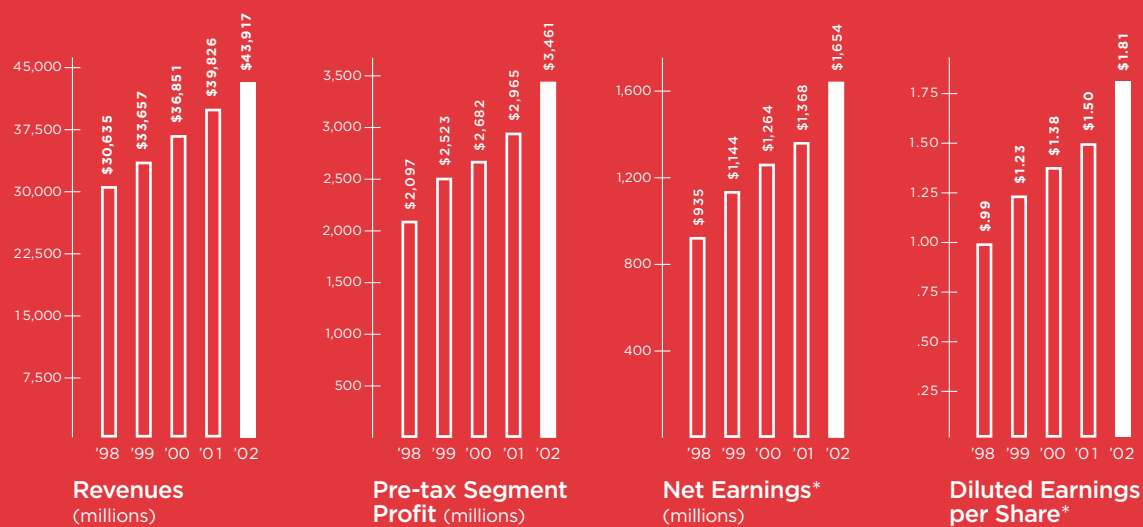


Target Corporation: **Creating value.**



Financial Highlights



Operating Results (millions)	2002	2001	Change
Revenues	\$43,917	\$39,826	10%
Pre-tax segment profit	\$ 3,461	\$ 2,965	17%
Net earnings*	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,368	21%
Per Share Data			
Diluted earnings*	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.50	21%
Cash dividends	\$.240	\$.225	7%
At Year-end (thousands, except Number of stores)			
Common shares outstanding	909,802	905,165	
Retail square feet	176,525	161,624	
Number of stores	1,475	1,381	

*Includes unusual items, resulting in net after-tax charges and impacts to earnings per share of \$42 million and \$.05 per share in 2001, \$3 million and less than \$.01 per share in 1999, \$8 million and \$.01 per share in 1998.

Creating value elicits excitement. Loyalty. Devotion. Passion. Fun. It means delighting our guests, respecting our team members, supporting our communities and delivering superior shareholder returns. So how is value created?

Is value created by product design or price? Is it about a convenient store location or a convenient store layout? Is value about the payment options offered or the smile of the cashier who rings you up? Is it about a company's brand or its commitment to communities?



To Our Shareholders, In 2002, Target Corporation delivered another year of outstanding performance and simultaneously laid the groundwork for our continued growth and profitability in 2003 and beyond.

- To delight our guests on each shopping trip, we maintained our focus on merchandise differentiation and fashion excitement and intensified our focus on being in-stock and priced right throughout the store.
 - We leveraged our strategic positioning and financial services expertise, strengthened our relationships with existing guests and enhanced our overall financial results through the disciplined management and growth of our credit card operations.
 - We invested \$3.2 billion of capital in new stores, remodels, technology and distribution infrastructure to improve our guests' shopping experiences, expand our market share, and sustain our competitive advantage.
 - We celebrated the 40th anniversary of Target Stores, the 150th anniversary of Marshall Field's and our 35th year as a publicly traded company.
 - And, we produced another year of record financial performance. Consistent with our objective to achieve average annual growth in earnings per share of 15 percent or more over time, our EPS of \$1.81 for the full year represented a one-year increase of 17 percent (excluding unusual items) and on this same basis, annualized growth of between 16 and 19 percent over the past five years, ten years and 15 years, respectively.
- As we move into 2003, our vision for Target Corporation is clear and unwavering. We are steadfastly engaged in creating greater value for our guests, for our team members, for our shareholders and for the communities in which we operate. And we believe that our strategy and the principles that have guided us for decades will continue to provide the foundation for our success in the future.



Our commitment to please our guests is at the heart of our strategy.

It fuels our drive to be agile and innovative and underlies our pursuit of opportunities that reinforce our differentiated brand. For instance, to appeal to our guest's sophisticated style and standards of quality, we infuse our assortment with fashion newness, trusted brands and exclusive designer names. To satisfy her demand for value, we match Wal*Mart's prices on identical and similar items in local markets and price our differentiated products at deep discounts compared to other benchmark competitors. Because we understand the importance of time in our guests' hectic lives, we deliberately invest millions of dollars in systems and training to speed up the checkout process in our stores. And, because we know that our guest makes her purchasing decisions based on the *total* shopping experience, not on product and service alone, we are uncompromising in our housekeeping standards and

store presentation, distinctive and entertaining in our marketing, and deeply committed to the support of community programs that are meaningful to our guests, including education, social services and the arts.

Our goal is to deliver even greater value to our guests by understanding them better. Through our proprietary credit cards at Target, Mervyn's and Marshall Field's, we are able to learn more about our guests' shopping preferences, strengthen our affinity with our guests and offer them the opportunity to earn money-saving rewards. Similarly, the Target Visa card enhances our relationship with millions of our guests by providing broader utility, increased financial flexibility and improved loyalty programs. In 2003, Target Visa card holders will further benefit from the national launch of e-coupons and the promise of customized promotional offers using our smart chip technology.

Our focus on delighting our guests is also a key factor in driving our growth. To provide greater

convenience to our existing guests *and* expand our ability to reach new guests, we continue to open profitable Target discount and SuperTarget locations, even in our most highly penetrated markets. In 2002, our store opening program included 82 total (62 net) new Target discount stores and 32 new SuperTarget stores. In 2003, we plan to add approximately 100 total (80 net) new stores, resulting in a net square footage increase in the range of 9 percent. The allocation of this space within our stores reflects our guests' appreciation for the convenience of one-stop shopping. We continue to expand our food offering and pharmacy service within our discount stores, and we expect SuperTarget to remain a key driver of our future net square footage growth.

To support this continued expansion and further enrich our guests' overall shopping experience, Target strategically invests hundreds of millions of dollars each year in technology and distribution. These

Our job is about creating value. For our shareholders. For our team members. For the people in the communities in which we do business. And, the key to this effort starts with creating value for our guests...one guest at a time.

investments benefit our guests by improving in-stock reliability, enabling receipt-less returns, accelerating our speed to market for new products and trends, leveraging operational efficiencies to offer lower prices and increasing the functionality and integration of our online efforts. We believe that Target's dedication to driving change through technology positions us as a leader in the industry and we are firmly committed to sustaining this advantage.

Our guests demand more than differentiated merchandise, compelling value, innovative marketing and outstanding service. They believe that the companies with whom they do business should embody unquestionable ethical standards and demonstrate a sincere commitment to the community. Target Corporation has embraced both of these values for many decades, in large part due to the leadership and legacy of the Dayton family. As a result of their vision, Target Corporation enjoys a strong Board of Directors, comprised of

highly-respected, independent members who are actively engaged in the Corporation's strategic direction and governance. Similarly, we have a long heritage of community involvement that includes both financial support and team member volunteerism. For nearly 60 years, we have contributed five percent of our federally taxable income to national and local non-profit programs that make our guests' communities safer and more attractive places to live and work. Today, we maintain this tradition of giving with donations totaling more than two million dollars each week and hundreds of thousands of hours in team member service. In 2002, *Forbes* recognized Target Corporation as America's most philanthropic company.

Board of Directors Changes

During the past year, we welcomed to our board Roxanne Austin, Executive Vice President of Hughes Electronics Corporation and President and Chief Operating Officer of its subsidiary, DIRECTV, Inc. and Elizabeth Hoffman, President of The University of Colorado System. More recently we also welcomed Calvin Darden, Senior Vice President of U.S. Operations of United Parcel Service, Inc.

Our commitment to please our guests is at the heart of our strategy.

And it permeates every aspect of our business. We recognize that our success in delivering value to our guests ultimately affects our ability to create value for our team members, our communities and our shareholders. For decades Target Corporation has effectively surmounted the challenges of an increasingly complex retail business environment and produced an impressive and consistent track record of outstanding performance. We are confident that our company remains well-positioned to build on this record and to generate profitable growth and superior shareholder value well into the future.

Sincerely,



Bob Ulrich, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer





Exceptional value.

The value of low prices on film and flip-flops, lozenges and lampshades, diapers and DVDs, all under one roof. The value of designers like Mossimo Gianulli, Michael Graves and Liz Lange at exceptional prices. The value of bright lights, wide aisles and quick check-outs. The value of a fast, fun and friendly shopping experience.

At Target, creating value for our guests is at the core of our differentiated strategy and our vision for the future. It is inherent in our Expect More. Pay Less. brand promise...and in our commitment to consistently delight our guests. We offer compelling prices and in-stock reliability on a broad assortment of commodity products, with the fashion freshness and merchandise excitement of designers like Amy Coe, David Kirk and Isaac Mizrahi, with the quality and trend of trusted brands that include Waverly, Calphalon and Baby Tykes by Carter's, and with the ease of shopping in a clean, convenient and enjoyable environment.

Our focus on pleasing our guest is so intent that we invest millions of dollars annually to understand her shopping preferences and

anticipate her needs. In 2002, we leveraged this knowledge to deliver even greater value as we further expanded our market share and increasingly differentiated the Target shopping experience. We added approximately 12 percent in net new square footage to our store base, opening 114 new discount stores and SuperTarget locations. We introduced premium brands such as Starbucks, Cinnabon and Andrea Immer into our grocery assortment and Tupperware, Stride Rite and Woolrich into our general merchandise offerings; we enhanced the penetration of owned brands, such as Archer Farms and Market Pantry; and we intensified our focus on being in-stock and priced right throughout the store.

We also strengthened our commitment to deliver value to our guests

at Mervyn's and Marshall Field's. At Mervyn's, we added more than a dozen new national brands to our merchandise assortment, expanded our presentation of women's apparel, enhanced the fashion content of our home offering and initiated plans to remodel approximately 200 stores by 2005. At Field's, our efforts centered on increasing merchandise excitement and newness through exclusive design partnerships, further development of unique owned brands, heightened emphasis on holidays and special events and the renovation of our Chicago State Street store.

Over time, our guest's definition of value and her expectations have evolved, but our commitment to delivering value remains as clear and unwavering as it has ever been.





The value of choices. The value of gift cards that are easy to give and fun to get. The value of a credit card that earns rewards, saves you money and raises funds for your child's school while you shop.

For over a century, Target Corporation has created value for our guests by offering financial services and products that include proprietary credit cards, the Target Visa card and an array of unique store-branded gift cards. These cards strengthen the relationships we enjoy with our retail guests, provide them with attractive payment alternatives and savings opportunities and contribute to our overall revenue and earnings growth.

During 2002, we continued to invest in our proprietary credit card and gift card programs at all three of our divisions, reflecting our commitment to make shopping at Target, Mervyn's and Marshall Field's more convenient, more exciting and more rewarding. Additionally, Target Financial Services

enhanced the shopping experience for millions of our guests — by providing broader utility and financial flexibility, improved loyalty programs, and the promise of smart chip technology — through the continued roll-out of our Target Visa card. By year-end, we had issued nearly nine million Target Visa cards, had reached nearly four billion dollars in Target Visa receivables and had begun piloting the use of electronic coupons to provide additional savings to our Target Visa cardholders. As we further leverage the capabilities of the smart chip, our knowledge of our guests' shopping preferences and our vendor partnerships, we expect to deliver even greater value to our guests in the future through customized promotional offers.

Going forward, we remain committed to offering financial services and products that are valuable to our guests and contribute meaningfully to our growth in sales and profitability. While we are excited about the opportunities for electronic coupons and other potential smart chip applications, we continue to manage our credit card operations with the discipline and conservatism that have been our hallmarks for decades. We believe that our experience in financial services and our proven track record of performance position us well to provide substantial benefits to our guests and superior returns to our shareholders in the years ahead.

The value of complex technology that simplifies your life. The value of receipt-less returns, shopping online at midnight and a store that understands your preferences. The value of trend-right timing. The value of the merchandise you want on the shelves when you want it.

Within the retail industry, Target Corporation commands a leadership position for our technological knowledge and sophistication, and we are committed to maintaining this competitive advantage. Our expertise in technology allows us to deliver superior guest service, drive operational excellence in our supply chain and improve our overall financial performance. To directly benefit our guests during 2002, we enabled all of our companies to support receipt-less returns, continued to build our knowledge base of our guests' shopping preferences and enhanced our guests' online shopping experiences by creating a single web site with increased personalization features. In addition, at Target we

have begun capturing electronic signatures at checkout and are piloting electronic coupons for our Target Visa guests using smart chip technology.

Investments in our supply chain and infrastructure are also critical to our competitive position and support our guest service objectives. For example, we have meaningfully improved in-stocks, while maintaining tightly controlled inventory levels. We have accomplished this by expanding our Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and Replenishment effort, intensifying our focus on high velocity items and categories, and leveraging the benefit of end-to-end supply chain visibility—from order creation to store replenishment—provided by our new

performance tracking system. In addition, we have digitized many processes that allow us to convert ideas to sales more rapidly and to substantially reduce our acquisition costs for goods and services. Finally, we are accelerating our investment in distribution capacity, including new import warehouses and regional distribution centers, to ensure consistency and greater efficiency even as we continue to grow.

We firmly believe that continuous innovation and sound investment in technology will allow us to serve our guests better every day, to sustain our competitive leadership position and to contribute incremental value for our shareholders over time.





The value of a helping hand or a caring smile. The value of a safer place to live. The value of building self-esteem, realizing dreams, or listening to the quiet voice of someone reading a story. The value of contributing more than two million dollars every week.

For nearly six decades, Target Corporation has contributed five percent of our federally taxable income to support non-profit programs across the country. Reflecting the importance we place on our relationships with our guests, our annual giving is directed to areas that our guests most value, including programs in education, social services and the arts.

Our Take Charge of Education program reflects a large part of our commitment to education. It connects our guests' goodwill and educational values with more than 1,100 Target stores nationwide. By fall 2003, we expect to reach a total contribution to education of more than \$100 million, supporting schools and students across the country.

Our nationwide reading initiatives — "Ready. Sit. Read!" at Target, "Field's Go Read!" at Marshall Field's and

Mervyn's "Go Places. Read." — leverage the power of Target Corporation to focus on early childhood reading.

Start Something, a partnership between Target and the Tiger Woods Foundation, continues to help children define their dreams and take the necessary steps to make these dreams come true. In the past year, enrollment grew from 25,000 kids to almost one million.

We also have joined with our vendor and celebrity partners to build Target House, a home away from home for the patients and families of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. In November 2002, we celebrated the opening of the second phase of Target House, virtually eliminating the need for any family whose child is in treatment to stay in a hotel.

Strengthening families means reaching out to children and parents

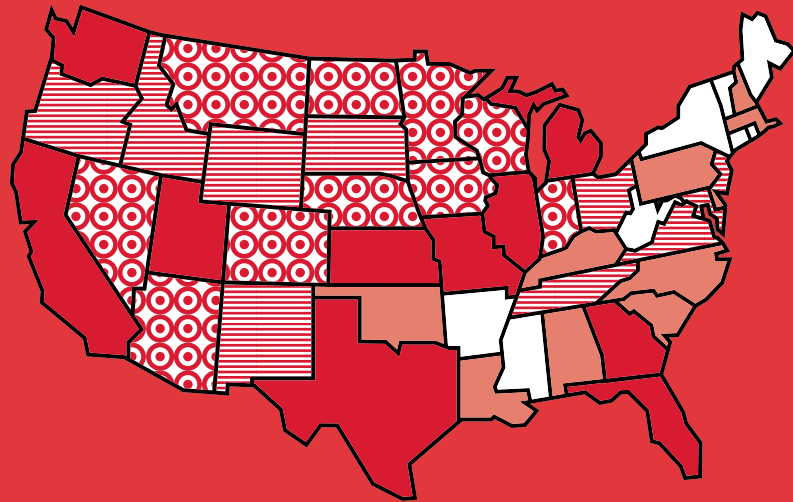
alike. Mervyn's annual Child Spree event provides back-to-school essentials like clothing and school supplies, while Mervyn's Community Closet serves adults throughout the year by helping them dress for success as they transition from welfare to the workplace.

Marshall Field's sponsors family events at theaters, museums and concert halls with a focus on connecting learning with an enjoyment of the arts.

For decades, we have contributed financial resources and encouraged our team members to volunteer their time and talent to help make their communities safer and more attractive places to live. We firmly believe that these efforts, combined with the over 300,000 volunteer hours donated last year, create substantial value for our guests, our team members and our shareholders.

The value of convenience. A store location near you.

We continue to open Target stores across the country, adding net square footage at an average annual growth rate of 8-10%, steadily increasing market penetration. Since 1997, total store density has increased over 50%. Even in our most densely populated states, our market presence has expanded nearly 40%, indicating ample opportunity for profitable growth well into the future.

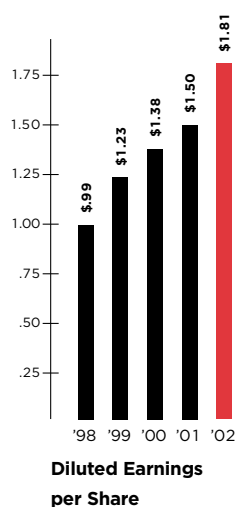


Year-end Store Count and Square Footage by State

Density Group		2002			1997		
		Sq. Ft. per Thousand Population	Number of Stores	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	Sq. Ft. per Thousand Population	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	
Group 1 total	Minnesota	1,594	62	7,973	1,131	5,372	
	Iowa	853	19	2,497	614	1,769	
	Colorado	802	28	3,595	592	2,352	
	North Dakota	793	4	505	682	437	
	Arizona	748	35	4,050	528	2,451	
	Nebraska	735	10	1,265	642	1,072	
	Nevada	730	13	1,584	490	841	
	Montana	704	6	639	344	299	
	Indiana	647	34	3,969	482	2,853	
	Wisconsin	619	29	3,358	447	2,334	
	Group 1 total		845	240	29,435	613	19,780
Group 2 total	California	606	175	21,133	469	15,291	
	Michigan	576	52	5,765	492	4,796	
	Illinois	574	59	7,188	451	5,466	
	Texas	568	98	12,273	452	8,854	
	Utah	567	8	1,303	511	1,055	
	Georgia	555	37	4,714	366	2,795	
	Washington	545	29	3,293	431	2,401	
	Missouri	535	24	3,021	252	1,374	
	Kansas	531	11	1,435	423	1,109	
	Florida	530	73	8,823	456	6,846	
	Group 2 total		571	566	68,948	445	49,987
Group 3 total	Maryland	524	23	2,843	294	1,509	
	South Dakota	520	4	394	531	391	
	Oregon	504	15	1,766	363	1,174	
	Virginia	496	29	3,597	317	2,153	
	New Mexico	473	8	872	424	730	
	Ohio	426	41	4,842	233	2,609	
	Idaho	401	5	536	338	406	
	Tennessee	392	20	2,266	358	1,945	
Group 3 total		445	173	20,579	263	11,608	
Group 4 total	New Jersey	384	26	3,276	62	509	
	Wyoming	377	2	187	378	182	
	South Carolina	354	12	1,450	102	393	
	Oklahoma	334	9	1,160	235	790	
	Delaware	334	2	268	-	0	
	North Carolina	326	24	2,694	285	2,161	
	Kentucky	323	12	1,316	287	1,129	
	Alabama	317	9	1,417	27	117	
	New Hampshire	312	3	397	-	0	
	Massachusetts	299	15	1,914	-	0	
	Louisiana	291	9	1,303	46	203	
Group 4 total		307	121	15,208	100	4,793	
Group 5 total	Pennsylvania	268	26	3,289	-	0	
	Rhode Island	238	2	254	-	0	
	New York	222	32	4,214	38	717	
	Connecticut	189	5	649	-	0	
	West Virginia	139	2	250	-	0	
	Arkansas	131	3	354	72	186	
	Maine	97	1	125	-	0	
	Mississippi	83	2	239	42	116	
Group 5 total		189	47	6,085	32	1,019	
Total		494	1,147	140,255	325	87,187	

Density Group		2002			1997			
		Sq. Ft. per Thousand Population	Number of Stores	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	Sq. Ft. per Thousand Population	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)		
Group 3 total	Ohio	426	41	4,842	233	2,609		
	Idaho	401	5	536	338	406		
	Tennessee	392	20	2,266	358	1,945		
	New Jersey	384	26	3,276	62	509		
	Wyoming	377	2	187	378	182		
	Group 3 total		445	173	20,579	263	11,608	
	Group 4 total	South Carolina	354	12	1,450	102	393	
		Oklahoma	334	9	1,160	235	790	
		Delaware	334	2	268	-	0	
		North Carolina	326	24	2,694	285	2,161	
		Kentucky	323	12	1,316	287	1,129	
Alabama		317	9	1,417	27	117		
New Hampshire		312	3	397	-	0		
Massachusetts		299	15	1,914	-	0		
Louisiana		291	9	1,303	46	203		
Pennsylvania		268	26	3,289	-	0		
Group 4 total			307	121	15,208	100	4,793	
Group 5 total	Rhode Island	238	2	254	-	0		
	New York	222	32	4,214	38	717		
	Connecticut	189	5	649	-	0		
	West Virginia	139	2	250	-	0		
	Arkansas	131	3	354	72	186		
	Maine	97	1	125	-	0		
	Mississippi	83	2	239	42	116		
	Vermont	-	0	0	-	0		
Group 5 total		189	47	6,085	32	1,019		
Total		494	1,147	140,255	325	87,187		

Analysis of Operations



Earnings

Our net earnings were \$1,654 million in 2002, compared with \$1,368 million in 2001 and \$1,264 million in 2000. Earnings per share were \$1.81 in 2002, \$1.50 in 2001 and \$1.38 in 2000. References to earnings per share refer to diluted earnings per share. Earnings per share, dividends per share and common shares outstanding reflect our 2000 two-for-one share split.

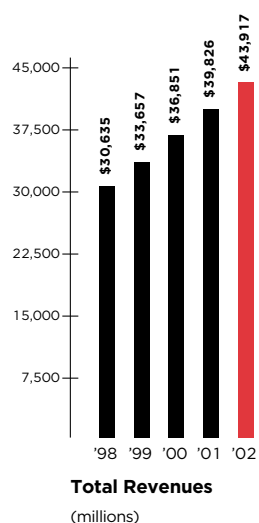
Earnings Analysis

(millions)	2002	2001	2000
Net earnings before unusual items	\$1,654	\$1,410	\$1,264
Unusual items, after tax	-	(42)	-
Net earnings	\$1,654	\$1,368	\$1,264

Management uses net earnings before unusual items, among other standards, to measure operating performance. It supplements, and is not intended to represent a measure of performance in accordance with, disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP).

The \$42 million after-tax (\$.05 per share) unusual item in 2001 relates to the required adoption of a new accounting standard applicable to securitized accounts receivable (discussed in detail under Accounting for Accounts Receivable on page 19).

Management's discussion and analysis is based on our Consolidated Results of Operations as shown on page 24.



Revenues and Comparable-store Sales

In 2002, total revenues increased 10.3 percent and comparable-store sales increased 1.1 percent. In 2001, total revenues increased 9.7 percent and comparable-store sales increased 2.7 percent over 2000, with both years' results on a similar 52-week basis (since 2000 was a 53-week year, the first week is removed for comparability). Total revenues include retail sales and net credit card revenues. Comparable-store sales are sales from stores

open longer than one year. Revenue growth in 2002 and 2001 reflected Target's new store expansion, our overall comparable-store sales growth and growth in our credit card operations. The impact of price deflation in 2001 and 2000 was minimal and, as a result, the overall comparable-store sales increase closely approximated real growth. In 2002, price deflation was somewhat more significant than in the two prior years and had a negative impact of approximately 3 percent on the comparable-store sales increase.

Revenues and Comparable-store Sales Growth

(52-week basis)	2002		2001		2000	
	Revenues	Comparable-store Sales	Revenues	Comparable-store Sales	Revenues	Comparable-store Sales
Target	13.3%	2.2%	13.1%	4.1%	10.5%	3.4%
Mervyn's	(5.2)	(5.3)	(1.7)	(1.5)	0.2	0.3
Marshall Field's	(3.1)	(3.7)	(5.2)	(5.7)	(3.6)	(4.0)
Total	10.3%	1.1%	9.7%	2.7%	7.8%	2.4%

Revenues per Square Foot*

(52-week basis)	2002	2001	2000
Target	\$278	\$274	\$268
Mervyn's	178	187	190
Marshall Field's	180	186	205

*Thirteen-month average retail square feet.

Gross Margin Rate

Gross margin rate represents gross margin (sales less cost of sales) as a percent of sales. In 2002, our consolidated gross margin rate expanded by almost a full percentage point to a rate of 31.5 percent. The growth is attributable to rate expansion at both Target and Mervyn's, partially offset by the mix impact of growth at Target, our lowest gross margin rate division.

In 2001, our gross margin rate was essentially even with 2000, benefiting from improvement at both Target and Mervyn's, offset by unfavorable performance at Marshall Field's and the mix impact of growth at Target.

Operating Expense Rate

Operating expense rate represents selling, general and administrative expense (including buying and occupancy, advertising, start-up and other expense) as a percent of sales. Operating expense excludes depreciation and amortization and expenses associated with our credit card operations, which are separately reflected on our Consolidated Results of Operations. In 2002, our operating expense rate rose modestly compared to 2001 because certain items such as medical expenses increased at a faster pace than sales and this effect was only partially offset by the mix impact of growth at Target,

our lowest expense rate division. In 2001, our operating expense rate improved compared to 2000, principally benefiting from the mix impact of growth at Target.

Pre-tax Segment Profit

Pre-tax segment profit increased 16.7 percent in 2002 to \$3,461 million, compared with \$2,965 million in 2001. The increase was driven by growth at Target, which delivered 89 percent of consolidated pre-tax segment profit. Marshall Field's pre-tax segment profit was essentially equal to last year, while Mervyn's experienced a decline in pre-tax segment profit compared to last year. Target's full-year profit margin rate increased to 8.4 percent of revenues in 2002 from 7.8 percent in 2001.

In 2001, pre-tax segment profit increased 10.6 percent to \$2,965 million, compared with \$2,682 million in 2000. The increase was driven by growth at Target, which delivered 86 percent of consolidated pre-tax segment profit. Mervyn's also experienced an increase in pre-tax segment profit, while Marshall Field's experienced a decline compared to 2000. Target's full-year profit margin rate increased to 7.8 percent of revenues in 2001 from 7.6 percent in 2000.

We define pre-tax segment profit as earnings before interest, last-in, first-out (LIFO) provision, securitization effects, other expense and unusual items. A reconciliation of pre-tax segment profit to pre-tax earnings is provided in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 35. Our segment disclosures may not be consistent with disclosures of other companies in the same line of business.

Pre-tax Segment Profit and as a Percent of Revenues

(millions)	Pre-tax Segment Profit			As a Percent of Revenues		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Target	\$3,088	\$2,546	\$2,223	8.4%	7.8%	7.6%
Mervyn's	238	286	269	6.2	7.1	6.5
Marshall Field's	135	133	190	5.0	4.8	6.4
Total pre-tax segment profit	\$3,461	\$2,965	\$2,682	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%
Net earnings	\$1,654	\$1,368	\$1,264			

EBITDA

We provide the following EBITDA information derived from our financial statements because we believe it provides a meaningful aid to analysis of our performance by segment. We define segment EBITDA as pre-tax segment profit before depreciation and amortization expense. This presentation is not intended to be a substitute for GAAP required measures of profitability and cash flow. A reconciliation of pre-tax segment profit to pre-tax earnings is provided in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 35. Our definition of EBITDA may differ from definitions used by other companies.

EBITDA and as a Percent of Revenues

(millions)	EBITDA			As a Percent of Revenues		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Target	\$4,013	\$3,330	\$2,883	10.9%	10.2%	9.8%
Mervyn's	360	412	400	9.4	10.2	9.6
Marshall Field's	260	268	323	9.7	9.7	10.9
Total segment EBITDA	\$4,633	\$4,010	\$3,606	10.7%	10.2%	9.9%
Segment depreciation and amortization	(1,172)	(1,045)	(924)			
Pre-tax segment profit	\$3,461	\$2,965	\$2,682			
Cash flows provided by/ (used for):						
Operating activities	\$1,590	\$2,012	\$2,134			
Investing activities	(3,189)	(3,310)	(2,692)			
Financing activities	1,858	1,441	694			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 259	\$ 143	\$ 136			

Depreciation and Amortization

In 2002, depreciation and amortization increased 12.4 percent to \$1,212 million compared to 2001. In 2001, depreciation and amortization increased 14.8 percent to \$1,079 million compared to 2000. The increase in both years is primarily due to new store growth at Target.

Interest Expense

In 2002, interest expense was \$588 million, \$88 million higher than the total of interest expense and interest equivalent in 2001. For analytical purposes, the amounts that represented payments accrued to holders of sold securitized receivables prior to August 22, 2001 (discussed in detail under Accounting for Accounts Receivable on page 19) are considered as interest equivalent. After that date such payments constituted interest expense. In 2002, \$25 million of the increase in interest expense was due to the loss resulting from the early call or repurchase of \$266 million of debt. The remaining \$63 million increase in interest expense is attributable to higher average funded balances, partially offset by the favorable effect of lower average portfolio interest rates. The average portfolio interest rate in 2002 was 5.6 percent compared with 6.4 percent in 2001, and 7.4 percent in 2000. In 2001, the total of interest expense and interest equivalent was \$24 million higher than in 2000 due to higher average funded balances partially offset by the favorable effect of lower average portfolio interest rates.

During 2002, we called or repurchased \$266 million of debt resulting in a loss of \$34 million (\$.02 per share). The debt called or repurchased had a weighted average interest rate of 8.8 percent and an average remaining life of 19 years. In 2001 and 2000, we

called or repurchased \$144 million and \$35 million of debt, respectively, which resulted in losses of \$9 million (\$.01 per share) and \$5 million (less than \$.01 per share), respectively. Also in 2000, \$371 million of puttable debt was put to us, resulting in a gain of \$4 million (less than \$.01 per share).

In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." We elected to early adopt this Statement in the first quarter of 2002. Previously, all gains and losses from the early extinguishment of debt were required to be aggregated and classified as an extraordinary item in the Consolidated Results of Operations, net of the related tax effect. Under SFAS No. 145, gains and losses from the early extinguishment of debt are included in interest expense. Prior year extraordinary items have been reclassified to reflect this change. The adoption of SFAS No. 145 had no impact on current year or previously reported net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

Accounting for Accounts Receivable

On August 22, 2001, Target Receivables Corporation (TRC) sold, through the Target Credit Card Master Trust (the Trust), \$750 million of receivable-backed securities to the public. Prior to this transaction, the accounting guidance applicable to our receivable-backed securities transactions was SFAS No. 125, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," resulting in sale accounting treatment. Concurrent with this transaction, SFAS No. 140 (which replaced SFAS No. 125 in its entirety) became the applicable accounting guidance. Application of SFAS No. 140 resulted in secured financing accounting for all outstanding transactions. This new accounting treatment results from the fact that the Trust is not a qualifying special purpose entity under SFAS No. 140.

Beginning on August 22, 2001, our consolidated financial statements reflected the consolidation of these outstanding obligations. We reflected the obligation to holders of the \$800 million (face value) of previously sold receivable-backed securities (Series 1997-1 and 1998-1, Class A Certificates) as debt of TRC, and we recorded the receivables at fair value in place of the previously recorded retained interests related to the sold securities. This resulted in an unusual pre-tax charge of \$67 million (\$.05 per share) in 2001.

Our Consolidated Results of Operations did not include finance charge revenues or loss provision related to the publicly held receivable-backed securities until August 22, 2001. Payments accrued to holders of our publicly held receivable-backed securities prior to August 22, 2001 are included in our Pre-tax Earnings Reconciliation on page 35 as interest equivalent. Interest equivalent was \$27 million in 2001 and \$50 million in 2000.

Fourth Quarter Results

Due to the seasonal nature of our business, fourth quarter operating results typically represent a substantially larger share of total year revenues and earnings due to the inclusion of the holiday shopping season.

Fourth quarter 2002 net earnings were \$688 million, compared with \$658 million in 2001. Earnings per share were \$.75 for the quarter, compared with \$.72 in 2001. Total revenues increased 6.4 percent and 13-week comparable-store sales decreased 2.2 percent. Our pre-tax segment profit increased 1.4 percent to \$1,291 million, driven by growth at Target, partially offset by declines at Mervyn's and Marshall Field's.

Fourth Quarter Pre-tax Segment Profit and Percent Change from Prior Year

(millions)	2002		2001		2000	
Target	\$1,165	8.0%	\$1,078	20.9%	\$ 892	10.0%
Mervyn's	75	(42.9)	131	20.8	108	57.7
Marshall Field's	51	(18.9)	63	(20.2)	79	(34.4)
Total	\$1,291	1.4%	\$1,272	17.9%	\$1,079	7.9%
Net earnings	\$ 688	4.4%	\$ 658	19.3%	\$ 552	11.8%

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our analysis of operations and financial condition are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we describe our significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The following items in our consolidated financial statements require significant estimation or judgment:

Inventory and cost of sales We account for inventory and the related cost of sales under the retail inventory method using the LIFO basis. Under the retail inventory method, inventory is stated at cost, which is determined by applying a cost-to-retail ratio to each similar merchandise grouping's ending retail value. Since this inventory value is adjusted regularly to reflect market conditions, our inventory methodology reflects the lower of cost or market. We also reduce inventory for estimated losses related to shortage, based upon historical losses verified by prior physical inventory counts.

Additionally, we reduce inventory for estimates of vendor allowances, such as rebates, volume allowances, shelving/slotting allowances and exclusivity allowances. Vendor allowances are recognized in the financial statements when we have fulfilled our performance obligations. Inventory also includes a LIFO provision that is calculated based on inventory levels, markup rates and internally generated retail price indices.

Allowance for doubtful accounts When receivables are recorded, an allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount equal to anticipated future write-offs is recognized. The estimated future write-offs are based on historical experience and other factors. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$399 million or 6.7 percent of year-end receivables at February 1, 2003, compared to \$261 million or 6.4 percent of year-end receivables at February 2, 2002.

Pension and postretirement health care accounting We fund and maintain three qualified defined benefit pension plans and maintain certain non-qualified plans as well. Our pension costs are determined based on actuarial calculations using key assumptions including our expected long-term rate of return on qualified plan assets, discount rate and our estimate of future compensation increases. We also maintain a postretirement health care plan for certain retired employees. Postretirement health care costs are calculated based on actuarial calculations using key assumptions including a discount rate and health care cost trend rates. Our pension and postretirement health care benefits are further described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 34.

Insurance/self-insurance We retain a portion of the risk related to certain general liability, workers' compensation, property loss and employee medical and dental claims. Liabilities associated with these losses are calculated for claims filed, and claims incurred but not yet reported, at our estimate of their ultimate cost, based upon analysis of historical data and actuarial estimates. General liability and workers' compensation liabilities are then recorded at their net present value. Our expected loss accruals are based on estimates, and while we believe the amounts accrued are adequate, the ultimate loss may differ from the amounts provided. We maintain stop-loss coverage to limit the exposure related to certain risks.

Income taxes We pay income taxes based on the tax statutes, regulations and case law of the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Our effective income tax rate was 38.2 percent, 38.0 percent and 38.4 percent in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The income tax provision includes estimates for certain unresolved matters in dispute with state and federal tax authorities.

Analysis of Financial Condition

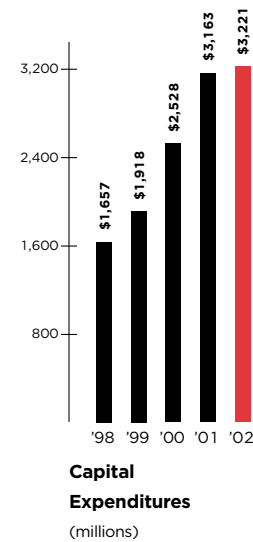
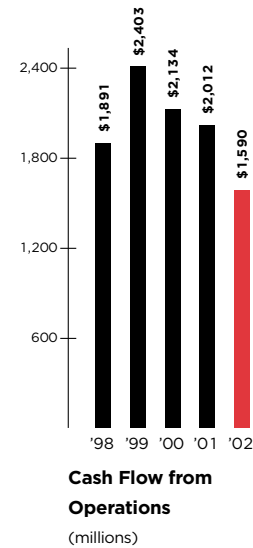
Our financial condition remains strong. Cash flow provided by operations was \$1,590 million in 2002, driven by net income before depreciation and amortization expense and is net of our substantial growth in accounts receivable. Internally generated cash, along with our ability to access a variety of financial markets, provides capital for our expansion plans. We expect to continue to fund the growth in our business through a combination of internally generated funds and debt.

During 2002, our total gross year-end receivables (which includes all securitized receivables) increased 46 percent, or \$1,872 million, to \$5,964 million. The growth in year-end receivables was driven by continued growth in issuance and usage of the Target Visa credit card. Average total receivables increased 61 percent from 2001.

During 2002, inventory levels increased \$311 million, or 7.0 percent. This growth was more than fully funded by the \$524 million increase in accounts payable over the same period.

Capital expenditures were \$3,221 million in 2002, compared with \$3,163 million in 2001 and \$2,528 in 2000. Investment in Target accounted for 92 percent of capital expenditures in both 2002 and 2001, and 89 percent in 2000. Net property and equipment increased \$1,774 million in 2002, compared with an increase of \$2,115 in 2001. Over the past five years, Target's net retail square footage has grown at a compound annual rate of 10 percent, consistent with our objective to expand Target's square footage in the range of 8 to 10 percent annually.

Approximately 66 percent of total expenditures in 2002 were for new stores, expansions and remodels.



Number of Stores

	February 2, 2002	Opened	Closed	February 1, 2003
Target	1,053	114	20	1,147
Mervyn's	264	1	1	264
Marshall Field's	64	0	0	64
Total	1,381	115	21	1,475

Other capital investments were for information system hardware and software, distribution capacity and other infrastructure to support store growth, primarily at Target.

In January 1999 and March 2000, our Board of Directors authorized the aggregate repurchase of \$2 billion of our common stock. Since that time, we have repurchased a total of 41 million shares of our common stock at a total cost of \$1,199 million (\$29.27 per share), net of the premium from exercised and expired put options. In 2001, common stock repurchases were essentially suspended. Consequently, common stock repurchases did not have a material impact on our 2002 or 2001 net earnings and financial position.

Our financing strategy is to ensure liquidity and access to capital markets, to manage the amount of floating-rate debt and to maintain a balanced spectrum of debt maturities. Within these parameters, we seek to minimize our cost of borrowing.

A key to our access to liquidity and capital markets is maintaining strong investment-grade debt ratings.

Credit Ratings

	Moody's	Standard and Poor's	Fitch
Long-term debt	A2	A+	A
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	F1
Securitized receivables	Aaa	AAA	N/A

We view interest coverage and debt ratio as important indicators of our creditworthiness. In 2002, interest coverage continued to improve to 5.1x and debt ratio remained constant at 52 percent.

Interest Coverage and Debt Ratio

	2002	2001	2000
Interest coverage	5.1x	4.7x	4.4x
Debt ratio	52%	52%	52%

Interest coverage and debt ratio include the impact of any publicly held receivable-backed securities and off-balance sheet operating leases as if they were debt. Interest coverage represents the ratio of pre-tax earnings before unusual items and fixed charges to fixed charges (interest expense excluding loss on debt repurchase, interest equivalent and the interest portion of rent expense). Debt ratio represents the ratio of debt (debt and debt equivalents less cash equivalents) to total capitalization, including debt, deferred income taxes and other, and shareholders' investment.

Further liquidity is provided by \$1.9 billion of committed lines of credit obtained through a group of 30 banks. Of these credit lines, a \$1.1 billion credit facility matures in June 2003 but includes a one-year term-out option to June 2004. The remaining \$800 million credit facility matures in June 2005. There were no balances outstanding at any time during 2002 or 2001 under these agreements. No debt instrument contains provisions requiring acceleration of payment upon a debt rating downgrade.

Commitments and Contingencies

At February 1, 2003, our debt and lease contractual obligations were as follows:

Payments Due by Period

(millions)	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt*	\$10,890	\$ 965	\$1,359	\$2,075	\$6,491
Capital lease obligations**	244	21	39	36	148
Operating leases**	1,528	147	265	208	908
Total contractual cash obligations	\$12,662	\$1,133	\$1,663	\$2,319	\$7,547

*Required principal payments only. Excludes SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," adjustments recorded in long-term debt.

**Total contractual lease payments.

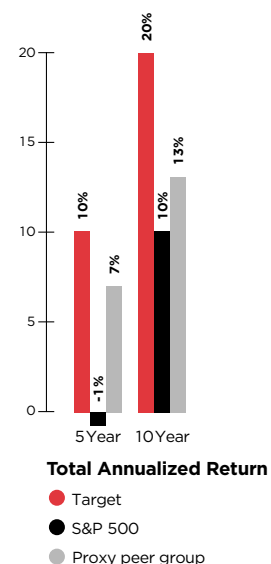
Commitments for the purchase, construction, lease or remodeling of real estate, facilities and equipment were approximately \$509 million at year-end 2002.

We are exposed to claims and litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business. Management, after consulting with legal counsel, believes the currently identified claims and litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or our financial condition taken as a whole.

Performance Objectives

Shareholder Return

Our primary objective is to maximize shareholder value over time through a combination of share price appreciation and dividend income while maintaining a prudent and flexible capital structure. Our total return to shareholders (including reinvested dividends) over the last five years averaged 10.2 percent annually, returning about \$162 for each \$100 invested in our stock at the beginning of this period.



Measuring Value Creation

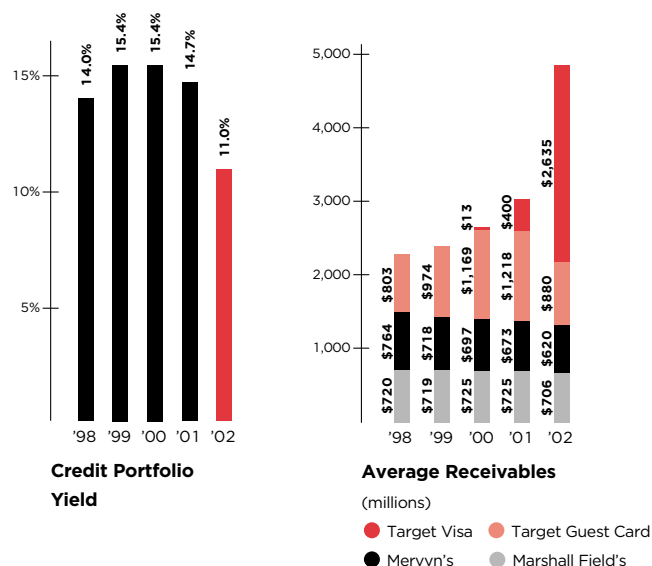
We measure value creation internally using a form of Economic Value Added (EVA), which we define as after-tax segment profit less a capital charge for all investment employed. The capital charge is an estimate of our after-tax cost of capital adjusted for the age of our stores, recognizing that mature stores inherently have higher returns than newly opened stores. We estimate that the after-tax cost of capital for our retail operations is approximately 9 percent, while our credit card operations' after-tax cost of capital is approximately 5 percent as a result of their ability to support higher debt levels. We expect to continue to generate returns in excess of these costs of capital, thereby producing EVA.

EVA is used to evaluate our performance and to guide capital investment decisions. A significant portion of executive incentive compensation is tied to the achievement of targeted levels of annual EVA generation. We believe that managing our business with a focus on EVA helps achieve our objective of average annual earnings per share growth of 15 percent or more over time. Earnings per share before unusual items have grown at a compound annual rate of 17 percent over the last five years.

Credit Card Operations

We offer credit to qualified guests in each of our business segments. These credit card programs strategically support our core retail operations and are an integral component of each business segment. Our credit card products support earnings growth by driving sales at our stores and through growth in credit card financial performance. In addition to our proprietary credit card programs that have been offered for many years, we began a national rollout of the Target Visa credit card during 2001.

The following tables reflect the financial performance of our credit card operations on a managed portfolio basis. Pre-tax credit contribution reflects pre-tax profit before funding costs. See discussion on Accounting for Accounts Receivable on page 19 for additional information on the treatment of securitized receivables in our consolidated financial statements.



The revenue from accounts receivable represents revenues derived from finance charges, late fees and other revenues. Intracompany merchant fees are fees charged to our retail operations on a basis similar to fees charged by third-party credit card issuers. These fees are eliminated in consolidation. Third-party merchant fees are fees paid to us by merchants that have accepted the Target Visa credit card, and are included in net credit card revenues. Credit card expenses include marketing and account service activities that support our credit card portfolio, as well as bad debt expense.

In 2002, pre-tax contribution from credit card operations increased approximately 20 percent over the prior year. This performance was driven primarily by the substantial growth in average receivables due to increases in the issuance and usage of the Target Visa credit card.

Credit Card Contribution to Segment Profit

(millions)	2002	2001	2000
Revenues:			
Finance charges, late fees and other revenues	\$1,126	\$ 779	\$ 653
Merchant fees			
Intracompany	102	102	99
Third-party	69	18	1
Total revenues	1,297	899	753
Expenses:			
Bad debt provision	460	230	148
Operations and marketing	305	224	205
Total expenses	765	454	353
Pre-tax credit card contribution	\$ 532	\$ 445	\$ 400

Receivables

(millions)	2002	2001	2000
Target			
Target Visa	\$3,774	\$1,567	\$ 76
Guest Card	827	1,063	1,325
Mervyn's	626	706	735
Marshall Field's	737	756	769
Total year-end receivables*	\$5,964	\$4,092	\$2,905
Delinquent receivables**	3.8%	3.2%	3.9%
Total average receivables	\$4,841	\$3,016	\$2,604

*At year-end 2000, balance includes \$800 million of publicly held receivable-backed securities (see discussion under Accounting for Accounts Receivable on page 19).

**Balances on accounts that are delinquent by 60 days or more as a percent of total year-end receivables.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

(millions)	2002	2001	2000
Allowance at beginning of year	\$ 261	\$ 211	\$ 203
Bad debt provision	460	230	148
Net write-offs	(322)	(180)	(140)
Allowance at end of year	\$ 399	\$ 261	\$ 211
As a percent of year-end receivables	6.7%	6.4%	7.3%

Fiscal Year 2003

As we look forward into 2003, we believe that we will deliver another year of profitable market share growth. We expect that this performance will be driven by increases in comparable-store sales, contributions from new store growth at Target, and continued growth in contribution from our credit card operations, primarily through the Target Visa credit card. Overall, gross margin rate and operating expense rate are expected to remain essentially even with 2002.

In 2003, we expect to invest \$3.2 to \$3.4 billion, mostly in new square footage for Target stores, and the distribution infrastructure and systems to support this growth. Our 2003 store opening program at Target reflects net square footage growth of approximately 8 to 10 percent or about 80 net new stores. We expect this incremental growth to include 23 SuperTargets, comprising about 30 percent of the net increase in square footage at Target. Funding sources for the growth of our business include internally generated funds and debt.

Interest expense in 2003 is expected to increase only modestly, if at all, from 2002, as continued growth in the funding necessary to support both Target's expansion and our credit card operations will moderate, and will likely be substantially offset by continued interest rate favorability.

Our effective income tax rate in 2003 is expected to approximate 38.0 percent.

Forward-looking Statements

This Annual Report, including the preceding management's discussion and analysis, contains forward-looking statements regarding our performance, liquidity and the adequacy of our capital resources. Those statements are based on our current assumptions and expectations and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. We caution that the forward-looking statements are qualified by the risks and challenges posed by increased competition, shifting consumer demand, changing consumer credit markets, changing capital markets and general economic conditions, hiring and retaining effective team members, sourcing merchandise from domestic and international vendors, investing in new business strategies, achieving our growth objectives, the outbreak of war and other significant national and international events, and other risks and uncertainties. As a result, while we believe that there is a reasonable basis for the forward-looking statements, you should not place undue reliance on those statements. You are encouraged to review Exhibit (99)C attached to our Form 10-K Report for the year-ended February 1, 2003, which contains additional important factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Mervyn's Store Count



	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	No. of Stores		Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	No. of Stores
California	9,622	124	Oregon	553	7
Texas	3,347	42	Louisiana	449	6
Washington	1,277	14	Nevada	422	6
Arizona	1,203	15	Oklahoma	269	3
Michigan	1,165	15	New Mexico	267	3
Minnesota	1,160	9	Idaho	82	1
Colorado	855	11			
Utah	754	8	Total	21,425	264

Marshall Field's Store Count



	Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	No. of Stores		Retail Sq. Ft. (in thousands)	No. of Stores
Michigan	4,810	21	North Dakota	295	3
Illinois	4,917	17	Indiana	242	2
Minnesota	3,071	12	South Dakota	100	1
Wisconsin	817	5			
Ohio	593	3	Total	14,845	64

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(millions, except per share data)	2002	2001	2000
Sales	\$42,722	\$39,114	\$36,310
Net credit card revenues	1,195	712	541
Total revenues	43,917	39,826	36,851
Cost of sales	29,260	27,143	25,214
Selling, general and administrative expense	9,416	8,461	7,928
Credit card expense	765	463	290
Depreciation and amortization	1,212	1,079	940
Interest expense	588	473	426
Earnings before income taxes	2,676	2,207	2,053
Provision for income taxes	1,022	839	789
Net earnings	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,264
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.40
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.38
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	908.0	901.5	903.5
Diluted	914.0	909.8	913.0

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-36.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(millions)	February 1, 2003	February 2, 2002
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 758	\$ 499
Accounts receivable, net	5,565	3,831
Inventory	4,760	4,449
Other	852	869
Total current assets	11,935	9,648
Property and equipment		
Land	3,236	2,833
Buildings and improvements	11,527	10,103
Fixtures and equipment	4,983	4,290
Construction-in-progress	1,190	1,216
Accumulated depreciation	(5,629)	(4,909)
Property and equipment, net	15,307	13,533
Other	1,361	973
Total assets	\$28,603	\$24,154
Liabilities and shareholders' investment		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,684	\$ 4,160
Accrued liabilities	1,545	1,566
Income taxes payable	319	423
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable	975	905
Total current liabilities	7,523	7,054
Long-term debt	10,186	8,088
Deferred income taxes and other	1,451	1,152
Shareholders' investment		
Common stock*	76	75
Additional paid-in-capital	1,256	1,098
Retained earnings	8,107	6,687
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4	-
Total shareholders' investment	9,443	7,860
Total liabilities and shareholders' investment	\$28,603	\$24,154

* Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares, \$.0833 par value; 909,801,560 shares issued and outstanding at February 1, 2003; 905,164,702 shares issued and outstanding at February 2, 2002.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-36.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(millions)	2002	2001	2000
Operating activities			
Net earnings	\$1,654	\$1,368	\$1,264
Reconciliation to cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,212	1,079	940
Bad debt provision	460	230	-
Deferred tax provision	248	49	1
Other noncash items affecting earnings	226	212	234
Changes in operating accounts providing/(requiring) cash:			
Accounts receivable	(2,194)	(1,193)	-
Inventory	(311)	(201)	(450)
Other current assets	15	(91)	(9)
Other assets	(174)	(178)	28
Accounts payable	524	584	62
Accrued liabilities	(21)	29	(23)
Income taxes payable	(79)	124	87
Other	30	-	-
Cash flow provided by operations	1,590	2,012	2,134
Investing activities			
Expenditures for property and equipment	(3,221)	(3,163)	(2,528)
Increase in receivable-backed securities	-	(174)	(217)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	32	32	57
Other	-	(5)	(4)
Cash flow required for investing activities	(3,189)	(3,310)	(2,692)
Net financing requirements	(1,599)	(1,298)	(558)
Financing activities			
(Decrease)/increase in notes payable, net	-	(808)	245
Additions to long-term debt	3,153	3,250	2,000
Reductions of long-term debt	(1,071)	(793)	(803)
Dividends paid	(218)	(203)	(190)
Repurchase of stock	(14)	(20)	(585)
Other	8	15	27
Cash flow provided by financing activities	1,858	1,441	694
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	259	143	136
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	499	356	220
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 758	\$ 499	\$ 356

Amounts presented herein are on a cash basis and therefore may differ from those shown in other sections of this Annual Report. Cash paid for income taxes was \$853 million, \$666 million and \$700 million during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Cash paid for interest (including interest capitalized) was \$526 million, \$477 million, and \$420 million during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-36.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT

(millions, except footnotes)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
January 29, 2000	911.7	\$76	\$ 730	\$5,056	\$ -	\$5,862
Consolidated net earnings	-	-	-	1,264	-	1,264
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(194)	-	(194)
Repurchase of stock	(21.2)	(1)	-	(584)	-	(585)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	2.4	-	86	-	-	86
Stock options and awards:						
Tax benefit	-	-	44	-	-	44
Proceeds received, net	4.9	-	42	-	-	42
February 3, 2001	897.8	75	902	5,542	-	6,519
Consolidated net earnings	-	-	-	1,368	-	1,368
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(203)	-	(203)
Repurchase of stock	(.5)	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	2.6	-	89	-	-	89
Stock options and awards:						
Tax benefit	-	-	63	-	-	63
Proceeds received, net	5.3	-	44	-	-	44
February 2, 2002	905.2	75	1,098	6,687	-	7,860
Consolidated net earnings	-	-	-	1,654	-	1,654
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total comprehensive income						1,658
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(218)	-	(218)
Repurchase of stock	(.5)	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
Issuance of stock for ESOP	3.0	1	105	-	-	106
Stock options and awards:						
Tax benefit	-	-	26	-	-	26
Proceeds received, net	2.1	-	27	-	-	27
February 1, 2003	909.8	\$76	\$1,256	\$8,107	\$4	\$9,443

Common Stock Authorized 6,000,000,000 shares, \$.0833 par value; 909,801,560 shares issued and outstanding at February 1, 2003; 905,164,702 shares issued and outstanding at February 2, 2002; 897,763,244 shares issued and outstanding at February 3, 2001.

In January 1999 and March 2000, our Board of Directors authorized the aggregate repurchase of \$2 billion of our common stock. In 2001, common stock repurchases under our program were essentially suspended. Our common stock repurchases are recorded net of the premium received from put options. Repurchases are made primarily in open market transactions, subject to market conditions.

Our common stock repurchase program has included the sale of put options that entitle the holder to sell shares of our common stock to us, at a specified price, if the holder exercises the option. No put options were sold during or were outstanding at the end of 2002 or 2001. During 2000, we sold put options on 9.5 million shares. Premiums received from the sale of put options during 2000 were recorded in retained earnings and totaled \$29 million, of which \$12 million represent premiums received on put options outstanding at year-end.

Preferred Stock Authorized 5,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value; no shares were issued or outstanding at February 1, 2003, February 2, 2002 or February 3, 2001.

Junior Preferred Stock Rights In 2001, we declared a distribution of preferred share purchase rights. Terms of the plan provide for a distribution of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of our common stock. Each right will entitle shareholders to buy one twelve-hundredth of a share of a new series of junior participating preferred stock at an exercise price of \$125.00, subject to adjustment. The rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires ownership of 20 percent or more of our common stock or announces a tender offer to acquire 30 percent or more of our common stock.

Dividends Dividends declared per share were \$0.24, \$0.225 and \$0.215 in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-36.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summary of Accounting Policies

Organization Target Corporation (the Corporation) is a general merchandise retailer, comprised of three operating segments: Target, Mervyn's and Marshall Field's. Target, an upscale discount chain located in 47 states, contributed 84 percent of our 2002 total revenues. Mervyn's, a middle-market promotional department store located in 14 states in the West, South and Midwest, contributed 9 percent of total revenues. Marshall Field's (including stores formerly named Dayton's and Hudson's), a traditional department store located in 8 states in the upper Midwest, contributed 6 percent of total revenues.

Consolidation The financial statements include the balances of the Corporation and its subsidiaries after elimination of material intercompany balances and transactions. All material subsidiaries are wholly owned.

Use of Estimates The preparation of our financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Fiscal Year Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest January 31. Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years rather than to calendar years. Fiscal years 2002 and 2001 each consisted of 52 weeks. Fiscal year 2000 consisted of 53 weeks.

Reclassifications Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Revenues

Revenue from retail sales is recognized at the time of sale. Commissions earned on sales generated by leased departments are included within sales and were \$33 million in 2002, \$37 million in 2001 and \$33 million in 2000. Net credit card revenues are comprised of finance charges and late fees on credit card sales, as well as third-party merchant fees earned from the use of our Target Visa credit card. Prior to August 22, 2001, net credit card revenues are net of the effect of any publicly held receivable-backed securities. The amount of our retail sales charged to our credit cards were \$5.4 billion, \$5.6 billion and \$5.5 billion in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Consideration Received from Vendors

During 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus on Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor." Under the new

guidance, cash consideration received from a vendor should be classified as a reduction of cost of sales. If the consideration received represents a payment for assets delivered to the vendor, it should be classified as revenue. If the consideration is a reimbursement of a specific, incremental, identifiable cost incurred in selling the vendor's product, the cost should be characterized as a reduction of that cost incurred. The guidance is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2002. We do not believe the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on our net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs, included in selling, general and administrative expense, are expensed as incurred and were \$962 million, \$924 million and \$824 million for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is net earnings divided by the average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the incremental shares that are assumed to be issued on the exercise of stock options. Shares issuable upon exercise of approximately 13.2 million options outstanding at February 1, 2003 were not included in the dilutive earnings per share calculation because the effect would have been antidilutive. No such shares were excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation at February 2, 2002, and 3.7 million such shares were excluded at February 3, 2001. References herein to earnings per share refer to diluted EPS.

All earnings per share, dividends per share and common shares outstanding reflect our 2000 two-for-one share split.

(millions, except per share data)	Basic EPS			Diluted EPS		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Net earnings	\$1,654	\$1,368	\$1,264	\$1,654	\$1,368	\$1,264
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	908.0	901.5	903.5	908.0	901.5	903.5
Stock options	-	-	-	6.0	8.3	9.3
Put warrants	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Weighted average common shares outstanding	908.0	901.5	903.5	914.0	909.8	913.0
Earnings per share	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.38

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are excluded from net earnings under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In the current year, it primarily includes gains and losses on certain hedge transactions, net of related taxes.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents represent short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the time of purchase.

Accounts Receivable and Receivable-backed Securities

Accounts receivable is recorded net of an allowance for expected losses. The allowance, recognized in an amount equal to the anticipated future write-offs based on historical experience and other factors, was \$399 million at February 1, 2003 and \$261 million at February 2, 2002.

Through our special purpose subsidiary, Target Receivables Corporation (TRC), we transfer, on an ongoing basis, substantially all of our receivables to the Target Credit Card Master Trust (the Trust) in return for certificates representing undivided interests in the Trust's assets. TRC owns the undivided interest in the Trust's assets, other than the Trust's assets securing the financing transactions entered into by the Trust and the 2 percent of Trust assets held by Retailers National Bank (RNB). RNB is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation that also services receivables. The Trust assets and the related income and expenses are reflected in each operating segment's assets and operating results based on the origin of the credit card giving rise to the receivable.

Concurrent with our August 22, 2001 issuance of receivable-backed securities from the Trust, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 140 (which replaced SFAS No. 125 in its entirety) became the accounting guidance applicable to such transactions. Application of SFAS No. 140 resulted in secured financing accounting for these transactions. This accounting treatment results from the fact that the Trust is not a qualifying special purpose entity under SFAS No. 140. While this accounting requires secured financing treatment of the securities issued by the Trust on our consolidated financial statements, the assets within the Trust are still considered sold to our wholly owned, bankruptcy remote subsidiary, TRC, and are not available to general creditors of the Corporation.

Beginning on August 22, 2001, our consolidated financial statements reflected the following accounting changes. First, we reflected the obligation to holders of the \$800 million (face value) of previously sold receivable-backed securities (Series 1997-1 and 1998-1, Class A Certificates) as debt of TRC, and we recorded the receivables at fair value in place of the previously recorded retained interests related to the sold securities. This resulted in an unusual pre-tax charge of \$67 million (\$.05 per share). Next, we reclassified the owned receivable-backed securities to accounts receivable at fair value. This reclassification had no impact on our consolidated statements of operations because we had previously recorded permanent impairments to our portfolio of owned receivable-backed securities in amounts equal to the difference between face value and fair value of the underlying receivables. On August 22, 2001, the Trust's entire portfolio of receivables was reflected on our consolidated financial statements at its fair value, which was based

upon the expected performance of the underlying receivables portfolio. At that point in time, fair value was equivalent in amount to face value, net of an appropriate allowance. By the end of 2001, a normalized relationship developed between the face value of receivables and the allowance for doubtful accounts through turnover of receivables within the portfolio. This process had no impact on our consolidated financial statements. As a result, at February 1, 2003 and at February 2, 2002, our allowance for doubtful accounts is attributable to our entire receivables portfolio.

Prior to August 22, 2001, income on the receivable-backed securities was accrued based on the effective interest rate applied to its cost basis, adjusted for accrued interest and principal paydowns. The effective interest rate approximates the yield on the underlying receivables. We monitored impairment of receivable-backed securities based on fair value. Permanent impairments were charged to earnings through credit expense in the period in which it was determined that the receivable-backed securities' carrying value was greater than their fair value. Permanent impairment charges on the receivables underlying the receivable-backed securities portfolio were \$89 million in 2001 and \$140 million in 2000. Permanent impairment charges in 2001 include only those losses prior to the consolidation of our special purpose entity on August 22, 2001.

Inventory

We account for inventory and the related cost of sales under the retail inventory accounting method using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis. Inventory is stated at the lower of LIFO cost or market. The cumulative LIFO provision was \$52 million and \$64 million at year-end 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Inventory

(millions)	February 1, 2003	February 2, 2002
Target	\$3,748	\$3,348
Mervyn's	486	523
Marshall Field's	324	348
Other	202	230
Total inventory	\$4,760	\$4,449

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Depreciation expense for the years 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$1,183 million, \$1,049 million and \$913 million, respectively. Accelerated depreciation methods are generally used for income tax purposes.

Estimated useful lives by major asset category are as follows:

Asset	Life (in years)
Buildings and improvements	8 - 50
Fixtures and equipment	4 - 8
Computer hardware and software	4

In 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," superseding SFAS No. 121 in its entirety and the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 30 for disposals of segments of a business. The statement retains the fundamental provisions of SFAS No. 121, clarifies guidance related to asset classification and impairment testing and incorporates guidance related to disposals of segments.

As required, we adopted SFAS No. 144 in the first quarter of 2002. All long-lived assets are reviewed when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. We review most assets at a store level basis, which is the lowest level of assets for which there are identifiable cash flows. The carrying amount of the store assets are compared to the related expected undiscounted future cash flows to be generated by those assets over the estimated remaining useful life of the primary asset. Cash flows are projected for each store based upon historical results and expectations. In cases where the expected future cash flows and fair value are less than the carrying amount of the assets, those stores are considered impaired and the assets are written down to fair value. Fair value is based on appraisals or other reasonable methods to estimate value. In 2002, impairment losses are included in depreciation expense and resulted in a financial statement impact of less than \$.01 per share.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," which supersedes APB Opinion No. 17, "Intangible Assets." Under the new statement, goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized but rather reviewed at least annually for impairment. As required, we adopted this statement in the first quarter of 2002. The adoption of this statement reduced annual amortization expense by approximately \$10 million (\$.01 per share). At February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002, net goodwill and intangible assets were \$376 million and \$250 million, respectively, including \$155 million of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives in both years.

Goodwill and intangible assets are recorded within other long-term assets at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed on intangible assets with definite useful lives using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives that range from three to 15 years. Amortization expense for the years 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$29 million, \$30 million and \$27 million, respectively.

Accounts Payable

Outstanding drafts included in accounts payable were \$1,125 million and \$958 million at year-end 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Lines of Credit

At February 1, 2003, two committed credit agreements totaling \$1.9 billion were in place through a group of 30 banks at specified rates. There were no balances outstanding at any time during 2002 or 2001 under these agreements.

Commitments and Contingencies

At February 1, 2003, our obligations included notes payable, notes and debentures of \$11,017 million (discussed in detail under Long-term Debt and Notes Payable on page 31) and the present value of capital and operating lease obligations of \$144 million and \$924 million, respectively (discussed in detail under Leases on page 32). In addition, commitments for the purchase, construction, lease or remodeling of real estate, facilities and equipment were approximately \$509 million at year-end 2002.

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 addresses the accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement cost. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 143 in the first quarter of 2003 will not have an impact on current year or previously reported net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." The provisions of SFAS No. 146 are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred instead of recognizing the liability at the date of commitment to an exit plan as was previously allowed. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 will not have an impact on current year or previously reported net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

We are exposed to claims and litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business. Management, after consulting with legal counsel, believes the currently identified claims and litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or our financial condition taken as a whole.

Long-term Debt and Notes Payable

At February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002, \$100 million of notes payable were outstanding, representing financing secured by the Target Credit Card Master Trust Series 1996-1 Class A variable funding certificate. This certificate is debt of TRC and is classified in the current portion of long-term debt and notes payable. The average amount of secured and unsecured notes payable outstanding during 2002 was \$170 million at a weighted average interest rate of 1.9 percent. The average amount of secured and unsecured notes payable outstanding during 2001 was \$658 million at a weighted average interest rate of 4.4 percent.

In 2002, we issued \$750 million of long-term debt maturing in 2009 at 5.38 percent, \$1 billion of long-term debt maturing in 2012 at 5.88 percent, and \$600 million of long-term debt maturing in 2032 at 6.35 percent. Also during 2002, the Trust issued \$750 million of floating rate debt secured by credit card receivables, bearing interest at an initial rate of 1.99 percent maturing in 2007. We also called or repurchased \$266 million of long-term debt with an average remaining life of 19 years and a weighted average interest rate of 8.8 percent, resulting in a loss of \$34 million (\$.02 per share).

In 2001, we issued \$550 million of long-term debt maturing in 2006 at 5.95 percent, \$500 million of long-term debt maturing in 2007 at 5.50 percent, \$750 million of long-term debt maturing in 2008 at 5.40 percent, and \$700 million of long-term debt maturing in 2031 at 7.00 percent. The Trust issued \$750 million of floating rate debt secured by credit card receivables, bearing interest at an initial rate of 3.69 percent maturing in 2004. In addition, concurrent with this transaction, on August 22, 2001 we reflected the obligation to holders of the \$800 million in previously sold receivable-backed securities as debt of TRC (discussed in detail under Accounts Receivable and Receivable-backed Securities on page 29). Also during 2001, we called or repurchased \$144 million of long-term debt with an average remaining life of 7 years and a weighted average interest rate of 9.2 percent, resulting in a loss of \$9 million (\$.01 per share).

Subsequent to year-end 2002, we issued \$500 million of long-term debt maturing in 2008 at 3.4 percent.

At year-end our debt portfolio was as follows:

Long-term Debt and Notes Payable

(millions)	February 1, 2003		February 2, 2002	
	Rate*	Balance	Rate*	Balance
Notes payable	1.4%	\$ 100	1.8%	\$ 100
Notes and debentures:				
Due 2002-2006	3.7	3,072	4.0	3,806
Due 2007-2011	5.1	4,572	6.5	3,056
Due 2012-2016	6.0	1,060	9.4	27
Due 2017-2021	9.4	155	9.6	194
Due 2022-2026	8.0	358	8.2	557
Due 2027-2031	6.9	1,100	6.9	1,100
Due 2032	6.4	600	-	-
Total notes payable, notes and debentures**	5.2%	\$11,017	5.6%	\$8,840
Capital lease obligations		144		153
Less: current portion		(975)		(905)
Long-term debt and notes payable		\$10,186		\$8,088

*Reflects the weighted average stated interest rate as of year-end, including the impact of interest rate swaps.

**The estimated fair value of total notes payable and notes and debentures, using a discounted cash flow analysis based on our incremental interest rates for similar types of financial instruments, was \$11,741 million at February 1, 2003 and \$9,279 million at February 2, 2002.

Required principal payments on long-term debt and notes payable over the next five years, excluding capital lease obligations, are \$965 million in 2003, \$857 million in 2004, \$502 million in 2005, \$752 million in 2006 and \$1,323 million in 2007.

Derivatives

At February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002, interest rate swap agreements were outstanding in notional amounts totaling \$1,450 million in both years. The swaps hedge the fair value of certain debt by effectively converting interest from fixed rate to variable. During the year, we entered into and terminated an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$500 million. We also entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$400 million, and an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$400 million matured. Any hedge ineffectiveness related to our swaps is recognized in interest expense. We have previously entered into rate lock agreements to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows of forecasted debt transactions. When the transactions contemplated by these agreements occurred, the gain or loss was recorded as a component of other comprehensive income and will be reclassified into earnings in the periods during which the designated hedged cash flows affect earnings. The fair value of our outstanding derivatives was \$110 million and \$44 million at February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002, respectively. These amounts are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Cash flows from hedging transactions are classified consistent with the item being hedged.

Leases

Assets held under capital leases are included in property and equipment and are charged to depreciation and interest over the life of the lease. Operating leases are not capitalized and lease rentals are expensed. Rent expense on buildings, classified in selling, general and administrative expense, includes percentage rents that are based on a percentage of retail sales over stated levels. Total rent expense was \$179 million in 2002, \$171 million in 2001 and \$168 million in 2000. Most of the long-term leases include options to renew, with terms varying from five to 30 years. Certain leases also include options to purchase the property.

Future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable lease agreements existing at February 1, 2003, were:

Future Minimum Lease Payments

(millions)	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2003	\$ 147	\$ 21
2004	140	20
2005	125	19
2006	109	18
2007	99	18
After 2007	908	148
Total future minimum lease payments	\$1,528	\$244
Less: interest*	(604)	(100)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 924	\$144**

* Calculated using the interest rate at inception for each lease (the weighted average interest rate was 8.7 percent).

** Includes current portion of \$10 million

Owned and Leased Store Locations

At year-end 2002, owned, leased and "combined" (generally an owned building on leased land) store locations by operating segment were as follows:

	Owned	Leased	Combined	Total
Target	904	96	147	1,147
Mervyn's	156	61	47	264
Marshall Field's	51	12	1	64
Total	1,111	169	195	1,475

Income Taxes

Reconciliation of tax rates is as follows:

Percent of Earnings Before Income Taxes

	2002	2001	2000
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	3.4	3.3	3.6
Dividends on ESOP stock	(.2)	(.1)	(.2)
Work opportunity tax credits	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)
Other	.2	-	.2
Effective tax rate	38.2%	38.0%	38.4%

The components of the provision for income taxes were:

Income Tax Provision: Expense/(Benefit) (millions)	2002	2001	2000
Current:			
Federal	\$ 663	\$683	\$675
State	111	107	113
	774	790	788
Deferred:			
Federal	220	43	(1)
State	28	6	2
	248	49	1
Total	\$1,022	\$839	\$789

The components of the net deferred tax asset/(liability) were:

Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (millions)	February 1, 2003	February 2, 2002
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Self-insured benefits	\$ 188	\$ 172
Deferred compensation	184	160
Inventory	106	138
Accounts receivable valuation allowance	151	99
Postretirement health care obligation	42	41
Other	77	97
	748	707
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(730)	(519)
Pension	(160)	(109)
Other	(98)	(71)
	(988)	(699)
Total	\$(240)	\$ 8

Stock Option Plans

We have stock option plans for key employees and non-employee members of our Board of Directors. Our Long-Term Incentive Plans provide for the granting of stock options, performance share awards, restricted stock awards, or a combination of awards. Performance share awards represent shares issuable in the future based upon attainment of specified levels of future financial performance. A majority of the awards are non-qualified stock options that vest annually in equal amounts over a four-year period. These options expire no later than ten years after the date of the grant. Options granted to the non-employee members of our Board of Directors vest after one year and have a ten-year term. The number of unissued common shares reserved for future grants under the stock option plans was 24,091,318 at February 1, 2003 and 30,216,305 at February 2, 2002.

Options and Performance Shares Outstanding

(options and shares in thousands)	Options				Performance Shares Potentially Issuable
	Total Outstanding		Currently Exercisable		
	Number of Options	Average Price*	Number of Options	Average Price*	
January 29, 2000	32,061	\$ 15.32	15,717	\$ 10.23	-
Granted	5,617	33.67			
Canceled	(481)	25.34			
Exercised	(4,939)	9.14			
February 3, 2001	32,258	\$ 19.30	18,662	\$ 12.36	-
Granted	4,805	40.52			
Canceled	(437)	30.41			
Exercised	(5,311)	9.42			
February 2, 2002	31,315	\$ 24.07	17,629	\$ 17.04	-
Granted	6,096	30.60			552
Canceled	(561)	35.55			
Exercised	(2,063)	12.22			
February 1, 2003	34,787	\$25.73	21,931	\$20.89	552

* Weighted average exercise price.

Options Outstanding

(options in thousands)	Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Currently Exercisable	
		Number Outstanding	Average Life*	Average Price**	Number Exercisable	Average Price**
	\$ 5.53-\$ 9.99	7,075	3.0	\$ 7.66	7,075	\$ 7.66
	\$10.00-\$19.99	5,024	4.6	18.23	5,024	18.23
	\$20.00-\$29.99	3,785	5.4	25.93	3,615	25.84
	\$30.00-\$39.99	14,520	8.3	32.54	5,045	33.93
	\$40.00-\$44.83	4,383	8.9	40.83	1,172	40.80
Total	\$ 5.53-\$44.83	34,787	6.5	\$25.73	21,931	\$20.89

* Weighted average contractual life remaining in years.

** Weighted average exercise price.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. We will adopt the fair value method of recording stock-based compensation in the first quarter of 2003. In accordance with the prospective transition method prescribed in SFAS No. 148, the fair value based method will be applied prospectively to awards granted subsequent to February 1, 2003. Awards granted prior to February 2, 2003 will continue to be accounted for under the intrinsic value method, and the pro forma impact of accounting for those awards at fair value will continue to be disclosed until the last of those awards vest in January of 2007. The adoption of this method is expected to increase compensation expense by less than \$.01 per share in 2003.

Historically, and through February 1, 2003, we applied the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," to account for our stock option plans. No compensation expense related to options was recognized because the exercise price of our employee stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the grant date. The

expense related to the intrinsic value of performance-based and restricted stock awards issued is not significant. If we had elected to recognize compensation cost based on the fair value of the awards at the grant date, net earnings would have been the pro forma amounts shown below.

Pro Forma Earnings

(millions, except per share data)	2002	2001	2000
Net earnings — as reported	\$1,654	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,264
Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	(31)	(28)	(17)
Net earnings — pro forma	\$1,623	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,247
Earnings per share:			
Basic — as reported	\$1.82	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.40
Basic — pro forma	\$1.79	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.38
Diluted — as reported	\$1.81	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.38
Diluted — pro forma	\$1.78	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.37

The Black-Scholes model was used to estimate the fair value of the options at grant date based on the following assumptions:

	2002	2001	2000
Dividend yield	.8%	.6%	.6%
Volatility	35%	30%	30%
Risk-free interest rate	3.0%	4.3%	4.8%
Expected life in years	5.0	5.0	5.0
Weighted average fair value at grant date	\$10.07	\$ 13.09	\$ 11.15

Defined Contribution Plans

Employees who meet certain eligibility requirements can participate in a defined contribution 401(k) plan by investing up to 80 percent of their compensation. We match 100 percent of each employee's contribution up to 5 percent of respective total compensation. Our contribution to the plan is initially invested in Target Corporation common stock. Benefits expense related to these matching contributions was \$111 million in 2002, \$97 million in 2001 and \$92 million in 2000.

In addition, we maintain a non-qualified defined contribution plan that allows participants who are otherwise limited by qualified plan statutes or regulations to defer compensation and earn returns tied to the results of our 401(k) plan investment choices. We manage the risk of offering this retirement savings plan to this group of employees through a variety of means, including investing in vehicles that effectively hedge a substantial portion of our exposure to these returns.

During the year, certain non-qualified pension and survivor benefits owed to current executives were exchanged for deferrals in this non-qualified plan. Additionally, certain retired executives accepted our offer to exchange our obligation to them in a frozen non-qualified plan for deferrals in this plan. These exchanges resulted in pre-tax net expense of \$33 million (\$.02 per share). These amounts reflect \$47 million of additional non-qualified defined contribution plan benefits expense partially offset by reduced net

pension expense. We expect lower future expenses as a result of these transactions because they were designed to be economically neutral or slightly favorable to us.

Pension and Postretirement Health Care Benefits

We have qualified defined benefit pension plans that cover all employees who meet certain age, length of service and hours worked per year requirements. We also have unfunded non-qualified pension plans for employees who have qualified plan compensation restrictions. Benefits are provided based upon years of service and the employee's compensation. Retired employees also become eligible for certain health care benefits if they meet minimum age and service requirements and agree to contribute a portion of the cost. Additionally, as described above, certain non-qualified pension and survivor benefits owed to current executives were exchanged for deferrals in an existing non-qualified defined contribution employee benefit plan.

Change in Benefit Obligation

(millions)	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Health Care Benefits	
	Qualified Plans		Non-qualified Plans		2002	2001
Benefit obligation at beginning of measurement period	\$1,014	\$ 863	\$ 53	\$ 54	\$114	\$ 99
Service cost	57	48	1	2	2	2
Interest cost	72	65	3	4	8	8
Actuarial (gain)/loss	59	88	-	9	2	14
Benefits paid	(50)	(50)	(5)	(16)	(10)	(9)
Plan amendments	(74)	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement	-	-	(29)	-	-	-
Benefit obligation at end of measurement period	\$1,078	\$1,014	\$ 23	\$ 53	\$116	\$114

Change in Plan Assets

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of measurement period	\$1,033	\$1,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	(79)	(100)	-	-	-	-
Employer contribution	154	163	5	16	10	9
Benefits paid	(50)	(50)	(5)	(16)	(10)	(9)
Fair value of plan assets at end of measurement period	\$1,058	\$1,033	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Reconciliation of Prepaid/(Accrued) Cost

Funded status	\$ (20)	\$ 19	\$ (23)	\$(53)	\$(116)	\$(114)
Unrecognized actuarial loss/(gain)	530	292	6	21	7	11
Unrecognized prior service cost	(73)	1	3	7	1	2
Net prepaid/(accrued) cost	\$437	\$312	\$(14)	\$(25)	\$(108)	\$(101)

Net Pension and Postretirement Health Care Benefits Expense

(millions)	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Health Care Benefits		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Service cost benefits earned during the period	\$58	\$50	\$47	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	75	69	63	8	8	7
Expected return on assets	(108)	(89)	(81)	1	-	-
Recognized gains and losses	10	1	8	-	-	-
Recognized prior service cost	1	1	1	-	-	-
Settlement/curtailment charges	(12)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$24	\$32	\$38	\$11	\$10	\$9

The amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan.

Actuarial Assumptions

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Health Care Benefits		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Discount rate	7%	7 ¹ / ₄ %	7 ³ / ₄ %	7%	7 ¹ / ₄ %	7 ³ / ₄ %
Expected long-term rate of return on plans' assets	9	9	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average assumed rate of compensation increase	4	4 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄	n/a	n/a	n/a

Our rate of return on qualified plans' assets has averaged 3.7 percent and 9.3 percent per year over the 5-year and 10-year periods ending October 31, 2002 (our measurement date). After that date, we reduced our expected long-term rate of return on plans' assets to 8¹/₂ percent per year.

An increase in the cost of covered health care benefits of 6.0 percent is assumed for 2003. The rate is assumed to remain at 6.0 percent in the future. The health care cost trend rate assumption may have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

A one percent change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components of net periodic postretirement health care benefit cost	\$-	\$-
Effect on the health care component of the postretirement benefit obligation	\$5	\$(5)

Business Segment Comparisons

(millions)	2002	2001	2000*	1999	1998	1997
Revenues						
Target	\$36,917	\$32,588	\$29,278	\$26,080	\$23,014	\$20,298
Mervyn's	3,816	4,027	4,142	4,087	4,140	4,209
Marshall Field's	2,691	2,778	2,969	3,041	3,047	2,959
Other	493	433	462	449	434	-
Total revenues	\$43,917	\$39,826	\$36,851	\$33,657	\$30,635	\$27,466
Pre-tax segment profit and earnings reconciliation						
Target	\$ 3,088	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,223	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,578	\$ 1,287
Mervyn's	238	286	269	205	240	280
Marshall Field's	135	133	190	296	279	240
Total pre-tax segment profit	\$ 3,461	\$ 2,965	\$ 2,682	\$ 2,523	\$ 2,097	\$ 1,807
LIFO provision (expense)/credit	12	(8)	(4)	7	18	(6)
Securitization adjustments:						
Unusual items	-	(67)	-	-	(3)	45
Interest equivalent	-	(27)	(50)	(49)	(48)	(33)
Interest expense	(588)	(473)	(426)	(459)	(442)	(501)
Mainframe outsourcing	-	-	-	(5)	(42)	-
Other	(209)	(183)	(149)	(148)	(69)	(71)
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 2,676	\$ 2,207	\$ 2,053	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,241
Assets						
Target	\$22,752	\$18,515	\$14,348	\$12,048	\$10,475	\$ 9,487
Mervyn's	2,270	2,379	2,270	2,248	2,339	2,281
Marshall Field's	2,202	2,284	2,114	2,149	2,123	2,188
Other	1,379	976	758	698	729	235
Total assets	\$28,603	\$24,154	\$19,490	\$17,143	\$15,666	\$14,191
Depreciation and amortization						
Target	\$ 925	\$ 784	\$ 660	\$ 567	\$ 496	\$ 437
Mervyn's	122	126	131	138	138	126
Marshall Field's	125	135	133	133	135	128
Other	40	34	16	16	11	2
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,079	\$ 940	\$ 854	\$ 780	\$ 693
Capital expenditures						
Target	\$ 2,966	\$ 2,901	\$ 2,244	\$ 1,665	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,155
Mervyn's	110	104	106	108	169	72
Marshall Field's	105	125	143	124	127	124
Other	40	33	35	21	9	3
Total capital expenditures	\$ 3,221	\$ 3,163	\$ 2,528	\$ 1,918	\$ 1,657	\$ 1,354
Segment EBITDA						
Target	\$ 4,013	\$ 3,330	\$ 2,883	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,074	\$ 1,724
Mervyn's	360	412	400	343	378	406
Marshall Field's	260	268	323	429	414	368
Total segment EBITDA	\$ 4,633	\$ 4,010	\$ 3,606	\$ 3,361	\$ 2,866	\$ 2,498
Net assets**						
Target	\$17,491	\$13,812	\$10,659	\$ 8,413	\$ 7,302	\$ 6,602
Mervyn's	1,749	1,868	1,928	1,908	2,017	2,019
Marshall Field's	1,822	1,764	1,749	1,795	1,785	1,896
Other	636	477	463	428	470	169
Total net assets	\$21,698	\$17,921	\$14,799	\$12,544	\$11,574	\$10,686

Each operating segment's assets and operating results include accounts receivable and receivable-backed securities held by Target Receivables Corporation and Retailers National Bank, as well as related income and expense.

* Consisted of 53 weeks.

** Net assets represent total assets (including publicly held receivable-backed securities) less cash equivalents and non-interest bearing current liabilities.

Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The same accounting policies are followed in preparing quarterly financial data as are followed in preparing annual data. The table below summarizes results by quarter for 2002 and 2001:

(millions, except per share data)	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total Year	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Total revenues	\$9,594	8,334	\$10,068	8,941	\$10,194	9,331	\$14,061	13,220	\$43,917	39,826
Gross margin (a)	\$3,014	2,583	\$ 3,151	2,713	\$ 3,148	2,811	\$ 4,149	3,864	\$13,462	11,971
Net earnings (b)	\$ 345	254	\$ 344	271	\$ 277	185	\$ 688	658	\$ 1,654	1,368
Basic earnings per share (b) (c)	\$.38	.28	\$.38	.30	\$.31	.20	\$.76	.73	\$ 1.82	1.52
Diluted earnings per share (b) (c)	\$.38	.28	\$.38	.30	\$.30	.20	\$.75	.72	\$ 1.81	1.50
Dividends declared per share (c)	\$.060	.055	\$.060	.055	\$.060	.055	\$.060	.060	\$.240	.225
Closing common stock price (d)										
High	\$45.72	39.25	\$ 44.94	39.93	\$ 37.25	39.03	\$ 35.74	44.41	\$ 45.72	44.41
Low	\$41.45	33.95	\$ 30.46	32.74	\$ 26.15	26.68	\$ 27.00	34.11	\$ 26.15	26.68

(a) Gross margin is sales less cost of sales.

(b) Third quarter and total year 2001, net earnings and earnings per share include a pre-tax charge of \$67 million (\$.05 per share) that relates to the required adoption of a new accounting standard applicable to securitized accounts receivable (discussed in detail under Accounts Receivable and Receivable-backed Securities on page 29).

(c) Per share amounts are computed independently for each of the quarters presented. The sum of the quarters may not equal the total year amount due to the impact of changes in average quarterly shares outstanding.

(d) Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Pacific Exchange. At March 19, 2003, there were 17,108 registered shareholders and the closing common stock price was \$29.60 per share.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA (UNAUDITED)

(dollars and shares outstanding in millions, except per share data)	2002	2001	2000(a)	1999	1998	1997
Results of operations						
Total revenues	\$43,917	39,826	36,851	33,657	30,635	27,466
Net earnings (c) (d)	\$ 1,654	1,368	1,264	1,144	935	751
Financial position data						
Total assets	\$28,603	24,154	19,490	17,143	15,666	14,191
Long-term debt	\$10,186	8,088	5,634	4,521	4,452	4,425
Per common share data (b)						
Diluted earnings per share (c) (d)	\$ 1.81	1.50	1.38	1.23	.99	.80
Cash dividends declared	\$.240	.225	.215	.200	.185	.170
Other data						
Weighted average common shares outstanding (b)	908.0	901.5	903.5	882.6	880.0	872.2
Diluted average common shares outstanding (b)	914.0	909.8	913.0	931.3	934.6	927.3
Capital expenditures	\$ 3,221	3,163	2,528	1,918	1,657	1,354
Number of stores:						
Target	1,147	1,053	977	912	851	796
Mervyn's	264	264	266	267	268	269
Marshall Field's	64	64	64	64	63	65
Total stores	1,475	1,381	1,307	1,243	1,182	1,130
Total retail square footage (thousands):						
Target	140,255	125,245	112,975	102,978	94,586	87,187
Mervyn's	21,425	21,425	21,555	21,635	21,729	21,810
Marshall Field's	14,845	14,954	14,892	14,784	14,615	14,815
Total retail square footage	176,525	161,624	149,422	139,397	130,930	123,812

(a) Consisted of 53 weeks.

(b) Earnings per share, dividends per share and common shares outstanding reflect our 2000 and 1998 two-for-one common share splits.

(c) 1999 included a mainframe outsourcing pre-tax charge of \$5 million (less than \$.01 per share). 1998 included a mainframe outsourcing pre-tax charge of \$42 million (\$.03 per share) and the beneficial effect of \$20 million (\$.02 per share) of the favorable outcome of our inventory shortage tax matter.

(d) 2001 included a \$67 million pre-tax charge (\$.05 per share) that relates to the required adoption of a new accounting standard applicable to securitized accounts receivable (discussed in detail under Accounts Receivable and Receivable-backed Securities on page 29). 1998 included a \$3 million pre-tax net loss (less than \$.01 per share) related to securitization maturity and sale transactions. 1997 included a \$45 million pre-tax gain (\$.03 per share) related to securitization sale transactions.

The Summary Financial and Operating Data should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements throughout pages 28-36.

Report of Independent Auditors

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Target Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Target Corporation and subsidiaries as of February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002 and the related consolidated results of operations, cash flows and shareholders' investment for each of the three years in the period ended February 1, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Target Corporation and subsidiaries at February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 1, 2003 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
February 20, 2003

Report of Management

Management is responsible for the consistency, integrity and presentation of the information in the Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements and other information presented in this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and include necessary judgments and estimates by management.

To fulfill our responsibility, we maintain comprehensive systems of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are executed in accordance with established procedures. The concept of reasonable assurance is based upon a recognition that the cost of the controls should not exceed the benefit derived. We believe our systems of internal control provide this reasonable assurance.

The Board of Directors exercises its oversight role with respect to the Corporation's systems of internal control primarily through its Audit Committee, which is comprised of three independent directors. The Committee oversees the Corporation's systems of internal control, accounting practices, financial reporting and audits to assess whether their quality, integrity and objectivity are sufficient to protect shareholders' investments. The Committee's report appears on this page.

In addition, our consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, whose report also appears on this page. As a part of its audit, Ernst & Young LLP develops and maintains an understanding of the Corporation's internal accounting controls and conducts such tests and employs such procedures as it considers necessary to render its opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Their report expresses an opinion as to the fair presentation, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial statements and is based on independent audits made in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States.

Robert J. Ulrich
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
February 20, 2003

Douglas A. Scovanner
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee met three times during fiscal 2002 to review the overall audit scope, plans for internal and independent audits, the Corporation's systems of internal control, emerging accounting issues, audit fees and benefit plans. The Committee also met individually with the independent auditors, without management present, to discuss the results of their audits. The Committee encourages the internal and independent auditors to communicate closely with the Committee.

Audit Committee results were reported to the full Board of Directors and the Corporation's annual financial statements were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors before issuance. The Audit Committee also recommended to the Board of Directors that the independent auditors be reappointed for fiscal 2003, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual meeting.

February 20, 2003

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Directors

Roxanne S. Austin

Executive Vice President, Hughes Electronics Corporation and President and Chief Operating Officer of its subsidiary, DIRECTV, Inc.
(1) (2)*

Calvin Darden

Senior Vice President, U.S. Operations, United Parcel Service, Inc.
(1)

Roger A. Enrico

Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PepsiCo, Inc.
(1) (3)

William W. George

Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Medtronic, Inc.
(1) (2) (4)

Elizabeth Hoffman

President, The University of Colorado System
(1)

Michele J. Hooper

Former Chief Executive Officer and President, Voyager Expanded Learning
(1) (2) (6)

James A. Johnson

Vice Chairman, Perseus, LLC
(1) (3) (4) (5)

Richard M. Kovacevich

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Wells Fargo & Co.
(1) (2) (6)

Anne M. Mulcahy

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Xerox Corporation
(1) (4) (5)

Stephen W. Sanger

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, General Mills, Inc.
(1) (3) (5) (6)

Warren R. Staley

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Cargill, Inc.
(1) (4) (5)

George W. Tamke

Partner, Clayton, Dubilier & Rice
(1) (2)* (3) (6)

Solomon D. Trujillo

Chief Executive Officer, Orange SA
(1) (3) (4) (5)

Robert J. Ulrich

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Target Corporation and Target Stores
(1)

(1) *Executive Committee*

(2) *Audit Committee*

(3) *Compensation Committee*

(4) *Corporate Responsibility Committee*

(5) *Finance Committee*

(6) *Nominating Committee*

* Elected as of 3/12/03

Executive Officers

Linda L. Ahlers

President, Marshall Field's

Todd V. Blackwell

Executive Vice President, Human Resources, Assets Protection, AMC

Bart Butzer

Executive Vice President, Stores, Target Stores

Michael Francis

Executive Vice President, Marketing

John D. Griffith

Senior Vice President, Property Development

James T. Hale

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Diane L. Neal

President, Mervyn's

Luis Padilla

Executive Vice President, Merchandising, Marshall Field's

Douglas A. Scovanner

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Paul L. Singer

Senior Vice President, Technology Services and Chief Information Officer

Gregg W. Steinhafel

President, Target Stores

Gerald L. Storch

Vice Chairman

Ertugrul Tuzcu

Executive Vice President, Store Operations, Marshall Field's

Robert J. Ulrich

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Other Officers

Timothy R. Baer

Vice President, Law

Nathan K. Garvis

Vice President, Government Affairs

Susan D. Kahn

Vice President, Investor Relations

Tracy Kofski

Vice President, Total Compensation

Stephen C. Kowalke

Vice President and Treasurer

Richard J. Kuzmich

President, Associated Merchandising Corp.

Dale Nitschke

President, target.direct

Ronald A. Prill

President, Target Financial Services (Retiring Effective 6/1/03)

Jack N. Reif

Assistant Treasurer

Sara J. Ross

Assistant Treasurer

Terrence J. Scully

President-Designate, Target Financial Services (Effective 6/1/03)

Erica C. Street

President, Target Brands, Inc.

Jane P. Windmeier

Senior Vice President, Finance

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders is scheduled for May 21, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. CDT at The Children's Theatre, 2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Shareholder Information

Quarterly and annual shareholder materials, including the Form 10-Q and Form 10-K Annual Report, which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are available at no charge. To obtain copies of this information, you may call 612-761-6736, send an email to Investorrelations@target.com, or write to: Vice President, Investor Relations (TPN-1448), Target Corporation, 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403. These documents as well as other information about Target Corporation, are also available on the internet at www.target.com.

Sales Information

Comments regarding the company's sales results are provided periodically throughout the year on a recorded telephone message. You may access this message by calling 612-761-6500.

Direct Stock Purchase/Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Mellon Investor Services administers a direct service investment plan that allows interested investors to purchase Target Corporation stock directly, rather than through a broker, and become a registered shareholder of the Company. The program offers many features including dividend reinvestment. For detailed information regarding this program, call Mellon Investor Services toll free at 1-800-842-7629 or write to:

Mellon Bank, N.A.
c/o Mellon Investor Services
P.O. Box 3338
South Hackensack, NJ 07606-1938

Transfer Agent, Registrar and Dividend Disbursing Agent

Mellon Investor Services

Trustee, Employee Savings 401(k) and Pension Plans

State Street Bank and Trust Company

Stock Exchange Listings

Trading symbol TGT
New York Stock Exchange and Pacific Stock Exchange

Shareholder Assistance

For assistance regarding individual stock records, lost certificates, name or address changes, dividend or tax questions, call Mellon Investor Services at 1-800-794-9871, access its web site at www.melloninvestor.com, or write to: Mellon Investor Services, P.O. Box 3315, South Hackensack, NJ 07606-1915.

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