

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES INC
Form 10-K
February 17, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

**Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016**

or

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

Commission File Number: 0-25092

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	86-0766246
(State or other jurisdiction of	(IRS Employer
incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
6820 South Harl Avenue, Tempe, Arizona 85283	

(Address of principal executive offices, Zip Code)

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

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

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

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

n/a

(Title of Class)

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of the registrant's common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$912,053,610.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock on February 10, 2017 was 35,485,034.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders have been incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers of products we sell;

our reliance on our partners for product availability, competitive products to sell and related marketing funds and purchasing incentives;

changes in the IT industry and/or rapid changes in technology;

risks associated with the integration and operation of acquired businesses;

possible significant fluctuations in our future operating results;

the risks associated with our international operations;

general economic conditions;

increased debt and interest expense and lower availability under our financing facilities;

the security of our electronic and other confidential information;

disruptions in our IT systems and voice and data networks;

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

accounts receivable risks;

our reliance on independent shipping companies;

our dependence on certain personnel;

natural disasters or other adverse occurrences;

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

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

legal proceedings and audits and failure to comply with laws and regulations.

Additionally, there may be other risks that are otherwise described from time to time in the reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any forward-looking statements in this report, including those identified under **Risk Factors** in Part I, Item 1A of this report, should be considered in light of various important factors, including the risks and uncertainties listed above, as well as others. We assume no obligation to update, and, except as may be required by law, do not intend to update, any forward-looking statements. We do not endorse any projections regarding future performance that may be made by third parties.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****PART I****Item 1. Business**
Our Company

Insight Enterprises, Inc. (Insight or the Company) is a Fortune 500-ranked global provider of IT hardware, software, Cloud and service solutions to business, government, healthcare and educational clients. We provide clients the guidance and expertise needed to select, implement and manage complex technology solutions to drive business outcomes. Through our world-class people, partnerships and services and delivery solutions, we empower clients with Intelligent Technology solutions to help their businesses run smarter and realize their goals.

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

		% of 2016
Operating Segment*	Geography	Consolidated Net Sales
North America	United States and Canada	73%
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa	24%
APAC	Asia-Pacific	3%

* Additional detailed segment and geographic information can be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 and in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Insight began operations in Arizona in 1988, incorporated in Delaware in 1991 and completed our initial public offering in 1995. Our corporate headquarters are located in Tempe, Arizona. From our original location in the United States, we expanded nationwide and then entered Canada in 1997 and the United Kingdom in 1998. Over the past 10 years through a combination of acquisitions and organic growth, we continued to increase our geographic coverage and expand our capabilities:

2006 Acquired Software Spectrum, Inc., and expanded our footprint in EMEA and APAC and strengthened our software and related services capabilities;

2008 Acquired Calence, LLC in North America and MINX Limited in the United Kingdom, and enhanced our global technical expertise around higher-end networking and communications technologies, as well as

managed services and security;

2011 Acquired Ensynch, Inc. (Ensynch) and enhanced our professional services capabilities across the complete Microsoft solution set, including Cloud migration and management;

2012 Acquired Inmac GmbH and Micro Warehouse BV (Inmac) and expanded our hardware capabilities into key markets in our existing European footprint, specifically in Germany and the Netherlands;

2015 Acquired BlueMetal Architects, Inc. (BlueMetal), an interactive design and technology architecture firm, and strengthened our services capabilities in the area of application design, mobility and big data;

2016 On September 1, 2016, we acquired Ignia, Pty Ltd (Ignia) and expanded our global footprint in the areas of application design, digital solutions, Cloud, mobility and business analytics, while also building on our ability to bring solutions powered by Intelligent Technology™ to our clients in APAC; and

2017 On January 6, 2017, we acquired Datalink Corporation (Datalink), a leading provider of IT services and enterprise data center solutions based in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, and strengthened our position as a leading IT solutions provider with deep technical talent delivering data center solutions to clients on premise or in the Cloud.

Our Purpose and Values

Our purpose is: We make meaningful connections to help businesses run smarter. We live by our core values of Hunger, Heart and Harmony, which set the tone for our business and define who we are. We describe our core values simply:

Hunger Our insatiable desire to create new opportunities for our clients and our business is apparent in everything we do.

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Heart We seek to impact the lives of the people we serve positively by always putting our clients, partners and teammates first.

Harmony We invite perspective, and we consistently celebrate each other's unique contributions as we work together to bring the best solutions to our clients.

We believe that these values strengthen the overall Insight experience for our clients, partners and teammates (we refer to our customers as clients, our suppliers as partners and our employees as teammates).

Our Market

The worldwide total addressable market for information technology is forecasted to be \$3.5 trillion annually according to Gartner, a leading IT research and advisory company. Based on our analysis of Gartner market data, we believe the top 10 most comparable global solution providers represent less than 10% of the worldwide total addressable market. We believe our addressable worldwide market in the indirect sales IT channel represents approximately \$578 billion in annual sales and for the year ended December 31, 2016, our net sales of \$5.5 billion represented approximately 1% of that highly diverse market. We believe that we are well positioned in this highly fragmented global market with locations in 22 countries and the capabilities to provide clients with hardware, software provisioning and related services and solutions across the globe.

Our Differentiation/Value Proposition

We consult with clients regarding their IT hardware and software product needs and design, implement and manage integrated IT solutions for our clients. These solutions include services and products designed to support networking, collaboration, storage, security, Cloud, mobility, converged infrastructure and other advanced technologies. The increased complexity across the technology ecosystem, combined with the continual emergence of new trends and offerings, has made it difficult for most clients to effectively design and manage their technology systems. Clients increasingly are looking for technology providers to supply value-added expertise to help them identify, deploy and implement complex IT solutions. We believe that Insight has a unique position in the market to gain profitable market share by offering Intelligent Technology solutions that deliver integrated products and services, on premise or leveraging the Cloud, to drive business outcomes.

We believe that what differentiates Insight from our competitors is:

Our global reach we have the capabilities to serve clients across the globe with hardware, software provisioning and related services and with integrated technology solutions in multiple countries directly or through our partner network.

Our scalable services and solutions offerings we can scale to help organizations of all sizes and have well-developed services capabilities focused on managed, technical and professional services that integrate products and services to provide solutions to meet individualized client needs.

Our software expertise we understand complex licensing requirements and have the know-how to optimize our clients usage and compliance management through a portfolio of license consulting and optimization services.

Our financial strength our strong cash flow generating capabilities allow us to fund acquisitions. In addition, we have been able to devote the financial resources necessary to invest in sales, technology and engineering resources required to deliver leading edge technology solutions.

Our website our website is designed to enhance the user experience, with clearly defined sections to allow users to *Learn* about trending topics, *Solve* their challenges, *Buy* new products and services, and *Manage* their customized purchasing, hardware warranties, software licensing and Cloud consumption.

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

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

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

Our Business Strategy

Our long-term strategy remains consistent and includes three components:

Grow our core business;

Grow services sales; and

Accelerate with Cloud.

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

In each of our geographic operating segments, we are focused on driving our growth objectives by acquiring new clients and expanding our relationships with existing clients by increasing the types of products and services they buy from us. In North America, we have a local market presence in select cities where we have invested in sales, technical and service delivery resources to drive growth with existing and new clients, particularly in the large account client space, as well as to drive expansion in specific service/solution areas with key partners. We are also concentrating our efforts on growing our business with mid-sized and large clients in select vertical markets, including Federal government, state and local, K-12 education, healthcare and service providers, and have invested in both local market and centralized sales resources to drive these efforts. In EMEA, we are focused on increasing our share in the mid-market and public sector by increasing sales of software and select hardware categories across the business. We continue to expand our services capabilities in the region and to leverage strategic relationships with partners and service delivery vendors to bring software, Cloud and collaboration solutions to our clients. Our APAC operating segment, which is largely comprised of software sales, is engaged in growing sales in the mid-market and enterprise space and on the development of specialized software services, particularly in the areas of software license optimization and Cloud.

Grow services sales. We design, procure, deploy, implement and manage solutions that combine hardware, software and services to help businesses run smarter. Our services capabilities provide significant value add to our clients, driving stronger client relationships and higher margins. Our solutions can be provided through a variety of delivery mechanisms, including at the client location, remotely, or through a private, public or hybrid Cloud. The key areas of focus are:

Customer Engagement When interacting with their customers, our clients face growing digital engagement and a rapid shift toward social media. We help our clients leverage technology to better engage their customers to build loyalty and increase profitability.

Workforce Enablement The consumerization of IT, increase in the millennial population and proliferation of alternate work models is transforming the workplace. We provide our clients workforce with tools to enable employee productivity and retention.

Infrastructure Optimization Consumption-based models and technology convergence are reinventing decades-old infrastructure business models. We optimize our clients' core or branch infrastructure to enable customer and workforce objectives.

Operational Excellence Growing pressure on IT budgets and increasing trends in outsourcing of non-core functions are changing what clients choose to build versus buy. We provide outsourcing services our clients desire, including management of client infrastructure and end-user operations to drive IT return on investment.

Accelerate with Cloud. Private, public and hybrid Cloud solutions provide flexible, reliable and affordable solutions for delivering critical IT functions, such as email, data security, Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and more. Cloud has become more mainstream, and adoption continues to increase across markets and verticals. Key market imperatives in the adoption of Cloud solutions are speed to market, flexibility, scalability and availability. We have invested in, and will continue to invest in, technical tools and resources to provide clients with the assessment, migration, integration and managed services required to simplify the Cloud adoption decision, whether that decision results in a private, public or hybrid Cloud environment.

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We are also continuing to invest in our global Cloud management platform. Our Cloud management platform serves as a marketplace for our clients to buy and manage their Cloud subscriptions with options that enhance their Software as a Service (SaaS) and IaaS management capabilities.

Components of our Cloud management platform include:

A focus on small to medium-sized clients, providing them with the ability to learn, solve, buy, and manage Cloud products and services via our online experience.

A similar online experience and capabilities for our larger enterprise clients with added IT as a Service Broker (ITaaS) capabilities allowing larger IT organizations to centrally provide Cloud offerings while maintaining the manageability and visibility they require.

Additionally, we have a strong global position in the service provider and independent software vendor (ISV) market. Building on our existing capabilities in this market, we have developed a Cloud portfolio for our service provider clients to resell to their customers, offering them revenue diversification with minimal investment. We also plan to expand our Cloud management platform capabilities and deliver Cloud portal platforms that provide e-commerce and subscription management capabilities to our service provider clients.

Our Strategic Acquisition

In support of our long-term strategy, on January 6, 2017, we completed the acquisition of Datalink, a leading provider of IT services and enterprise data center solutions based in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Datalink's deep technical talent and complementary services offerings around high-growth technology areas made the acquisition attractive when combined with Insight's strategy, global scale and focus on operational excellence.

Highlights of the acquisition include:

Increases addressable market opportunity in hybrid Cloud and other high-growth data center categories.

Enhances go-to-market engagement with a solutions-led approach.

Drives scale and growth by adding complementary capabilities, partner relationships and clients in key U.S. markets.

Leverages Insight's best-in-class digital marketing engine to bring scalable solutions to the mid-market.

Benefits from consistency of culture, values and vision across the organizations.

Achieves higher gross margins with increased services sales and higher growth, higher margin product categories.

Our Offerings

Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA and APAC include a suite of IT hardware, software and services solutions. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA and APAC segments are largely software and select software-related services. On a consolidated basis, hardware, software and services represented approximately 54%, 40% and 6%, respectively, of our net sales in 2016 compared to 54%, 41% and 5%, respectively, in 2015.

Services Offerings

We have developed solutions that integrate hardware, software and services to help businesses run smarter within our focus areas. Our core solutions include:

Customer Engagement

Intelligent Endpoints: Digital signage, kiosk, tablet and smartphone endpoints integrated with off-the-shelf software applications.

Intelligent Applications: Custom-developed applications to enable client-to-customer engagement. These applications are increasingly Cloud-based and mobile-centric.

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Workforce Enablement

Modern Workplace: Desktop, notebook, tablet and smartphone devices coupled with calendar, email, messaging and collaboration software. Cloud-based deployment of this software is now mainstream. In addition, we see growing demand for Device-as-a-Service.

Modern Applications: Custom-developed mobile, Cloud and Internet-of-Things applications. Typically, these applications are specific to the client vertical market, e.g., healthcare, financial services or retail.

Infrastructure Optimization

Hybrid Cloud: On-premise converged infrastructure (private Cloud) augmented by off-premise public Cloud IaaS integrated and managed via orchestration software.

Branch Infrastructure: Cloud or premise-based branch infrastructure comprising connectivity, computing, voice and wireless.

Intelligent Network: Core WAN, LAN, wireless and security solutions to seamlessly connect Hybrid Cloud, Branch Infrastructure and end users.

Operational Excellence

Product Life Cycle: Source, procure, stage, configure, integrate, test, deploy and maintain IT products spanning endpoints to infrastructure.

Workplace Services: Service level agreement-based outsourcing of end user support. This comprises dedicated, onsite desktop support technicians coupled with 24x7 Level 1 Service Desk.

Infrastructure Management: 24x7 remote management of clients' server/storage/network infrastructure through our ISO-certified Remote Network Operating Center (RNOC).

We have invested in Cloud, mobility, big data and security capabilities and expertise to enable our core solutions and continuously seek to identify client-relevant technology solutions.

Cloud. Cloud computing represents an evolution in the IT world. Cloud-based SaaS is prevalent in the Customer Engagement and Workforce Enablement solutions highlighted above. In addition, public IaaS and converged infrastructure private Cloud represent growing portions of Hybrid Cloud and Branch Infrastructure solutions. We help clients assess readiness, architect appropriate solutions and migrate to both public and private Cloud.

Mobility. Our clients must engage with their customers and enable their workforce whether they are at work, at home or on-the-go. We help clients do so through solutions such as in-store mobile Point of Sale (mPOS) and customer mobile commerce applications in the retail industry or mobile trading applications for brokerage customers in the financial services industry.

Big Data. Our clients are deluged with data that they struggle to interpret. We help turn this data into actionable insights with solutions such as weather-based predictive analytics to drive weekly marketing campaigns for consumer products and patient-based intake and health outcomes analysis to optimize nurse staffing. We expect the proliferation of sensors for Internet-of-Things will fuel this data overload and drive further demand for these solutions.

Security. All of these solutions must be delivered without compromising customer, company or employee private information. We offer services for identity and access management, single-sign-on (SSO) and mobile-device-management (MDM) to protect end users. In addition, we provide network security and Security Incident Event Management (SIEM) solutions to secure our clients' infrastructure.

Hardware Offerings

We offer products from hundreds of manufacturers, including such industry leaders as Cisco, HP Inc., Lenovo, Dell, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (HPE), EMC, NetApp, Apple and IBM. Our scale and purchasing power, combined with our efficient, high-volume and cost effective direct sales and marketing model, allow us to offer competitive prices. We believe that offering choices from multiple partners enables us to better serve our clients by providing a variety of product solutions to address their specific business needs.

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The four hardware technology categories we have identified as key to our clients' Intelligent Technology solutions are:

Desktop, notebook and tablet

Networking and communications

Server and power

Storage

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

Software Offerings

Our clients acquire software applications from us in the form of licensing agreements with software publishers, boxed products, or through SaaS, whereby clients subscribe to software that is hosted either by the software publisher or a dedicated third-party hosting company. We offer products from hundreds of publishers, including such industry leaders as Microsoft, Adobe, VMware, Symantec, McAfee, Citrix, IBM Software and Red Hat, as well as newer entrants, such as Box and 8x8.

As software publishers choose different models for implementing licensing agreements, businesses must evaluate the alternatives to ensure that they select the appropriate agreements and comply with the publishers' licensing terms when purchasing and managing their software licenses. In addition to software provisioning, we offer holistic software solutions, including software licensing optimization and implementation consulting, to help our clients better understand their software needs, evaluate their existing software and provide options to optimize their assets.

The four software and licensing technology categories we have identified as key to our clients' Intelligent Technology solutions are:

Office productivity

Virtualization

Creativity

Data protection

Our Information Technology Systems

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

We operate under a single, standardized IT system across North America and APAC and a separate, single IT system platform in all countries in our EMEA operations. We plan to migrate our EMEA operations to the same IT system used in North America and APAC by the end of 2018.

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

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Our Competition

The IT hardware, software and services industry is very fragmented and highly competitive. Our competition includes:

Direct marketers and resellers, such as CDW (North America and United Kingdom), Systemax (Europe), Softchoice, Comparex, Connection, PCM, World Wide Technology, SHI, SoftwareONE, Computacenter, SCC, Bechtle, Cancom and Crayon;

National and regional resellers, including value-added resellers, specialty retailers, aggregators, distributors, and to a lesser extent, national computer retailers, computer superstores, Internet-only computer providers, consumer electronics and office supply superstores and mass merchandisers;

Product manufacturers, such as Dell, HP Inc., IBM, Lenovo and HPE;

Software publishers, such as IBM, Microsoft and Symantec;

Systems integrators, such as Compucom Systems, Inc.;

National and global service providers, such as IBM Global Services and HP Enterprise Services; and

E-tailers, such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Newegg, Buy.com and e-Buyer (United Kingdom). The competitive landscape in the industry is continually changing as various competitors expand their product and services offerings. In addition, emerging models such as Cloud computing are creating new competitors and opportunities in messaging, infrastructure, security, collaboration and other services offerings, and, as with other areas, we both resell and compete directly with many of these offerings.

For a discussion of risks associated with the actions of our competitors, see **Risk Factors**. The IT hardware, software and services industry is intensely competitive, and actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Our Partners

We partner with the top technology brands as well as emerging entrants in the marketplace. During 2016, we purchased products and software from approximately 5,100 partners. Approximately 67% (based on dollar volume) of these purchases were directly from manufacturers or software publishers, with the balance purchased through distributors. Purchases from Microsoft accounted for approximately 27% of our aggregate purchases in 2016. No

other partner accounted for more than 10% of purchases in 2016. Our top five partners as a group for 2016 were Microsoft, Ingram Micro (a distributor), HP Inc., Cisco and Tech Data (a distributor), and approximately 59% of our total purchases during 2016 came from this group of partners. Although brand names and individual products are important to our business, we believe that competitive sources of supply are available in substantially all of our product categories such that, with the exception of Microsoft, we are not dependent on any single partner for sourcing products.

During 2016, sales of Microsoft, Cisco and HP Inc. products accounted for approximately 24%, 11% and 10%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales. No other manufacturer's products accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net sales in 2016. Sales of product from our top five manufacturers/publishers as a group (Microsoft, Cisco, HP Inc., Dell and Lenovo) accounted for approximately 60% of Insight's consolidated net sales during 2016.

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

We are focused on understanding our partners' objectives and developing plans and programs to grow our mutual businesses. We have invested in our digital marketing capabilities over the past two years. These digital marketing investments increase the effectiveness of our marketing campaigns and client interactions. Our partners are taking notice, and we are quickly emerging as a leader in our industry as we consistently outpace our competition in digital marketing. We implemented business intelligence tools that enable us to track performance in this area and demonstrate the return on our partners' investments with us. We measure partner satisfaction regularly and hold quarterly business reviews with our largest partners to review business results from the prior quarter, discuss plans for the future and obtain feedback. Additionally, we host annual partner forums in North America, EMEA and APAC to articulate our plans for the upcoming year.

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

Our Teammates

As of December 31, 2016, we employed 5,930 teammates, of whom 2,412 were engaged in sales related activities, 1,806 were engaged in management, support services and administration activities, 1,582 were skilled, certified consulting and service delivery professionals and 130 were engaged in distribution activities. Our teammates in the United States are not represented by a labor union, and our workforces in certain foreign countries, such as Germany, have worker representative committees or work councils with which we maintain strong relationships. We believe our relations with our teammates are good, and we have never experienced a labor related work stoppage.

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

Our Seasonality

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

software sales are typically higher in our second and fourth quarters, particularly the second quarter;

business clients, particularly larger enterprise businesses in the United States, tend to spend more in our fourth quarter and less in the first quarter;

sales to the federal government in the United States are often stronger in our third quarter, while sales in the state and local government and education markets are stronger in our second quarter; and

sales to public sector clients in the United Kingdom are often stronger in our first quarter.

These trends create overall seasonality in our consolidated results such that sales and profitability are expected to be higher in the second and fourth quarters of the year.

Our Backlog

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

Our Intellectual Property

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

For a discussion of risks associated with our intellectual property, see **Risk Factors** We may not be able to protect our intellectual property adequately, and we may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Available Information

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The IT hardware, software and services industry is intensely competitive, and actions of our competitors, including manufacturers and publishers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business. Competition in the industry is based on price, product availability, speed of delivery, credit availability, quality and breadth of product lines, and, increasingly, on the ability to provide services and tailor specific solutions to client needs. Many of our manufacturer and publisher partners are also our competitors, as many sell directly to business customers, particularly larger corporate customers. In addition to the manufacturers and publishers of products we sell, we compete with a large number and wide variety of providers and resellers of IT hardware, software and services. We believe our industry will see further consolidation as product resellers and direct marketers combine operations or acquire or merge with other resellers, service providers and direct marketers to increase efficiency, service capabilities and market share. Moreover, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to enhance their product and service offerings. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and acquire significant market share.

The competitive landscape in which we compete continues to change as new technologies are developed. While innovation can help our business as it creates new offerings for us to sell, it can also disrupt our business model and create new and stronger competitors. For instance, while Cloud-based solutions present an opportunity for us, Cloud-based solutions and technologies that deliver technology solutions as-a-service could increase the amount of sales directly to customers rather than through solutions providers like us, or could reduce the amount of hardware or software we sell, leading to a reduction in our sales and/or profitability. Accordingly, we are dependent on continued innovations by our current vendor partners and our ability to partner with new and emerging technology providers.

Generally, pricing is very aggressive in the industry, and we expect pricing pressures to continue. There can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate prices as favorable as those negotiated by our competitors or that we will be able to offset the effects of price reductions with an increase in the number of clients, higher net sales, cost reductions, greater sales of services, which are typically at higher gross margins, or otherwise. Price reductions by our competitors that we either cannot or choose not to match could result in an erosion of our market share and/or reduced sales or, to the extent we match such reductions, could result in reduced operating margins or inventory impairment charges, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We rely on our partners for product availability, competitive products to sell and related marketing funds and purchasing incentives. We acquire products for resale both directly from manufacturers and publishers and indirectly through distributors, and the loss of a significant partner relationship could cause a disruption in the availability of products to us. There can be no assurance that manufacturers and publishers will continue to sell or will not limit or

curtail the availability of their product to resellers like us. The loss of, or change in business relationship with, any of our key vendor partners could negatively impact our business.

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

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Changes in the IT industry and/or rapid changes in technology may reduce demand for the IT hardware, software and services we sell or change who makes purchasing decisions for IT hardware, software and services. Our results of operations are influenced by a variety of factors, including the condition of the IT industry, shifts in demand for, or availability of, IT hardware, software, peripherals and services, and industry innovation and the introduction of new products. The IT industry is characterized by rapid technological change and the frequent introduction of new products and changing delivery channels and models, which can decrease demand for current products and services and can disrupt purchasing patterns. If we fail to react in a timely manner to such changes, we may experience lower sales and, with respect to hardware, we may have to record write-downs of obsolete inventory. In addition, in order to satisfy client demand, protect ourselves against product shortages, obtain greater purchasing discounts and react to changes in original equipment manufacturers' terms and conditions, we may decide to carry inventory of products that may have limited or no return privileges. There can be no assurance that we will be able to avoid losses related to inventory obsolescence on these products. Additionally, if purchasing power within our clients shifts from centralized procurement functions to business units or individual end users and we are unable to react timely to any such changes, these shifts in purchasing power could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

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

The integration and operation of acquired businesses, including Datalink and Ignia, may disrupt our business and create additional expenses, and we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions. Integration of an acquired business involves numerous risks, including assimilation of operations of the acquired business, such as Datalink and Ignia, and difficulties in the convergence of IT systems, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, risks of entering markets in which we have had no or only limited direct experience, assumption of unknown or unquantifiable liabilities, the potential loss of key teammates and/or clients, difficulties in completing strategic initiatives already underway in the acquired company, and unfamiliarity with partners of the acquired company, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The integration of a company the size of Datalink into our business may be more difficult and time consuming than anticipated, and we may be unable to achieve the expected synergies and operating efficiencies within the expected time frames or at all. We cannot assure that these risks or other unforeseen factors will not offset the intended benefits of the acquisitions, in whole or in part.

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

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

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

political or economic instability;

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

currency exchange fluctuations;

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

trade restrictions (foreign and domestic);

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

work stoppages or other changes in labor conditions;

taxes and other restrictions on repatriating foreign profits back to the United States;

extended payment terms;

seasonal reductions in business activity in some parts of the world; and

natural disasters, terrorism, civil unrest and other geopolitical uncertainties.

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

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

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

General economic conditions, including unfavorable economic conditions in a particular region, business or industry sector, may lead our clients to delay or forgo investments in IT hardware, software and services. Weak economic conditions generally or any broad-based reduction in IT spending adversely affects our business, operating results and financial condition. A prolonged slowdown in the global economy or similar crisis, or in a particular region or business or industry sector, or tightening of credit markets, could cause our clients to have difficulty accessing capital and credit sources, delay contractual payments, or delay or forgo decisions to upgrade or add to their existing IT environments, license new software or purchase products or services (particularly with respect to discretionary spending for hardware, software and services). Such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Economic or industry downturns could result in longer payment cycles, increased collection costs and defaults in excess of our expectations. A significant deterioration in our ability to collect on accounts receivable could also impact the cost or availability of financing under our accounts receivable securitization program.

In addition, there continues to be substantial uncertainty regarding the impact of the Referendum on the United Kingdom's Membership in the European Union (EU) (referred to as Brexit), advising for the exit of the United Kingdom from the EU. Potential adverse consequences of Brexit such as global market uncertainty, volatility in currency exchange rates, greater restrictions on imports and exports between the United Kingdom and EU countries and increased regulatory complexities could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The acquisition of Datalink will increase our outstanding debt and interest expense and lowered the availability on our financing facilities, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We borrowed approximately \$196.0 million to partially fund our acquisition of Datalink on January 6, 2017. We anticipate that these additional borrowings will increase our 2017 interest expense by approximately \$6 million compared to interest expense incurred in 2016. Additionally, our financing facilities have variable interest rates, which increase our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and may result in greater interest expense than we have forecasted.

Our financing facilities contain various covenants that we must comply with in order to avoid an occurrence of an event of default. The covenants include limitations on the payment of dividends and the requirement that we comply with maximum leverage and minimum fixed charge ratio requirements, comply with a minimum receivables requirement and meet monthly, quarterly and annual reporting requirements. Our ability to maintain compliance with our financial covenants and to make scheduled payments on our financing facilities depends on our financial and operating performance. If we were unable to maintain compliance or to repay the borrowed amounts, the lenders under our financing facilities could declare an event of default and demand payment within a specified period of time.

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

Disruptions in our IT systems and voice and data networks could affect our ability to service our clients and cause us to incur additional expenses. We believe that our success to date has been, and future results of operations will be, dependent in large part upon our ability to provide prompt and efficient service to our clients. Our ability to provide that level of service is largely dependent on the ease of use, accuracy, quality and utilization of our IT systems, which affects our ability to manage our sales, client service, distribution, inventories and accounting systems, and the reliability of our voice and data networks and managed services offerings. If our current technology is determined to have a shorter useful life or the value of our current system is impaired, we could incur additional depreciation expense and/or impairment charges. The continuing development of our IT systems is crucial for our success. Accordingly, some of our IT systems are subject to ongoing IT projects designed to streamline or optimize the information systems. There is no guarantee that we will be successful in these efforts at all times or that there will not

be implementation or integration difficulties. In addition, a substantial interruption in our IT systems or in our voice and data networks, however caused, could occur and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The failure to comply with the terms and conditions of our commercial and public sector contracts could result in, among other things, damages, fines or other liabilities. Sales to commercial clients are based on stated contractual terms, the terms and conditions on our website or terms contained in purchase orders on a transaction by transaction basis. Sales to public sector clients are derived from sales to federal, state and local governmental departments and agencies, as well as to educational institutions, through open market sales and various contracts and programs. Noncompliance with contract terms, particularly to highly regulated public sector clients, or with government procurement regulations could result in fines or penalties against us or termination of contracts, and, in the public sector, could also result in civil, criminal, and administrative liability. With respect to our public sector clients, the government's remedies may include suspension or debarment. In addition, almost all of our contracts have default provisions, and substantially all of our contracts in the public sector are terminable at any time for convenience of the contracting agency. Our sales to our public sector customers are also impacted by government spending policies, budget priorities and revenue levels. An adverse change in government spending policies (including budget cuts at the federal, state and local level), budget priorities or revenue levels could cause our public sector customers to reduce their purchases or to terminate or not renew their contracts with us. These possible actions or the adoption of new or modified procurement regulations or practices could have a material adverse effect our business, financial position and results of operations.

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We are exposed to accounts receivable risks. We extend credit to our customers for a significant portion of our net sales, typically on 30-day payment terms. We are subject to the risk that our customers may not pay for the products they have purchased, or may pay at a slower rate than we have historically experienced, the risk of which is heightened during periods of economic downturn or uncertainty or, in the case of public sector customers, during periods of budget constraints.

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

We depend on certain personnel. We rely on key management teammates to execute our strategy to grow profitable market share. The loss of one or more of these leaders, or a failure to attract and retain new executives, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also believe that our future success will be largely dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, sales, service and technical teammates, and we make significant investments in the training of our sales account executives and services engineers. If we are not able to retain such personnel or to train them quickly enough to meet changing market conditions, we could experience a drop in the overall quality and efficiency of our sales and services teammates, and that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A natural disaster or other adverse occurrence at one of our primary facilities or customer data centers could damage our business. We have warehouse and distribution facilities in the United States and Canada and in the United Kingdom and Germany. If the warehouse and distribution equipment at one of our distribution centers were to be seriously damaged by a natural disaster or other adverse occurrence, we could utilize another distribution center or third-party distributors to ship products to our customers. However, this may not be sufficient to avoid interruptions in our service and may not enable us to meet all of the needs of our customers and would cause us to incur incremental operating costs. In addition, we operate customer data centers and numerous sales offices which may contain both business-critical data and confidential information of our customers. A natural disaster or other adverse occurrence at any of the customer data centers or at any of our major sales offices could negatively impact our business, results of operations or cash flows.

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

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

higher corporate tax rates and the availability of deductions or credits in the United States and elsewhere;

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

tax effects related to purchase accounting for acquisitions; and

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.**

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

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property adequately, and we may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims. To protect our intellectual property, we rely on copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, unpatented proprietary know-how, and patents, as well as confidentiality, invention assignment, non-solicitation and non-competition agreements. There can be no assurance that these measures will afford us sufficient protection of our intellectual property, and it is possible that third parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary information without authorization or otherwise infringe on our intellectual property rights. The disclosure of our trade secrets could impair our competitive position and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our registered trademarks and trade names are subject to challenge by third parties. This may affect our ability to continue using those marks and names. Likewise, many businesses are actively investing in, developing and seeking protection for intellectual property in the areas of search, indexing, e-commerce and other Web-related technologies, as well as a variety of on-line business models and methods, all of which are in addition to traditional research and development efforts for IT products and application software, and non-practicing entities continue to invest in acquiring patent portfolios for the purpose of turning the portfolios into income-generating assets, whether through licensing campaigns or litigation. If there is a determination that we have infringed the proprietary rights of others, we could incur substantial monetary liability, be forced to stop selling infringing products or providing infringing services, be required to enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements, if available, or be prevented from using the rights, which could force us to change our business practices or hardware, software or services offerings in the future. These types of claims and challenges could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to risks from legal proceedings and audits and failure to comply with the laws and regulations applicable to our operations could adversely impact our business, results of operations or cash flows. We are party to various legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business, which include commercial, employment, tort and other litigation. Because of our significant sales to governmental entities, we also are subject to audits by federal, state, international, national, provincial and local authorities. We also are subject to audits by various vendor partners and large customers, including government agencies, relating to purchases and sales under various contracts. In addition, we are subject to indemnification claims under various contracts. Current and future litigation, infringement claims, governmental proceedings and investigations, audits or indemnification claims that we face may result in substantial costs and expenses and significantly divert the attention of our management regardless of the outcome. Additionally, our operations are subject to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations in a number of areas including areas of labor and employment, advertising, ecommerce, tax, import and export requirements, anti-corruption, data privacy requirements, anti-competition, and environmental, health, and safety. Compliance with these laws, regulations and similar requirements may be onerous and expensive, and they may be inconsistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, further increasing the cost of compliance and doing business, and the risk of noncompliance. We have implemented policies and procedures designed to help ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, but there can be no guarantee against coworkers, contractors, or agents violating such laws and regulations or our policies and procedures.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

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Our principal executive offices are located in Tempe, Arizona. We believe that our facilities are suitable and adequate for our present purposes, and we anticipate that we will be able to extend our existing leases on terms satisfactory to us or, if necessary, to locate substitute facilities on acceptable terms. At December 31, 2016, we owned or leased approximately 1.3 million square feet of office and warehouse space, and, while approximately 66% of the square footage is in the United States, we own or lease office and warehouse facilities in 11 countries in EMEA and we lease office facilities in five countries in APAC.

Information about significant sales, distribution, services and administration facilities in use as of December 31, 2016 is summarized in the following table:

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

In addition to those listed above, we have leased sales offices in various cities across North America, EMEA and APAC. These properties are not included in the table above. Substantially all of our owned properties secure our senior revolving credit facility (revolving facility). A portion of the client support center that we own in Tempe, Arizona included in the table above is currently leased to Revana, formerly known as Direct Alliance Corporation, a

discontinued operation that was sold to a third party in 2006. For additional information on operating leases, see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see *Legal Proceedings* in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

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

	Common Stock	
	High Price	Low Price
Year 2016		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 41.81	\$ 28.15
Third Quarter	32.77	24.23
Second Quarter	29.39	23.31
First Quarter	28.96	18.26
Year 2015		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 27.78	\$ 24.41
Third Quarter	30.20	24.03
Second Quarter	32.80	26.29
First Quarter	29.04	23.03

As of February 10, 2017, we had 35,485,034 shares of common stock outstanding held by 58 stockholders of record. This figure does not include an estimate of the number of beneficial holders whose shares are held of record by brokerage firms and clearing agencies.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase shares of our common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2016.

See further information on our share repurchase programs in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****Stock Price Performance Graph**

Set forth below is a graph comparing the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq US Benchmark TR Index (Market Index) and the Nasdaq US Benchmark Computer Hardware TR Index (Industry Index) for the period starting January 1, 2012 and ending December 31, 2016. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on January 1, 2012 in our common stock and in each of the two Nasdaq indices, and that, as to such indices, dividends were reinvested. We have not, since our inception, paid any cash dividends on our common stock. Historical stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2016
Insight Enterprises, Inc. Common Stock (NSIT)	100.00	113.60	148.53	169.33	164.29	264.49
Nasdaq US Benchmark TR Index (Market Index)	100.00	116.43	155.41	174.78	175.62	198.47
Nasdaq US Benchmark Computer Hardware TR Index (Industry Index)	100.00	119.88	141.04	191.18	174.07	200.63

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto in Part II, Item 8 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of this report. The selected consolidated financial data presented below under the captions Consolidated Statements of Operations Data and Consolidated Balance Sheet Data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2016 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, which have been audited by KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, are included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data ⁽¹⁾					
Net sales	\$ 5,485,515	\$ 5,373,090	\$ 5,316,229	\$ 5,144,347	\$ 5,301,441
Costs of goods sold	4,742,413	4,656,758	4,603,826	4,445,460	4,581,765
Gross profit	743,102	716,332	712,403	698,887	719,676
Operating expenses:					
Selling and administrative expenses	585,243	584,906	576,967	564,910	565,206
Severance and restructuring expenses	4,580	4,907	4,433	12,740	6,317
Acquisition-related expenses	4,447				
Earnings from operations	148,832	126,519	131,003	121,237	148,153
Non-operating (income) expense:					
Interest income	(1,066)	(783)	(1,062)	(1,230)	(1,468)
Interest expense	8,628	7,224	6,019	6,337	6,101
Gain on bargain purchase					(2,022)
Net foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	522	(393)	327	194	(463)
Other expense, net	1,290	1,295	1,347	1,412	1,337
Earnings before income taxes	139,458	119,176	124,372	114,524	144,668
Income tax expense	54,768	43,325	48,688	43,503	51,905
Net earnings	\$ 84,690	\$ 75,851	\$ 75,684	\$ 71,021	\$ 92,763
Net earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.65	\$ 2.09
Diluted	\$ 2.32	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.07

Shares used in per share calculations:					
Basic	36,102	37,984	41,062	43,012	44,413
Diluted	36,438	38,275	41,358	43,289	44,834

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.**

	2016	2015	December 31, 2014	2013	2012
			(in thousands)		
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital	\$ 544,943	\$ 543,534	\$ 565,559	\$ 526,423	\$ 503,042
Total assets	2,219,300	2,014,017	1,947,838	1,868,611	2,001,721
Short-term debt, including capital leases and other financing obligations ⁽²⁾	480	1,535	766	217	602
Long-term debt, including capital leases and other financing obligations ⁽²⁾	40,251	89,000	62,535	66,949	80,000
Stockholders' equity	713,443	685,742	721,231	716,918	705,291
Cash dividends declared per common share					

- (1) Our consolidated statements of operations data includes results of the following acquisitions from their respective dates of acquisition: Ignia from September 1, 2016, BlueMetal from October 1, 2015 and Inmac from February 1, 2012.
- (2) Excludes obligations under our inventory financing facility of \$154.9 million, \$106.3 million, \$122.8 million, \$115.3 million and \$116.8 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We do not include these obligations in total debt because we have not in the past incurred, and in the future do not expect to incur, any interest payments due under this facility. These amounts are classified separately as accounts payable-inventory financing facility on our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

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

Overview

We are a Fortune 500-ranked global provider of IT hardware, software, Cloud and service solutions to business, government, healthcare and educational clients in North America; Europe, the Middle East, Africa (EMEA); and Asia-Pacific (APAC). Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA and APAC include hardware, software and services. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA and APAC segments are largely software and select software-related services.

Full year 2016 financial and operational highlights included the following:

In North America:

We successfully completed the integration of BlueMetal into the business, which helped drive double-digit growth in services sales for the full year;

We gained hardware market share from competitors according to third party data; and

We continued to help clients assess and migrate to the Cloud, either through hybrid Cloud/data center solutions or public Cloud alternatives.

In EMEA:

We executed well in the core business, growing earnings from operations by 44% year over year, while continuing to transform to a Cloud and solutions company; and

We believe that we led the market in Cloud adoption with our largest software partner in EMEA.

In APAC:

We continued to diversify our business mix by increasing our hardware and services sales across the region; and

We acquired Ignia in the third quarter as part of our continuing efforts to deliver value-added services globally to our clients.

On a consolidated basis, for the year ended December 31, 2016, our net sales of \$5.5 billion increased 2% compared to 2015, up 4% year over year excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates. Our resulting gross profit also increased by 4%, or \$26.8 million, compared to 2015, up 6% year over year excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates. Consolidated gross margin improved approximately 20 basis points to 13.5% of net sales in 2016. Selling and administrative expenses remained flat, increasing \$337,000 in 2016 compared to 2015. We reported earnings from operations of \$148.8 million in 2016, an increase of 18% compared to the prior year, which represented 2.7% of net sales, compared to 2.4% in the prior year. Our effective tax rate in 2016 was 39.3% compared to 36.4% in 2015 and 39.1% in 2014. Net earnings and diluted net earnings per share were \$84.7 million and \$2.32, respectively, in 2016. In 2015, we reported net earnings of \$75.9 million and diluted net earnings per share of \$1.98. In 2014, we reported net earnings of \$75.7 million and diluted net earnings per share of \$1.83.

The results of operations for 2016 include the following items:

the acquisition of Ignia effective September 1, 2016;

transaction costs totaling \$4.4 million, \$4.2 million net of tax, associated with the acquisitions of Ignia and Datalink;

severance and restructuring expenses of \$4.6 million, \$3.3 million net of tax;

a gain of \$338,000 on the sale of our Bloomingdale, Illinois real estate; and

the repurchase of approximately 1.9 million shares of the Company's common stock for \$50 million.

The results of operations for 2016 do not include the results of Datalink, as the acquisition did not close until January 6, 2017.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

The results of operations for 2015 include the following items:

the acquisition of BlueMetal effective October 1, 2015;

severance and restructuring expenses of \$4.9 million, \$4.3 million net of tax;

an impairment loss of \$800,000 to further reduce the carrying amount of our previously owned real estate in Bloomingdale, Illinois to its estimated fair value less costs to sell; and

the repurchase of approximately 3.3 million shares of the Company's common stock for \$91.8 million.

The results of operations for 2014 include the following items:

severance and restructuring expenses of \$4.4 million, \$3.7 million net of tax;

an impairment loss of \$4.6 million and accelerated depreciation of \$620,000 to reduce the carrying amount of our previously owned real estate in Bloomingdale, Illinois to its estimated fair value less costs to sell;

a reduction in costs of goods sold of approximately \$4.1 million associated with the settlement or recovery of previously disputed sales tax amounts;

a reduction in selling and administrative expenses to recognize a \$895,000 gain upon our sale of certain real estate to a related party; and

the repurchase of approximately 2.1 million shares of the Company's common stock for \$50.4 million.

Throughout the Overview and Results of Operations sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, we refer to changes in net sales, gross profit, selling and administrative expenses and earnings from operations on a consolidated basis and in North America, EMEA and APAC excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates. In computing these amounts and percentages, we compare the current

period amount as translated into U.S. dollars under the applicable accounting standards to the prior period amount in local currency translated into U.S. dollars utilizing the weighted average translation rate for the current period.

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

During 2016, we generated \$95.8 million of cash flows from operations, we repurchased \$50 million of our common stock and utilized approximately \$10.8 million, net of cash acquired, to fund the acquisition of Ignia. We ended the year with \$202.9 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$39.5 million of debt outstanding under our long-term debt facilities.

During 2016, we amended our revolving facility and our ABS facility and increased the combined maximum borrowing capacity available to us by \$50 million and extended the maturity dates of the agreement to 2021 and 2019, respectively. In addition, we amended our inventory financing facility and increased the maximum capacity available to us under that facility by \$75 million and extended the maturity date to 2021.

Details about segment results of operations can be found in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates

General

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

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

Sales Recognition

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

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

We make provisions for estimated product returns that we expect to occur under our return policy based upon historical return rates. Our manufacturers warrant most of the products we market, and it is our policy to request that clients return their defective products directly to the manufacturer for warranty service during the manufacturer's warranty period. On selected products, and for selected client service reasons, we may accept returns directly from the client and then either credit the client or ship a replacement product. We generally offer a limited 15- to 30-day return

policy for unopened products and certain opened products, which are consistent with manufacturers' terms; however, for some products we may charge restocking fees. Products returned opened are processed and returned to the manufacturer or partner for repair, replacement or credit to us. Subject to some manufacturers' restrictions, certain products cannot be returned to the manufacturer for warranty processing. We resell most unopened products returned to us. If we accept a return from a client that we cannot return to the partner, we try to mitigate our losses by selling to inventory liquidators, to end users as previously sold or used products, or through other channels.

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

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

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

We recognize revenue for professional services engagements that are on a time and materials basis based upon hours incurred as the services are performed and amounts are earned. Net sales for these service engagements are not a significant portion of our consolidated net sales.

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

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

Partner Funding

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

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

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

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

We perform an annual review of our goodwill in the fourth quarter of every year and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. We continually assess whether any indicators of impairment exist, and that assessment requires a significant amount of judgment. Events or circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, unanticipated competition, significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends, significant declines in our stock price for a sustained period or significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future cash flows or results of operations. Any adverse change in these factors, among others, could have a significant effect on the recoverability of goodwill and could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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

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

If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its book value, then we are required to perform the second step of the impairment analysis by comparing the carrying amount of the goodwill with its implied fair value. In step two of the analysis, we utilize the fair value of the reporting unit computed in the first step to perform a hypothetical purchase

price allocation to the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The difference between the fair value of the reporting unit calculated in step one and the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the reporting unit is the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. Management must also apply judgment in determining the estimated fair value of these individual assets and liabilities and may include independent valuations of certain internally generated and unrecognized intangible assets, such as trademarks. Management also evaluates the merits of each significant assumption, both individually and in the aggregate, used to determine the fair values of these individual assets and liabilities. If the carrying amount of our goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss would be recognized in an amount equal to the excess.

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate includes the effect of undistributed foreign earnings for which no U.S. taxes have been provided because such earnings are planned to be reinvested indefinitely outside the United States. If there are material changes in our estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements and it becomes apparent that some or all of the undistributed earnings of a subsidiary will need to be remitted in the foreseeable future, but U.S. income taxes have not been recognized by Insight, we would be required to reassess current and future income tax expense attributable to that subsidiary. A determination that we will no longer assert indefinite reinvestment in one or more foreign jurisdictions could affect our assertion on our other foreign entities.

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

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

Additional information about the valuation allowance and uncertain tax positions can be found in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Contingencies

From time to time, we are subject to potential claims and assessments from third parties. We are also subject to various government agency, client and partner audits. We continually assess whether or not such claims have merit and warrant accrual. An accrual is made if it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are subject to change and may affect our results of operations and our cash flows. Additional information about contingencies can be found in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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The following table sets forth certain financial data as a percentage of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs of goods sold	86.5	86.7	86.6
Gross profit	13.5	13.3	13.4
Operating expenses:			
Selling and administrative expenses	10.7	10.9	10.8
Severance and restructuring and acquisition-related expenses	0.1	0.0	0.1
Earnings from operations	2.7	2.4	2.5
Non-operating expense, net	0.2	0.2	0.2
Earnings before income taxes	2.5	2.2	2.3
Income tax expense	1.0	0.8	0.9
Net earnings	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

2016 Compared to 2015

Net Sales. Net sales increased 2%, or \$112.4 million, in 2016 compared to 2015. Our net sales by operating segment for 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2016	2015	% Change
North America	\$ 3,971,828	\$ 3,823,528	4%
EMEA	1,338,560	1,371,137	(2%)
APAC	175,127	178,425	(2%)
Consolidated	\$ 5,485,515	\$ 5,373,090	2%

Net sales in North America increased 4%, or \$148.3 million, in 2016 compared to 2015. Net sales of hardware and services increased 5% and 10%, respectively, year over year, while net sales of software remained flat year over year. The improvement in net sales in the hardware category was due primarily to higher sales of client devices, servers and storage products. The increase in services net sales reflects the BlueMetal acquisition in October 2015 as well as organic growth in technical services projects. Software net sales during 2016 reflected the continued trend toward higher sales of Cloud-based offerings and a higher mix of software maintenance sales that are recorded on a net sales recognition basis, with net sales equal to the gross profit on the transaction.

Net sales in EMEA decreased 2%, or \$32.6 million, in 2016 compared to 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales increased 4% in 2016 compared to 2015. Net sales of services and software were up 15% and 1%, respectively, year over year, while net sales of hardware were down 9% year to year. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales of services, software and hardware increased 22%, 6% and 1%, respectively, year over year. The increase in services net sales was due primarily to increased sales of license consulting services and partner delivered third-party services to new and existing clients across the region. The increase in software net sales in 2016 compared to 2015 was driven by increased volume with large enterprise clients, partially offset by a higher volume of sales of software maintenance and Cloud subscription products that are recorded on a net sales recognition basis.

Net sales in APAC decreased 2%, or \$3.3 million, in 2016 compared to 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales in 2016 remained flat compared to 2015. An increase in services and hardware net sales year over year was offset by a decrease in software net sales during 2016 compared to 2015 resulting from a higher volume of sales of software maintenance and Cloud subscription products that are recorded on a net sales recognition basis.

Net sales by category for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows for 2016 and 2015:

Sales Mix	North America		EMEA		APAC	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Hardware	62%	61%	36%	39%	11%	8%
Software	31%	32%	61%	58%	82%	89%
Services	7%	7%	3%	3%	7%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 4%, or \$26.8 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, with gross margin increasing approximately 20 basis points to 13.5% of net sales. Our gross profit and gross profit as a percent of net sales by operating segment for 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2016	% of Net Sales	2015	% of Net Sales
	North America	\$ 525,481	13.2%	\$ 501,563
EMEA	185,687	13.9%	186,287	13.6%
APAC	31,934	18.2%	28,482	16.0%
Consolidated	\$ 743,102	13.5%	\$ 716,332	13.3%

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North America's gross profit in 2016 increased 5% compared to 2015, and as a percentage of net sales, gross margin increased by approximately 10 basis points year over year. The year over year increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to increases in supplier discounts year over year as we took advantage of early pay discounts offered by certain of our partners, which generated a 6 basis point improvement in margin year over year. During 2016, we also recognized a \$2.2 million insurance settlement as a reduction of cost of sales due to the nature of the related insured loss previously recorded. The insurance settlement accounted for 6 basis points of the year over year margin expansion during 2016 compared to 2015. Although an increase in higher margin consulting services sales generated a 15 basis point improvement in gross margin year over year, the increase was partially offset by a decline in margin generated by sales of warranty services of 12 basis points year to year.

EMEA's gross profit remained flat in 2016 compared to 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, gross profit was up 7% in 2016 compared to 2015. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin increased by approximately 30 basis points year over year. The year over year increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to a net increase in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight, of 19 basis points during 2016 compared to 2015. The product margin expansion was due primarily to the positive effect on software margin that results from the higher volume of sales that are recorded on a net sales recognition basis within the net sales line item. Changes in the mix and size of transactions and an increase in partner funding earlier in 2016 also contributed to the margin improvement during 2016 compared to 2015. In addition, we recognized a 13 basis point increase in margin resulting from higher fees from enterprise software agreements during 2016 compared to 2015.

APAC's gross profit increased 12% in 2016 compared to 2015, with gross margin increasing to 18.2% in 2016 from 16.0% in 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, gross profit increased 14% in 2016 compared to 2015. The improvement in gross margin in 2016 compared to 2015 was due primarily to the positive effect on margin that results from the higher volume of sales that are recorded on a net sales recognition basis, an increase in the mix of higher margin services net sales, higher partner funding and an increase in hardware sales during 2016 compared to 2015.

Operating Expenses.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses increased \$337,000 in 2016 compared to 2015. Selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 20 basis points as a percentage of net sales in 2016 compared to 2015. Selling and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales by operating segment for 2016 and 2015 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2016	% of Net Sales	2015	% of Net Sales
North America	\$ 401,316	10.1%	\$ 396,603	10.4%
EMEA	160,269	12.0%	165,879	12.1%

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APAC	23,658	13.5%	22,424	12.6%
Consolidated	\$ 585,243	10.7%	\$ 584,906	10.9%

North America's selling and administrative expenses increased 1%, or \$4.7 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, but decreased approximately 30 basis points year to year as a percentage of net sales to 10.1% of net sales in 2016. Teammate benefits expense, including healthcare expenses, increased \$6.0 million year over year due to an increase in healthcare claims, and variable compensation increased \$4.6 million as a result of the increase in net sales and gross profit year over year. These increases in expenses during 2016 compared to 2015 were partially offset by a decline in the provision for losses on accounts receivable of \$3.4 million in 2016 compared to 2015 due to favorable collection results and a decrease in salaries and wages and contract labor of \$2.7 million resulting from cost reduction initiatives implemented earlier in 2016 across our North America business. As discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, our results for 2015 include a non-cash charge of \$800,000 to reduce the carrying amount of our real estate held for sale to its estimated fair value less costs to sell.

With the acquisition of Datalink on January 6, 2017, we expect to record amortization expense associated with intangible assets acquired from Datalink of approximately \$11.5 million in 2017 and \$9.2 million in each of 2019 through 2026.

EMEA's selling and administrative expenses decreased 3%, or \$5.6 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, and decreased approximately 10 basis points to 12.0% of net sales in 2016. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, selling and administrative expenses increased 3% compared to the prior year. The increase in expenses (excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates) was primarily driven by increased salaries and wages and teammate benefits expenses attributed to higher average cost per head in conjunction with our investments in sales and services related headcount to support services and Cloud growth across the region.

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APAC's selling and administrative expenses increased 6%, or \$1.2 million, in 2016 compared to 2015, and increased approximately 90 basis points to 13.5% of net sales in 2016. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, selling and administrative expenses increased 7% compared to the prior year. The year over year increase is primarily driven by higher variable compensation as a result of the increase in gross profit year over year and increased selling and administrative expenses as a result of the acquisition of Ignia, a business technology consulting and managed services provider, effective September 1, 2016.

Severance and Restructuring Expenses. During 2016, North America, EMEA and APAC recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling \$3.0 million, \$1.5 million and \$118,000, respectively. The North America charges related to a headcount reduction as part of cost reduction initiatives early in 2016 noted previously, while the EMEA charges related to significant restructuring activities, primarily in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, as we worked to reduce our selling and administrative expenses in EMEA. Current period charges were offset by adjustments for changes in estimates of previous accruals as cash payments were made during 2016. During 2015, North America and EMEA recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling \$1.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively. APAC did not record any severance expense in 2015. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of severance and restructuring activities.

Acquisition-related Expenses. During 2016, we incurred \$169,000 in direct third-party transaction costs related to the acquisition of Ignia and \$4.3 million in such costs related to the acquisition of Datalink that was completed on January 6, 2017. See Notes 22 and 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of acquisitions.

Non-Operating (Income) Expense.

Interest Income. Interest income for 2016 and 2015 was generated from interest earned on cash and cash equivalent bank balances. The increase in interest income year over year is primarily due to higher interest rates earned on such balances and to higher average interest-bearing cash and cash equivalent balances during 2016.

Interest Expense. Interest expense primarily relates to borrowings under our financing facilities and imputed interest under our inventory financing facility. Interest expense increased 19% in 2016 compared to 2015 due primarily to higher borrowing rates and higher average daily balances under our debt facilities in 2016 compared to 2015, while imputed interest under our inventory financing facility remained flat from 2015 to 2016 at \$3.4 million. For a description of our various financing facilities, see Notes 5 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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

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

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for 2016 was 39.3% compared to 36.4% in 2015. The increase in the tax rate from 2015 to 2016 was primarily due to the effect of a change in tax law that was enacted in December 2016 related to the taxation of foreign currency translation gains or losses arising from qualified business units and the effect of non-deductible acquisition-related expenses incurred in 2016. The effective tax rate in 2016 was higher than the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to the increases in the valuation allowances in certain foreign jurisdictions and state taxes in the United States as well as the tax law change during the fourth quarter of 2016 and the effect of non-deductible acquisition-related expenses incurred in 2016, as noted previously. These increases in our effective tax rate in 2016 were offset partially by lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of income tax expense.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION****AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)****2015 Compared to 2014**

Net Sales. Net sales increased 1%, or \$56.9 million, in 2015 compared to 2014. Our net sales by operating segment for 2015 and 2014 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014	% Change
North America	\$ 3,823,528	\$ 3,562,726	7%
EMEA	1,371,137	1,539,968	(11%)
APAC	178,425	213,535	(16%)
Consolidated	\$ 5,373,090	\$ 5,316,229	1%

Net sales in North America increased 7%, or \$260.8 million, in 2015 compared to 2014. Net sales of hardware, software and services increased 7%, 5% and 20%, respectively, year over year. Net sales in the hardware category were up due to higher sales of client devices and networking and server products to large enterprise and public sector clients, including server sales resulting from the end of life of Microsoft Windows Server 2003 and the completion of a number of multi-quarter network deployments during 2015. Software sales comparisons reflect growth driven from stronger demand for business productivity and security solutions, particularly in the public sector, where we added new clients and continued to grow our existing portfolio in 2015. Services sales improved with additional consulting services engagements and technical deployments performed during 2015, reflecting the benefits of expanding our solutions capabilities, including the acquisition of BlueMetal in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Net sales in EMEA decreased 11%, or \$168.8 million, in U.S. dollars, in 2015 compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales increased 2% in 2015 compared to 2014. Net sales of services were up 9% year over year, while net sales of hardware and software were down 7% and 14%, respectively, in 2015 compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales of services, hardware and software increased 24%, 2% and 1%, respectively, year over year. The increase in services net sales was due primarily to increased sales of Cloud solutions and third-party services to new and existing clients across the region. The increase in hardware net sales (excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates) was due primarily to higher volume in sales with our corporate and public sector clients, with year over year growth most notably in the server hardware category. The increase in software net sales (excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates) was driven by higher volume with our public sector and service provider clients, primarily for business productivity solutions, earlier in 2015, offset by the effect of certain large software transactions in the fourth quarter of 2014 that did not recur in 2015.

Net sales in APAC decreased 16%, or \$35.1 million, in 2015 compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, net sales decreased 5% in 2015 compared to 2014 due to lower volume as a result of a softer economy and a higher mix of software maintenance sales, which are recorded on a net sales recognition basis.

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Net sales by category for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows for 2015 and 2014:

Sales Mix	North America		EMEA		APAC	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Hardware	61%	61%	39%	37%	8%	6%
Software	32%	33%	58%	61%	89%	91%
Services	7%	6%	3%	2%	3%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 1%, or \$3.9 million, in 2015 compared to 2014, with gross margin decreasing approximately 10 basis points to 13.3% of net sales. Our gross profit and gross profit as a percent of net sales by operating segment for 2015 and 2014 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	% of Net Sales	2014	% of Net Sales
North America	\$ 501,563	13.1%	\$ 477,447	13.4%
EMEA	186,287	13.6%	199,916	13.0%
APAC	28,482	16.0%	35,040	16.4%
Consolidated	\$ 716,332	13.3%	\$ 712,403	13.4%

North America's gross profit in 2015 increased 5% compared to 2014, but as a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 30 basis points year to year. The decline in gross margin was due primarily to a 21 basis point decrease in margin contributed by agency fees from enterprise software agreements due primarily to partner program changes and a 20 basis point decrease in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight. The decrease in product margin reflects a higher mix of device sales to large enterprise and public sector clients at lower margins, as well as the negative effect on the year over year comparison of a reduction in costs of goods sold in 2014 of approximately \$4.1 million associated with the settlement or recovery of previously disputed sales tax amounts during 2014. These decreases in margin were partially offset by a 17 basis point increase in sales of higher margin services in 2015 compared to 2014.

EMEA's gross profit decreased 7% in 2015 compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, gross profit in 2015 was up 6% compared to 2014. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin increased by approximately 60 basis points year over year. The increase in gross margin was due primarily to a 49 basis point increase in product margin, which includes partner funding and freight, and a 12 basis point increase in sales of higher margin services. The primary driver of the increase in product margin during 2015 compared to 2014 was the favorable effect of certain large, low margin software transactions in 2014 that did not recur in 2015.

APAC's gross profit decreased 19% in 2015 compared to 2014. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, gross profit in 2015 decreased 7% compared to 2014. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin decreased by approximately 40 basis points, due primarily to a 69 basis point decrease in margin driven by lower fees from enterprise software agreements resulting from partner program changes. This decrease in margin was partially offset by a 21 basis point increase in sales of higher margin services in 2015 compared to 2014.

Operating Expenses.

Selling and Administrative Expenses. Selling and administrative expenses increased 1%, or \$7.9 million, in 2015 compared to 2014. Selling and administrative expenses increased approximately 10 basis points as a percentage of net sales in 2015 compared to 2014. Selling and administrative expenses as a percent of net sales by operating segment for 2015 and 2014 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2015	% of Net Sales	2014	% of Net Sales
North America	\$ 396,603	10.4%	\$ 372,936	10.5%
EMEA	165,879	12.1%	178,816	11.6%
APAC	22,424	12.6%	25,215	11.8%
Consolidated	\$ 584,906	10.9%	\$ 576,967	10.8%

North America's selling and administrative expenses increased 6%, or \$23.7 million, in 2015 compared to 2014, but, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses decreased approximately 10 basis points to 10.4% of net sales in 2015. As discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, our results for 2015 and 2014 include non-cash charges of \$800,000 and \$5.2 million, respectively, to reduce the carrying amount of our owned real estate in Bloomingdale, Illinois that was held for sale to its estimated fair value less costs to sell. Additionally, salaries and wages and contract labor increased \$15.2 million year over year due to investments in sales and services personnel, variable compensation increased approximately \$6.3 million year over year as a result of improved net sales and gross profit performance and teammate-related expenses increased \$2.5 million year over year due primarily to an increase in healthcare benefit costs due to increased claims under self-insured programs.

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EMEA's selling and administrative expenses decreased 7%, or \$12.9 million, in 2015 compared to 2014, but, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses increased approximately 50 basis points to 12.1% of net sales in 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, selling and administrative expenses increased 5% in 2015 compared to 2014. The increase was primarily driven by higher salaries and wages from investments in sales and services related headcount to support services and Cloud growth across the region.

APAC's selling and administrative expenses decreased 11%, or \$2.8 million, in 2015 compared to 2014, but, as a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses increased approximately 80 basis points to 12.6% of net sales in 2015. Excluding the effects of fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates, selling and administrative expenses increased 3% compared to the prior year. The increase from 2014 to 2015 is primarily driven by higher salaries and wages and from an increase in teammate-related expenses, partially offset by lower variable compensation based on net sales and gross profit performance in 2015 compared to 2014.

Severance and Restructuring Expenses. During 2015, North America and EMEA recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling \$1.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, related to a continued review of resource needs in North America and additional restructuring activities in EMEA. In North America and EMEA, \$1.5 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, in new severance costs were offset by \$418,000 and \$182,000, respectively, of adjustments to prior severance accruals due to changes in estimates during 2015. During 2014, North America, EMEA and APAC recorded severance expense, net of adjustments, totaling \$971,000, \$3.4 million and \$106,000, respectively. In North America and EMEA, \$1.5 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, in new severance costs were offset by \$492,000 and \$531,000, respectively, of adjustments to prior severance accruals due to changes in estimates during 2014. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of severance and restructuring activities.

Non-Operating (Income) Expense.

Interest Income. Interest income for 2015 and 2014 was generated from interest earned on cash and cash equivalent bank balances. The decrease in interest income from 2014 to 2015 is primarily due to lower average interest-bearing cash and cash equivalent balances and lower interest rates earned on such balances during 2015.

Interest Expense. Interest expense primarily relates to borrowings under our financing facilities and imputed interest under our inventory financing facility. Interest expense increased 20% in 2015 compared to 2014 due primarily to higher average daily balances under our inventory financing facility in 2015 compared to 2014, resulting in an increase in imputed interest under the facility from \$2.4 million in 2014 to \$3.4 million in 2015. For a description of our various financing facilities, see Notes 5 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Net Foreign Currency Exchange Gains/Losses. These gains/losses result from foreign currency transactions, including foreign currency derivative contracts and intercompany balances that are not considered long-term in nature. The change in net foreign currency exchange gains/losses is due primarily to the underlying changes in the applicable

exchange rates, partially mitigated by our use of foreign exchange forward contracts to offset the effects of fluctuations in foreign currencies on certain of our non-functional currency assets and liabilities.

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

Income Tax Expense. Our effective tax rate for 2015 was 36.4% compared to 39.1% in 2014. The decrease in the tax rate from 2014 to 2015 was primarily due to reduced losses in certain foreign jurisdictions in 2015, resulting in less of an increase in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets related to these foreign operating losses. The effective tax rate in 2015 was higher than the federal statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to state taxes in the United States as well as the increases in the valuation allowances in certain foreign jurisdictions. These increases in our effective tax rate in 2015 were offset partially by lower taxes on earnings in foreign jurisdictions. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for further discussion of income tax expense.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth certain consolidated cash flow information for 2016, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 95,805	\$ 180,510	\$ 110,319
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,185)	(57,637)	(7,511)
Net cash used in financing activities	(57,907)	(82,736)	(48,530)
Foreign currency exchange effect on cash and cash equivalent balances	(1,809)	(16,683)	(16,571)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,904	23,454	37,707
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	187,978	164,524	126,817
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 202,882	\$ 187,978	\$ 164,524

Cash and Cash Flow

Our primary uses of cash during 2016 were to fund working capital requirements, repurchase shares of our common stock, pay down our debt balances, fund capital expenditures and acquire Ignia. Operating activities provided \$95.8 million in cash in 2016. Both the 2016 and 2015 results are affected by individually significant transactions at each year end, whereby a single significant receivable was collected from a client in the fourth quarter of the year for which the related payment to the supplier was due and paid in January of the following year, as discussed in more detail below. During 2016, we repurchased \$50.0 million of our common stock, made net combined repayments on our long-term debt facilities of \$49.5 million and acquired Ignia for \$10.8 million, net of cash acquired. Capital expenditures were \$12.3 million in 2016, a 9% decrease from 2015, reflecting lower IT investments year to year. Cash and cash equivalent balances in 2016 and 2015 were negatively affected by \$1.8 million and \$16.7 million, respectively, as a result of foreign currency exchange rates.

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

Net cash provided by operating activities. Cash flows from operating activities reflect our net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation expense and write-offs and write-downs

of assets, as well as changes in asset and liability balances. In 2016, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable reflect increased sales and associated costs of goods sold, respectively, in 2016 compared to 2015. However, the 2016 results are also affected by a single significant receivable collected from a client in the fourth quarter of 2016 for which the related payment to the supplier of approximately \$160 million was due and paid in January 2017, as noted previously. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we had a similar experience with a significant receivable collected in the quarter for which the payment to the supplier of approximately \$60 million was not made until the first quarter of 2016. Excluding the effects of these two individually significant timing differences, cash flow from operations would have been nominal for 2016. Additionally, the increase in accounts payable reflected as cash provided by operating activities in 2016 is affected by the increased use of our inventory financing facility in 2016 to facilitate the purchase of inventory from various suppliers. Increases in accounts payable under this facility are reflected as cash provided by financing activities, as discussed below. Had these purchases been made without using the inventory financing facility during 2016, the net borrowings under our inventory financing facility of \$48.6 million that are reflected as cash flows from financing activities would have been reflected as an increase in accounts payable, which would be an increase in cash provided by operating activities. We used more working capital in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the fourth quarter of 2015, as our sales growth was weighted to the last two months of the current year. The \$50.1 million increase in other assets was primarily a result of our deferral of costs for certain payments made or payable to partners at December 31, 2016, in advance of our being able to recognize the related revenue. The \$28.9 million increase in inventories was primarily attributable to an increase in inventory levels at December 31, 2016, to support specific client engagements and hardware sale transactions in transit to clients as of December 31, 2016 such that delivery was not deemed to have occurred until the product was received by the client in early January 2017.

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In 2015, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable reflect increased sales and associated costs of goods sold, respectively, in 2015 compared to 2014. However, the 2015 results are also affected by the single significant receivable collected from a client in the fourth quarter of 2015 for which the related payment to the supplier of approximately \$60 million was due and paid in January 2016, as noted previously. The increase in other assets was primarily a result of our deferral of costs for certain payments made or payable to partners at December 31, 2015, in advance of our being able to recognize the related revenue. As a result, cash flows from operating activities in 2015 exceeded our historical average annual cash flow generation of \$80 million to \$120 million.

In 2014, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable reflect increased sales and associated costs of goods sold, respectively, in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in inventories is primarily attributable to an increase in inventory levels at December 31, 2014, to support specific client engagements and hardware sale transactions in transit to clients as of December 31, 2014 such that delivery was not deemed to have occurred until the product was received by the client in early January 2015. The decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities in 2014 was primarily due to the relative timing of sales tax and VAT payments in 2014 compared to 2013.

Our consolidated cash flow operating metrics for the quarters ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Days sales outstanding in ending accounts receivable (DSOs ^(a))	90	87	83
Days inventory outstanding (DIOs ^(b))	12	10	9
Days purchases outstanding in ending accounts payable (DPOs ^(c))	(88)	(77)	(68)
Cash conversion cycle (days) ^(d)	14	20	24

- (a) Calculated as the balance of accounts receivable, net at the end of the period divided by daily net sales. Daily net sales is calculated as net sales for the quarter divided by 92 days.
- (b) Calculated as average inventories (excluding inventories not available for sale) divided by daily costs of goods sold. Average inventories is calculated as the sum of the balances of inventories at the beginning of the period plus inventories at the end of the period divided by two. Daily costs of goods sold is calculated as costs of goods sold for the quarter divided by 92 days.
- (c) Calculated as the sum of the balances of accounts payable trade and accounts payable inventory financing facility at the end of the period divided by daily costs of goods sold. Daily costs of goods sold is calculated as costs of goods sold for the quarter divided by 92 days.
- (d) Calculated as DSOs plus DIOs, less DPOs.

Our cash conversion cycle was 14 days in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of six days from the fourth quarter of 2015, due primarily to an 11 day increase in DPOs driven by a single significant payment to a supplier in North America that was due and paid in January 2017. Although the payment to the supplier was not due until after year-end, we collected on the accounts receivable from the client in the fourth quarter of 2016 under normal credit terms. Both the 2016 and 2015 results are affected by individually significant transactions at each year end; however, the magnitude of the 2016 transaction had a greater effect on DPOs. The computation of DPOs for the quarter ended December 31, 2016 includes a payable to a supplier of \$160 million, and the computation of DPOs for the quarter ended December 30, 2015 includes a payable to a supplier of \$60 million, both of which do not have corresponding accounts receivable outstanding as of the respective period ends.

Our cash conversion cycle was 20 days in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2015, a decrease of four days from the fourth quarter of 2014, due primarily to an increase in DPOs in North America driven by a single significant payment to a supplier that was due and paid in January 2016, after the resolution of certain invoicing issues with the supplier. Although we did not pay the supplier until after year-end, we collected on the accounts receivable from the client in the fourth quarter of 2015 under normal credit terms.

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

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We expect that cash flow from operations will be used, at least partially, to fund working capital as we typically pay our partners on average terms that are shorter than the average terms we grant to our clients in order to take advantage of supplier discounts. We intend to use cash generated in 2017 in excess of working capital needs to support our capital expenditures for the year and to pay down our debt balances. We also may use cash to fund potential acquisitions to add select capabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities. Capital expenditures of \$12.3 million, \$13.4 million and \$10.0 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were primarily related to technology and facility enhancements. We expect total capital expenditures in 2017 to be between \$15.0 million and \$20.0 million, primarily for technology-related upgrade projects and integration of acquisitions.

During 2016, we acquired Ignia for \$10.8 million, net of cash acquired, and during 2015, we acquired BlueMetal for \$44.2 million, net of cash acquired.

Net cash used in financing activities. During 2016, we made net combined repayments on our long-term debt under our revolving facility and our accounts receivable securitization facility (ABS facility) of \$49.5 million and had net borrowings under our inventory financing facility of \$48.6 million. In 2016, we also funded \$50.0 million of repurchases of our common stock. During 2015, we had net combined borrowings on our long-term debt under our revolving facility and our ABS facility of \$28.0 million and made net repayments under our inventory financing facility of \$16.5 million. In 2015, we also funded \$91.8 million of repurchases of our common stock. During 2014, we had net combined repayments on our long-term debt under our revolving facility and our ABS facility of \$5.5 million and had net borrowings under our inventory financing facility of \$7.5 million. In 2014, we also funded \$50.4 million of repurchases of our common stock.

Financing Facilities

On June 23, 2016, we entered into amendments to our revolving facility, our ABS facility and our inventory financing facility.

As of December 31, 2016, our long-term debt balance consisted of \$39.5 million outstanding under our \$250.0 million ABS facility and no amounts outstanding under our \$350.0 million revolving facility. As of December 31, 2016, the current portion of our long-term debt relates solely to our capital lease obligations. Our objective is to pay our debt balances down while retaining adequate cash balances to meet overall business objectives.

On January 6, 2017, we funded the acquisition of Datalink through a combination of cash on hand and approximately \$196.0 million in borrowings under our revolving facility. In conjunction with the acquisition, we amended our revolving facility to expand the facility by \$175.0 million in the form of a Term Loan A that requires amortization payments in years one through five. We anticipate that these additional borrowings will increase our 2017 interest expense by approximately \$6 million compared to interest expense incurred in 2016 and will require additional cash to fund interest and amortization payments over the term of the loan. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial

Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for a description of our amendment to our revolving facility in conjunction with our acquisition of Datalink.

While the ABS facility has a stated maximum amount, the actual availability under the ABS facility is limited by the quantity and quality of the underlying accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2016, qualified receivables were sufficient to permit access to the full \$250.0 million under the ABS facility.

Our consolidated debt balance that can be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter under our revolving facility and our ABS facility is limited by certain financial covenants, particularly a maximum leverage ratio. The maximum leverage ratio is calculated as aggregate debt outstanding divided by the sum of the Company's trailing twelve month net earnings (loss) plus (i) interest expense, excluding non-cash imputed interest on our inventory financing facility, (ii) income tax expense (benefit), (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) non-cash stock-based compensation, (v) extraordinary or non-recurring non-cash losses or expenses and (vi) certain cash restructuring and acquisition-related charges, not to exceed specified caps (adjusted earnings). The maximum leverage ratio permitted under the facilities was increased from 2.75 times to 3.00 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings in conjunction with the amendments to the facilities in June 2016 and may increase to 3.50 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings in certain circumstances. The maximum ratio was increased in conjunction with the acquisition of Datalink in January 2017. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report. We anticipate that we will be in compliance with our maximum leverage ratio requirements over the next four quarters. However, a significant drop in the Company's adjusted earnings would limit the amount of indebtedness that could be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter to a level that would be below the Company's consolidated maximum facility amounts. Based on the maximum permitted leverage ratio as of December 31, 2016, the Company's debt balance that could have been outstanding under our revolving facility and our ABS facility was the full amount of the maximum borrowing capacity of \$600.0 million.

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AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Our revolving facility and our ABS facility contain various covenants customary for transactions of this type, including limitations on the payment of dividends and the requirement that we comply with maximum leverage and minimum fixed charge ratio requirements, comply with a minimum receivable requirement and meet monthly, quarterly and annual reporting requirements. If we fail to comply with these covenants, the lenders would be able to demand payment within a specified time period. At December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all such covenants. Further, the terms of the ABS facility identify various circumstances that would result in an amortization event under the facility. At December 31, 2016, no such amortization event had occurred.

We also have an agreement with a financial intermediary to facilitate the purchase of inventory from various suppliers under certain terms and conditions. These amounts are classified separately as accounts payable - inventory financing facility in our consolidated balance sheets.

The aggregate availability for vendor purchases under our inventory financing facility is \$325,000,000. From time to time and at our option, we may request to increase the aggregate amount available under the inventory financing facility by up to an aggregate of \$25,000,000, subject to customary conditions. The facility matures on June 23, 2021. Additionally, the facility may be renewed under certain circumstances described in the agreement for successive 12-month periods. Interest does not accrue on accounts payable under this facility provided the accounts payable are paid within stated vendor terms (ranging from 30 to 60 days).

Notes 5 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report also include: a description of our financing facilities; amounts outstanding; amounts available and weighted average borrowings and interest rates during the year.

Undistributed Foreign Earnings

Cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries are generally subject to U.S. income taxation upon repatriation to the United States. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of those of our foreign subsidiaries where earnings are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely outside of the United States. As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$179.9 million in cash and cash equivalents in certain of our foreign subsidiaries where we consider undistributed earnings of these foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested. As of December 31, 2016, the majority of our foreign cash resides in the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Russia and the United Kingdom. Certain of these cash balances will be remitted to the United States by paying down intercompany payables generated in the ordinary course of business. This repayment would not change our policy to indefinitely reinvest earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. The undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States were approximately \$105.3 million at December 31, 2016, compared to \$88.9 million at the end of 2015. We intend to use undistributed earnings for general business purposes in the foreign jurisdictions as well as to fund our capital expenditures and potential acquisitions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have entered into off-balance sheet arrangements, which include guaranties and indemnifications. These arrangements are discussed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report. We believe that none of our off-balance sheet arrangements have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, sales or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2016, our contractual obligations for continuing operations were as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt ^(a)	\$ 39,500	\$	\$ 39,500	\$	\$
Capital lease obligations, including interest payments	1,324	542	782		
Inventory financing facility ^(b)	154,930	154,930			
Operating lease obligations ^(c)	66,555	14,571	24,810	14,666	12,508
Severance and restructuring obligations ^(d)	2,164	2,164			
Other contractual obligations ^(e)	9,038	1,959	2,936	2,015	2,128
Total	\$ 273,511	\$ 174,166	\$ 68,028	\$ 16,681	\$ 14,636

(a) Reflects the \$39.5 million outstanding at December 31, 2016 under our ABS facility as due in June 2019, the date at which the facility matures. See further discussion in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

(b) As of December 31, 2016, this amount has been included in our contractual obligations table above as being due in less than 1 year due to the 30- to 60-day stated vendor terms. See further discussion in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

(c) Amounts in the table above exclude non-cancellable rental income of approximately \$1.5 million due in less than one year and a total of approximately \$3.2 million due in years one through three.

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

(e) The table above includes:

- I. Estimated interest payments of \$751,000 in 2017 and 2018 and \$375,000 in the first six months of 2019, based on the current debt balance at December 31, 2016 of \$39.5 million under our ABS facility, multiplied by the weighted average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2016 of 1.9% per annum.
- II. Amounts totaling \$388,000 through 2018 for other contractual obligations.
- III. We estimate that we will owe \$6.8 million in future years in connection with the obligations to perform asset-retirement activities that are conditional on a future event.

The table above excludes \$2.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits, including \$195,000 related to accrued interest, as we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate amount or timing of settlement. See further discussion in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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

Acquisitions

Our strategy includes the possible acquisition of or investments in other businesses to expand or complement our operations or to add select services capabilities. The magnitude, timing and nature of any future acquisitions or investments will depend on a number of factors, including the availability of suitable candidates, the negotiation of acceptable terms, our financial capabilities and general economic and business conditions. Financing for future transactions would result in the utilization of cash, incurrence of additional debt, issuance of stock or some combination of the three. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for a discussion of our acquisition of Datalink on January 6, 2017 and the amendment to our revolving facility to fund, in part, the acquisition.

Inflation

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information contained in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report concerning a description of market risk management, including interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk, is incorporated by reference herein.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Insight Enterprises, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Insight Enterprises, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 17, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 17, 2017

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Insight Enterprises, Inc.:

We have audited Insight Enterprises, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Insight Enterprises, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A (a), *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Insight Enterprises, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Insight Enterprises, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Insight Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and

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2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and our report dated February 17, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 17, 2017

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share data)

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 202,882	\$ 187,978
Accounts receivable, net	1,436,742	1,315,094
Inventories	148,203	119,820
Inventories not available for sale	68,619	51,756
Other current assets	127,159	77,011
Total current assets	1,983,605	1,751,659
Property and equipment, net	70,910	88,281
Goodwill	62,645	56,195
Intangible assets, net	20,707	26,983
Deferred income taxes	52,347	62,986
Other assets	29,086	27,913
	\$ 2,219,300	\$ 2,014,017
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable trade	\$ 1,070,259	\$ 905,464
Accounts payable inventory financing facility	154,930	106,327
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	151,895	144,633
Current portion of long-term debt	480	1,535
Deferred revenue	61,098	50,166
Total current liabilities	1,438,662	1,208,125
Long-term debt	40,251	89,000
Deferred income taxes	900	239
Other liabilities	26,044	30,911
	1,505,857	1,328,275
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 3,000 shares authorized; no shares issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 35,484 and 37,106 shares issued and outstanding in 2016 and 2015, respectively	355	371

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Additional paid-in capital	309,650	316,686
Retained earnings	459,537	408,721
Accumulated other comprehensive loss foreign currency translation adjustments	(56,099)	(40,036)
Total stockholders' equity	713,443	685,742
	\$ 2,219,300	\$ 2,014,017

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$ 5,485,515	\$ 5,373,090	\$ 5,316,229
Costs of goods sold	4,742,413	4,656,758	4,603,826
Gross profit	743,102	716,332	712,403
Operating expenses:			
Selling and administrative expenses	585,243	584,906	576,967
Severance and restructuring expenses	4,580	4,907	4,433
Acquisition-related expenses	4,447		
Earnings from operations	148,832	126,519	131,003
Non-operating (income) expense:			
Interest income	(1,066)	(783)	(1,062)
Interest expense	8,628	7,224	6,019
Net foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	522	(393)	327
Other expense, net	1,290	1,295	1,347
Earnings before income taxes	139,458	119,176	124,372
Income tax expense	54,768	43,325	48,688
Net earnings	\$ 84,690	\$ 75,851	\$ 75,684
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.84
Diluted	\$ 2.32	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.83
Shares used in per share calculations:			
Basic	36,102	37,984	41,062
Diluted	36,438	38,275	41,358

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net earnings	\$ 84,690	\$ 75,851	\$ 75,684
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(16,063)	(26,707)	(27,270)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 68,627	\$ 49,144	\$ 48,414

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Amount				
Balances at December 31, 2013	42,023	\$ 420		\$	\$ 348,703	\$ 13,941	\$ 353,854	\$ 716,918
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	264	2			(2,030)			(2,028)
Stock-based compensation expense					7,750			7,750
Tax benefit from stock-based compensation					560			560
Repurchase of treasury stock			(2,140)	(50,383)				(50,383)
Retirement of treasury stock	(2,140)	(21)	2,140	50,383	(17,816)		(32,546)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax						(27,270)		(27,270)
Net earnings							75,684	75,684
Balances at December 31, 2014	40,147	401			337,167	(13,329)	396,992	721,231
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	259	3			(2,268)			(2,265)
Stock-based compensation expense					8,922			8,922
					553			553

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Tax benefit from stock-based compensation								
Repurchase of treasury stock			(3,300)	(91,843)			(91,843)	
Retirement of treasury stock	(3,300)	(33)	3,300	91,843	(27,688)	(64,122)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax						(26,707)	(26,707)	
Net earnings						75,851	75,851	
Balances at December 31, 2015	37,106	371			316,686	(40,036)	408,721	685,742
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of shares withheld for payroll taxes	269	3			(2,222)			(2,219)
Stock-based compensation expense					11,058			11,058
Tax benefit from stock-based compensation					235			235
Repurchase of treasury stock			(1,891)	(50,000)				(50,000)
Retirement of treasury stock	(1,891)	(19)	1,891	50,000	(16,107)	(33,874)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax						(16,063)		(16,063)
Net earnings						84,690	84,690	
Balances at December 31, 2016	35,484	\$ 355		\$	\$ 309,650	\$ (56,099)	\$ 459,537	\$ 713,443

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 84,690	\$ 75,851	\$ 75,684
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	27,493	26,649	29,243
Amortization of intangible assets	10,637	11,308	11,327
Non-cash real estate impairment		800	4,558
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,452	6,761	4,409
Write-downs of inventories	2,934	3,997	2,630
Write-off of property and equipment		535	741
Non-cash stock-based compensation	11,058	8,922	7,750
Excess tax benefit from employee gains on stock-based compensation	(323)	(592)	(568)
Deferred income taxes	10,517	5,174	3,794
Gain on related party sale of property and equipment			(895)
Gain on sale of real estate	(338)		
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in accounts receivable	(168,966)	(47,206)	(107,969)
Increase in inventories	(50,712)	(9,214)	(35,714)
Increase in other assets	(50,130)	(26,714)	(3,578)
Increase in accounts payable	193,582	113,594	121,506
Increase in deferred revenue	10,633	2,927	8,303
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	12,278	7,718	(10,902)
Net cash provided by operating activities	95,805	180,510	110,319
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of Ignia, net of cash acquired	(10,804)		
Acquisition of BlueMetal, net of cash acquired	507	(44,221)	
Purchases of property and equipment	(12,266)	(13,416)	(9,983)
Proceeds from related party sale of property and equipment			2,472
Proceeds from sale of real estate, net	1,378		
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,185)	(57,637)	(7,511)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on senior revolving credit facility	772,218	686,410	484,992
Repayments on senior revolving credit facility	(772,218)	(686,410)	(501,492)

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Borrowings on accounts receivable securitization financing facility	2,802,000	1,897,100	1,050,070
Repayments on accounts receivable securitization financing facility	(2,851,500)	(1,869,100)	(1,039,070)
Borrowings under other financing agreements			2,002
Repayments under other financing agreements	(1,309)	(543)	(150)
Payments on capital lease obligations	(445)	(223)	(217)
Net borrowings (repayments) under inventory financing facility	48,603	(16,454)	7,529
Payment of deferred financing fees	(3,360)		(351)
Excess tax benefit from employee gains on stock-based compensation	323	592	568
Payment of payroll taxes on stock-based compensation through shares withheld	(2,219)	(2,265)	(2,028)
Repurchases of common stock	(50,000)	(91,843)	(50,383)
Net cash used in financing activities	(57,907)	(82,736)	(48,530)
Foreign currency exchange effect on cash and cash equivalent balances	(1,809)	(16,683)	(16,571)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,904	23,454	37,707
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	187,978	164,524	126,817
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 202,882	\$ 187,978	\$ 164,524

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(1) Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies****Description of Business**

We are a Fortune 500-ranked global provider of information technology (IT) hardware, software, Cloud and service solutions to business, government, healthcare and educational clients. Our Company is organized in the following three operating segments, which are primarily defined by their related geographies:

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

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

Acquisitions

Effective September 1, 2016, we acquired Ignia Pty Ltd (Ignia), a business technology consulting and managed services provider headquartered in Perth, Australia, with an additional office in Melbourne, for a cash purchase price, net of cash acquired, of approximately \$10,804,000. The acquisition was funded using cash on hand.

Effective October 1, 2015, we acquired BlueMetal Architects, Inc. (BlueMetal), an interactive design and technology architecture firm based in the Boston area with offices in Chicago and New York, for a cash purchase price, net of cash acquired, of approximately \$44,221,000. The acquisition was funded using borrowings under our accounts receivable securitization financing facility.

Our results of operations include the results of Ignia and BlueMetal from their acquisition dates of September 1, 2016 and October 1, 2015, respectively. (See Note 22 for a discussion of our acquisitions.)

Principles of Consolidation and Presentation

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and

liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, these estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to sales recognition, anticipated achievement levels under partner funding programs, assumptions related to stock-based compensation valuation, allowances for doubtful accounts, valuation of inventories, litigation-related obligations, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets and impairment of long-lived assets, including purchased intangibles and goodwill, if indicators of potential impairment exist.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

Inventories

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

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

Property and Equipment

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

	Estimated Economic Life
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of underlying lease term or asset life
Furniture and fixtures	2 - 7 years
Equipment	3 - 5 years
Software	3 - 10 years
Buildings	29 years

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

Goodwill

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

Intangible Assets

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

	Estimated Economic Life
Customer relationships	2 – 11 years
Tradenames and Restrictive Covenant Agreements	9 months – 3 years

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

Trade Credits

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

Self Insurance

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Treasury Stock

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

Sales Recognition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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

We recognize revenue for professional services engagements that are on a time and materials basis based upon hours incurred as the services are performed and amounts are earned. Net sales for these services engagements are not a significant portion of our consolidated net sales.

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

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

Costs of Goods Sold

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

Selling and Administrative Expenses

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

Partner Funding

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

received pursuant to volume purchase incentive programs is allocated as a reduction to inventories based on the applicable incentives earned from each partner and is recorded in cost of goods sold as the related inventory is sold. Partner funding received pursuant to shared marketing expense programs is recorded as it is earned as a reduction of the related selling and administrative expenses in the period the program takes place if the consideration represents a reimbursement of specific, incremental, identifiable costs. Consideration that exceeds the specific, incremental, identifiable costs is classified as a reduction of costs of goods sold. The amount of partner funding recorded as a reduction of selling and administrative expenses in our statements of operations totaled \$45,801,000, \$43,311,000 and \$40,106,000 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Concentrations of Risk

Credit Risk

Although we are affected by the international economic climate, management does not believe material credit risk concentration existed at December 31, 2016. We monitor our clients' financial condition and do not require collateral. No single client accounted for more than 3% of our consolidated net sales in 2016.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Supplier Risk

Purchases from Microsoft accounted for approximately 27% of our aggregate purchases in 2016. No other partner accounted for more than 10% of purchases in 2016. Our top five partners as a group for 2016 were Microsoft, Ingram Micro (a distributor), HP Inc., Cisco and Tech Data (a distributor), and approximately 59% of our total purchases during 2016 came from this group of partners. Although brand names and individual products are important to our business, we believe that competitive sources of supply are available in substantially all of our product categories such that, with the exception of Microsoft, we are not dependent on any single partner for sourcing products.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as they are incurred. Advertising expense of \$37,565,000, \$33,568,000 and \$31,214,000 was recorded in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts were predominantly offset by partner funding earned pursuant to shared marketing expense programs recorded as a reduction of selling and administrative expenses, as discussed in *Partner Funding* above.

Stock-Based Compensation

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

Foreign Currencies

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

Derivative Financial Instruments

We enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk of non-functional currency monetary assets and liabilities on our consolidated financial statements. These forward contracts are not designated as hedge instruments.

The fair value of all derivative assets and liabilities are recorded gross in the other current assets and accrued expenses and other current liabilities sections of our consolidated balance sheets. Gains/losses are recorded net in non-operating (income) expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

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

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

Net Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Numerator:			
Net earnings	\$ 84,690	\$ 75,851	\$ 75,684
Denominator:			
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic EPS	36,102	37,984	41,062
Dilutive potential common shares due to dilutive RSUs, net of tax effect	336	291	296
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted EPS	36,438	38,275	41,358
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.84
Diluted	\$ 2.32	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.83

In 2016, 2015 and 2014, approximately 36,000, 1,000 and 20,000, respectively, of our RSUs were not included in the diluted EPS calculations because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. These share-based awards could be dilutive in the future.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2016-18, Restricted Cash. The new standard requires companies to include cash and cash equivalents that have restrictions on withdrawal or use within total cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The new standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The new standard should be adopted retrospectively. We plan to adopt this new standard in the first quarter of 2018 and do not expect the adoption to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. The new standard is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. It addresses eight specific cash flow issues to clarify the presentation and classification of cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. The new standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The new standard should be adopted retrospectively. We plan to adopt this new standard in the first quarter of 2018 and do not expect the adoption to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases*, which supersedes the existing lease recognition requirements in the existing accounting standard for leases. The core principal of the new standard is that an entity should recognize assets and liabilities arising from a lease for both financing and operating leases, along with additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within such fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard is to be applied using a modified retrospective transition method with the option to elect a number of practical expedients. We expect to adopt the new standard in the first quarter of 2019 and are in the process of determining the effect that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures. We have not yet selected our planned transition approach.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. This new standard simplifies the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. This new standard requires that excess tax benefits and deficiencies be recognized as income tax benefit or expense in the income statement, and, therefore, we anticipate increased income tax expense volatility after adoption of this new standard. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within such fiscal years. We will adopt the new standard in the first quarter of 2017 and do not expect it to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. This standard changes the measurement from lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and shall be applied prospectively. We will adopt the standard in the first quarter of 2017 and do not expect it to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

On May 28, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In July 2015, the FASB voted to amend ASU 2014-09 by approving a one-year deferral of the mandatory effective date as well as providing the option to early adopt the standard on the original effective date. Accordingly, the Company may adopt the standard in either its first quarter of 2017 or 2018. An entity may choose to adopt the new standard either retrospectively or through a cumulative effect adjustment as of the start of the first period for which it applies the new standard. We are in the process of determining the effect that the adoption will have on our consolidated financial statements. Based on our analysis to date, we have reached the following tentative conclusions regarding the new standard and how we expect it to affect our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures:

We expect to adopt the standard in the first quarter of 2018 and will not early adopt.

We expect to use the cumulative effect transition method. Such method provides that upon applying the new standard, the cumulative effect from prior periods is recognized in our consolidated balance sheet as of the date of adoption, including an adjustment to retained earnings. Prior periods will not be retrospectively adjusted.

We believe that since substantially all of our revenue is contractual, substantially all of our revenue falls within the scope of ASU No. 2014-09, as amended.

As discussed above, our hardware and software revenue is generally recognized on a gross basis upon delivery. Third party service contracts, software maintenance and Cloud or software-as-a-service subscription products are generally recognized on a net basis. Upon adoption of the new standard, we do not expect this to change. However, we are continuing to analyze each of our less material revenue streams to determine any changes that may be required under the new standard.

We believe that the only significant incremental costs incurred to obtain contracts with our clients within the scope of ASU 2014-09, as amended, are sales commissions. Under current accounting standards, we recognize sales commissions as earned and record such amounts within selling and administrative expenses in our statements of operations. The majority of our contracts are completed within a one-year performance period. Under the new standard, we expect to record sales commissions on contracts with performance periods that exceed one year as an asset and amortize the asset to expense over the related contract performance period.

As discussed above, we hold inventories not available for sale related to certain product sales transactions in which we are warehousing the product and will be deploying the product to our clients designated locations subsequent to period-end. We are currently still evaluating the effect of the new standard on our inventories not available for sale to identify the differing performance conditions within the underlying contracts and to determine if a portion of revenue under the contracts should be recognized at an earlier point in time than we are recognizing under current accounting standards.

We expect that our disclosures in our notes to our consolidated financial statements related to revenue recognition will be significantly expanded under the new standard.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

Our analysis and evaluation of the new standard will continue through its effective date in the first quarter of 2018. A substantial amount of work remains to be completed due to the complexity of the new standard, the application of judgment and the requirement for the use of estimates in applying the new standard, as well as the volume of our client portfolio and the related terms and conditions of our contracts that must be reviewed. The quantification of the effects of the new standard, including the items discussed above, is a significant undertaking. Further, we will be required to implement necessary changes in our processes, accounting systems and internal controls in conjunction with applying the new standard.

(2) Property and Equipment

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Software	\$ 159,442	\$ 157,291
Buildings	63,253	65,423
Equipment	93,553	93,956
Furniture and fixtures	36,526	36,170
Leasehold improvements	21,132	21,969
Land	5,131	5,115
	379,037	379,924
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(308,127)	(291,643)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 70,910	\$ 88,281

We periodically assess whether any indicators of impairment existed related to our property and equipment. We incurred non-cash charges of \$535,000 and \$741,000 during 2015 and 2014, respectively, to write-off certain property and equipment. No such charges were incurred in 2016.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property and equipment was \$27,493,000, \$26,649,000 and \$29,243,000 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest charges capitalized in connection with internal-use software development projects in 2016, 2015 and 2014 were immaterial.

(3) Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Goodwill	\$ 379,617	\$ 151,439	\$ 13,973	\$ 545,029
Accumulated impairment losses	(323,422)	(151,439)	(13,973)	(488,834)
Balance at December 31, 2015	56,195			56,195
Goodwill acquired during 2016	(507)		6,957	6,450
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 55,688	\$	\$ 6,957	\$ 62,645

On September 1, 2016, we acquired Ignia, which has been integrated into our APAC business. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price for the acquisition was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired of approximately \$6,957,000 was recorded as goodwill in the APAC reporting unit (see Note 22). The primary driver for this acquisition was to expand our global footprint in the areas of application design, digital solutions, Cloud, mobility and business analytics, while also building on our unique position to bring solutions powered by Intelligent Technology to our clients in the Asia-Pacific region.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

On October 1, 2015, we acquired BlueMetal, which has been integrated into our North America business. Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price for the acquisition was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired of approximately \$29,938,000 was recorded as goodwill in the North America reporting unit (see Note 22). The primary driver for this acquisition was to strengthen our services capabilities to bring value to our clients' businesses in the area of application design, mobility and big data. In 2016, we resolved the working capital contingency associated with the acquisition of BlueMetal. We recorded the adjustment of the purchase price allocation as a reduction of goodwill in our North America operating segment upon the receipt of \$507,000 in cash during 2016.

During 2016, we periodically assessed whether any indicators of impairment existed which would require us to perform an interim impairment review. As of each interim period end during the year, we concluded that a triggering event had not occurred that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our reporting units below their carrying values. We performed our annual test of goodwill for impairment during the fourth quarter of 2016. The results of the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test indicated that the fair values of our North America and APAC reporting units, estimated using the market approach, were in excess of their respective carrying values, and thus we did not perform step two of the impairment test.

(4) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Customer relationships	\$ 41,711	\$ 119,749
Other	1,978	1,640
	43,689	121,389
Accumulated amortization	(22,982)	(94,406)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 20,707	\$ 26,983

In September 2016, the customer relationship intangible assets associated with the 2006 acquisition of Software Spectrum Inc. and the 2008 acquisition of MINX Limited in the United Kingdom were fully amortized. As such, the gross intangible assets balance and the accumulated amortization balance were both reduced by approximately \$81,817,000, having no effect on the net intangible assets balance reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016.

During 2016, we periodically assessed whether any indicators of impairment existed related to our intangible assets. As of each interim period end during the year, we concluded that a triggering event had not occurred that would more

likely than not reduce the fair value of our intangible assets below their carrying values.

Amortization expense recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$10,637,000, \$11,308,000 and \$11,327,000, respectively. Future amortization expense for the remaining unamortized balance as of December 31, 2016 is estimated as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Amortization Expense
2017	\$ 5,187
2018	4,735
2019	2,178
2020	2,178
2021	2,178
Thereafter	4,251
Total amortization expense	\$ 20,707

(5) Accounts Payable - Inventory Financing Facility

We have entered into an agreement with a financial intermediary to facilitate the purchase of inventory from various suppliers under certain terms and conditions, as described below. These amounts are classified separately as accounts payable - inventory financing facility in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The aggregate availability for vendor purchases under our inventory financing facility is \$325,000,000. Prior to June 23, 2016, the maximum borrowing capacity was \$250,000,000. From time to time and at our option, we may request to increase the aggregate amount available under the inventory financing facility by up to an aggregate of \$25,000,000, subject to customary conditions. The facility matures on June 23, 2021. Additionally, the facility may be renewed under certain circumstances described in the agreement for successive 12-month periods. Interest does not accrue on accounts payable under this facility provided the accounts payable are paid within stated vendor terms (ranging from 30 to 60 days). We impute interest on the average daily balance outstanding during these stated vendor terms based on our blended incremental borrowing rate during the period under our senior revolving credit facility and our accounts receivable securitization financing facility. Imputed interest of \$3,385,000, \$3,406,000 and \$2,386,000 was recorded in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. If balances are not paid within stated vendor terms, they will accrue interest at prime plus 1.25%. In conjunction with the amendment to the revolving facility in June 2016, an immaterial amount of unamortized capitalized deferred financing fees were written off to interest expense, and an additional \$150,000 of deferred financing fees were capitalized. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility. The facility is guaranteed by the Company and each of its material domestic subsidiaries and is secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company's and each guarantor's assets.

(6) Debt, Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations*Debt*

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Senior revolving credit facility	\$	\$
Accounts receivable securitization financing facility	39,500	89,000
Capital leases and other financing obligations	1,231	1,535
Total	40,731	90,535
Less: current portion of capital leases and other financing obligations	(480)	(1,535)
Less: current portion of revolving credit facilities		
Long-term debt	\$ 40,251	\$ 89,000

On June 23, 2016, we entered into amendments to our senior revolving credit facility (revolving facility) and our accounts receivable securitization financing facility (ABS facility).

The revolving facility is used for general corporate purposes, which may include acquisitions and share repurchases, and may be used for borrowings in certain foreign currencies and for letters of credit, in each case up to specified

sublimits. Although the maximum borrowing capacity remained at an aggregate U.S. dollar equivalent amount of \$350,000,000, our revolving facility was amended to increase the portion of the maximum borrowing capacity that may be used for borrowing in certain foreign currencies from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. From time to time and at our option, we may request to increase the aggregate amount available for borrowing under the revolving facility by up to an aggregate of the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$175,000,000, subject to customary conditions. (See Note 23 for a discussion of our amendment to the revolving facility effective January 6, 2017.) The revolving facility is guaranteed by the Company's material domestic subsidiaries and is secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company's and each guarantor's assets.

The interest rates applicable to borrowings under the revolving facility are based on the leverage ratio of the Company as set forth on a pricing grid in the amended agreement. Amounts outstanding under the revolving facility bear interest, payable quarterly, at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus a predetermined spread of 0.00% to 0.75% or, at our option, a LIBOR rate plus a pre-determined spread of 1.25% to 2.25%. The floating interest rate applicable at December 31, 2016 was 1.96% per annum. In addition, we pay a quarterly commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility of 0.25% to 0.45%, and our letter of credit participation fee ranges from 1.25% to 2.25%. In conjunction with the amendment to the revolving facility in June 2016, an immaterial amount of unamortized capitalized deferred financing fees were written off to interest expense, and an additional \$2,800,000 of deferred financing fees were capitalized. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility. During 2016, 2015 and 2014, due to availability under our ABS facility, weighted average borrowings under our revolving facility were \$35,811,000, \$21,987,000 and \$6,634,000, respectively. Interest expense associated with the revolving facility was \$2,191,000, \$1,813,000 and \$1,571,000 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, including the commitment fee and amortization of deferred financing fees. As of December 31, 2016, \$350,000,000 was available under the revolving facility. See discussion of the maximum leverage ratio under Debt Covenants below. The amended revolving facility matures on June 23, 2021.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

Our ABS facility was amended in June 2016 to increase the aggregate borrowing availability from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000, to renew the borrowing program under the ABS facility for a three-year term expiring June 23, 2019, and to modify interest rates and fees for used and unused capacity under the facility. Under our ABS facility, we can sell receivables periodically to a special purpose accounts receivable and financing entity (the SPE), which is exclusively engaged in purchasing receivables from us. The SPE is a wholly-owned, bankruptcy-remote entity that we have included in our consolidated financial statements. The SPE funds its purchases by selling undivided interests in eligible trade accounts receivable to independent financial institution purchasers under the ABS facility (Purchasers), which is administered by an independent financial institution agent. The SPE's assets are available first and foremost to satisfy the claims of the Purchasers, and we cannot convey any interest in the receivables sold to the Purchasers (or allow any adverse claims on the receivables) without the consent of the Purchasers. In addition, the SPE is required to maintain a minimum capital amount and various reserves pursuant to the terms of the ABS facility. We maintain effective control over the receivables that are sold. Accordingly, the receivables remain recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the SPE owned \$936,467,000 and \$849,336,000, respectively, of receivables recorded at fair value and included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. While the ABS facility has a stated maximum amount, the actual availability under the ABS facility is limited by the quantity and quality of the underlying accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2016, qualified receivables were sufficient to permit access to the full \$250,000,000 facility amount, of which \$39,500,000 was outstanding. See discussion of the maximum leverage ratio under *Debt Covenants* below.

Under the amended ABS facility, interest is payable monthly, and the floating interest rate applicable at December 31, 2016 was 1.73% per annum, including a 0.85% usage fee on any outstanding balances. In addition, we pay a monthly commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility of 0.375%. In conjunction with the amendment to the ABS facility in June 2016, an immaterial amount of unamortized capitalized deferred financing fees were written off to interest expense, and an additional \$410,000 of deferred financing fees were capitalized. Such fees are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the facility. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the weighted average interest rates on amounts outstanding under our ABS facility, including the usage and commitment fees and the amortization of deferred financing fees, were 1.9%, 1.6% and 1.7%, respectively. Weighted average borrowings under our ABS facility in 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$145,376,000, \$112,101,000 and \$105,992,000, respectively.

Debt Covenants

Our revolving facility and our ABS facility contain various covenants customary for transactions of this type, including limitations on the payment of dividends and the requirement that we comply with maximum leverage and minimum fixed charge ratio requirements, comply with a minimum receivables requirement and meet monthly, quarterly and annual reporting requirements. If we fail to comply with these covenants, the lenders would be able to demand payment within a specified period of time. Further, the terms of the ABS facility identify various circumstances that would result in an amortization event under the facility.

Our consolidated debt balance that can be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter under our revolving facility and our ABS facility is limited by certain financial covenants, particularly a maximum leverage ratio. The maximum leverage ratio is calculated as aggregate debt outstanding divided by the sum of our trailing twelve month net earnings

(loss) plus (i) interest expense, excluding non-cash imputed interest on our inventory financing facility, (ii) income tax expense (benefit), (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) non-cash stock-based compensation, (v) extraordinary or non-recurring non-cash losses or expenses and (vi) certain cash restructuring and acquisition-related charges, not to exceed specified caps (adjusted earnings). The maximum leverage ratio permitted under the facilities was increased from 2.75 times to 3.00 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings in conjunction with the amendments to the facilities in June 2016 and may increase to 3.50 times trailing twelve-month adjusted earnings in certain circumstances. The maximum ratio was increased in conjunction with the acquisition of Datalink Corporation (Datalink) in January 2017 (see Note 23). A significant drop in our adjusted earnings would limit the amount of indebtedness that could be outstanding at the end of any fiscal quarter to a level that would be below our consolidated maximum facility amount. Based on our maximum leverage ratio as of December 31, 2016, our aggregate debt balance that could have been outstanding under our revolving facility and our ABS facility was the full amount of the maximum borrowing capacity of \$600,000,000, of which \$39,500,000 was outstanding at December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)***Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations*

In March 2016, we entered into a new capitalized lease with a 36-month term for certain IT equipment. Our obligations under capitalized leases are included in long-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The current and long-term portions of the obligations are included in the table above. The capital lease was a non-cash transaction and, accordingly, has been excluded from our consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016.

From time to time, we also enter into other financing agreements with financial intermediaries to facilitate the purchase of products from certain vendors. At December 31, 2015, amounts owed under other financing agreements of \$1,309,000 are included in our current debt balance as summarized in the table above. No amounts were owed under other financing agreements as of December 31, 2016.

(7) Operating Leases

We have non-cancelable operating leases with third parties, primarily for administrative and distribution center space and computer equipment. Our facilities leases generally provide for periodic rent increases and many contain escalation clauses and renewal options. We recognize rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental expense for these third-party operating leases was \$14,444,000, \$14,737,000 and \$15,493,000 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	
2017	\$ 14,571
2018	13,006
2019	11,804
2020	8,491
2021	6,175
Thereafter	12,508
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 66,555

Amounts in the table above exclude approximately \$1.5 million in 2017 and approximately \$1.6 million in each of 2018 and 2019 in non-cancellable rental income.

(8) Severance and Restructuring Activities

During 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded severance expense associated with the elimination of certain positions based on a re-alignment of roles and responsibilities, a continued review of resource needs in North America, including a headcount reduction as part of a cost reduction initiative early in 2016, and significant restructuring activities in EMEA, primarily in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, as we worked to reduce our selling and administrative expenses in EMEA.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The following table details the activity for each of the three years in the period ending December 31, 2016 related to these resource actions, and the outstanding obligations as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Balances at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,710	\$ 3,247	\$	\$ 4,957
Severance costs, net of adjustments	971	3,356	106	4,433
Cash payments	(1,786)	(3,475)	(106)	(5,367)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(38)	(157)		(195)
Balances at December 31, 2014	857	2,971		3,828
Severance costs, net of adjustments	1,126	3,781		4,907
Cash payments	(1,456)	(3,534)		(4,990)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(22)	(235)		(257)
Balances at December 31, 2015	505	2,983		3,488
Severance costs, net of adjustments	2,966	1,496	118	4,580
Cash payments	(2,524)	(3,239)	(118)	(5,881)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(23)		(23)
Balances at December 31, 2016	\$ 947	\$ 1,217	\$	\$ 2,164

Adjustments were recorded as a reduction to severance and restructuring expense in 2016, 2015 and 2014 of \$664,000, \$600,000 and \$1,023,000, respectively, due to changes in estimates.

The remaining outstanding obligations as of December 31, 2016 are expected to be paid during the next 12 months and are therefore included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

(9) Stock-Based Compensation

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
North America	\$ 8,096	\$ 6,648	\$ 5,933
EMEA	2,530	1,908	1,547
APAC	432	366	270

Total Consolidated	\$ 11,058	\$ 8,922	\$ 7,750
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Company Plan

Our Board of Directors adopted the Amended Insight Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Omnibus Plan (the Plan) on March 28, 2011. The Plan was approved by our stockholders on May 18, 2011 at our 2011 annual meeting and, unless sooner terminated, will remain in place until May 18, 2021.

The Plan allows the Company to grant options, stock appreciation rights, stock awards, restricted stock, stock units (which may also be referred to as restricted stock units), performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards and other awards payable in cash or shares of common stock to eligible non-employee directors, employees and consultants. Consultants and independent contractors are eligible if they provide bona fide services that are not related to capital raising or promoting or maintaining a market for the Company s stock.

On February 17, 2016, the Board of Directors adopted the First Amendment to the Plan (the First Amendment). On May 18, 2016 at our 2016 annual meeting, our stockholders approved the First Amendment. The First Amendment: (a) updates the list of performance criteria contained in Section 16.1 of the Plan; (b) imposes a limit on the dollar value of awards that may be granted to any one participant who is a non-employee director during any one calendar year; and (c) adds an objective clawback provision expressly providing that every award granted under the Plan is subject to potential forfeiture or recovery to the fullest extent called for by law, listing standard or Company policy. The First Amendment did not increase the number of shares available for grant under the Plan or extend the term of the Plan.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of Insight's Board of Directors, and, except as provided below, the Compensation Committee has the exclusive authority to administer the Plan, including the power to determine eligibility, the types of awards to be granted, the price and the timing of awards. Under the Plan, the Compensation Committee may delegate some of its authority to our Chief Executive Officer to grant awards to individuals other than individuals who are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As of December 31, 2016, of the 7,250,000 shares of common stock reserved and available for grant under the Plan, 3,384,684 shares of common stock remain available for grant under the Plan.

Accounting for Restricted Stock Units

We issue RSUs as incentives to certain officers and teammates and as compensation to members of our Board of Directors. We recognize compensation expense associated with the issuance of such RSUs over the vesting period for each respective RSU. The total compensation expense associated with RSUs represents the value based upon the number of RSUs awarded multiplied by the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant, adjusted for our estimate of forfeitures. The number of RSUs to be awarded under our service-based RSUs is fixed at the grant date. The number of RSUs ultimately awarded under our performance-based RSUs varies based on whether the Company achieves certain financial results. We record compensation expense each period based on our estimate of the most probable number of RSUs that will be issued under the grants of performance-based RSUs. Recipients of RSUs do not have voting or dividend rights until the vesting conditions are satisfied and shares are released.

As of December 31, 2016, total compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs not yet recognized is \$15,986,000, which is expected to be recognized over the next 1.24 years on a weighted-average basis.

The following table summarizes our RSU activity during 2016:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Fair Value
Nonvested at the beginning of year	951,784	\$ 24.35	
Granted	551,675	\$ 25.97	
Vested, including shares withheld to cover taxes	(354,487)	\$ 23.56	\$ 9,235,102 ^(a)
Forfeited	(81,415)	\$ 25.32	
Nonvested at the end of year	1,067,557	\$ 25.37	\$ 43,172,005 ^(b)
Expected to vest	1,003,490		\$ 40,581,136 ^(b)

- (a) The aggregate fair value of vested RSUs represents the total pre-tax fair value, based on the closing stock price on the day of vesting, which would have been received by holders of RSUs had all such holders sold their underlying shares on that date. The aggregate intrinsic value for RSUs which vested during 2015 and 2014 was \$9,168,784 and \$8,371,565, respectively.
- (b) The aggregate fair value of the nonvested RSUs and the RSUs expected to vest represents the total pre-tax fair value, based on our closing stock price of \$40.44 as of December 30, 2016 (December 31, 2016 was not a trading day), which would have been received by holders of RSUs had all such holders sold their underlying shares on that date.

During each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, the RSUs that vested for teammates in the United States were net-share settled such that we withheld shares with value equivalent to the teammates' minimum statutory United States tax obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes and remitted the equivalent cash amount to the appropriate taxing authorities. The total shares withheld during 2016, 2015 and 2014 of 84,953, 85,652 and 86,732, respectively, were based on the value of the RSUs on their vesting dates as determined by our closing stock price on such dates. For 2016, 2015 and 2014, total payments for our teammates' tax obligations to the taxing authorities were \$2,219,000, \$2,265,000 and \$2,028,000, respectively, and are reflected as a financing activity within the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. These net-share settlements had the effect of repurchases of our common stock as they reduced the number of shares that would have otherwise been issued as a result of the vesting and did not represent an expense to us.

(10) Assets Held for Sale

In May 2016, we sold real estate that we owned in Bloomingdale, Illinois that was previously classified as a held for sale asset and included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. In previous years, we recorded non-cash charges to reduce the carrying amount of the related assets to their estimated fair value less costs to sell. During the second quarter of 2016, we recorded a gain on sale of approximately \$338,000, which is included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

In November 2014, we relocated our sales and administrative operations that were housed in the property that we previously owned in Bloomingdale, Illinois. During 2014, our North America operating segment recorded non-cash charges of \$5,178,000, consisting of an impairment loss of \$4,558,000 and accelerated depreciation of \$620,000, to reduce the carrying amount of the related assets to their estimated fair value less costs to sell. The property continued to be marketed for sale, and during 2015, an additional non-cash impairment charge of \$800,000 was recorded based on a decline in the estimated fair market value. The estimated fair market value was derived from Level 2 fair value inputs (observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data), which included a current market analysis indicating the price per square foot of previous sale transactions involving comparable property in the Bloomingdale area. The charges are included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for 2015 and 2014.

(11) Income Taxes

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

Earnings before income taxes:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
United States	\$ 99,095	\$ 90,575	\$ 89,679
Foreign	40,363	28,601	34,693
	\$ 139,458	\$ 119,176	\$ 124,372

Income tax expense:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 27,947	\$ 24,369	\$ 27,332
U.S. State and local	2,200	2,705	3,242
Foreign	14,104	11,077	14,320
	44,251	38,151	44,894
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	10,395	5,104	4,541

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U.S. State and local	1,088	602	330
Foreign	(966)	(532)	(1,077)
	10,517	5,174	3,794
	\$ 54,768	\$ 43,325	\$ 48,688

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

	2016		2015		2014	
Statutory federal income tax rate	\$ 48,810	35.0%	\$ 41,712	35.0%	\$ 43,530	35.0%
State income tax expense, net of federal income tax benefit	3,368	2.4	3,180	2.7	3,416	2.8
Audits and adjustments, net	(1,039)	(0.7)	(886)	(0.7)	(186)	(0.2)
Change in valuation allowances	3,742	2.7	2,944	2.5	6,471	5.2
Foreign income taxed at different rates	(6,611)	(4.7)	(5,729)	(4.8)	(5,309)	(4.3)
Change in U.S. tax law applicable to certain foreign entities	2,577	1.8				
Non-deductible compensation	518	0.4	474	0.4	404	0.3
Other, net	3,403	2.4	1,630	1.3	362	0.3
Effective tax rate	\$ 54,768	39.3%	\$ 43,325	36.4%	\$ 48,688	39.1%

A change in U.S. tax law was enacted in December 2016 related to the taxation of foreign currency translation gains or losses arising from qualified business units. The change, which increased our U.S. federal income taxes, affects our foreign entities that are treated as branches for U.S. tax purposes. The Other, net line item in the schedule above includes \$1,296,000 related to the effect of non-deductible acquisition-related expenses incurred during the fourth quarter of 2016.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

For foreign entities not treated as branches for U.S. tax purposes, we do not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of these subsidiaries as these earnings are reinvested and, in the opinion of management, will continue to be reinvested indefinitely outside of the United States. The undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be indefinitely invested outside of the United States were approximately \$105,291,000 at December 31, 2016. It is not practicable to determine the unrecognized deferred tax liability on those earnings.

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Goodwill and other intangibles	\$ 34,302	\$ 42,281
Net operating losses	18,964	17,433
Foreign tax credits	13,115	12,972
Accruals	6,315	7,423
Stock-based compensation	4,238	3,558
Inventories	2,598	2,667
Accounts receivable	2,547	3,749
Deferred revenue	468	351
Property and equipment	20	
Other	56	2,391
Gross deferred tax assets	82,623	92,825
Valuation allowances	(30,972)	(28,750)
Total deferred tax assets	51,651	64,075
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(204)	(226)
Property and equipment		(1,102)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(204)	(1,328)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 51,447	\$ 62,747

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

December 31,

	2016	2015
Net non-current deferred tax assets	\$ 52,347	\$ 62,986
Net non-current deferred tax liabilities	(900)	(239)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 51,447	\$ 62,747

As of December 31, 2016, we have U.S. state net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) of \$388,000 that will expire between 2016 and 2031. We also have NOLs from various non-U.S. jurisdictions of \$68,934,000. While the majority of the non-U.S. NOLs have no expiration date, \$4,180,000 will expire between 2017 and 2023.

On the basis of currently available information, we have provided valuation allowances for certain of our deferred tax assets where we believe it is more likely than not that the related tax benefits will not be realized. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, our valuation allowances totaled \$30,972,000 and \$28,750,000, respectively, representing non-U.S. NOLs, foreign depreciation allowances and foreign tax credits.

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Valuation allowances at beginning of year	\$ 28,750	\$ 28,709
Increase in income tax expense	3,742	2,944
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,035)	(1,743)
Other	(485)	(1,160)
Valuation allowances at end of year	\$ 30,972	\$ 28,750

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

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had approximately \$2,246,000 and \$3,335,000, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits. Of these amounts, approximately \$195,000 and \$296,000, respectively, related to accrued interest. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest, is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 3,039
Additions for tax positions in prior periods	31
Additions for tax positions in current period	366
Subtractions due to foreign currency translation	(33)
Subtractions due to audit settlements and statute expirations	(1,352)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 2,051

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

Several of our subsidiaries are currently under audit for tax years 2012 through 2014. Although the timing of the resolutions and/or closures of audits is highly uncertain, it is reasonably possible that the examination phase of these audits may be concluded within the next 12 months which could significantly increase or decrease the balance of our gross unrecognized tax benefits. However, based on the status of the various examinations in multiple jurisdictions, an estimate of the range of reasonably possible outcomes cannot be made at this time, but the estimated effect on our income tax expense and net earnings is not expected to be significant.

We, including our subsidiaries, file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and many state and local and non-U.S. jurisdictions. In the United States, federal income tax returns for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 remain open to examination. For U.S. state and local taxes as well as in non-U.S. jurisdictions, the statute of limitations generally varies between three and ten years.

(12) Market Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk

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

We do not believe that the effect of reasonably possible near-term changes in interest rates will be material to our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Our financing facilities expose our net earnings to changes in short-term interest rates since interest rates on the underlying obligations are variable. We had no amounts outstanding under our revolving facility and \$39,500,000 outstanding under our ABS facility at December 31, 2016. The interest rate attributable to the borrowings under our ABS facility was 1.73% per annum at December 31, 2016. The change in annual pre-tax earnings from operations resulting from a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the applicable interest rate would have been immaterial.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We have foreign currency exchange risk related to the translation of our foreign subsidiaries' operating results, assets and liabilities (see Note 1 for a description of our Foreign Currencies policy). We also maintain cash accounts denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, which expose us to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Remeasurement of these cash balances results in gains/losses that are also reported as a separate component of non-operating (income) expense. We monitor our foreign currency exposure and selectively enter into forward exchange contracts to mitigate risk associated with certain non-functional currency monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign denominated payables, receivables and cash balances. Transaction gains and losses resulting from non-functional currency assets and liabilities are offset by gains and losses on forward contracts in non-operating (income) expense, net in our consolidated statements of operations. The counterparties associated with our foreign exchange forward contracts are large creditworthy commercial banks. The derivatives transacted with these institutions are short in duration and, therefore, we do not consider counterparty concentration and non-performance to be material risks. The Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty.

(13) Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivatives to partially offset our exposure to fluctuations in certain foreign currencies. We do not enter into derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes. Derivatives are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet based on observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data (Level 2). Gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded currently in income. We do not designate our hedges for hedge accounting, and our foreign currency derivative instruments are not subject to any master netting arrangements with our counterparties.

We use foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate risk associated with certain non-functional currency assets and liabilities from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Our non-functional currency assets and liabilities are primarily related to foreign currency denominated payables, receivables, and cash balances. The foreign currency forward contracts, carried at fair value, typically have a maturity of one month or less. We currently enter into approximately three foreign exchange forward contracts per month with an average notional value of \$11,337,000 and an average maturity of approximately eleven days.

Our derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2016 were not material. The effect of our derivative financial instruments on our results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were a loss of \$2,722,000, a loss of \$942,000 and a loss of \$205,000, respectively. These amounts are reported within the net foreign currency exchange (gain) loss line item in our consolidated statements of operations.

(14) Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements are determined based on the following three categories:

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2016, we have no non-financial assets or liabilities that are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, and our other financial assets or liabilities generally consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities and long-term debt. The estimated fair values of our cash and cash equivalents approximate their carrying values and are determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1). The estimated fair values of our long-term debt balances approximate their carrying values based on their variable interest rate terms that are based on current market interest rates for similar debt instruments. The fair values of the other financial assets and liabilities are based on the values that would be received or paid in an orderly transaction between market participants and approximate their carrying values due to their nature and short duration.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(15) Benefit Plans**

We adopted a defined contribution benefit plan (the Defined Contribution Plan) for our U.S. teammates which complies with section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company provides a discretionary match to all participants who make 401(k) contributions pursuant to the Defined Contribution Plan. The discretionary match provided to participants is equivalent to 25% of a participant's pre-tax contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible compensation per pay period. Additionally, we offer several defined contribution benefit plans to our teammates outside of the United States. These plans and their related terms vary by country. Total consolidated contribution expense under these plans was \$7,684,000, \$7,190,000 and \$7,083,000 for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(16) Share Repurchase Programs

In February 2016, February 2015, October 2014, October 2013 and February 2013, our Board of Directors authorized share repurchase programs of \$50,000,000, \$75,000,000, \$25,000,000, \$50,000,000 and \$50,000,000, respectively.

The following table summarizes the shares of our common stock that we repurchased on the open market under these repurchase programs, in thousands, except per share amounts:

Year	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares Purchased
2016	1,891	\$ 26.43	\$ 50,000
2015	3,300	27.83	91,843
2014	2,140	23.54	50,383
2013	3,000	19.26	57,774
Total	10,331		\$ 250,000

All shares repurchased were retired.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies*Contractual*

In the ordinary course of business, we issue performance bonds to secure our performance under certain contracts or state tax requirements. As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$2,198,000 of performance bonds outstanding. These bonds are issued on our behalf by a surety company on an unsecured basis; however, if the surety company is ever required to pay out under the bonds, we have contractually agreed to reimburse the surety company.

Employment Contracts and Severance Plans

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

Indemnifications

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, we enter into contractual arrangements under which we agree to indemnify either our clients or third-party service providers from certain losses incurred relating to services performed on our behalf or for losses arising from defined events, which may include litigation or claims relating to past performance. These arrangements include, but are not limited to, the indemnification of our clients for certain claims arising out of our performance under our sales contracts, the indemnification of our landlords for certain claims arising from our use of leased facilities and the indemnification of the lenders that provide our credit facilities for certain claims arising from their extension of credit to us. Such indemnification obligations may not be subject to maximum loss clauses.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Management believes that payments, if any, related to these indemnifications are not probable at December 31, 2016. Accordingly, we have not accrued any liabilities related to such indemnifications in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

Contingencies Related to Third-Party Review

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

Legal Proceedings

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

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

(18) Related Party Transaction

In December 2014, we sold a Company-owned 21,375 square feet facility (and its furnishings) that previously served as executive offices and administration space in Tempe, Arizona to a trust. Timothy A. Crown, the Chair of our Board

of Directors, serves as trustee of that trust. For approximately twelve months prior to the sale, the facility had been leased to another entity in which Mr. Crown has an interest. Annual rent was not material and was based on a review by our outside real estate brokerage adviser of comparable rentals in the relevant market area.

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(19) Supplemental Financial Information**

Additions and deductions related to the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable:				
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$ 11,872	\$ 2,452	\$ (5,186)	\$ 9,138
Year ended December 31, 2015	\$ 19,336	\$ 6,761	\$ (14,225)	\$ 11,872
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$ 19,908	\$ 4,409	\$ (4,981)	\$ 19,336

During 2015, we undertook a project to analyze our older accounts receivable to attempt further collection action, or where appropriate, to write off such accounts as uncollectible. Since these aged accounts receivable had been fully reserved against, the write off was accomplished through the elimination of the associated allowance, with no effect on net accounts receivable balances. The reduction of the allowance for doubtful accounts from \$19,336,000 at December 31, 2014 to \$11,872,000 at December 31, 2015 was a direct result of the write off of these older fully reserved accounts receivable as well as an overall improvement in managing the receivables portfolio. The reduction of the reserve during 2015 related to these actions had no effect on our results of operations.

(20) Cash Flows

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 3,782	\$ 2,866	\$ 2,439
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 39,051	\$ 41,062	\$ 51,715

Non-cash investing activities for 2016, 2015 and 2014 included \$791,000, \$662,000 and \$1,668,000, respectively, of capital expenditures in accounts payable, representing additions purchased at period end but not yet paid for in cash.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(21) Segment and Geographic Information**

We operate in three reportable geographic operating segments: North America; EMEA; and APAC. Our offerings in North America and select countries in EMEA and APAC include IT hardware, software and services. Our offerings in the remainder of our EMEA and APAC segments are largely software and select software-related services. Net sales by offering for North America, EMEA and APAC were as follows (in thousands):

	North America		
	Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	2016	2015	2014
Hardware	\$ 2,455,159	\$ 2,336,788	\$ 2,175,397
Software	1,234,792	1,231,269	1,174,234
Services	281,877	255,471	213,095
	\$ 3,971,828	\$ 3,823,528	\$ 3,562,726

	EMEA		
	Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	2016	2015	2014
Hardware	\$ 481,505	\$ 531,308	\$ 572,494
Software	811,013	799,761	930,763
Services	46,042	40,068	36,711
	\$ 1,338,560	\$ 1,371,137	\$ 1,539,968

	APAC		
	Years Ended December 31,		
Sales Mix	2016	2015	2014
Hardware	\$ 18,925	\$ 14,333	\$ 12,463
Software	143,709	158,046	193,533
Services	12,493	6,046	7,539
	\$ 175,127	\$ 178,425	\$ 213,535

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

Executive Officer.

All significant intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation, and there are no differences between the accounting policies used to measure profit and loss for our segments or on a consolidated basis. Net sales are defined as net sales to external clients. None of our clients exceeded ten percent of consolidated net sales in 2016, 2015 or 2014.

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

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The tables below present information about our reportable operating segments (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 3,971,828	\$ 1,338,560	\$ 175,127	\$ 5,485,515
Costs of goods sold	3,446,347	1,152,873	143,193	4,742,413
Gross profit	525,481	185,687	31,934	743,102
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	401,316	160,269	23,658	585,243
Severance and restructuring expenses	2,966	1,496	118	4,580
Acquisition-related expenses	4,278		169	4,447
Earnings from operations	\$ 116,921	\$ 23,922	\$ 7,989	\$ 148,832
Total assets	\$ 2,204,351	\$ 562,293	\$ 119,778	\$ 2,886,422*

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 3,823,528	\$ 1,371,137	\$ 178,425	\$ 5,373,090
Costs of goods sold	3,321,965	1,184,850	149,943	4,656,758
Gross profit	501,563	186,287	28,482	716,332
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	396,603	165,879	22,424	584,906
Severance and restructuring expenses	1,126	3,781		4,907
Earnings from operations	\$ 103,834	\$ 16,627	\$ 6,058	\$ 126,519
Total assets	\$ 1,999,485	\$ 543,146	\$ 114,973	\$ 2,657,604*

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	North America	EMEA	APAC	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 3,562,726	\$ 1,539,968	\$ 213,535	\$ 5,316,229
Costs of goods sold	3,085,279	1,340,052	178,495	4,603,826

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Gross profit	477,447	199,916	35,040	712,403
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	372,936	178,816	25,215	576,967
Severance and restructuring expenses	971	3,356	106	4,433
Earnings from operations	\$ 103,540	\$ 17,744	\$ 9,719	\$ 131,003
Total assets	\$ 1,840,057	\$ 575,757	\$ 117,437	\$ 2,533,251*

* Consolidated total assets do not reflect intercompany eliminations and corporate assets of \$667,122,000, \$643,587,000 and \$585,413,000 at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

	United States	United Kingdom	Other Foreign	Total
2016				
Net sales	\$ 3,776,352	\$ 671,999	\$ 1,037,164	\$ 5,485,515
Total long-lived assets	\$ 46,774	\$ 13,570	\$ 10,566	\$ 70,910
2015				
Net sales	\$ 3,645,876	\$ 711,957	\$ 1,015,257	\$ 5,373,090
Total long-lived assets	\$ 58,748	\$ 16,810	\$ 12,723	\$ 88,281
2014				
Net sales	\$ 3,368,798	\$ 746,123	\$ 1,201,308	\$ 5,316,229
Total long-lived assets	\$ 70,439	\$ 19,522	\$ 14,220	\$ 104,181

Net sales by geographic area are presented by attributing net sales to external customers based on the domicile of the selling location.

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment:			
North America	\$ 21,952	\$ 22,239	\$ 23,632
EMEA	4,908	3,757	5,025
APAC	633	653	586
	27,493	26,649	29,243
Amortization of intangible assets:			
North America	8,139	8,053	7,536
EMEA	1,951	2,834	3,300
APAC	547	421	491
	10,637	11,308	11,327

Total	\$ 38,130	\$ 37,957	\$ 40,570
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(22) Acquisition

Effective September 1, 2016, we acquired Ignia, a business technology consulting and managed services provider headquartered in Perth, Australia, with an additional office in Melbourne, for a cash purchase price, net of cash acquired, of approximately \$10,804,000, subject to a final working capital adjustment. We believe that this acquisition expands our global footprint in the areas of application design, digital solutions, Cloud, mobility and business analytics, while also building on our unique position to bring solutions powered by Intelligent Technology to our clients in the Asia-Pacific region.

The total fair value of net identifiable assets acquired initially recorded was approximately \$5,324,000, including \$1,463,000 of cash acquired and \$4,716,000 of identifiable intangible assets, consisting primarily of customer relationships and restrictive covenant agreements which are being amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated economic lives of eight years and 27 months, respectively. The preliminary purchase price was allocated using the information available at the time. During the fourth quarter of 2016, we finalized the fair value assumptions for identifiable intangible assets acquired and reduced the fair value of identifiable intangible assets acquired by approximately \$218,000. Goodwill initially recorded of approximately \$7,248,000, which was recorded in our APAC operating segment, was adjusted to \$6,957,000 as of December 31, 2016 as a result of the net effects of the decrease in the value of acquired identifiable intangible assets noted previously and foreign currency translation adjustments. None of the goodwill is tax deductible. We will finalize the purchase price allocation in the first quarter of 2017 when the final working capital adjustment is agreed upon and paid and the evaluation of uncertain tax positions, which could lead to an adjustment of the purchase price allocation, is completed.

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

We consolidated the results of operations for Ignia within our APAC operating segment beginning on September 1, 2016, the effective date of the acquisition. Our historical results would not have been materially affected by the acquisition of Ignia and, accordingly, we have not presented pro forma information as if the acquisition had been completed at the beginning of each period presented in our statements of operations.

Effective October 1, 2015, we acquired BlueMetal, an interactive design and technology architecture firm based in the Boston area, with offices in Chicago and New York, for a cash purchase price, net of cash acquired, of approximately \$44,221,000. BlueMetal delivers strategic design, application development, business intelligence solutions and data visualization platforms, and we believe this acquisition strengthens our services capabilities to bring value to our clients' businesses in the area of application design, mobility and big data.

The total fair value of net assets acquired was approximately \$15,412,000, including \$15,240,000 of identifiable intangible assets, consisting primarily of customer relationships and restrictive covenant agreements which are being amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated economic lives of eight and three years, respectively. Goodwill acquired approximated \$29,938,000, which was recorded in our North America operating segment. In 2016, we resolved the working capital contingency associated with the acquisition of BlueMetal. We recorded an adjustment of the purchase price as a reduction of goodwill in our North America operating segment upon the receipt of \$507,000 in cash during 2016. The addition of the BlueMetal employees to our team and the opportunity to grow our services business are the primary factors making up the goodwill recognized as part of the transaction. None of the goodwill is tax deductible.

We consolidated the results of operations for BlueMetal beginning on October 1, 2015, the effective date of the acquisition. Our historical results would not have been materially affected by the acquisition of BlueMetal and, accordingly, we have not presented pro forma information as if the acquisition had been completed at the beginning of each period presented in our statements of operations.

(23) Subsequent Event

On January 6, 2017, we completed our acquisition of Datalink for a cash purchase price of approximately \$257,500,000. We funded the acquisition through a combination of cash on hand and approximately \$196,000,000 in borrowings under our revolving facility. In conjunction with the acquisition, we amended our revolving facility to expand the facility by \$175,000,000 in the form of an incremental Term Loan A (TLA). Pricing, maturity and all other general terms and conditions of the TLA are governed by the existing revolving facility. The TLA requires amortization payments of 5%, 7.5%, 10%, 12.5% and 15% in years one through five, respectively.

We are in the process of determining the fair value of net assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, which will be recorded in our North America operating segment. We will consolidate the results of operations for Datalink beginning on January 6, 2017, the effective date of the acquisition.

Table of Contents**INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(24) Selected Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)**

The following table sets forth selected unaudited consolidated quarterly financial information for 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Quarters Ended							
	Dec. 31, 2016	Sept. 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar. 31, 2015
Net sales	\$ 1,467,583	\$ 1,392,716	\$ 1,456,234	\$ 1,168,982	\$ 1,387,185	\$ 1,342,195	\$ 1,424,031	\$ 1,219,679
Costs of goods sold	1,276,614	1,210,908	1,247,017	1,007,874	1,206,332	1,159,944	1,232,616	1,057,866
Gross profit	190,969	181,808	209,217	161,108	180,853	182,251	191,415	161,813
Operating expenses:								
Selling and administrative expenses	145,066	143,872	150,186	146,119	147,310	148,796	148,004	140,796
Severance and restructuring expenses	1,527	788	909	1,356	2,995	817	372	723
Acquisition-related expenses	3,706	741						
Earnings from operations	40,670	36,407	58,122	13,633	30,548	32,638	43,039	20,294
Non-operating (income) expense:								
Interest income	(282)	(318)	(216)	(250)	(172)	(265)	(192)	(154)
Interest expense	2,271	2,517	1,992	1,848	1,706	2,062	1,718	1,738
Net foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(520)	579	(153)	616	535	(1,561)	20	613
Other expense, net	311	352	359	268	326	357	281	331
Earnings before income taxes	38,890	33,277	56,140	11,151	28,153	32,045	41,212	17,766
Income tax expense	17,790	11,642	21,073	4,263	9,577	11,220	15,713	6,815

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Net earnings	\$	21,100	\$	21,635	\$	35,067	\$	6,888	\$	18,576	\$	20,825	\$	25,499	\$	10,951
Net earnings per share:																
Basic	\$	0.59	\$	0.61	\$	0.96	\$	0.19	\$	0.50	\$	0.56	\$	0.67	\$	0.28
Diluted	\$	0.59	\$	0.60	\$	0.96	\$	0.18	\$	0.50	\$	0.56	\$	0.67	\$	0.27
Shares used in per share calculations:																
Basic		35,479		35,474		36,380		37,075		37,099		37,095		38,067		39,673
Diluted		35,963		35,790		36,612		37,386		37,429		37,351		38,326		39,994

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

Not applicable.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

(a) *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management has concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in COSO's Internal Control – Integrated Framework.

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016.

(b) *Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and determined that as of December 31, 2016 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

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

Item 9B. *Other Information*

Not applicable.

PART III

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

The information required by this item can be found in our definitive Proxy Statement relating to our 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (our Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

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

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INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

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

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

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

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

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

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules

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

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

(b) Exhibits

The exhibits list immediately following the signature page is incorporated herein by reference as the list of exhibits required as part of this report.

Item 16. *Form 10-K Summary*

None.

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

INSIGHT ENTERPRISES, INC.

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

Dated: February 17, 2017

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Kenneth T. Lamneck Kenneth T. Lamneck	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive officer)	February 17, 2017
/s/ Glynis A. Bryan Glynis A. Bryan	Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	February 17, 2017
/s/ Dana A. Leighty Dana A. Leighty	Vice President, Finance (principal accounting officer)	February 17, 2017
/s/ Timothy A. Crown* Timothy A. Crown	Chairman of the Board	February 17, 2017
/s/ Richard E. Allen* Richard E. Allen	Director	February 17, 2017
/s/ Bruce W. Armstrong* Bruce W. Armstrong	Director	February 17, 2017

/s/ Catherine Courage*	Director	February 17, 2017
Catherine Courage		
/s/ Bennett Dorrance*	Director	February 17, 2017
Bennett Dorrance		
/s/ Michael M. Fisher*	Director	February 17, 2017
Michael M. Fisher		
/s/ Anthony A. Ibargüen*	Director	February 17, 2017
Anthony A. Ibargüen		
/s/ Robertson C. Jones*	Director	February 17, 2017
Robertson C. Jones		
/s/ Kathleen S. Pushor*	Director	February 17, 2017
Kathleen S. Pushor		

* By: /s/ Samuel C. Cowley
Samuel C. Cowley, Attorney in Fact

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit Number	Filing/Effective Date	
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 6, 2016, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Reef Acquisition Co., and Datalink Corporation (Schedules and exhibits to the Agreement and Plan of Merger have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The registrant will furnish copies of any such schedules to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.)	8-K	000-25092	2.1	November 7, 2016	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	10-K	000-25092	3.1	February 17, 2006	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	8-K	000-25092	3.1	May 21, 2015	
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	8-K	000-25092	3.2	May 21, 2015	
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate	S-1	33-86142	4.1	January 20, 1995	
10.1 ⁽¹⁾	Form of Indemnification Agreement	10-K	000-25092	10.1	July 26, 2007	
10.2 ⁽²⁾	Amended Insight Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Omnibus Plan	Proxy Statement	000-25092	Annex A	April 4, 2011	
10.3 ⁽²⁾		Proxy Statement	000-25092	Annex A	April 5, 2016	

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	First Amendment to the Amended Insight Enterprises, Inc. 2007 Omnibus Plan				
10.4 ⁽²⁾	Executive Management Separation Plan effective as of January 1, 2008	10-Q	000-25092	10.5	November 7, 2008
10.5 ⁽²⁾	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Glynis A. Bryan dated as of January 1, 2009	8-K	000-25092	10.3	January 7, 2009
10.6 ⁽²⁾	Executive Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Kenneth T. Lamneck, dated as of December 14, 2009	10-K	000-25092	10.24	February 25, 2010
10.7 ⁽²⁾	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Michael P. Guggemos, dated as of November 1, 2010	10-K	000-25092	10.16	February 23, 2011
10.8 ⁽²⁾	Offer of employment letter to Michael P. Guggemos, dated September 28, 2010	10-K	000-25092	10.17	February 23, 2011

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit Number	Filing/Effective Date	
10.9 ⁽²⁾	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Steven W. Dodenhoff, dated as of January 30, 2012	10-K	000-25092	10.16	February 24, 2012	
10.10 ⁽²⁾	Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Dana A. Leighty, dated as of March 2, 2012	10-K	000-25092	10.12	February 22, 2013	
10.11 ⁽²⁾	Managing Director Service Agreement dated October 25, 2013 between Insight Technology Solutions GmbH and Wolfgang Ebermann	8-K	000-25092	10.1	October 30, 2013	
10.12 ⁽²⁾	Executive Employment Agreement between Insight Enterprises, Inc. and Samuel C. Cowley, dated June 7, 2016					X
10.13	Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of December 31, 2002 among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Jupiter Securitization Corporation, Bank One NA, and the entities party thereto from time to time as financial institutions	10-K	000-25092	10.38	March 27, 2003	
10.14	Amended and Restated Receivables Sale Agreement dated as of September 3, 2003 by and among Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc. as originators, and Insight Receivables, LLC, as buyer	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	November 13, 2003	
10.15	Amendment No. 1 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 3, 2003	10-Q	000-25092	10.2	November 13, 2003	
10.16	Amendment No. 2 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of	10-K	000-25092	10.42	March 11, 2004	

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December 23, 2003 among Insight
Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises,
Inc. and Jupiter Securitization
Corporation, Bank One NA

10.17	Amendment No. 5 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of March 25, 2005	10-Q	000-25092	10.4	May 9, 2005
10.18	Amendment No. 6 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of December 19, 2005	8-K	000-25092	10.1	December 22, 2005
10.19	Amendment No. 7 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 7, 2006	8-K	000-25092	10.2	September 8, 2006

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit Number	Filing/Effective Date	
10.20	Amendment No. 9 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 17, 2008	8-K	000-25092	10.3	September 23, 2008	
10.21	Amendment No. 11 and Joinder Agreement to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of July 24, 2009	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	August 6, 2009	
10.22	Amendment No. 12 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of July 1, 2010 among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., the Purchasers and Managing Agents party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (successor by merger to Bank One, NA (Main Office Chicago)), as agent for the Purchasers	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	November 4, 2010	
10.23	Omnibus Amendment and Joinder to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Direct USA, Inc., Insight Public Sector, Inc., the purchasers and managing agents party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Agent	8-K	000-25092	10.3	May 2, 2012	
10.24	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Enterprises B.V., Insight Direct (UK) Ltd., as borrowers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	000-25092	10.1	May 2, 2012	

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10.25	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc., as Resellers, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as collateral agent, syndication agent and administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	000-25092	10.2	May 2, 2012
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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit Number	Filing/Effective Date	
10.26	Omnibus Amendment, dated as of June 25, 2014, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Direct USA, Inc., Insight Public Sector, Inc., the purchasers and managing agents party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor agent	8-K	000-25092	10.1	July 1, 2014	
10.27	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2015, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc., as Resellers, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as a lender and as an administrative agent, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as a lender, as collateral agent and as an administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto.	8-K	000-25092	10.1	July 9, 2015	
10.28	Amendment No. 2 to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Enterprises B.V., Insight Direct (UK) Ltd., as borrowers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, and the lenders party thereto	10-Q	000-25092	10.1	October 29, 2015	
10.29	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc., as Resellers, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as administrative	10-Q	000-25092	10.2	October 29, 2015	

agent, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC,
as collateral agent, syndication agent and
administrative agent, and the lenders party
thereto

10.30	Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2015, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., PNC Bank, National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	10-Q	000-25092	10.3	October 29, 2015
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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit Number	
10.31	Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 23, 2016, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Enterprises B.V., Insight Direct (UK) Ltd., as borrowers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	000-25092	10.1	June 28, 2016
10.32	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 23, 2016, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc. and Insight Public Sector, Inc., as Resellers, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as collateral agent, syndication agent and administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	000-25092	10.2	June 28, 2016
10.33	Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 23, 2016, among Insight Receivables, LLC, Insight Enterprises, Inc., the purchasers and managing agents party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Agent	8-K	000-25092	10.3	June 28, 2016
10.34	Amendment No. 1 dated as of January 6, 2017 to Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, by and among Insight Enterprises, Inc., Insight Enterprises B.V. and Insight Direct (UK) Ltd., as borrowers, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto				X
10.35	Second Omnibus Reaffirmation Agreement,				X

Amendment and Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of January 6, 2017, by and among Calence, LLC, Insight Direct USA, Inc., Insight Public Sector, Inc. and Datalink Corporation, as Resellers, the guarantors party thereto, Castle Pines Capital LLC, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as collateral agent and administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto

21	Subsidiaries of Insight Enterprises, Inc.	X
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP	X

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference		Filed Herewith
		Form File No.	Exhibit Filing/Effective Number Date	
24.1	Power of Attorney for Timothy A. Crown dated February 8, 2017			X
24.2	Power of Attorney for Richard E. Allen dated February 8, 2017			X
24.3	Power of Attorney for Bruce W. Armstrong dated February 8, 2017			X
24.4	Power of Attorney for Catherine Courage dated February 8, 2017			X
24.5	Power of Attorney for Bennett Dorrance dated February 8, 2017			X
24.6	Power of Attorney for Michael M. Fisher dated February 8, 2017			X
24.7	Power of Attorney for Anthony A. Ibarguen dated February 8, 2017			X
24.8	Power of Attorney for Robertson C. Jones dated February 6, 2017			X
24.9	Power of Attorney for Kathleen S. Pushor dated February 8, 2017			X
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14			X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14			X
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002			X
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T			X

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