

DIEBOLD INC
Form 10-Q
November 10, 2008

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008

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 1-4879
Diebold, Incorporated**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

34-0183970

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

5995 Mayfair Road, PO Box 3077, North Canton, Ohio

44720-8077

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (330) 490-4000

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

Indicate by check mark 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 Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. Common Stock, \$1.25 Par Value 66,100,607 shares as of October 31, 2008

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q
INDEX

<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>ITEM 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	3
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS September 30, 2008 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2007</u>	3
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited) Three Months and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 and 2007</u>	4
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 and 2007</u>	5
<u>NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)</u>	6
<u>ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	17
<u>ITEM 3: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	28
<u>ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	28
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	32
<u>ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	32
<u>ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	34
<u>ITEM 6: EXHIBITS</u>	34
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	39
<u>EXHIBIT INDEX</u>	40
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	
<u>EX-32.2</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	September 30, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 212,784	\$ 206,334
Short-term investments	117,467	104,976
Trade receivables, less allowances of doubtful accounts of \$27,330 and \$33,707, respectively	591,162	544,501
Inventories	571,684	533,619
Deferred income taxes	79,606	80,443
Prepaid expenses	49,846	46,347
Other current assets	144,328	114,312
Total current assets	1,766,877	1,630,532
Securities and other investments	80,618	75,227
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	584,010	575,796
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	378,199	355,740
Property, plant and equipment, net	205,811	220,056
Goodwill	449,596	465,484
Other assets	235,936	239,827
Total assets	\$ 2,738,838	\$ 2,631,126
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 12,743	\$ 14,807
Accounts payable	197,008	170,632
Deferred revenue	238,295	301,248
Other current liabilities	327,537	263,951
Total current liabilities	775,583	750,638
Notes payable long term	683,959	609,264
Pensions and other benefits	37,013	36,708
Postretirement and other benefits	35,402	29,417
Deferred income taxes	36,846	39,393
Other long-term liabilities	29,764	37,115
Minority interest	20,659	13,757

Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders equity

Preferred shares, no par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares, none issued		
Common shares, \$1.25 par value per share, authorized 125,000,000 shares, issued 75,792,982 and 75,579,237, shares, respectively, outstanding 66,100,607 and 65,965,749 shares, respectively	94,741	94,474
Additional capital	276,856	261,364
Retained earnings	1,070,462	1,036,824
Treasury shares, at cost (9,692,375 and 9,613,488 shares, respectively)	(408,358)	(406,182)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	85,911	128,354
Total shareholders equity	1,119,612	1,114,834
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 2,738,838	\$ 2,631,126

See accompanying Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales				
Products	\$ 473,251	\$ 359,972	\$ 1,136,868	\$ 978,629
Services	417,039	380,881	1,222,619	1,103,695
	890,290	740,853	2,359,487	2,082,324
Cost of sales				
Products	341,306	264,494	821,261	732,982
Services	315,343	299,300	937,069	878,408
	656,649	563,794	1,758,330	1,611,390
Gross profit	233,641	177,059	601,157	470,934
Selling, general and administrative expense	147,774	117,532	405,774	342,568
Research, development and engineering expense	20,364	18,894	58,275	53,115
Impairment of asset			4,376	
(Gain) loss on sale of assets, net	(28)	14	(32)	(6,407)
	168,110	136,440	468,393	389,276
Operating profit	65,531	40,619	132,764	81,658
Other income (expense)				
Investment income	6,575	6,221	19,541	16,875
Interest expense	(11,241)	(10,045)	(32,375)	(29,329)
Miscellaneous, net	(1,564)	(1,227)	(644)	6,850
Minority interest	(3,003)	(1,172)	(6,800)	(5,579)
Income before taxes	56,298	34,396	112,486	70,475
Taxes on income	9,782	6,247	24,961	20,874
Net income	\$ 46,516	\$ 28,149	\$ 87,525	\$ 49,601
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	66,101	65,926	66,073	65,798
Diluted	66,758	66,985	66,459	66,720

Earnings per common share:

Basic	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.32	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.32	\$ 0.74

See accompanying Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

4

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2008	2007
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 87,525	\$ 49,601
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Minority share of income	6,800	5,579
Depreciation and amortization	61,211	53,366
Share-based compensation	9,166	10,945
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation		(867)
Deferred income taxes	610	14,892
Impairment of assets	4,376	
Gain on sale of assets, net	(32)	(6,407)
Cash provided (used) by changes in certain assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	(67,311)	92,589
Inventories	(53,161)	(48,164)
Prepaid expenses	(6,297)	(12,686)
Other current assets	(24,403)	(11,134)
Accounts payable	29,748	18,085
Deferred revenue	(61,057)	(51,500)
Certain other assets and liabilities	74,671	(76,451)
Net cash provided by operating activities	61,846	37,848
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3,733)	(10,028)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	314,185	54,788
Payments for purchases of investments	(345,059)	(31,867)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	29	7,594
Capital expenditures	(32,637)	(34,323)
Increase in certain other assets	(17,035)	(22,725)
Net cash used by investing activities	(84,250)	(36,561)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(49,917)	(46,820)
Notes payable borrowings	588,628	556,480
Notes payable repayments	(514,106)	(629,774)
Distribution of affiliates' earnings to minority interest holder		(15,440)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation		867
Issuance of common shares		8,323
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	24,605	(126,364)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	4,249	12,859
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,450	(112,218)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	206,334	253,968
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 212,784	\$ 141,750

See accompanying Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1: CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Diebold, Incorporated and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP); however, such information reflects all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments), which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods.

The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and Notes thereto together with management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations contained in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary to fairly state the financial position of the Company at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the results of its operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 and its cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007.

In addition, some of the Company's statements in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q may be considered forward-looking and involve risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact expected results. The results of operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

On December 21, 2007, the Company announced that, in consultation with outside advisors, it was conducting an internal review into certain accounting and financial reporting matters, including but not limited to, the review of various balance sheet accounts such as prepaid expenses, accrued liabilities, capitalized assets, deferred revenue and reserves within both the Company's North America and International businesses. On January 15, 2008, the Company announced that it had concluded its discussion with the Office of the Chief Accountant (OCA) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with regard to the Company's practice of recognizing certain revenue on a bill and hold basis in its North America business segment and, as a result of those discussions, the Company determined that its previous long-standing method of accounting for bill and hold transactions was in error, representing a misapplication of GAAP. Management of the Company determined that the corrected method of recognizing revenue would be adopted retroactively after an in-depth analysis and review with its outside auditors, KPMG LLP (KPMG), an independent registered public accounting firm, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, and the OCA. Accordingly, management concluded that the previously issued financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003; the quarterly data in each of the quarters for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005; and the quarter ended March 31, 2007, must be restated and should no longer be relied upon. As a result, the Company restated its previously issued financial statements for those periods. Restated financial information is presented in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*, that requires entities to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employer's statement of financial position. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 had a cumulative effect reduction to beginning retained earnings of \$1,387 as of January 1, 2008.

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-10, *Accounting for Collateral Assignment Split Dollar Life Insurance*, which applies to entities that participate in collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangement that extend into an employee's retirement period (often referred to as key person life insurance.) The pronouncement requires employers to recognize a liability for the postretirement obligation

associated with a collateral assignment arrangement if, based on an agreement with an employee, the employer has agreed to maintain a life insurance policy during the postretirement period or to provide a death benefit. The adoption of this EITF had a cumulative effect reduction to beginning retained earnings of \$2,583 as of January 1, 2008.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 2: EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic and diluted earnings per share computations in the condensed consolidated statements of income are based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during each period reported. The following table shows the amounts used in computing earnings per share and the effect on the weighted-average number of shares of potentially dilutive common shares.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 46,516	\$ 28,149	\$ 87,525	\$ 49,601
Denominator:				
Basic weighted-average shares	66,101	65,926	66,073	65,798
Effect of dilutive shares	657	1,059	386	922
Diluted weighted-average shares	66,758	66,985	66,459	66,720
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.32	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.32	\$ 0.74
Anti-dilutive shares not used in calculating diluted weighted-average shares	1,409	720	2,253	727

NOTE 3: OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items considered to be other comprehensive income include adjustments made for foreign currency translation (under SFAS No. 52), pensions (under SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 158), and hedging activities (under SFAS No. 133). Components of comprehensive income consist of the following:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 87,525	\$ 49,601
Other comprehensive income:		
Translation adjustment	42,197	58,302
Realized and unrealized (loss) gain on hedges	1,075	(245)
Pension adjustment	(829)	3,590
Comprehensive income	\$ 129,968	\$ 111,248

Accumulated other comprehensive income is reported separately from retained earnings and additional capital in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Components of accumulated other comprehensive income consist of the

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following for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Translation adjustment	\$ 95,811	\$ 138,008
Realized and unrealized gain on hedges	958	2,033
Pension adjustment	(10,858)	(11,687)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 85,911	\$ 128,354

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4: SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's share-based compensation policy is consistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which requires that all share-based payments to employees be recognized in the statement of income based on their grant-date fair values during the period in which the employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award.

Share-based compensation was recognized as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. Total share-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$3,145 and \$9,166, respectively. Total share-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$3,828 and \$10,945, respectively.

Options outstanding and exercisable under the Company's 1991 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan as of September 30, 2008 and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price (per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	2,884	\$ 41.56		
Granted	336	25.53		
Exercised				
Expired or forfeited	(284)	44.63		
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	2,936	\$ 39.42	5	\$ 8,490
Exercisable at September 30, 2008	2,161	\$ 40.61	4	\$ 4,451

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the closing price of the Company's common shares on the last trading day of the third quarter of 2008 and the exercise price,

multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on September 30, 2008. The amount of aggregate intrinsic value will change based on the fair market value of the Company's common shares.

The following tables summarize information on unvested restricted stock units and performance shares outstanding for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008:

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs):	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Unvested at January 1, 2008	325	\$ 45.14
Forfeited	(16)	42.07
Vested	(46)	55.20
Granted	134	28.13
Unvested at September 30, 2008	397	\$ 38.20

Performance Shares:	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Unvested at January 1, 2008	519	\$ 54.49
Forfeited	(131)	55.89
Vested	(15)	57.08
Granted	232	28.91
Unvested at September 30, 2008	605	\$ 44.31

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Unvested performance shares are based on a maximum potential payout. Actual shares granted at the end of the performance period may be less than the maximum potential payout level depending on achievement of performance share objectives.

NOTE 5: INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2008 was 17.4 percent compared to 18.2 percent for the same period in 2007. The decrease in 2008 resulted from a larger China technology rate reduction credit and a more favorable mix of income.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was 22.2 percent compared to 29.6 percent for the same period in 2007. In addition to the China benefit referenced above, a significant portion of the decrease is due to higher earnings in international jurisdictions where the Company benefits from lower effective tax rates. The income shift from the U.S. to lower-taxed foreign jurisdictions was exacerbated in 2008 by non-routine expenses incurred in the United States.

NOTE 6: INVENTORIES

The Company primarily values inventories at the lower of cost or market applied on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. At each reporting period, the Company identifies and writes down its excess or obsolete inventory to its net realizable value based on forecasted usage, orders and inventory aging. With the development of new products, the Company also rationalizes its product offerings and will write down discontinued product to the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Major classes of inventories are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Finished goods	\$ 285,209	\$ 252,729
Service parts	151,718	152,039
Work in process	57,843	64,414
Raw materials	76,914	64,437
Total inventories	\$ 571,684	\$ 533,619

NOTE 7: BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has several pension plans covering substantially all U.S. employees. Plans covering salaried employees provide pension benefits that are based on the employee's compensation during the 10 years before retirement. The Company's funding policy for salaried plans is to contribute annually, if required, at an actuarially determined rate. Plans covering hourly employees and union members generally provide benefits of stated amounts for each year of service. The Company's funding policy for hourly plans is to make at least the minimum annual contributions required by applicable regulations. Employees of the Company's operations in countries outside of the United States participate to varying degrees in local pension plans, which in the aggregate are not significant.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Company provides healthcare benefits (referred to as Other Benefits) for certain retired employees. Eligible employees may be entitled to these benefits based upon years of service with the Company, age at retirement and collective bargaining agreements. Currently, the Company has made no commitments to increase these benefits for existing retirees or for employees who may become eligible for these benefits in the future. Currently, there are no plan assets and the Company funds the benefits as the claims are paid.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost				
Service cost	\$ 2,460	\$ 2,865	\$ 1	\$ 2
Interest cost	7,012	6,403	305	340
Expected return on plan assets	(8,936)	(8,252)		
Amortization of prior service cost	96	154	(130)	(129)
Recognized net actuarial loss (gain)	300	1,012	189	183
Net periodic pension benefit cost	\$ 932	\$ 2,182	\$ 365	\$ 396

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost				
Service cost	\$ 7,380	\$ 8,596	\$ 2	\$ 5
Interest cost	21,035	19,209	915	1,019
Expected return on plan assets	(26,810)	(24,756)		
Amortization of prior service cost	286	462	(388)	(387)
Recognized net actuarial loss (gain)	607	2,966	324	549
Net periodic pension benefit cost	\$ 2,498	\$ 6,477	\$ 853	\$ 1,186

Cash Flows

Previously, the Company disclosed expected payments related to the 2008 plan year of \$2,776 to its qualified and non-qualified pension plans and \$2,262 to its other postretirement benefit plan. In the third quarter of 2008, the Company changed its expectation for the total contributions to the qualified plan and non-qualified pension plans to \$6,776. The Company's expectation for contributions to its other postretirement benefit plans has not changed. As of September 30, 2008 and 2007, contributions of \$2,122 and \$10,593 were made to the qualified and non-qualified pension plans, respectively.

NOTE 8: GUARANTEES AND PRODUCT WARRANTIES

The Company has applied the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*, to its agreements that contain guarantees or indemnification clauses. These disclosure requirements expand those required by SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, by requiring a guarantor to disclose certain types of guarantees, even if the likelihood of requiring the guarantor's performance is remote. The following is a description of arrangements in effect as of September 30, 2008 in which the Company is the guarantor. In connection with the construction of certain manufacturing facilities, the Company guaranteed repayment of principal and interest on variable rate industrial development revenue bonds by obtaining letters of credit. The bonds

were issued with a 20-year original term and are scheduled to mature in 2017. At September 30, 2008, the carrying value of the liability was \$11,900.

The Company provides its global operations guarantees and standby letters of credit through various financial institutions to suppliers, regulatory agencies and insurance providers. If the Company is not able to make payment, the suppliers, regulatory agencies and insurance providers may draw on the pertinent bank. At September 30, 2008, the maximum future payment obligations related to these various guarantees totaled \$74,251 of which \$25,728 represented standby letters of credit to insurance providers. At September 30, 2007, the maximum future payment obligations relative to these various guarantees totaled \$62,105, of which \$22,663 represented standby letters of credit to insurance providers. There was no associated liability recorded for any guarantees as of September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

The Company provides its customers a standard manufacturer's warranty and records, at the time of the sale, a corresponding estimated liability for potential warranty costs. Estimated future obligations due to warranty claims are based upon historical factors such as labor rates, average repair time, travel time, number of service calls per machine and cost of replacement parts. Changes in the Company's warranty liability balance are illustrated in the following table:

Warranty Liability	2008	2007
Balance at January 1	\$ 26,494	\$ 22,511
Current period accruals	39,157	20,446
Current period settlements	(24,290)	(21,064)
Balance at September 30	\$ 41,361	\$ 21,893

NOTE 9: ACQUISITIONS

The following mergers and acquisitions were accounted for as purchase business combinations and, accordingly, the purchase price has been or will be allocated to identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based upon their respective fair values, with the excess allocated to goodwill. Results of operations from the date of acquisition of these companies are included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations of the Company.

In February 2008, the Company formed a partnership, D&G Centroamerica, S. de R.L. (D&G), based in the Republic of Panama with an initial investment of approximately \$6,423. The Company owns 51 percent of the partnership. The minority partner of D&G was previously used by the Company as a distributor in Central America. Goodwill and other intangibles, net of amortization, resulting from the acquisition amounted to approximately \$731 and \$5,761, respectively, as of September 30, 2008. D&G is included as part of the Company's Diebold International (DI) segment. In January 2007, the Company acquired Brixlogic, Inc. (Brixlogic) based in San Mateo, California for approximately \$8,349. Brixlogic is a software development firm previously used by the Company for various software development projects. Other intangibles, net of amortization, resulting from the acquisition amounted to approximately \$6,998 as of September 30, 2008. Brixlogic is included as part of the Company's DNA segment.

NOTE 10: DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company uses derivatives to mitigate the negative economic consequences associated with the fluctuations in currencies and interest rates. SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and that the changes in the fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows derivative gains and losses to be reflected in the income statement together with the hedged exposure, and requires that a company formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting treatment. The Company does not enter into any speculative positions with regard to derivative instruments.

NOTE 11: RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

The following table summarizes the Company's restructuring charges by plan for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
DCM Plan	\$ 1,243	\$ 734	\$ 2,761	\$ 18,552
Germany Plan	269	485	6,673	485
RIF Plan	5,403		11,716	
Newark Plan	7,063		7,130	
Other	479		1,254	
Total	\$ 14,457	\$ 1,219	\$ 29,534	\$ 19,037

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company announced a plan (DCM Plan) to close its production facility in Cassis, France in an effort to optimize its global manufacturing operations. During the first quarter of 2007, the Company notified one hundred twenty-five Cassis employees to be terminated. Actual termination dates varied based upon each individual employees circumstances. For the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company incurred \$734 in expense through product cost of sales. Total restructuring charges incurred as of September 30, 2007 under the DCM Plan were \$18,552.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the DCM Plan restructuring charges were \$1,243 of DI product cost of sales which included \$1,085 of severance costs and \$158 of other costs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the DCM Plan restructuring charges were \$1,875 of DI product cost of sales and \$886 of Diebold North America (DNA) product cost of sales. The DCM plan costs incurred of \$2,761 included \$1,577 of severance costs and \$1,184 of other costs. The company expects remaining expenses in relation to the DCM plan to be immaterial. As of September 30, 2008, the DCM accrual balance was not material to the Company.

During the third quarter of 2007, the Company notified seventeen employees of termination as a result of its plans to downsize its operations in Germany (Germany Plan) in an effort to remove excess capacity. During the first quarter of 2008, the Germany Plan was modified to initiate a closure of its operations in light of further declines in sales opportunities resulting from a fully mature market. Total Germany Plan restructuring expenses incurred for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$6,673, \$6,207 incurred in DI and \$466 incurred in DNA. Restructuring charges in the DI segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 included \$1,361 of product cost of sales, \$3,501 of service cost of sales, \$1,372 of operating expense and the remaining in other income and expense. Restructuring charges in the DNA segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 included \$466 of product cost of sales. As of and for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Germany Plan accrual balance, remaining expenses and actual restructuring charges were not material. The Company expects the Germany Plan, including all terminations, to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2008.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company announced a plan to reduce its global workforce (RIF Plan) in an effort to optimize overall operational performance. As of September 30, 2008, the Company anticipates total remaining costs to be incurred of approximately \$2,500. Total restructuring charges for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$5,403 and \$11,716, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, total DNA RIF Plan restructuring charges incurred were \$847 through product cost of sales, \$673 through service cost of sales and \$1,556 through operating expense. Total DI RIF Plan restructuring charges incurred were \$157 through product cost of sales, \$2,537 through service cost of sales and \$5,308 through operating expense. Total Election Systems (ES) & Other RIF Plan restructuring charges incurred were \$46 through product cost of sales and \$592 through operating expense.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2008, total DNA RIF Plan restructuring charges of \$51 were incurred through product cost of sales, service cost of sales, and operating expense. Total DI RIF Plan restructuring charges incurred were \$22 through product cost of sales, \$2,104 through service cost of sales, and \$3,226 through operating expense. During the third quarter, the Company notified seventy eight employees of termination. The Company expects the RIF Plan, including all terminations, to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2008. As of September 30, 2008, the RIF Plan accrual balance was not material to the Company.

During the second quarter of 2008, the Company announced plans to close its manufacturing facility in Newark, Ohio (the Newark Plan) as part of its continued focus on its strategic global manufacturing realignment plan. The company gave notice to its one hundred employees and the collective bargaining unit representing its Newark, Ohio manufacturing facility of its plans to close this operation. As of September 30, 2008 the Company anticipates total remaining costs incurred to be approximately \$3,700. Total restructuring

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

charges for the Newark Plan were \$7,063 and \$7,130 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, and were recognized through product cost of sales in the DNA segment. The Company anticipates the closure of this facility to be substantially complete by the end of the first quarter of 2009. As of September 30, 2008, the Newark Plan accrual balance was approximately \$6,800.

The Company incurred legal, consultation, audit and financial advisory fees (collectively referred to as non-routine expenses) of \$24,665 and \$41,839 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, related to the filing of the restated financial statements and the unsolicited takeover bid from United Technologies Corp. Financial advisory fees of \$13,500 were recorded in the third quarter 2008 related to the withdrawal of the unsolicited takeover bid from United Technologies Corp. As of September 30, 2008, the accrual balance for these non-routine expenses was approximately \$18,000.

NOTE 12: FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), for its financial assets and liabilities, as required. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, which deferred the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities except for those recognized or disclosed on a recurring basis. SFAS 157 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to GAAP guidance requiring the use of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure requirements about such fair value measurements. The standard does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements.

The Company adopted SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008 with respect to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value within the condensed consolidated financial statements and deferred the adoption for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities until January 1, 2009. Accordingly, the provisions of SFAS 157 were not applied to long-lived assets and goodwill and other intangible assets measured for impairment testing purposes.

The hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value is divided into three levels:

- § Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- § Level 2 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active or inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly.

- § Level 3 Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data.

The Company measures its financial assets and liabilities using one or more of the following three valuation techniques outlined in SFAS 157:

- § Market approach Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

- § Cost approach Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).

- § Income approach Techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based upon market expectations.

The Company has no financial assets or liabilities for which fair value was measured using Level 3 inputs. Assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurement are as follows:

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
	Fair Value as of September 30, 2008		
Assets			
Short-term investments	\$ 117,467	\$ 117,467	\$
Deferred Compensation	9,876	9,876	
Forward Exchange Forward Contracts	11,537		11,537
Total	\$ 138,880	\$ 127,343	\$ 11,537
Liabilities			
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 1,679	\$	\$ 1,679
Total	\$ 1,679	\$	\$ 1,679

Short-Term Investments The Company has investments in certificates of deposit that are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value due to their short term nature and lack of volatility.

Deferred Compensation Plan The fair value of the Company's deferred compensation plan is derived from investments in a mix of money market, fixed income and equity funds managed by Vanguard.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts A substantial portion of the Company's operations and revenues are international. As a result, changes in foreign exchange rates can create substantial foreign exchange gains and losses from the revaluation of non-functional currency monetary assets and liabilities. The foreign exchange contracts are valued using the market approach based on observable market transactions of forward rates.

Interest Rate Swaps The Company has variable rate debt and is subject to fluctuations in interest related cash flows due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's policy allows it to periodically enter into derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges to fix some portion of future variable rate based interest expense. The Company has executed two pay-fixed receive-variable plain vanilla interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) benchmark interest rate on a portion of the Company's LIBOR-based credit facility. The fair value of the swap is determined using the income approach and is calculated based on LIBOR rates at the reporting date.

NOTE 13: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's segments are comprised of its three main sales channels: DNA, DI and ES & Other. These sales channels are evaluated based on revenue from customers and operating profit contribution to the total corporation. The reconciliation between segment information and the condensed consolidated financial statements is disclosed.

Revenue summaries by geographic segment and product and service solutions are also disclosed. All income and expense items below operating profit are not allocated to the segments and are not disclosed.

The DNA segment sells and services financial and retail systems in the United States and Canada. The DI segment sells and services financial and retail systems over the remainder of the globe. The ES & Other segment includes the operating results of Premier Election Solutions, Inc. and the voting and lottery related business in Brazil. Each of the sales channels buys the goods it sells from the Company's manufacturing plants or through external suppliers.

Intercompany sales between legal entities are eliminated in consolidation and intersegment revenue is not significant. Each year, intercompany pricing is agreed upon which drives sales channel operating profit contribution. As permitted under SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, certain information not routinely used in the management of these segments, information not allocated back to the segments or information that is impractical to report is not shown. Items not allocated are as follows: interest income, interest expense, equity in the net income of investees accounted for by the equity method and income tax expense or benefit.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

The following table presents Diebold's revenue by reportable segment for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	DNA	DI	ES & Other	Total
For the quarter ended September 30, 2008				
Customer revenue	\$ 386,989	\$ 426,521	\$ 76,780	\$ 890,290
Operating profit	19,929	30,064	15,538	65,531
Capital expenditures	5,163	7,424	272	12,859
Depreciation	10,621	5,716	727	17,064
For the quarter ended September 30, 2007				
Customer revenue	\$ 388,912	\$ 343,274	\$ 8,667	\$ 740,853
Operating profit (loss)	31,860	11,377	(2,618)	40,619
Capital expenditures	2,196	7,887	212	10,295
Depreciation	8,565	3,214	200	11,979
For the nine months ended September 30, 2008				
Customer revenue	\$1,134,603	\$1,102,990	\$121,894	\$2,359,487
Operating profit	67,061	50,340	15,363	132,764
Capital expenditures	12,646	19,558	433	32,637
Depreciation	21,123	18,175	2,414	41,712
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	423,362	147,555	13,093	584,010
Total assets	445,081	2,181,947	111,810	2,738,838
For the nine months ended September 30, 2007				
Customer revenue	\$1,115,007	\$ 928,124	\$ 39,193	\$2,082,324
Operating profit (loss)	81,405	1,900	(1,647)	81,658
Capital expenditures	14,849	18,431	1,043	34,323
Depreciation	21,169	13,250	598	35,017
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	412,446	140,621	6,080	559,147
Total assets	584,809	1,887,784	153,651	2,626,244

The following table presents Diebold's revenue by geographic region for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
The Americas	\$ 642,990	\$ 525,600	\$ 1,692,514	\$ 1,503,814
Asia Pacific	123,442	79,899	316,923	220,465
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	123,858	135,354	350,050	358,045
Revenue from customers	\$ 890,290	\$ 740,853	\$ 2,359,487	\$ 2,082,324

The following table presents Diebold's revenue by Product and Service Solution for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Financial self-service:				
Products	\$ 324,414	\$ 270,509	\$ 812,732	\$ 720,823
Services	290,225	249,227	844,769	733,361
Total financial self-service	614,639	519,736	1,657,501	1,454,184
Security:				
Products	78,755	86,509	227,890	238,158
Services	120,116	125,941	352,202	350,789
Total security	198,871	212,450	580,092	588,947
Total financial self-service & security	813,510	732,186	2,237,593	2,043,131
Election systems:				
Products	69,326	2,954	92,199	19,648
Services	6,698	5,713	25,648	19,545
Total election systems	76,024	8,667	117,847	39,193
Lottery systems	756		4,047	
Revenue from customers	\$ 890,290	\$ 740,853	\$ 2,359,487	\$ 2,082,324

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

**ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
OVERVIEW**

Diebold is on the verge of its 150th year in business, providing self-service delivery and security innovations and solutions to the financial, retail, commercial and government markets. Drawing from its history as the premier manufacturer of safes and vaults in the United States, Diebold today is transforming itself into a leading provider of integrated services for the industries in which it operates. During the third quarter of 2008, Diebold filed all of its late reports with the SEC on September 30, meeting the filing schedule previously announced by the company. Diebold filed its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended June 30, 2007, September 30, 2007, March 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008. The completion of these filings also marks the conclusion of the previously disclosed internal review of other accounting items.

In connection with the Company's filing of the restated financial statements, the Company incurred significant legal, audit and consultation fees during 2007 and 2008. In addition, the Company incurred financial advisory fees in 2008 as a result of the withdrawal of the unsolicited takeover bid from United Technologies Corp.

In addition, Diebold raised its expectations for full-year 2008 earnings per share. The upward revision is a result of earlier-than-expected progress from the Smart Business 200 a series of additional cost-reduction actions to eliminate another \$100,000 in costs, with \$70,000 expected to be recognized by the middle of 2010, improved profitability from the Brazilian voting and lottery businesses, continued demand for the company's solutions in the global financial markets and a lower anticipated effective tax rate.

In regard to Smart Business 200 cost savings initiatives, actions include additional strategic global manufacturing realignment; further consolidation of the Company's supply chain and distribution network; and initiating a product rationalization and simplification program to improve margins, reduce the cash conversion cycle and improve inventory turnover.

Work has continued on the Company's strategic global manufacturing realignment plan. The Company's plans are moving forward, and it has given notice during the third quarter 2008 to approximately one hundred associates at the Newark, Ohio-area manufacturing facility that the Company intends to close this operation and move all of its production to Diebold's plant in Lexington, North Carolina by the end of the first quarter of 2009. Most of Lexington's Opteva ATM production lines will be moved to existing plants in China and Hungary.

Diebold has continued to work with Menlo Worldwide Logistics to rationalize and optimize its warehouse network in the United States. Diebold reduced its U.S. warehouse infrastructure from 89 facilities to three strategically located regional distribution and final customization facilities. The goal is to reduce customer lead times while simultaneously reducing required inventory levels.

The Company also continued to incur restructuring charges in the third quarter 2008 related to severance and reorganization costs from the previously announced reduction in the Company's global workforce.

During the third quarter of 2008, The United States Postal Service (USPS) chose Diebold to implement a multi-site, technologically-advanced, video security program. With more than 40,000 sites across the country, the USPS has selected Diebold Security to manage this nationwide implementation under a three-year agreement. The contract has the potential to span more than 12 years.

Also during the third quarter of 2008, Diebold announced it was chosen to provide on-site service and support for Catalina Marketing's network of point-of-sale printers in more than 25,000 grocery and drug stores, mass merchandisers and pharmacies throughout the United States.

In Brazil, Banco do Brasil chose Diebold to provide more than 5,400 ATMs and check dispensers, enabling the financial institution to expand its reach to new and existing customers at its branches in all Brazilian states, as well as through new retail locations.

For the Company's Premier Election Solutions subsidiary, the performance and near-term market expectations for this business remain unchanged from prior expectations. While Diebold fully supports its elections subsidiary, the Company also continues to pursue strategic alternatives to ownership of this company.

The Company intends the discussion of its financial condition and results of operations that follows to provide information that will assist in understanding the financial statements, the changes in certain key items in those financial statements from year to year and the primary factors that accounted for those changes, as well as how certain accounting principles, policies and estimates affect the financial statements.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2008		2007		2008		2007	
	Dollars	% of Net Sales	Dollars	% of Net Sales	Dollars	% of Net Sales	Dollars	% of Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 890,290	100.0%	\$ 740,853	100.0%	\$ 2,359,487	100.0%	\$ 2,082,324	100.0%
Gross profit	233,641	26.2%	177,059	23.9%	601,157	25.5%	470,934	22.6%
Operating expenses	168,110	18.9%	136,440	18.4%	468,393	19.9%	389,276	18.7%
Operating profit	65,531	7.4%	40,619	5.5%	132,764	5.6%	81,658	3.9%
Net income	46,516	5.2%	28,149	3.8%	87,525	3.7%	49,601	2.4%
Diluted earnings per share	0.70	N/A	0.42	N/A	1.32	N/A	0.74	N/A

Third Quarter 2008 Comparisons with Third Quarter 2007*Net Sales*

The following table represents information regarding our net sales for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 890,290	\$ 740,853	\$ 149,437	20.2%

Net sales for the third quarter of 2008 increased 20.2 percent from the comparable period in 2007. The increase in net sales included a net positive currency impact of approximately \$21,630. Financial self-service revenue increased by \$94,903 or 18.3 percent over the same period in 2007. The increase resulted from higher revenue in the Americas of \$63,325 and strong revenue growth in Asia Pacific of \$42,275. The increase in the Americas was due to strong revenue growth in Brazil from several large orders as well as positive growth in both Latin America and domestic revenues. The Asia Pacific increase was due to higher volume in China of \$32,541, which included a large order expected to be recognized as revenue during the fourth quarter but occurred during the third quarter due to customer acceptance occurring sooner than planned. There was a partially offsetting decrease of \$10,697 in Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA). Security solutions revenue decreased by \$13,579 or 6.4 percent from the third quarter of 2007 as new bank branch construction and retail store openings remained weak in the United States. Election systems revenue increased \$67,357 or 777.2 percent over the third quarter of 2007 of which the Brazilian election systems business, historically occurring every other year, accounted for more than 85 percent of the increase. There was \$756 of lottery systems revenue in the third quarter of 2008 in comparison with none for the same period of 2007.

Gross Profit

The following table represents information regarding our gross profit for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

**Three Months Ended
September 30,**

	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Gross profit	\$233,641	\$177,059	\$56,582	32.0%
Gross profit margin	26.2%	23.9%	2.3%	

Gross profit margin for the third quarter of 2008 increased by 2.3 percentage points compared to third quarter of 2007 due to higher gross profit margins in product and service. Product gross margin was 27.9 percent compared to 26.5 percent in the comparable

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

period of 2007. The increase in product gross margin was the result of gross profit associated with the Brazil voting business of \$25,348 and a higher mix of revenue from China. This favorable impact was partially offset by higher restructuring charges, unfavorable security product revenue mix, and lower overall volume in the security business of \$7,754. Additionally, the Company's ongoing cost reduction efforts more than offset the year-over-year increase in commodity prices. Restructuring charges of \$8,434 or 1.8 percent of net sales were included in product costs of sales for the third quarter of 2008, while restructuring charges of \$838 were recorded in the third quarter of 2007.

Restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2008 related primarily to severance costs from the previously announced ongoing reduction in the Company's global workforce, which is on track to be completed by the end of 2008. Service gross margin was 24.4 percent compared to 21.4 percent in the third quarter of 2007. The increase in service margin was the result of productivity and efficiency gains achieved in part due to improved product quality, which resulted in improved service margins domestically and internationally. Service margins were adversely impacted by restructuring charges of \$2,265 or 0.5 percent of net sales in the third quarter of 2008 compared to restructuring charges of \$181 in the third quarter of 2007.

Operating Expenses

The following table represents information regarding our operating expenses for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 147,774	\$ 117,532	\$ 30,242	25.7%
Research, development and engineering expense	20,364	18,894	1,470	7.8%
(Gain) loss on sale of assets, net	(28)	14	(42)	-300.0%
 Total operating expenses	 \$ 168,110	 \$ 136,440	 \$ 31,670	 23.2%
 Percent of net sales	 18.9%	 18.4%	 0.5%	

Selling, general and administrative expense for the third quarter of 2008 as a percent of net sales was 16.6 percent compared to 15.9 percent for the same period in 2007. The increase in selling, general and administrative expense as a percent of sales between years resulted in part due to higher non-routine expenses and restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2008 as compared to the third quarter of 2007. Non-routine expenses of \$24,665 or 2.8 percent of net sales impacted the third quarter of 2008 compared to \$3,323 of non-routine expenses in the third quarter of 2007. The non-routine expenses were mainly from legal, audit and consultation fees related to the internal review of other accounting items, restatement of financial statements and the ongoing SEC and U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) investigations and other advisory fees. Included in the non-routine expenses for the third quarter of 2008 was a \$13,500 fee owed to financial advisor Goldman Sachs as a result of the withdrawal of the unsolicited takeover bid from United Technologies Corp. Additionally, restructuring charges of \$2,111 or 0.2 percent of net sales were included in selling, general and administrative expense for the third quarter of 2008. The restructuring charges were primarily related to severance costs from the previously announced ongoing reduction in the Company's global workforce, which is on track to be completed by the end of 2008. There were restructuring charges of \$200 included in selling, general and administrative expense for the third quarter of 2007. Research, development, and engineering expense for 2008 was 2.3 percent of net sales as compared to 2.6 percent in 2007. Research, development and engineering expense increased on a dollar basis due to restructuring charges and was down slightly as a percent of net sales due to higher sales volume. Restructuring charges of \$1,673 were included in research, development and

engineering expense for the third quarter of 2008 as compared to no charges in the same period of 2007.

Operating Profit

The following table represents information regarding our operating profit for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			<i>%</i>
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Operating profit	\$65,531	\$40,619	\$24,912	61.3%
Operating profit margin	7.4%	5.5%	1.9%	

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Operating profit margin for the third quarter of 2008 was 7.4 percent compared to 5.5 percent for the same period in 2007. The increase in operating profit margin between years was due to the Brazilian voting business, the Company's ongoing cost reduction efforts, higher mix of revenue from China, and improved service gross profit, reduced by higher non-routine expenses and restructuring charges. Operating profit in the third quarter of 2008 included non-routine expenses of \$24,665 or 2.8 percent of net sales compared to \$3,323 or 0.4 percent of net sales of non-routine expenses for the comparable period in 2007. In addition, restructuring charges of \$14,483 or 1.6 percent of net sales adversely affected the operating profit in the third quarter of 2008 compared to \$1,219 or 0.2 percent of net sales for the comparable period in 2007.

Other Income (Expense) and Minority Interest

The following table represents information regarding our other income (expenses) and minority interest for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			% Change
	2008	2007	Change	
Investment income	\$ 6,575	\$ 6,221	\$ 354	5.7%
Interest expense	(11,241)	(10,045)	(1,196)	11.9%
Miscellaneous, net	(1,564)	(1,227)	(337)	27.5%
Other income (expense)	\$ (6,230)	\$ (5,051)	\$ (1,179)	23.3%
Percentage of Net Sales	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	
Minority interest	\$ (3,003)	\$ (1,172)	\$ (1,831)	156.2%

Interest expense for the third quarter of 2008 increased \$1,196 or 11.9 percent from the comparable period in 2007. Higher interest expense was related to foreign exchange hedging activity. Minority interest was higher in the third quarter of 2008 by \$1,831 due to higher profitability in China.

Net Income

The following table represents information regarding our net income for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			% Change
	2008	2007	Change	
Net income	\$46,516	\$28,149	\$18,367	65.2%
Percent of net sales	5.2%	3.8%	1.4%	
Effective tax rate	17.4%	18.2%	-0.8%	

Net income for the third quarter of 2008 increased \$18,367 or 65.2 percent compared to the third quarter of 2007. The increase was due to higher gross profits and a lower effective tax rate, partially offset by higher operating expense levels resulting from increased non-routine expenses and restructuring charges. The 2008 effective tax rate was positively affected by a \$3,740 discrete benefit related to China technology tax credit.

Segment Analysis and Operating Profit Summary

Diebold North America (DNA) third quarter of 2008 net sales decreased slightly by \$1,923 or 0.5 percent compared to the same period in 2007 as lower security solutions revenue was partially offset by higher financial self-service

revenue. Third quarter of 2008 net sales for Diebold International (DI) increased \$83,247 or 24.3 percent over the comparable period in 2007. The increase in DI net sales was attributable to strong revenue growth in Brazil from several large orders and Asia Pacific due to higher China volume. Election Systems (ES) & Other third quarter of 2008 net sales increased \$68,113 compared to third quarter of 2007, of which Brazilian election systems revenue, historically occurring every other year, accounted for \$58,581 of the increase.

DNA third quarter of 2008 operating profit decreased \$11,931 or 37.5 percent compared to the third quarter of 2007. Operating profit in the third quarter of 2008 was negatively impacted by workforce optimization restructuring charges, higher non-routine expenses and unfavorable financial self-service and security solutions revenue mix. DI operating profit for the third quarter of 2008 increased \$18,687 or 164.2 percent compared to the same period in 2007. The DI operating profit for the third quarter of 2008 was favorably affected by higher financial self-service revenue and profitability in Asia Pacific and Brazil, partially offset by higher restructuring charges and non-routine expenses. ES & Other third quarter of 2008 operating profit was \$18,156 higher than the third quarter of 2007 due to increased volume in the Brazilian election systems business.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Refer to Note 13 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for details of segment revenue and operating profit.

Nine Months ended September 30, 2008 Comparisons with Nine Months ended September 30, 2007

Net Sales

The following table represents information regarding our net sales for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Net sales	\$2,359,487	\$2,082,324	\$277,163	13.3%

Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were 13.3 percent higher than net sales for the comparable period in 2007. The increase in net sales included a net positive currency impact of \$89,641. Financial self-service revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased by \$203,317 or 14.0 percent compared to the same period in 2007. The increase resulted from higher revenue in the Americas of \$108,852 and strong revenue growth in Asia Pacific of \$99,751. The increase in the Americas was due to strong revenue growth in Brazil from several large orders as well as positive growth in both Latin America and domestic revenues. The Asia Pacific increase resulted from higher volume in China of \$77,825. The typical revenue seasonality in China was affected by the 2008 Summer Olympics, which resulted in purchases occurring earlier in 2008, rather than being concentrated in the fourth quarter. In addition, a large order expected to be recognized as revenue during the fourth quarter was instead recognized as revenue during the third quarter due to customer acceptance occurring sooner than planned. There was a partially offsetting decrease of \$5,286 in EMEA. Security solutions revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased \$8,855 or 1.5 percent versus the comparable period in 2007 due to lower revenue in all market segments. Election systems revenue increased by 200.7 percent compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Brazilian election systems revenue, which historically occurs every other year, accounted for 78.1 percent of the increase. There was \$4,047 of lottery systems revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 in comparison with none for the same period of 2007.

Gross Profit

The following table represents information regarding our gross profit for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Gross profit	\$601,157	\$470,934	\$130,223	27.7%
Gross profit margin	25.5%	22.6%	2.9%	

Gross profit margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased by 2.9 percentage points compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Product gross margin was 27.8 percent compared to 25.1 percent in the comparable period of 2007. The increase in product gross margin was the result of gross profit associated with the Brazil voting business of \$26,391, a higher mix of revenue from China, and lower restructuring charges. Additionally, the Company's ongoing cost reduction efforts more than offset the year-over-year increase in commodity prices. Restructuring charges of \$13,255 or 1.2 percent of net sales were included in product costs of sales for the first nine months of 2008 while restructuring charges of \$25,094 or 2.6 percent of net sales were included for the same period in

2007. Restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2008 related primarily to severance costs from the previously announced ongoing reduction in the Company's global workforce, which is on track to be completed by the end of 2008. Service gross margin was 23.4 percent compared to 20.4 percent in the first nine months of 2007. The increase in service gross margin was the result of productivity and efficiency gains achieved in part due to improved product quality, which resulted in improved service gross margins domestically and internationally. Service gross margins were adversely impacted by restructuring charges of \$6,995 or 0.6 percent of net sales in the first nine months of 2008 compared to restructuring charges of \$181 in the comparable period of 2007.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008****(Unaudited)****(In thousands, except per share amounts)***Operating Expenses*

The following table represents information regarding our operating expenses for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 405,774	\$ 342,568	\$ 63,206	18.5%
Research, development and engineering expense	58,275	53,115	5,160	9.7%
Impairment of asset	4,376		4,376	100.0%
(Gain) loss on sale of assets, net	(32)	(6,407)	6,375	-99.5%
Total operating expenses	\$ 468,393	\$ 389,276	\$ 79,117	20.3%

Percent of net sales	19.9%	18.7%	1.2%
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Selling, general and administrative expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was 17.2 percent of net sales as compared to 16.5 percent of net sales for the first nine months of 2007. The increase in selling, general and administrative expense as a percent of sales between years resulted in part due to higher non-routine expenses and restructuring charges, increased sales volume and a weakening of the U.S. dollar. Selling, general and administrative expense was impacted by non-routine expenses of \$41,839 or 1.8 percent of net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to \$4,212 of non-routine expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The non-routine expenses consisted primarily of legal, audit and consultation fees related to the internal review of other accounting items, restatement of financial statements and the ongoing SEC and DOJ investigations and other advisory fees. Included in the non-routine expenses for the first nine months of 2008 was a \$13,500 fee owed to financial advisor Goldman Sachs as a result of the withdrawal of the unsolicited takeover bid from United Technologies Corp. In addition, restructuring charges of \$7,037 or 0.3 percent of net sales were included in the first nine months of 2008 compared to restructuring charges of \$200 for the comparable period in 2007. Research, development and engineering expense for the first nine months of 2008 was 2.5 percent of net sales as compared to 2.6 percent in 2007. Research, development and engineering expense increased on the dollar basis due to restructuring charges and was down slightly as a percent of net sales due to higher sales volume. The Company incurred a charge of \$4,376 for the impairment of asset in the first quarter of 2008 related to the write down of intangible assets from the 2004 acquisition of TFE Technology Holdings, a maintenance provider of network and hardware service solutions to federal and state government agencies and commercial firms. The gain on sale of assets in 2007 resulted from the gain on the sale of the Company's manufacturing plant in Cassis, France of \$6,438 associated with the Company's restructuring initiatives, and was offset by other immaterial gains and losses.

Operating Profit

The following table represents information regarding our operating profit for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Operating profit	\$ 132,764	\$ 81,658	\$ 51,106	62.6%

Operating profit margin 5.6% 3.9% 1.7%

Operating profit margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was 1.7 percent higher than the comparable period of 2007. The increase in operating profit margin between years resulted in part due to the Brazilian voting business, the Company's ongoing cost reduction efforts, higher mix of revenue from China and improved service gross profit, partially offset by higher non-routine expenses and restructuring charges. Operating profit in the first nine months of 2008 included non-routine expenses of \$41,839 or 1.8 percent of net sales compared to \$4,212 of non-routine expenses for the comparable period in 2007. In addition, restructuring charges of \$29,561 or 1.3 percent of net sales adversely affected the operating profit in the first nine months of 2008 compared to \$19,037 or 0.9 percent of net sales for the comparable period in 2007.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Other Income (Expense) and Minority Interest

The following table represents information regarding our other income (expense) and minority interest for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Investment income	\$ 19,541	\$ 16,875	\$ 2,666	15.8%
Interest expense	(32,375)	(29,329)	(3,046)	10.4%
Miscellaneous, net	(644)	6,850	(7,494)	-109.4%
Other income (expense)	\$ (13,478)	\$ (5,604)	\$ (7,874)	140.5%
Percentage of Net Sales	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	
Minority interest	\$ (6,800)	\$ (5,579)	\$ (1,221)	21.9%

Investment income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased by \$2,666 or 15.8 percent compared to the same period in 2007 due to a higher volume of investments at more favorable interest rates within the Brazilian operation. Interest expense for the first nine months of 2008 was higher by 10.4 percent versus the comparable period in 2007. Higher interest expense was related to foreign exchange hedging activity. The unfavorable variance in miscellaneous, net was attributable to foreign exchange gain/(loss) movement between years. The increase in minority interest related to higher profitability in China and Latin America.

Net Income

The following table represents information regarding our net income for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			%
	2008	2007	Change	Change
Net income	\$87,525	\$49,601	\$37,924	76.5%
Percent of net sales	3.7%	2.4%	1.3%	
Effective tax rate	22.2%	29.6%	-7.4%	

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased \$37,924 or 76.5 percent over net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase was a result of higher gross profits and a lower effective tax rate, partially offset by higher operating expense levels resulting from increased non-routine expenses and restructuring charges.

Segment Analysis and Operating Profit Summary

DNA first nine months of 2008 net sales increased slightly by \$19,596 or 1.8 percent compared to the same period in 2007 due to higher financial self-service revenue. The first nine months of net sales for DI increased \$174,866 or 18.8 percent over the comparable period in 2007. The increase in DI net sales was attributable to strong revenue growth in Brazil from several large orders, Asia Pacific due to higher China volume, and strong revenue growth in the remainder of Latin America. ES & Other third quarter of 2008 net sales increased \$82,701 compared to third quarter of 2007, of which Brazilian election systems revenue, historically occurring every other year, accounted for \$61,424 of the increase.

DNA first nine months of 2008 operating profit decreased \$14,344 or 17.6 percent compared to the same period in 2007. Operating profit in the first nine months of 2008 was unfavorably affected by higher non-routine expenses, workforce optimization restructuring charges, and increased commodity costs, partially offset by higher service profitability. DI operating profit for the first nine months of 2008 increased \$48,440 compared to the same period in 2007. The 2008 DI operating profit was higher financial self-service revenue and profitability, partially offset by higher non-routine expenses. ES & Other first nine months of 2008 operating profit was \$17,010 higher than the same period of 2007 due to increased volume in the Brazilian election systems business.

Refer to Note 13 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for details of segment revenue and operating profit.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital resources are obtained from income retained in the business, senior notes, committed and uncommitted credit facilities, long-term industrial revenue bonds, and operating and capital leasing arrangements. Management expects that cash provided from the Company's capital resources will be sufficient to finance planned working capital needs, investments in facilities or equipment, and the purchase of the Company's common shares for at least the next twelve months. Part of the Company's growth strategy is to pursue strategic acquisitions. The Company has made acquisitions in the past and intends to make acquisitions in the future. The Company intends to finance any future acquisitions with either cash provided from operations, borrowings under available credit facilities, proceeds from debt or equity offerings and/or the issuance of common shares.

The following table summarizes the results of our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
<i>Net cash flow provided (used) by:</i>		
Operating activities	\$ 61,846	\$ 37,848
Investing activities	(84,250)	(36,561)
Financing activities	24,605	(126,364)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4,249	12,859
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,450	\$ (112,218)

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$61,846 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and increased by \$23,998 compared to the same period in 2007. Cash flows from operating activities are generated mainly from net income and controlling the components of working capital. The primary reasons for the increase were the \$37,924 increase in net income and a net increase in certain other assets and liabilities, partially offset by an increase in trade receivables. The change in certain other assets and liabilities was \$151,122, moving from (\$76,451) for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to \$74,671 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was due to approximately \$30,200 collection of refundable income taxes, \$16,000 increase in accruals for legal, audit and consultation fees, \$14,200 increase in warranty reserves, \$10,100 increase in VAT taxes as a result of increased product revenue and foreign currency translation impact on certain other assets and liabilities. The change in trade receivables was \$159,900, moving from a cash source of \$92,589 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to a cash use of \$67,311 for the comparable period in 2008. This increase in cash used by changes in receivables was due to significantly higher revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and receivable balances at September 30, 2008 compared to 2007. Days sales outstanding was 52 days at September 30, 2008 compared to 61 days at September 30, 2007.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$84,250 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$47,689 from the same period in 2007. Net payments for purchases of investments were \$30,874 during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to net maturities of investments of \$22,921 during the same period in 2007, increasing net cash used for investing activities by \$53,795.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$24,605 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$150,969 compared with net cash used by financing activities of \$126,364 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase was largely attributable to an increase in net note payable borrowings of \$147,816.

The Company has a credit facility with J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. with borrowing limits of \$300,000 and 150,000. Under the terms of the credit facility agreement, the Company has the ability to increase the borrowing limits an additional \$150,000. This facility expires on April 27, 2010.

At September 30, 2008, the Company had U.S. dollar denominated private placement debt outstanding of \$300,000, U.S. dollar denominated outstanding bank credit lines approximating \$275,348, euro denominated outstanding bank credit lines approximating 80,725 (translated at \$113,959) and Indian rupee denominated outstanding bank credit lines approximating 347,422 (translated at \$7,395). An additional \$127,795 was available under committed credit line agreements, and \$56,679 was available under uncommitted lines of credit. All contractual cash obligations with initial and remaining terms in excess of one year and contingent liabilities remained generally unchanged at September 30, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007.

The Companys financing agreements contain various restrictive covenants, including net debt to capitalization and interest coverage ratios. As of September 30, 2008 the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management believes there have been no significant changes during the quarter ended September 30, 2008 to the items that the Company disclosed as its critical accounting policies and estimates in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 03-6-1 In June 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position (FSP) Emerging Task Force (EITF) No. 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. Under the FSP, unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive nonforfeitable dividends (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities, and should be included in the two-class method of computing earnings per share. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. The adoption of FSP EITF No. 03-6-1 will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162 In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 162 (SFAS 162), *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principals used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS No. 162 will become effective November 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position No. 142-3 In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*, which amends the list of factors an entity should consider in developing renewal or extension assumptions used in determining the useful life of recognized intangible assets under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The position applies to intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets and both intangible assets acquired in business combinations and asset acquisitions. FSP 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is in the process of determining the effect that adoption of FSP No. 142-3 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161 In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161 (SFAS 161), *Disclosures about Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS 161 applies to all entities and requires specified disclosures for derivative instruments and related hedged items accounted for under SFAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133). SFAS 161 amends and expands SFAS 133's existing disclosure requirements to provide financial statement users with a better understanding of how and why an entity uses derivatives, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133, and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 161 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 (SFAS 160), *Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an Amendment of ARB 51*. SFAS 160 applies to all entities that have an outstanding non-controlling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. Under SFAS 160, non-controlling interests in a subsidiary that are currently recorded within mezzanine (or temporary) equity or as a liability will be included in the equity section of the balance sheet. In addition, this statement requires expanded disclosures in the financial statements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent’s owners and the interest of the non-controlling owners of the subsidiary.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Application of SFAS 160's disclosure requirements is retroactive. The Company is in the process of determining the effects that adoption of SFAS 160 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R) In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141 (revised 2007) (SFAS 141(R)), *Business Combinations*, which amends the accounting and reporting requirements for business combinations. SFAS 141(R) places greater reliance on fair value information, requiring more acquired assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. The pronouncement also requires acquisition-related transaction and restructuring costs to be expensed rather than treated as a capitalized cost of acquisition. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and the Company will implement its requirements in future business combinations. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 141(R) to have a material impact on the Company's historical financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT DISCLOSURE

In this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, statements that are not reported financial results or other historical information are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements give current expectations or forecasts of future events and are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, the Company's future operating performance, the Company's share of new and existing markets, the Company's short- and long-term revenue and earnings growth rates, and the Company's implementation of cost-reduction initiatives and measures to improve pricing, including the optimization of the Company's manufacturing capacity. The use of the words will, believes, anticipates, expects, intends and similar expressions is intended to identify forward-looking statements that have been made and may in the future be made by or on behalf of the Company.

Although the Company believes that these forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions regarding, among other things, the economy, its knowledge of its business, and on key performance indicators that impact the Company, these forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. The Company is not obligated to update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

results of the SEC and DOJ investigations;

competitive pressures, including pricing pressures and technological developments;

changes in the Company's relationships with customers, suppliers, distributors and/or partners in its business ventures;

changes in political, economic or other factors such as currency exchange rates, inflation rates, recessionary or expansive trends, taxes and regulations and laws affecting the worldwide business in each of the Company's operations, including Brazil, where a significant portion of the Company's revenue is derived;

the effects of the sub-prime mortgage crisis and the disruptions in the financial markets, including the bankruptcies, restructurings or consolidations of financial institutions, which could reduce our customer base and/or adversely effect our customers' ability to make capital expenditures;

acceptance of the Company's product and technology introductions in the marketplace;

the amount of cash and non-cash charges in connection with the planned closure of the Company's Newark, Ohio facility;

unanticipated litigation, claims or assessments;

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS as of September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

variations in consumer demand for financial self-service technologies, products and services;

challenges raised about reliability and security of the Company's election systems products, including the risk that such products will not be certified for use or will be decertified;

changes in laws regarding the Company's election systems products and services;

potential security violations to the Company's information technology systems;

the Company's ability to successfully execute its strategy related to the elections systems business; and

the Company's ability to achieve benefits from its cost-reduction initiatives and other strategic changes.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
(In thousands)

ITEM 3: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in its international operations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. A hypothetical 10 percent unfavorable movement in the applicable foreign exchange rates would have resulted in a decrease in 2008 year-to-date operating profit of approximately \$10,785. The sensitivity model assumes an instantaneous, parallel shift in the foreign currency exchange rates. Exchange rates rarely move in the same direction. The assumption that exchange rates change in an instantaneous or parallel fashion may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on amounts denominated in a foreign currency.

The Company's risk-management strategy uses derivative financial instruments such as forwards to hedge certain foreign currency exposures. The intent is to offset gains and losses that occur on the underlying exposures, with gains and losses on the derivative contracts hedging these exposures. The Company does not enter into derivatives for trading purposes. The Company's primary exposures to foreign exchange risk are movements in the dollar/euro, dollar/yuan, dollar/forint, and dollar/real rates. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, there were no significant changes in the Company's foreign exchange risks compared with the prior period.

The Company manages interest rate risk with the use of variable rate borrowings under its committed and uncommitted credit facilities, fixed rate borrowings under its private placement agreement and interest rate swaps. Variable rate borrowings totaled \$395,859 at September 30, 2008, of which \$50,000 was effectively converted to a fixed rate using interest rate swaps. A one percentage point increase or decrease in interest rates would have resulted in an increase or decrease in interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 of approximately \$858 and \$2,303, respectively, on the variable debt including the impact of the swap agreements. The Company's primary exposure to interest rate risk is movement in the three-month LIBOR rate. The Company hedged \$200,000 of the fixed rate borrowings under its private placement agreement, which was treated as a cash flow hedge. This reduced the effective interest rate by 14 basis points from 5.50 to 5.36 percent.

ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

This quarterly report includes the certifications of our chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO) required by Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act. See Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2. This Item 4 includes information concerning the controls and control evaluations referred to in those certifications.

Background of Restatement

As previously disclosed under Part II Item 9A Controls and Procedures in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2007.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted 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 management, including the CEO and CFO as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

In connection with the preparation of this quarterly report, Diebold's management, under the supervision and with the participation of the CEO and CFO, conducted an evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, including restatement of previously issued financial statements and the identification of certain material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, discussed in detail below, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2008, and through the filing of this quarterly report. Certain material weaknesses described below have not been remediated.

Nevertheless, based on a number of factors, including the completion of the Company's internal review, internal procedures that identified revisions to previously issued financial statements and the performance of additional procedures by management designed to ensure the reliability of financial reporting, the Company's management

believes that the consolidated financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods, presented, in conformity with GAAP.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
(In thousands)

Management identified the following control deficiencies that constituted material weaknesses as of December 31, 2007:

Description of Material Weaknesses

Control Environment: The Company's control environment was not effective at establishing sufficient control consciousness or the appropriate culture to promote the consistent application of accounting policies and procedures, adherence to GAAP, and the importance of effective internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness contributed to the material weaknesses noted below.

Selection, Application and Communication of Accounting Policies: The Company's policies and procedures for the selection of accounting policies and the communication of those accounting policies to the Company's personnel for consistent application were ineffective. This material weakness results from insufficient accounting and finance personnel with skills, knowledge, and training in GAAP in light of the Company's geographic dispersion of the Company's operations, decentralization of accounting functions, and disparity in accounting systems. This material weakness resulted in additional material weaknesses in the accounting for certain revenue transactions under SAB 104 and inventory valuation that arise from policies and procedures that do not effectively apply GAAP in the Company's financial statements. These material weaknesses resulted in material errors in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

Monitoring: The Company did not maintain monitoring activities that were effective at ensuring that breakdowns in the operation of controls at the individual business units are detected and corrected on a timely basis. This material weakness led to the failure to detect deficiencies in the compliance with the Company's policies and procedures on a timely basis, including balance sheet account review controls operated by business unit personnel. Specifically, certain asset and accrual accounts were recorded and reconciled by numerous individual business units without a review or reconciliation at a higher level on a total account basis. This material weakness resulted in material errors in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

Manual Journal Entries: The Company did not maintain effective policies and procedures over non-recurring manual journal entries. Specifically, effective policies and procedures were not in place to ensure that non-recurring manual journal entries were accompanied by sufficient supporting documentation, that supporting documentation was properly retained, and that these journal entries were adequately reviewed and approved. This material weakness resulted in material errors in the Company's financial statements.

Contractual Agreements: The Company did not have appropriate policies and procedures to ensure that non-routine contractual agreements or supporting information with financial reporting implications are received completely or in a timely manner by accounting personnel. This material weakness resulted in material errors in the presentation and disclosure of certain acquisitions, divestitures, sales arrangements and legal matters.

Account Reconciliations: The Company's policies and procedures did not adequately address the steps necessary for an adequate reconciliation, the supporting documentation that should be maintained, the timing of the performance or their review and approval. This resulted in material weaknesses in the Company's policies and procedures with respect to account reconciliations for accounts receivable, inventory, other assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and intercompany accounts. These deficiencies give rise to a reasonable possibility of a material error occurring in each of these accounts and not being prevented or detected on a timely basis and resulted in material errors in the Company's financial statements.

These material weaknesses resulted in material errors and in the restatement of Diebold's historical financial statements and resulted in errors in the Company's preliminary 2007 financial statements.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, management continued the process of implementing certain of the remediation measures described below, including (a) development and execution of portions of a specific and targeted communication plan involving the executive leadership and the Board of Directors, (b) certain personnel actions, (c) implementation of the revised revenue recognition policy, (d) the establishment of more rigorous financial

reporting policies, procedures and processes involving the review and approval of account reconciliations, journal entries, and corresponding supporting documentation, (e) the design and implementation of training programs, (f) an increased emphasis by the corporate accounting, internal audit and financial controls compliance groups on reviewing key accounting controls and processes, including documentation requirements,

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
(In thousands)

and (g) engaging expert accounting consultants to assist management with the implementation and optimization of controls, the documentation of complex accounting transactions and the reconciliation of deferred revenue accounts. Diebold's management believes the remediation measures described below will remediate the identified control deficiencies and strengthen the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As management continues to evaluate and work to improve its internal control over financial reporting, it may be determined that additional measures must be taken to address control deficiencies or it may be determined that the Company needs to modify, or in appropriate circumstances not to complete, certain of the remediation measures described below.

Remediation Steps to Address Material Weaknesses

In response to the material weaknesses identified above, management, along with the CEO and CFO, proposed and began the implementation of several key initiatives and remediation efforts to address the material weaknesses, as well as other areas of identified risk. These remediation efforts, outlined below, are intended both to address the identified material weaknesses and to enhance the Company's overall financial control environment.

Control Environment: Commencing in 2006, major efforts have been made by current senior executives to communicate and establish an effective culture and tone necessary to support the Company's control environment. Substantial progress has been made in addressing the remediation of this weakness at all levels within the Company, but ongoing efforts were still in process as of date of the filing of this quarterly report. In order to reinforce an environment of strong consciousness and the appropriate culture within the Company to ensure the consistent application of accounting policies, adherence with GAAP, and the importance of internal control over financial reporting, management has developed and executed portions of a specific and targeted communication plan involving the executive leadership and the Board of Directors. These communications are focused on setting the tone and highlighting the requirements and expectations for all employees related to financial reporting controls compliance, personnel responsibilities, processes and avenues for reporting suspected violations of the Company's Code of Conduct, and mechanisms to answer questions and address potential concerns. In addition, the Company's executives will be required to attend educational courses that will focus on executive fiduciary responsibilities and duties relating to financial reporting and controls.

Selection, Application and Communication of Accounting Policies: Management has made some personnel changes in the accounting and financial reporting functions. Actions have been taken, related to appropriate remedial actions with respect to certain employees, including terminations, reassignments, reprimands, increased supervision, and the imposition of financial penalties in the form of compensation adjustments. In addition, management will continue to enhance its accounting and finance organization personnel to better align individuals with job responsibilities commensurate with skills sets, experience, and capabilities. The Company is also evaluating the structure of the finance department, to further align and segregate, where necessary, the responsibilities within the accounting, financial reporting, planning and forecasting responsibilities. In addition, the Company is continuing to recruit additional qualified senior accounting personnel for the accounting and finance departments, including certified public accountants with public accounting firm experience, and designing and implementing retention programs to ensure that personnel with this background and experience can be retained. Management also is implementing training programs that are designed to ensure that the Company's personnel have knowledge, experience and training in the application of GAAP commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements.

In 2007, management began expansion of its existing accounting policies and procedures manual, and issued several new policies. To date, these policies and procedures address account reconciliations, manual journal entries, fixed assets, non-routine contractual agreements, and access to financial information systems. Management will expand, strengthen and distribute a financial and accounting policies and procedures manual that will specifically address revenue recognition, recording of expenses, recording and valuation of assets, accruals and reserves and other accounting matters. In addition, in 2007, management increased the focus and expanded testing by internal audit and the financial controls compliance group on the review and monitoring of key accounting processes, including journal entries, account reconciliations and their corresponding supporting documentation and the review of complex

accounting areas, including revenue recognition. Management will continue this increased focus and expanded testing of controls compliance related to these key accounting processes in 2008.

Starting in August 2007, management conducted training courses for numerous accounting and finance personnel regarding accounting policies, account reconciliations and revenue recognition. Management will continue to identify, develop and deliver targeted training, as necessary, to global accounting and finance personnel on current financial accounting issues and policies,

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
(In thousands)

internal controls and GAAP compliance, including specific revenue recognition training. This training will cover proper capitalization of assets, including inventory and accrual of costs. Finally, the training will also include the fundamentals of accounting and financial reporting matters, including accounting policies, financial reporting requirements, account reconciliations, documentation requirements, and other specific areas of financial reporting. In January 2008, management formed a multi-discipline project team that has implemented procedures and proper financial controls related to compliance with the revised revenue recognition policy to ensure revenue is properly recognized.

Monitoring: Management continues to enhance its accounting and finance processes and structure to facilitate completion of detailed analytical reviews of the consolidated balance sheet at a financial statement line item level. This process will include an additional review separate from the account owner or business unit personnel at a level of precision that is designed to detect a breakdown in controls which could lead to errors that could be material. The process includes a review to identify inconsistencies in application of GAAP, reporting misclassifications of balances, and/or validates that variances in balance sheet accounts are consistent with fluctuations in related income statement accounts.

Manual Journal Entries: In October 2007, management established a global journal entry accounting policy governing requirements for support, review and approval of non-recurring manual journal entries. This policy was established to ensure accuracy and completeness of non-recurring manual journal entries on a global basis, and implemented authorization levels for the approval of non-recurring manual journal entries that includes the review of certain material non-recurring manual journal entries by the Vice President Corporate Controller and/or CFO. Compliance with this policy will be tested on a regular basis by the financial controls compliance group. In addition, management is reviewing the utilization of the systematic application control of journal entry approvals within its ERP system.

Contractual Agreements: Management continues to evaluate and enhance controls to develop a more formalized process for monitoring, updating, and disseminating non-routine contractual agreements to facilitate a complete and timely review by accounting personnel. Additional controls include the implementation of a global contractual agreement database related to existence, completeness, approval, and retention of global contractual agreements amongst the various departments.

Account Reconciliations: In 2006, 2007 and 2008, management engaged expert accounting consultants to assist management with the implementation and optimization of financial controls in various areas including the administration of existing controls and procedures, the documentation of complex accounting transactions and the reconciliation of deferred revenue accounts. In August 2007, management established a global account reconciliation policy governing account reconciliation content, format, and review and approval procedures. Compliance with this policy will be tested on a regular basis by the financial controls compliance group. In December 2007, management began implementing a global account reconciliation compliance monitoring tool related to existence, completeness, accuracy and retention of account reconciliations. To date, approximately 80% of the total balance sheet account reconciliations prepared in the United States are monitored utilizing this tool. Global deployment of this tool is contemplated by the end of 2009. In the meantime, management utilizes manual monitoring processes to ensure that reconciliations are completed, reviewed and approved in a timely fashion.

The material weaknesses identified by management and discussed above are not fully remediated as of the date of the filing of this quarterly report. Substantive procedures have been performed by the Company in consultation with external accounting advisors to ensure the underlying transactions within this quarterly report are supported and the financial statements are fairly stated as of the date of the filing of this quarterly report. The Audit Committee has directed management to develop a detailed plan and timetable for the implementation of the above-referenced remedial measures, to the extent not already complete, and will monitor their implementation. In addition, under the direction of the Audit Committee, management will continue to review and make necessary changes to the overall design of the internal control environment, as well as policies and procedures to improve the overall effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION**

ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

At September 30, 2008, the Company was a party to several lawsuits that were incurred in the normal course of business, none of which individually or in the aggregate is considered material by management in relation to the Company's financial position or results of operations. In management's opinion, the Company's consolidated financial statements would not be materially affected by the outcome of any present legal proceedings, commitments, or asserted claims.

In addition to the routine legal proceedings noted above, the Company has been served with various lawsuits, filed against it and certain current and former officers and directors, by shareholders and participants in the Company's 401(k) savings plan, alleging violations of the federal securities laws and breaches of fiduciary duties with respect to the 401(k) plan. These complaints seek compensatory damages in an unspecified amount, fees and expenses related to such lawsuits and the granting of extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief. For each of these lawsuits, the date each complaint was filed, the name of the plaintiff and the federal court in which such lawsuit is pending are as follows:

Konkol v. Diebold Inc., et al., No. 5:05CV2873 (N.D. Ohio, filed December 13, 2005).

Ziolkowski v. Diebold Inc., et al., No. 5:05CV2912 (N.D. Ohio, filed December 16, 2005).

New Jersey Carpenter's Pension Fund v. Diebold, Inc., No. 5:06CV40 (N.D. Ohio, filed January 6, 2006).

Rein v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV296 (N.D. Ohio, filed February 9, 2006).

Graham v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:05CV2997 (N.D. Ohio, filed December 30, 2005).

McDermott v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV170 (N.D. Ohio, filed January 24, 2006).

Barnett v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV361 (N.D. Ohio, filed February 15, 2006).

Farrell v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV307 (N.D. Ohio, filed February 8, 2006).

Forbes v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV324 (N.D. Ohio, filed February 10, 2006).

Gromek v. Diebold, Inc., et al., No. 5:06CV579 (N.D. Ohio, filed March 14, 2006).

The *Konkol*, *Ziolkowski*, *New Jersey Carpenter's Pension Fund*, *Rein* and *Graham* cases, which allege violations of the federal securities laws, have been consolidated into a single proceeding. The *McDermott*, *Barnett*, *Farrell*, *Forbes* and *Gromek* cases, which allege breaches of fiduciary duties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to the 401(k) plan, likewise have been consolidated into a single proceeding. The Company and the individual defendants deny the allegations made against them, regard them as without merit, and intend to defend themselves vigorously. On August 22, 2008, the court dismissed the consolidated amended complaint in the consolidated securities litigation and entered a judgment in favor of the defendants. On September 16, 2008, the plaintiffs in the consolidated securities litigation filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

The Company filed a lawsuit on May 30, 2008 (*Premier Election Solutions, Inc., et al. v. Board of Elections of Cuyahoga County, et al.*, Case No. 08-CV-05-7841, (Franklin Cty. Ct Common Pleas)) against the Board of Elections of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (collectively, the County), and Ohio Secretary of State Jennifer Brunner (Secretary) regarding several Ohio contracts under which the Company provided electronic voting systems and related services to the State of Ohio and a number

of its counties. The lawsuit was precipitated by the County's threats to sue the company for unspecified damages. The complaint seeks a declaration that the Company met its contractual obligations. In response, on July 15, 2008, the County filed an answer and counterclaim alleging that the voting system was defective and seeking declaratory

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION

relief and unspecified damages under several theories of recovery. The Secretary has also filed an answer and counterclaim seeking declaratory relief and unspecified damages under a number of theories of recovery.

Management is unable to determine the financial statement impact, if any, of the federal securities class action, the 401(k) class action and the electronic voting systems action.

The Company was informed during the first quarter of 2006 that the staff of the SEC had begun an informal inquiry relating to the Company's revenue recognition policy. In the second quarter of 2006, the Company was informed that the SEC's inquiry had been converted to a formal, non-public investigation. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company also learned that the DOJ had begun a parallel investigation. The Company is continuing to cooperate with the government in connection with these investigations. The Company cannot predict the length, scope or results of the investigations, or the impact, if any, on its results of operations.

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Information concerning the Company's share repurchases made during the third quarter of 2008:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans (1)
July		\$		2,926,500
August		\$		2,926,500
September		\$		2,926,500
Total		\$		2,926,500

(1) The total number of shares repurchased as part of the publicly announced share repurchase plan was 9,073,500 as of September 30, 2008. The plan was approved by the Board of Directors in April 1997 and authorized the repurchase of up to two million shares. The plan was amended in June 2004 to authorize the repurchase of an additional two million shares, and was further

amended in August and December 2005 to authorize the repurchase of an additional six million shares. On February 14, 2007, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the Company's share repurchase program by authorizing the repurchase of up to an additional two million of the Company's outstanding common shares. The plan has no expiration date.

ITEM 6: EXHIBITS

- 3.1 (i) Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(i) of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 3.1 (ii) Amended and Restated Code of Regulations of Diebold, Inc. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1(ii) to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment by Shareholders to Amended Articles of Incorporation of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment to Amended Articles of Incorporation of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 4.1 Rights Agreement dated as of February 11, 1999 between Diebold, Incorporated and The Bank of New York incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated February 2, 1999 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.1 Form of Employment Agreement as amended and restated as of September 13, 1990 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION**

- *10.2 Schedule of Certain Officers who are Parties to Employment Agreements incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.5 (i) Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan I as amended and restated July 1, 2002 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 (i) of Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.5 (ii) Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan II as amended and restated July 1, 2002 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 (ii) of Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.7 (i) 1985 Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.7 (ii) Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated 1985 Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 (ii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.7 (iii) Amendment No. 2 to the Amended and Restated 1985 Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Diebold, Incorporated incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 (ii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.7 (iv) 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Diebold, Incorporated, effective as of January 1, 2005 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7(iv) to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.8 (i) 1991 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan as Amended and Restated as of February 7, 2001 - incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-60578

- *10.8 (ii) Amendment No. 1 to the 1991 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan as Amended and Restated as of February 7, 2001 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 (ii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.8 (iii) Amendment No. 2 to the 1991 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan as Amended and Restated as of February 7, 2001 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 (iii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.8 (iv) Amendment No. 3 to the 1991 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan as Amended and Restated as of February 7, 2001 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 (iv) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.9 Long-Term Executive Incentive Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.10 (i) Amended and Restated 1992 Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 (i) of Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.10 (ii) 2005 Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10(ii) to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

Table of Contents

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION

- *10.11 Annual Incentive Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.13 (i) Forms of Deferred Compensation Agreement and Amendment No. 1 to Deferred Compensation Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.13 (ii) Section 162(m) Deferred Compensation Agreement (as amended and restated January 29, 1998) incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 (ii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.14 Deferral of Stock Option Gains Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.17 (i) Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated as of April 30, 2003 among Diebold, Incorporated, the Subsidiary Borrowers, the Lenders and Bank One, N.A. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.17 (ii) First amendment to Loan Agreement dated as of April 28, 2004 among Diebold, Incorporated, the Subsidiary Borrowers, the Lenders and Bank One, N.A. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17(ii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.17 (iii) Second amendment to Loan Agreement dated as of April 27, 2005 among Diebold, Incorporated, the Subsidiary Borrowers, the Lenders and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (successor by merger to Bank One, N.A.) incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 on Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 3, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.17 (iv) Third amendment to Loan Agreement dated as of November 16, 2005 among Diebold, Incorporated, the Subsidiary Borrowers, the Lenders and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (successor by merger to Bank One, N.A.) incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 on Form 8-K filed on November 22, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.17 (v) Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated November 27, 2006 among Diebold, Incorporated, the Subsidiary Borrowers, the Lenders and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. (successor by merger to Bank One, N.A.)- incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17(v) to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.18 (i) Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.18 (ii) Extension of Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 (ii) of Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

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(Commission File No. 1-4879)

- *10.18 (iii) Extension of Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 (iii) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (Commission File No. 14879)
- *10.18 (iv) Extension of Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 (iv) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION**

- *10.18 (v) Extension of Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 (v) to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.18 (vi) Extension of Retirement and Consulting Agreement with Robert W. Mahoney dated March 7, 2006 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.20 (i) Transfer and Administration Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2001 by and among DCC Funding LLC, Diebold Credit Corporation, Diebold, Incorporated, Receivables Capital Corporation and Bank of America, National Association and Financial institution from time to time parties thereto incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 (i) on Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.20 (ii) Amendment No. 1 to the Transfer and Administration Agreement, dated as of May 2001, by and among DCC Funding LLC, Diebold Credit Corporation, Diebold, Incorporated, Receivables Capital Corporation and Bank of America, National Association incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 (ii) on Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.22 Form of Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement - incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.23 Form of Restricted Share Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 on Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 16, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.24 Form of RSU Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.25 Form of Performance Share Agreement - incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Registrant's report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.26 Diebold, Incorporated Annual Cash Bonus Plan - incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of Registrant's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 16, 2005 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- 10.27 Form of Note Purchase Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2006 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.28 Employment Agreement between Diebold, Incorporated and Thomas W. Swidarski - incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 on Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2006 (Commission File No. 1-4879)
- *10.29 Employment [Change in Control] Agreement between Diebold, Incorporated and Thomas W. Swidarski - incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 on Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2006 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

10.32 Letter Agreement (including Term Note) dated as of November 27, 2006, between Diebold, Incorporated and PNC Bank, N.A. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 1-4879)

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

37

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
PART II OTHER INFORMATION**

- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- * Reflects management contract or other compensatory arrangement.

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

Date: November 10, 2008

By: /s/ Thomas W. Swidarski
Thomas W. Swidarski
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date : November 10, 2008

By: /s/ Kevin J. Krakora
Kevin J. Krakora
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Table of Contents

**DIEBOLD, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q as of September 30, 2008
EXHIBIT INDEX**

EXHIBIT NO. DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350. |
| 32.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350. |