Value	December 31, 2014 Liability Derivatives Fair Value	December 31, 2013 Asset Derivatives Fair Value	December 31, 2013 Liability Derivatives Fair Value
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other current assets	$	$	$ 91	$
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		376		
Total		$	$ 376	$ 91	$

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the effect of our derivative financial instruments on our results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Loss (Gain) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives	Amount of Loss (Gain) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives Year Ended December 31,		
		2014	2013	2012
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Net foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	$ 205	$ (398)	$ 813
Total		$ 205	$ (398)	$ 813

(15) Fair Value Measurements

The following table summarizes the valuation of our foreign exchange derivative financial instruments by the following three categories as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

Balance Sheet Classification	Category	December 31, 2014	2013
	Level 1	$	$
Other current assets	Level 2		91
	Level 3		
		$	$ 91
	Level 1	$	$
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	Level 2	376	
	Level 3		

$ 376 $

We have elected to use the income approach to value the foreign exchange derivatives, using observable Level 2 market expectations at the measurement date and standard valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount assuming that participants are motivated, but not compelled, to transact. Level 2 inputs for the valuations are limited to quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (specifically LIBOR rates, foreign exchange rates, and foreign exchange forward points). Mid-market pricing is used as a practical expedient for fair value measurements. Fair value measurement of an asset or liability must reflect the nonperformance risk of the entity and the counterparty. Therefore, the impact of the counterparty s creditworthiness when in an asset position and the Company s creditworthiness when in a liability position has also been factored into the fair value measurement of the derivative instruments and did not have a material impact on the fair value of these derivative instruments. Both the counterparty and the Company are expected to continue to perform under the contractual terms of the instruments.

As of December 31, 2014, we have no non-financial assets or liabilities that are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, and our other financial assets or liabilities generally consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The estimated fair values of our cash and cash equivalents approximate their carrying values and are determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1). The fair values of the other financial assets and liabilities are based on the values that would be received or paid in an orderly transaction between market participants and approximate their carrying values due to their nature and short duration.

(16) Benefit Plans

We adopted a defined contribution benefit plan (the Defined Contribution Plan) for our U.S. teammates which complies with section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company provides a discretionary match to all participants who elect 401(k) contributions pursuant to the Defined Contribution Plan. The discretionary match provided to participants is equivalent to 25% of a participant s pre-tax contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

compensation per pay period. Additionally, we offer several defined contribution benefit plans to our teammates outside of the United States. These plans and their related terms vary by country. Total consolidated contribution expense under these plans was $7,083,000, $6,923,000 and $6,579,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(17) Share Repurchase Programs

In February 2013, October 2013 and October 2014, our Board of Directors authorized share repurchase programs of $50,000,000, $50,000,000 and $25,000,000, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we purchased 2,140,225 shares of our common stock on the open market at a total cost of approximately $50,383,000 (an average price of $23.54 per share). During the year ended December 31, 2013, we purchased 3,000,038 shares of our common stock on the open market at a total cost of approximately $57,774,000 (an average price of $19.26 per share). All shares repurchased were retired. As of December 31, 2014, approximately $16,843,000 remains available for repurchases of our common stock. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, on February 11, 2015, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional $75,000,000 of our common stock. Any share repurchases may be made on the open market, through block trades, through 10b5-1 plans or otherwise. The amount of shares purchased and the timing of the purchases will be based on working capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors. We intend to retire the repurchased shares.

(18) Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual

In the ordinary course of business, we issue performance bonds to secure our performance under certain contracts or state tax requirements. As of December 31, 2014, we had an immaterial amount of performance bonds outstanding. These bonds are issued on our behalf by a surety company on an unsecured basis; however, if the surety company is ever required to pay out under the bonds, we have contractually agreed to reimburse the surety company.

Employment Contracts and Severance Plans

We have employment contracts with, and plans covering, certain officers and management teammates under which severance payments would become payable in the event of specified terminations without cause or terminations under certain circumstances after a change in control. In addition, vesting of outstanding nonvested RSUs would accelerate following a change in control. If severance payments under the current employment agreements or plan payments were to become payable, the severance payments would generally range from three to twenty-four months of salary.

Indemnifications

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, we enter into contractual arrangements under which we agree to indemnify either our clients or third-party service providers from certain losses incurred relating to services performed

on our behalf or for losses arising from defined events, which may include litigation or claims relating to past performance. These arrangements include, but are not limited to, the indemnification of our clients for certain claims arising out of our performance under our sales contracts, the indemnification of our landlords for certain claims arising from our use of leased facilities and the indemnification of the lenders that provide our credit facilities for certain claims arising from their extension of credit to us. Such indemnification obligations may not be subject to maximum loss clauses.

Management believes that payments, if any, related to these indemnifications are not probable at December 31, 2014. Accordingly, we have not accrued any liabilities related to such indemnifications in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We have entered into separate indemnification agreements with our executive officers and with each of our directors. These agreements require us, among other requirements, to indemnify such officers and directors against expenses (including attorneys fees), judgments and settlements paid by such individual in connection with any action arising out of such individual s status or service as our executive officer or director (subject to exceptions such as where the individual failed to act in good faith or in a manner the individual reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company) and to advance expenses incurred by such individual with respect to which such individual may be entitled to indemnification by us. There are no pending legal proceedings that involve the indemnification of any of the Company s directors or officers.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Contingencies Related to Third-Party Review

From time to time, we are subject to potential claims and assessments from third parties. We are also subject to various governmental, client and vendor audits. We continually assess whether or not such claims have merit and warrant accrual. Where appropriate, we accrue estimates of anticipated liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. Such estimates are subject to change and may affect our results of operations and our cash flows.

Legal Proceedings

We are party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including preference payment claims asserted in client bankruptcy proceedings, indemnification claims, claims of alleged infringement of patents, trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights, claims of alleged non-compliance with contract provisions and claims related to alleged violations of laws and regulations. Many of these proceeding are at preliminary stages, and many of these proceedings seek an indeterminate amount of damages. We regularly evaluate the status of the legal proceedings in which we are involved to assess whether a loss is probable or there is a reasonable possibility that a loss, or an additional loss, may have been incurred and determine if accruals are appropriate. If accruals are not appropriate, we further evaluate each legal proceeding to assess whether an estimate of possible loss or range of possible loss can be made for disclosure. Although litigation is inherently unpredictable, we believe that we have adequate provisions for any probable and estimable losses. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity could be materially and adversely affected in any particular period by the resolution of a legal proceeding. Legal expenses related to defense, negotiations, settlements, rulings and advice of outside legal counsel are expensed as incurred.

In August 2010, in connection with an investigation being conducted by the United States Department of Justice, our subsidiary, Calence, LLC (Calence), received a subpoena from the Office of the Inspector General of the Federal Communications Commission requesting documents and information related to the expenditure of funds under the E-Rate program, which provides schools and libraries with discounts to obtain affordable telecommunications and internet access and related hardware and software. The basis of the investigation was a qui tam lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas by a contractor who provided services to the former owners of Calence. The lawsuit, designated United States ex rel. Shupe v. Cisco Systems, Inc., Avnet, Inc. and Calence, LLC, alleged violations of the False Claims Act and sought various remedies including treble damages and civil penalties. An appeal from a District Court order denying motions to dismiss was filed with the Fifth Circuit, and in July 2014 the Fifth Circuit reversed the District Court s decision and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings consistent with its decision regarding E-Rate claims under the False Claims Act. In August 2014, the District Court dismissed the case in its entirety. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2012, pursuant to the Company s rights under the Calence acquisition agreements to indemnification for losses that arose out of or resulted from this matter, we recovered approximately $390,000 and $2,000,000, respectively, of legal costs incurred in previous periods. No amounts were recovered during the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Company is not involved in any pending or threatened legal proceedings that it believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

(19) Related Party Transaction

In December 2014, we sold a Company-owned 21,375 square feet facility (and its furnishings) that previously served as executive offices and administration space in Tempe, Arizona to a trust. Timothy A. Crown, the Chair of our Board of Directors, serves as trustee of that trust. Previous to the sale, for approximately twelve months, the facility had been leased to another entity in which Mr. Crown has an interest. Annual rent was not material and was based on a review by our outside real estate brokerage adviser of comparable rentals in the relevant market area.

The facility was sold for $2,500,000, the full appraisal value based on two property valuations provided by independent real estate brokers. The Audit Committee approved the sale of the facility, as required under the Company s Code of Ethics and Business Practices and other applicable policies, practices and requirements. The Company was not required to pay a commission. Proceeds from the sale of $2,472,000, net of related closing costs and fees, were collected in December 2014, and no amounts related to this transaction remain outstanding as of December 31, 2014. The Company recognized a gain of $895,000 on the sale of the facility.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(20) Supplemental Financial Information

A summary of additions and deductions related to the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 follows (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable:				
Year ended December 31, 2014	$ 19,908	$ 4,409	$ (4,981)	$ 19,336
Year ended December 31, 2013	$ 18,905	$ 4,696	$ (3,693)	$ 19,908
Year ended December 31, 2012	$ 18,803	$ 4,195	$ (4,093)	$ 18,905

(21) Cash Flows

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ 2,439	$ 2,700	$ 3,265
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net of refunds	$ 51,715	$ 37,872	$ 43,936

Non-cash investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 included $1,668,000 of capital expenditures in accounts payable, representing additions purchased at period end but not yet paid for in cash. Non-cash capital expenditures in accounts payable for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were immaterial.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(22) Segment and Geographic Information

We operate in three reportable geographic operating segments: North America; EMEA; and APAC. Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA include IT hardware, software and services. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA segment and in APAC are mostly software and select software-related services. Net sales by product or service type for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	North America Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Hardware	$ 2,175,397	$ 2,130,006	$ 2,238,363
Software	1,174,234	1,129,114	1,177,538
Services	213,095	211,640	210,456
	$ 3,562,726	$ 3,470,760	$ 3,626,357

	EMEA Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Hardware	$ 572,494	$ 504,006	$ 540,886
Software	930,763	930,903	894,949
Services	36,711	34,265	27,772
	$ 1,539,968	$ 1,469,174	$ 1,463,607

	APAC Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Hardware	$ 12,463	$ 6,222	$ 4,820
Software	193,533	191,355	199,239
Services	7,539	6,836	7,418
	$ 213,535	$ 204,413	$ 211,477

The method for determining what information regarding operating segments, products and services, geographic areas of operation and major clients to report is based upon the management approach, or the way that management organizes the operating segments within a company, for which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources. Our CODM is our Chief

Executive Officer.

All significant intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation, and there are no differences between the accounting policies used to measure profit and loss for our segments or on a consolidated basis. Net sales are defined as net sales to external clients. None of our clients exceeded ten percent of consolidated net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014.

A portion of our operating segments selling and administrative expenses arise from shared services and infrastructure that we have historically provided to them in order to realize economies of scale and to use resources efficiently. These expenses, collectively identified as corporate charges, include senior management expenses, internal audit, legal, tax, insurance services, treasury and other corporate infrastructure expenses. Charges are allocated to our operating segments, and the allocations have been determined on a basis that we considered to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided to or benefits received by the operating segments.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The tables below present information about our reportable operating segments as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	$ 3,562,726	$ 1,539,968	$ 213,535	$ 5,316,229
Costs of goods sold	3,085,279	1,340,052	178,495	4,603,826
Gross profit	477,447	199,916	35,040	712,403
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	372,936	178,816	25,215	576,967
Severance and restructuring expenses	971	3,356	106	4,433
Earnings from operations	$ 103,540	$ 17,744	$ 9,719	$ 131,003
Total assets	$ 1,840,242	$ 575,847	$ 117,447	$ 2,533,536*

	Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	$ 3,470,760	$ 1,469,174	$ 204,413	$ 5,144,347
Costs of goods sold	2,998,573	1,277,850	169,037	4,445,460
Gross profit	472,187	191,324	35,376	698,887
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	362,380	178,012	24,518	564,910
Severance and restructuring expenses	3,325	9,415		12,740
Earnings from operations	$ 106,482	$ 3,897	$ 10,858	$ 121,237
Total assets	$ 1,645,393	$ 577,448	$ 125,322	$ 2,348,163*

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	$ 3,626,357	$ 1,463,607	$ 211,477	$ 5,301,441
Costs of goods sold	3,147,835	1,259,762	174,168	4,581,765

Gross profit	478,522	203,845	37,309	719,676
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	359,634	179,979	25,593	565,206
Severance and restructuring expenses	2,834	3,483		6,317
Earnings from operations	$ 116,054	$ 20,383	$ 11,716	$ 148,153
Total assets	$ 1,749,890	$ 538,968	$ 130,673	$ 2,419,531*

* Consolidated total assets do not reflect intercompany eliminations and corporate assets of $585,413,000, $480,445,000 and $418,028,000 at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following is a summary of our geographic net sales and long-lived assets, consisting of property and equipment, net (in thousands):

	United States	Foreign	Total
2014			
Net sales	$ 3,368,798	$ 1,947,431	$ 5,316,229
Total long-lived assets	$ 70,439	$ 33,742	$ 104,181
2013			
Net sales	$ 3,281,403	$ 1,862,944	$ 5,144,347
Total long-lived assets	$ 91,768	$ 41,052	$ 132,820
2012			
Net sales	$ 3,398,516	$ 1,902,925	$ 5,301,441
Total long-lived assets	$ 104,431	$ 39,082	$ 143,513

Foreign net sales and total long-lived assets summarized above for 2014, 2013 and 2012 include net sales and net property and equipment of $746,123,000 and $19,522,000; $656,559,000 and $23,687,000; and $686,047,000 and $23,616,000, respectively, attributed to the United Kingdom. Net sales by geographic area are presented by attributing net sales to external customers based on the domicile of the selling location.

We recorded the following pre-tax amounts, by operating segment, for depreciation and amortization, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
North America	$ 31,365	$ 31,815	$ 32,457
EMEA	8,325	8,608	7,803
APAC	880	1,121	917
Total	$ 40,570	$ 41,544	$ 41,177

(23) Selected Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected unaudited consolidated quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Quarters Ended							
	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	Mar. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	Mar. 31, 2013
Net sales	$ 1,446,134	$ 1,237,668	$ 1,417,897	$ 1,214,530	$ 1,395,158	$ 1,151,020	$ 1,416,547	$ 1,181,622
Costs of goods sold	1,263,895	1,065,848	1,223,298	1,050,785	1,214,003	982,352	1,225,620	1,023,485
Gross profit	182,239	171,820	194,599	163,745	181,155	168,668	190,927	158,137
Operating expenses:								
Selling and administrative expenses	143,594	143,134	147,810	142,429	140,799	139,965	143,158	140,988
Severance and restructuring expenses	3,478	308	310	337	4,413	2,424	3,171	2,732
Earnings from operations	35,167	28,378	46,479	20,979	35,943	26,279	44,598	14,417
Non-operating (income) expense:								
Interest income	(251)	(229)	(333)	(249)	(259)	(322)	(337)	(312)
Interest expense	1,466	1,594	1,501	1,458	1,560	1,603	1,556	1,618
Net foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(868)	238	461	496	445	474	(886)	161
Other expense, net	286	369	443	249	332	364	342	374
Earnings before income taxes	34,534	26,406	44,407	19,025	33,865	24,160	43,923	12,576
Income tax expense	15,051	9,004	17,158	7,475	13,458	9,135	17,410	3,500
Net earnings	$ 19,483	$ 17,402	$ 27,249	$ 11,550	$ 20,407	$ 15,025	$ 26,513	$ 9,076
Net earnings per share:								
Basic	$ 0.48	$ 0.42	$ 0.67	$ 0.28	$ 0.48	$ 0.35	$ 0.62	$ 0.20
Diluted	$ 0.48	$ 0.42	$ 0.66	$ 0.28	$ 0.48	$ 0.35	$ 0.62	$ 0.20

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Item 9. ***Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure***
Not applicable.

Item 9A. ***Controls and Procedures***

(a) Management s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management has concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in COSO s Internal Control Integrated Framework.

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, has issued an attestation report on the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Disclosure Controls and Procedures
We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and determined that as of December 31, 2014 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(d) Inherent Limitations of Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Item 9B. ***Other Information***

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. ***Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance***

The information required by this item can be found in our definitive Proxy Statement relating to our 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (our Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. ***Executive Compensation***

The information required by this item can be found in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 12. ***Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters***
The information required by this item can be found in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. ***Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence***
The information required by this item can be found in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. ***Principal Accounting Fees and Services***
The information required by this item can be found in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. ***Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules***

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules
The Consolidated Financial Statements of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries and the related Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are filed herein as set forth under Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

(b) Exhibits
The exhibits list in the Index to Exhibits immediately following the signature page is incorporated herein by reference as the list of exhibits required as part of this report.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

By /s/ Kenneth T. Lamneck
Kenneth T. Lamneck
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 20, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Kenneth T. Lamneck Kenneth T. Lamneck	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	February 20, 2015
/s/ Glynis A. Bryan Glynis A. Bryan	Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	February 20, 2015
/s/ Dana A. Leighty Dana A. Leighty	Vice President, Finance (principal accounting officer)	February 20, 2015
/s/ Timothy A. Crown* Timothy A. Crown	Chairman of the Board	February 20, 2015
/s/ Richard E. Allen* Richard E. Allen	Director	February 20, 2015
/s/ Bennett Dorrance* Bennett Dorrance	Director	February 20, 2015
/s/ Michael M. Fisher*	Director	

Michael M. Fisher		February 20, 2015
/s/ Larry A. Gunning*		February 20, 2015
Larry A. Gunning	Director	
/s/ Anthony A. Ibargüen*		February 20, 2015
Anthony A. Ibargüen	Director	
/s/ Robertson C. Jones*		February 20, 2015
Robertson C. Jones	Director	
/s/ Kathleen S. Pushor*		February 20, 2015
Kathleen S. Pushor	Director	

*** By: /s/ Steven R. Andrews**
Steven R. Andrews, Attorney in Fact

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

EXHIBITS TO FORM 10-K

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Commission File No. 000-25092

		Incorporated by Reference				
Exhibit Number	**Exhibit Description**	**Form**	**File No.**	**Exhibit Number**	**Filing/Effective Date**	**Filed Herewith**
3.1	Composite Certificate of Incorporation of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	10-K	000-25092	3.1	February 17, 2006	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	8-K	000-25092	3.2	May 19, 2014	
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate	S-1	33-86142	4.1	January 24, 1995	
10.1(1)	Form of Indemnification Agreement	10-K	000-25092	10.1	July 26, 2007	
10.2(2)	Amended Insight Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Omnibus Plan	Proxy Statement	000-25092	Annex A	April 4, 2011	
10.3(2)	Executive Management Separation Plan effective as of January 1, 2008	10-Q	000-25092	10.5	November 7, 2008	
10.4(2)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Glynis A. Bryan dated as of January 1, 2009	8-K	000-25092	10.3	January 7, 2009	
10.5(2)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Steven R. Andrews dated as of January 1, 2009	8-K	000-25092	10.4	January 7, 2009	
10.6(2)	Executive Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Kenneth T. Lamneck, dated as of December 14, 2009	10-K	000-25092	10.24	February 25, 2010	
10.7(2)	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Michael P. Guggemos, dated as of November 1, 2010	10-K	000-25092	10.16	February 23, 2011	
10.8(2)	Offer of employment letter to Michael P. Guggemos, dated	10-K	000-25092	10.17	February 23, 2011	

	September 28, 2010				
10.9[2]	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Steven W. Dodenhoff, dated as of January 30, 2012	10-K	000-25092	10.16	February 24, 2012
10.10[2]	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Dana A. Leighty, dated as of March 2, 2012	10-K	000-25092	10.12	February 22, 2013

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

EXHIBITS TO FORM 10-K (continued)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Commission File No. 000-25092

		Incorporated by Reference				
Exhibit Number	**Exhibit Description**	**Form**	**File No.**	**Exhibit Number**	**Filing/Effective Date**	**Filed Herewith**
10.11[(2)]	Managing Director Service Agreement dated October 29, 2013 between Insight Technology Solutions GmbH and Wolfgang Ebermann	8-K	000-25092	10.1	October 30, 2013	
10.12	Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of December 31, 2002 among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Jupiter Securitization Corporation, Bank One NA, and the entities party thereto from time to time as financial institutions	10-K	000-25092	10.38	March 27, 2003	
10.13	Amended and Restated Receivables Sale Agreement dated as of September 3, 2003 by and among Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc. as originators, and Insight Receivables, LLC, as buyer	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	November 13, 2003	
10.14	Amendment No. 1 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 3, 2003	10-Q	000-25092	10.2	November 13, 2003	
10.15	Amendment No. 2 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of December 23, 2003 among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Jupiter Securitization Corporation, Bank One NA	10-K	000-25092	10.42	March 11, 2004	
10.16	Amendment No. 5 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of March 25, 2005	10-Q	000-25092	10.4	May 9, 2005	
10.17	Amendment No. 6 to Receivables	8-K	000-25092	10.1	December 22, 2005	

	Purchase Agreement dated as of December 19, 2005				
10.18	Amendment No. 7 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 7, 2006	8-K	000-25092	10.2	September 8, 2006
10.19	Amendment No. 9 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 17, 2008	8-K	000-25092	10.3	September 23, 2008
10.20	Amendment No. 11 and Joinder Agreement to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of July 24, 2009	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	August 6, 2009

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

EXHIBITS TO FORM 10-K (continued)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Commission File No. 000-25092

		Incorporated by Reference				
Exhibit Number	**Exhibit Description**	**Form**	**File No.**	**Exhibit Number**	**Filing/Effective Date**	**Filed Herewith**
10.21	Amendment No. 12 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of July 1, 2010 among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., the Purchasers and Managing Agents party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (successor by merger to Bank One, NA (Main Office Chicago)), as agent for the Purchasers	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	November 4, 2010	
10.22	Omnibus Amendment and Joinder to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Direct USA, Inc., Insight Public Sector, Inc., the purchasers and managing agents party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Agent	8-K	000-25092	10.3	May 2, 2012	
10.23	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Enterprises B.V., Insight Direct (UK) Ltd., as borrowers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	000-25092	10.1	May 2, 2012	
10.24	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc., as Resellers, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as administrative agent,	8-K	000-25092	10.2	May 2, 2012	

	Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as collateral agent, syndication agent and administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto				
10.25	Omnibus Amendment, dated as of June 25, 2014, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Direct USA, Inc., Insight Public Sector, Inc., the purchasers and managing agents party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor agent	8-K	000-25092	10.1	July 1, 2014

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

EXHIBITS TO FORM 10-K (continued)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Commission File No. 000-25092

		Incorporated by Reference				
Exhibit Number	**Exhibit Description**	**Form**	**File No.**	**Exhibit Number**	**Filing/Effective Date**	**Filed Herewith**
21	Subsidiaries of Insight Enterprises, Inc.					X
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP					X
24.1	Power of Attorney for Timothy A Crown dated February 11, 2015					X
24.2	Power of Attorney for Richard E. Allen dated February 11, 2015					X
24.3	Power of Attorney for Bennett Dorrance dated February 11, 2015					X
24.4	Power of Attorney for Michael M. Fisher dated February 11, 2015					X
24.5	Power of Attorney for Larry A. Gunning dated February 11, 2015					X
24.6	Power of Attorney for Anthony A. Ibargüen dated February 11, 2015					X
24.7	Power of Attorney for Robertson C. Jones dated February 11, 2015					X
24.8	Power of Attorney for Kathleen S. Pushor dated February 11, 2015					X
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14					X
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906					X

	of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T	X

(1) We have entered into a separate indemnification agreement with each of the following directors and executive officers that differ only in names and dates: Richard E. Allen, Steven R. Andrews, Glynis A. Bryan, Timothy A. Crown, Steven W. Dodenhoff, Bennett Dorrance, Wolfgang Ebermann, Michael M. Fisher, Michael P. Guggemos, Larry A. Gunning, Anthony A. Ibargüen, Helen K. Johnson, Robertson C. Jones, Kenneth T. Lamneck, Dana A. Leighty and Kathleen S. Pushor. Pursuant to the instructions accompanying Item 601 of Regulation S-K, the Registrant is filing the form of such indemnification agreement.

(2) Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.