

JABIL CIRCUIT INC
Form 10-K
May 15, 2007
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-14063

JABIL CIRCUIT, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

38-1886260
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

10560 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33716

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (727) 577-9749

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

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Series A Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant based on the closing sale price of the Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on February 28, 2007 was approximately \$4.9 billion. For purposes of this determination, shares of Common Stock held by each officer and director and by each person who owns 10% or more of the outstanding Common Stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes. The number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock as of the close of business on April 20, 2007, was 205,981,056. The Registrant does not have any non-voting stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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JABIL CIRCUIT, INC.

2006 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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Explanatory Note

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains the restatement of our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of August 31, 2005 and our Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income, Stockholders' Equity and Cash Flows for the years ended August 31, 2005 and 2004, and Selected Consolidated Financial Data as of and for the years ended August 31, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and for each of the four quarters in the period ended August 31, 2005.

As previously disclosed, we are involved in shareholder derivative and purported securities class action lawsuits and have received inquiries from the government regarding certain of our historical stock option grants. In light of these developments, through our legal counsel assisted by accounting advisors, we undertook a review of certain of our historical stock option grant practices. Separately, a Special Committee of our Board of Directors was also appointed to review the allegations in the derivative actions.

The Special Committee concluded, as previously announced, that there was no merit to allegations that our officers issued themselves backdated stock options or attempted to cause others to issue them. In addition, the Special Committee concluded that it is not in our best interests to pursue the derivative actions and will assert that position on the Company's behalf in each of the pending derivative lawsuits. The Special Committee's review, and our internal review, identified certain errors in the ways in which we accounted for certain option grants. These errors, which are described more fully below, generally fall into one of three categories. First, there were situations in which we incorrectly identified the measurement date used to establish the exercise price for option grants. These situations, for the most part, occurred because we believed that a grant was final when, in fact, the identities of grant recipients or the number of options they were to receive had not yet been established with certainty. Under the applicable accounting literature, we should not have identified a measurement date until the grant was final.

Second, there was one situation in which a grant to a large number of non-executive employees was finalized but, before the options could be distributed, the price of the underlying stock fell significantly. Because we did not wish to issue these employees' underwater options, we cancelled those options and issued new ones. Under the applicable accounting literature, we should have treated the subsequent grant as a repricing of the first grant, and applied variable accounting for the life of these grants.

Third, we retained as a consultant an individual who served on the Board of Directors, and awarded him options as compensation for his performance for those consulting services. The applicable accounting literature required that we account for options granted to a consultant differently from the way that we account for options granted to an employee, which we failed to do.

Our consolidated retained earnings as of August 31, 2005 incorporates an aggregate of approximately \$41.1 million in incremental stock-based compensation charges relating to fiscal years 1996 through 2005. This charge is net of a \$13.2 million tax benefit related to the restatement adjustments. Of the gross \$54.3 million of incremental compensation charges for fiscal years 1996 through 2005, approximately \$48.9 million was related to options granted to employees who were neither our executive officers nor our directors at the time the grants were made and approximately \$1.7 million related to various options granted to individuals who were our executive officers or directors at the time the grants were made. The remaining \$3.7 million related to options granted to a director over a period of five years for his providing consulting services to us related to our merger and acquisition activities. In that instance, we failed to recognize that the applicable accounting guidance requires different treatment of grants issued to individuals acting as consultants and recorded part, but not all, of the expense associated with those grants.

In those cases in which we previously used a measurement date that we now have determined should not have been used, we have developed and applied a methodology to remeasure those stock option grants and record the relevant charges. For more information on our restatement, see Item 7, Management's Discussion of

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Financial Condition and Results of Operations Stock Option Litigation and Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to our Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

All financial information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K gives effect to the restatements of our Consolidated Financial Statements as described above. We have not amended, and we do not intend to amend, our previously filed Annual Reports on Form 10-K or Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for each of the fiscal years and fiscal quarters of 1996 through 2005. Financial information included in reports that we previously filed or furnished for the periods from September 1, 1995 through August 31, 2005 should not be relied upon and are superseded by the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As we have previously disclosed, our review of our historical stock option practices led us to review certain transactions proposed or effected between fiscal years 1999 and 2002 to determine if we properly recognized revenue associated with those transactions. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors engaged independent legal counsel to assist it in reviewing certain proposed or effected transactions with two customers that occurred during this period. In the course of the review, an additional transaction was identified and the Audit Committee included it in the scope of its review. The review concluded that in one of the three transactions there was inadequate documentation to support our recognition in the third quarter of fiscal year 2001 of \$6.0 million (\$4.0 million after-tax) of revenues we received from a particular customer in fiscal year 2001. Although we had a contractual basis to receive the revenues that were paid to us in fiscal year 2001, we subsequently acquiesced in the second quarter of fiscal year 2002 to the customer's request to refund the money. The Audit Committee's review determined that there was no direct evidence that anyone at the Company intentionally made or caused false accounting entries to be made in connection with either the receipt of or repayment of these funds. We have evaluated the overstatement of net income by approximately \$4.0 million in fiscal year 2001 and understatement of net income in fiscal year 2002 by the same amount and concluded, considering both qualitative and quantitative factors, that the impact on those years was immaterial. However, because we have also reflected immaterial amounts of additional stock option related expense for 2002 (and other years) in the Selected Financial Data in Item 6 of this Form 10-K, we are also reducing our expense for fiscal year 2002 in the Selected Financial Data in Item 6 of this Form 10-K to reflect the immaterial accounting error associated with these events. Since the time of the events at issue, we have substantially improved our internal audit and financial reporting functions and have increased the number and the level of expertise of personnel dedicated to such functions. The Company's Board of Directors is evaluating whether additional changes should be made in light of the findings of the reviews of historical revenue recognition and stock option practices.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

References in this report to the Company, Jabil, we, our, or us mean Jabil Circuit, Inc. together with its subsidiaries, except where the context otherwise requires. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and are made in reliance upon the protections provided by such acts for forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements (such as when we describe what will, may or should occur, what we plan, intend, estimate, believe, expect or anticipate will occur, and other similar statements) include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future sales and operating results, future prospects, anticipated benefits of proposed (or future) acquisitions and new facilities, growth, the capabilities and capacities of business operations, any financial or other guidance and all statements that are not based on historical fact, but rather reflect our current expectations concerning future results and events. We make certain assumptions when making forward-looking statements, any of which could prove inaccurate, including, but not limited to, statements about our future operating results and business plans. Therefore, we can give no assurance that the results implied by these forward-looking statements will be realized. Furthermore, the inclusion of forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that future events, plans or expectations contemplated by the Company will be achieved. The ultimate correctness of these forward-looking statements is dependent upon a number of known and unknown risks and events, and is subject to various uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. The following important factors, among others, could affect future results and events, causing those results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements:

business conditions and growth in our customers' industries, the electronic manufacturing services industry and the general economy;

the results of the review of our past stock option grants being conducted by governmental authorities and related litigation and any ramifications thereof;

variability of operating results;

our ability to effectively address certain operational issues that have adversely affected certain of our US operations;

our dependence on a limited number of major customers;

the potential consolidation of our customer base;

availability of components;

our dependence on certain industries;

seasonality;

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the variability of customer requirements;

our ability to successfully negotiate definitive agreements and consummate acquisitions, and to integrate operations following consummation of acquisitions;

our ability to take advantage of our past and current restructuring efforts to improve utilization and realize savings and whether any such activity will adversely affect our cost structure, ability to service customers and labor relations;

other economic, business and competitive factors affecting our customers, our industry and our business generally; and

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other factors that we may not have currently identified or quantified.

For a further list and description of various risks, relevant factors and uncertainties that could cause future results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements, see the Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations sections contained elsewhere in this document. Given these risks and uncertainties, the reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or correct any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that subsequently occur, or of which we hereafter become aware. You should read this document and the documents that we incorporate by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We may not update these forward-looking statements, even if our situation changes in the future. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

The Company

We are one of the leading providers of worldwide electronic manufacturing services and solutions. We provide comprehensive electronics and mechanical design, production, product management and after-market services to companies in the aerospace, automotive, computing, consumer, defense, industrial, instrumentation, medical, networking, peripherals, storage, and telecommunications industries. We serve our customers primarily with dedicated business units that combine highly automated, continuous flow manufacturing with advanced electronic design and design for manufacturability technologies. Based on net revenue for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, our largest customers currently include Agilent Technologies, Cisco Systems, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Network Appliance, NEC Corporation (NEC), Nokia Corporation, Royal Philips Electronics (Philips), Tellabs, Inc., and Valeo S.A. (Valeo). For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, we had net revenues of approximately \$10.3 billion and net income of approximately \$164.5 million.

We offer our customers electronics and mechanical design, production, product management and after-market solutions that are responsive to their manufacturing needs. Our business units are capable of providing our customers with varying combinations of the following services:

integrated design and engineering;

component selection, sourcing and procurement;

automated assembly;

design and implementation of product testing;

parallel global production;

enclosure services;

systems assembly, direct-order fulfillment and configure-to-order; and

after-market services.

We currently conduct our operations in facilities that are located in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Singapore, Taiwan, Ukraine and the United States. Our global manufacturing production sites allow our customers to manufacture products in parallel in what we believe are the most efficient marketplaces for their

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products. Our services allow customers to improve supply-chain management, reduce inventory obsolescence, lower transportation costs and reduce product fulfillment time.

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We entered into a merger agreement on November 22, 2006 with Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Green Point), pursuant to which Green Point agreed to merge with and into an existing Jabil entity in Taiwan. The legal merger was effective on April 24, 2007. The legal merger was primarily achieved through a tender offer that we made to acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of Green Point for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share. The tender offer was launched on November 23, 2006 and remained open for a period of 50 days. During the tender offer period, we acquired approximately 260.9 million shares, representing 97.6% of the outstanding shares of Green Point. On January 16, 2007, we paid cash of approximately \$870.7 million (in U.S. dollars) to acquire the tendered shares. Subsequent to the completion of the tender offer and prior to the completion of the acquisition, we acquired approximately 2.1 million Green Point shares in block trades for a price of 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. dollars). On April 24, 2007, pursuant to the November 22, 2006 merger agreement, we acquired the approximately 4.1 million remaining outstanding Green Point shares that were not tendered during the tender offer period, for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$13.3 million in U.S. dollars). In total, we paid a total cash amount of approximately \$891.0 million in U.S. dollars to complete the merger with Green Point. To fund the acquisition, we entered into a \$1.0 billion, 364-day senior unsecured bridge loan facility with a global financial institution on December 21, 2006. See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Green Point specializes in the design and production of advanced plastics and metals for the mobile products market. We acquired these operations to enhance our position in the mobile products market and to offer end-to-end capability with long-term growth prospects.

Our principal executive offices are located at 10560 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33716, and our telephone number is (727) 577-9749. We were incorporated in Delaware in 1992. Our website is located at <http://www.jabil.com>. Through a link on the Investors section of our website, we make available the following financial filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All such filings are available free of charge. Information contained in our website, whether currently posted or posted in the future, is not a part of this document or the documents incorporated by reference in this document.

Industry Background

The industry in which we operate is composed of companies that provide a range of manufacturing services to companies that utilize electronics components. The industry experienced rapid change and growth through the 1990 s as an increasing number of companies chose to outsource an increasing portion, and, in some cases, all of their manufacturing requirements. In mid-2001, the industry s revenue declined as a result of significant cut-backs in customer production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn at that time. Industry revenues generally began to stabilize in 2003 and companies continue to turn to outsourcing versus internal manufacturing. We believe further growth opportunities exist for the industry to penetrate the worldwide electronics markets. Factors driving companies to favor outsourcing include:

Reduced Product Cost. Industry providers are able to manufacture products at a reduced total cost to companies. These cost advantages result from higher utilization of capacity because of diversified product demand and, typically, a higher sensitivity to elements of cost.

Accelerated Product Time-to-Market and Time-to-Volume. Industry providers are often able to deliver accelerated production start-ups and achieve high efficiencies in transferring new products into production. Providers are also able to more rapidly scale production for changing markets and to position themselves in global locations that serve the leading world markets. With increasingly shorter product life cycles, these key services allow new products to be sold in the marketplace in an accelerated time frame.

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Access to Advanced Design and Manufacturing Technologies. Customers may gain access to additional advanced technologies in manufacturing processes, as well as product and production design. Product and production design services may offer customers significant improvements in the performance, cost, time-to-market and manufacturability of their products.

Improved Inventory Management and Purchasing Power. Industry providers are able to manage both procurement and inventory, and have demonstrated proficiency in purchasing components at improved pricing due to the scale of their operations and continuous interaction with the materials marketplace.

Reduced Capital Investment in Manufacturing. Companies are increasingly seeking to lower their investment in inventory, facilities and equipment used in manufacturing in order to allocate capital to other activities such as sales and marketing, and research and development (R&D). This shift in capital deployment has placed a greater emphasis on outsourcing to external manufacturing specialists.

Our Strategy

We are focused on expanding our position as one of the leading providers of worldwide electronics and mechanical design, production, product management and after-market services. To achieve this objective, we continue to pursue the following strategies:

Establish and Maintain Long-Term Customer Relationships. Our core strategy is to establish and maintain long-term relationships with leading companies in expanding industries with the size and growth characteristics that can benefit from highly automated, continuous flow manufacturing on a global scale. Over the last three years, we have made concentrated efforts to diversify our industry sectors and customer base. As a result of these efforts, we have experienced business growth from existing customers and from new customers as a result of organic business wins. Additionally, our acquisitions have meaningfully contributed to our business growth. We focus on maintaining long-term relationships with our customers and seek to expand these relationships to include additional product lines and services. In addition, we have a focused effort to identify and develop relationships with new customers who meet our profile.

Utilize Business Units. Our business units are dedicated to one customer and operate with a high level of autonomy, utilizing dedicated production equipment, production workers, supervisors, buyers, planners, and engineers. We believe our customer centric business units promote increased responsiveness to our customers' needs, particularly as a customer relationship grows to multiple production locations.

Expand Parallel Global Production. Our ability to produce the same product on a global scale is a significant requirement of our customers. We believe that parallel global production is a key strategy to reduce obsolescence risk and secure the lowest landed costs while simultaneously supplying products of equivalent or comparable quality throughout the world. Consistent with this strategy, we have established or acquired operations in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, England, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Singapore, Taiwan, and Ukraine to increase our European, Asian and Latin American presence.

Offer Systems Assembly, Direct-Order Fulfillment and Configure-to-Order Services. Our systems assembly, direct-order fulfillment and configure-to-order services allow our customers to reduce product cost and risk of product obsolescence by reducing total work-in-process and finished goods inventory. These services are available at all of our manufacturing locations.

Pursue Selective Acquisition Opportunities. Companies have continued to divest internal manufacturing operations to manufacturing providers such as Jabil. In many of these situations, companies enter into a customer relationship with the manufacturing provider that acquires the operations. More recently, our acquisition strategy has expanded beyond focusing on acquisition opportunities presented by companies divesting internal manufacturing operations, but also pursuing

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manufacturing, after-market services and/or design operations and other acquisition opportunities complementary to our services offerings. The primary goal of our acquisition strategy is to complement our geographic footprint and diversify our business into new industry sectors and with new customers, and to expand the scope of the services we can offer to our customers. As the scope of our acquisition opportunities expands, the risks associated with our acquisitions expand as well, both in terms of the amount of risk we face and the scope of such risks. See Risk Factors We may not achieve expected profitability from our acquisitions.

Our Approach to Manufacturing

In order to achieve high levels of manufacturing performance, we have adopted the following approaches:

Business Units. Our business units are dedicated to one customer and are empowered to formulate strategies tailored to individual customer needs. Each business unit has dedicated production lines consisting of equipment, production workers, supervisors, buyers, planners and engineers. Under certain circumstances, a production line may include more than one business unit in order to maximize resource utilization. Business units have direct responsibility for manufacturing results and time-to-volume production, promoting a sense of individual commitment and ownership. The business unit approach is modular and enables us to grow incrementally without disrupting the operations of other business units.

Business Unit Management. Our Business Unit Managers coordinate all financial, manufacturing and engineering commitments for each of our customers at a particular manufacturing facility. Our Business Unit Directors oversee local Business Unit Managers and coordinate worldwide financial, manufacturing and engineering commitments for each of our customers that have global production requirements. Jabil's Business Unit Management has the authority (within high-level parameters set by executive management) to develop customer relationships, make design strategy decisions and production commitments, establish pricing, and implement production and electronic design changes. Business Unit Managers and Directors are also responsible for assisting customers with strategic planning for future products, including developing cost and technology goals. These Managers and Directors operate autonomously with responsibility for the development of customer relationships and direct profit and loss accountability for business unit performance.

Automated Continuous Flow. We use a highly automated, continuous flow approach where different pieces of equipment are joined directly or by conveyor to create an in-line assembly process. This process is in contrast to a batch approach, where individual pieces of assembly equipment are operated as freestanding work-centers. The elimination of waiting time prior to sequential operations results in faster manufacturing, which improves production efficiencies and quality control, and reduces inventory work-in-process. Continuous flow manufacturing provides cost reductions and quality improvement when applied to volume manufacturing.

Computer Integration. We support all aspects of our manufacturing activities with advanced computerized control and monitoring systems. Component inspection and vendor quality are monitored electronically in real-time. Materials planning, purchasing, stockroom and shop floor control systems are supported through a computerized Manufacturing Resource Planning system, providing customers with a continuous ability to monitor material availability and track work-in-process on a real-time basis. Manufacturing processes are supported by a real-time, computerized statistical process control system, whereby customers can remotely access our computer systems to monitor real-time yields, inventory positions, work-in-process status and vendor quality data. See Technology and Risk Factors Any delay in the implementation of our information systems could disrupt our operations and cause unanticipated increases in our costs.

Supply Chain Management. We make available an electronic commerce system/electronic data interchange and web-based tools for our customers and suppliers to implement a variety of supply

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chain management programs. Most of our customers utilize these tools to share demand and product forecasts and deliver purchase orders. We use these tools with most of our suppliers for just-in-time delivery, supplier-managed inventory and consigned supplier-managed inventory.

Our Design Services

We offer a wide spectrum of value-add design services for products that we manufacture for our customers. We provide these services to enhance our relationships with current customers and to help develop relationships with new customers. We offer the following design services:

Electronic Design. Our electronic design team provides electronic circuit design services, including application-specific integrated circuit design and firmware development. These services have been used to develop a variety of circuit designs for cellular telephone accessories, notebook and personal computers, servers, radio frequency products, video set-top boxes, optical communications products, personal digital assistants, communication broadband products, and automotive and consumer appliance controls.

Industrial Design Services. Our industrial design team assists in designing the look and feel of the plastic and metal enclosures that house printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA) and systems.

Mechanical Design. Our mechanical engineering design team specializes in three-dimensional design and analysis of electronic and optical assemblies using state of the art modeling and analytical tools. The mechanical team has extended Jabil's product offering capabilities to include all aspects of industrial design, advance mechanism development and tooling management.

Computer-Assisted Design. Our computer-assisted design (CAD) team provides PCBA design services using advanced CAD/computer-assisted engineering tools, PCBA design testing and verification services, and other consulting services, which include the generation of a bill of materials, approved vendor list and assembly equipment configuration for a particular PCBA design. We believe that our CAD services result in PCBA designs that are optimized for manufacturability and cost, and accelerate the time-to-market and time-to-volume production.

Product Validation. Our product validation team provides complete product and process validation. This includes system test, product safety, regulatory compliance and reliability.

Product Solutions. Our product solutions efforts are focused on providing system-based solutions to engineering problems and challenges on the design of new technologies and concepts in specific growth areas as a means of expanding our customer relationships.

Our design centers are located in: Vienna, Austria; Hasselt, Belgium; Shanghai and Huangpu, China; St. Petersburg, Florida; Jena, Germany; Mumbai, India; Tokyo, Japan; Penang, Malaysia; Auburn Hills, Michigan; and Hsinchu, Taiwan. Our teams are strategically staffed to support Jabil customers for all development projects, including turnkey system design and design for manufacturing activities. See Risk Factors We may not be able to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise.

As we increase our efforts to offer design services, we are exposed to different or greater potential liabilities than those we face from our regular manufacturing services. See Risk Factors Our increasing design services offerings may result in additional exposure to product liability, intellectual property infringement and other claims, in addition to the business risk of being unable to produce the revenue necessary to profit from these services.

Our Systems Assembly, Test, Direct-Order Fulfillment and Configure-to-Order Services

We offer systems assembly, test, direct-order fulfillment and configure-to-order services to our customers. Our systems assembly services extend our range of assembly activities to include assembly of higher-level

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sub-systems and systems incorporating multiple PCBAs. We maintain systems assembly capacity to meet the increasing demands of our customers. In addition, we provide testing services, based on quality assurance programs developed with our customers, of the PCBAs, sub-systems and systems products that we manufacture. Our quality assurance programs include circuit testing under various environmental conditions to try to ensure that our products meet or exceed required customer specifications. We also offer direct-order fulfillment and configure-to-order services for delivery of final products we assemble for our customers.

Our After-Market Services

As an extension of our manufacturing model and an enhancement to our total global solution, we offer after-market services from strategic hub locations. Jabil after-market service centers provide warranty and repair services to certain of our manufacturing customers. We have the ability to service our customers' products following completion of the traditional manufacturing and fulfillment process.

Our after-market service centers are located in: Sao Paulo, Brazil; Shanghai, China; Coventry, England; St. Petersburg, Florida; Szombathely, Hungary; Louisville, Kentucky; Penang, Malaysia; Reynosa, Mexico; Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Bydgoszcz, Poland; Memphis, Tennessee; and Round Rock and McAllen, Texas.

Technology

We believe that our manufacturing and testing technologies are among the most advanced in the industry. Through our research and development (R&D) efforts, we intend to continue to offer our customers among the most advanced highly automated, continuous flow manufacturing process technologies. These technologies include surface mount technology, high-density ball grid array, chip scale packages, flip chip/direct chip attach, advanced chip-on-board, thin substrate processes, reflow solder of mixed technology circuit boards, lead-free processing, densification, radio frequency process optimization, and other testing and emerging interconnect technologies. In addition to our R&D activities, we are continuously making refinements to our existing manufacturing processes in connection with providing manufacturing services to our customers. See Risk Factors We may not be able to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise.

Research and Development

To meet our customers' increasingly sophisticated needs, we continually engage in R&D activities. These activities include design of the PCBA, mechanical design and the related production design necessary to manufacture the PCBA in the most cost-effective and reliable manner.

We are engaged in the R&D of new reference and product designs including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products and storage products. We are also engaged in internal R&D efforts, which focus on new optical, test engineering, radio frequency and wireless failure analysis technologies.

For fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, we expended \$35.0 million, \$22.5 million and \$13.8 million, respectively, on R&D activities.

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Our core strategy is to establish and maintain long-term relationships with leading companies in expanding industries with the size and growth characteristics that can benefit from highly automated, continuous flow manufacturing on a global scale. A small number of customers and significant industry sectors have historically comprised a major portion of our revenue, net of estimated product return costs (net revenue). The table below sets forth the respective portion of net revenue for the applicable period attributable to our customers who individually accounted for approximately 10% or more of our net revenue in any respective period:

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Nokia Corporation	21%	13%	*
Royal Philips Electronics	12%	14%	18%
Hewlett-Packard Company	*	10%	*
Cisco Systems, Inc.	*	*	12%

* less than 10% of net revenue

Our net revenue was distributed over the following significant industry sectors for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Consumer	36%	29%	25%
Instrumentation and medical	17%	16%	12%
Networking	13%	15%	20%
Computing and storage	12%	12%	13%
Peripherals	7%	8%	6%
Telecommunications	6%	9%	11%
Automotive	5%	7%	8%
Other	4%	4%	5%
	100%	100%	100%

In fiscal year 2006, 50 customers accounted for approximately 90% of our net revenue. We currently depend, and expect to continue to depend upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our net revenue. As illustrated in the two tables above, the historic percentages of net revenue we have received from specific customers or significant industry sectors have varied substantially from year to year. Accordingly, these historic percentages are not necessarily indicative of the percentage of net revenue that we may receive from any customer or industry sector in the future. In the past, some of our customers have terminated their manufacturing arrangements with us or have significantly reduced or delayed the volume of design, production, product management and after-market services ordered from us. We cannot provide assurance that present or future customers will not terminate their manufacturing arrangements with us or significantly change, reduce or delay the amount of design, production, product management and after-market services ordered from us. If they do, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. See Risk Factors Because we depend on a limited number of customers, a reduction in sales to any one of our customers could cause a significant decline in our revenue and Note 14 Concentration of Risk and Segment Data to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have made concentrated efforts to diversify our industry sectors and customer base through acquisitions and organic growth. Our Business Unit Managers and Directors, supported by executive management, work to expand existing customer relationships through the addition of product lines and services. These individuals also identify and attempt to develop relationships with new customers who meet our profile. This profile includes financial stability, need for technology-driven turnkey manufacturing, anticipated unit volume and long-term

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relationship stability. Unlike traditional sales managers, our Business Unit Managers and Directors are responsible for ongoing management of production for their customers.

International Operations

A key element of our strategy is to provide localized production of global products for leading companies in the major consuming regions of the Americas, Europe and Asia. Consistent with this strategy, we have established or acquired manufacturing, design and/or after-market service facilities in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Singapore, Taiwan, and Ukraine.

Our European facilities located in Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, and Ukraine, provide European and multinational customers with design, manufacturing and after-market services to satisfy their local market consumption requirements.

Our Asian facilities, located in China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Taiwan, enable us to provide local manufacturing and design services and a more competitive cost structure in the Asian market; and serve as a low cost manufacturing source for new and existing customers in the global market.

Our Latin American facilities, located in Mexico, enable us to provide a low cost manufacturing source for new and existing customers. Our Latin American facilities, located in Brazil, provide customers with manufacturing and after-market services to satisfy their local market consumption requirements.

See Risk Factors We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from our international operations, which may be subject to a number of risks and often require more management time and expense to achieve profitability than our domestic operations and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Financial Information about Business Segments

We have identified our global presence as a key to assessing our business performance. While the services provided, the manufacturing process, the class of customers and the order fulfillment process is similar across manufacturing locations, we evaluate our business performance on a geographic basis. Accordingly, our reportable operating segments consist of three geographic regions—the Americas, Europe, and Asia—to reflect how we manage our business. We have also created a separate segment for our service groups, independent of our geographic region segments. See Note 14—Concentration of Risk and Segment Data—to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition

Our business is highly competitive. We compete against numerous domestic and international electronic manufacturing services and design providers, including Benchmark Electronics, Inc., Celestica, Inc., Flextronics International, Hon-Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd., Plexus Corp., Sanmina—SCI Corporation and Solectron Corporation. In addition, we may in the future encounter competition from other large electronic manufacturers and manufacturers that are focused solely on design and manufacturing services, that are selling, or may begin to sell the same services. Most of our competitors have international operations, significant financial resources and some have substantially greater manufacturing, R&D, and marketing resources than we do. We also face competition from the manufacturing operations of our current and potential customers, who are continually evaluating the merits of manufacturing products internally against the advantages of outsourcing.

We believe that the primary basis of competition in our targeted markets is manufacturing capability, price, manufacturing quality, advanced manufacturing technology, design expertise, time-to-volume production,

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reliable delivery, and regionally dispersed manufacturing. Management believes we currently compete favorably with respect to these factors. See **Risk Factors** We compete with numerous other electronic manufacturing services and design providers and others, including our current and potential customers who may decide to manufacture all of their products internally.

Backlog

Our order backlog at August 31, 2006 was approximately \$3.1 billion, compared to backlog of \$2.3 billion at August 31, 2005. Although our backlog consists of firm purchase orders, the level of backlog at any particular time is not necessarily indicative of future sales. Given the nature of our relationships with our customers, we frequently allow our customers to cancel or reschedule deliveries, and therefore, backlog is not a meaningful indicator of future financial results. Although we may seek to negotiate fees to cover the costs of such cancellations or rescheduling, we may not always be successful in such negotiations. See **Risk Factors** Most of our customers do not commit to long-term production schedules, which makes it difficult for us to schedule production and achieve maximum efficiency of our manufacturing capacity.

Seasonality

Production levels for our consumer and automotive industry sectors are subject to seasonal influences. We may realize greater net revenue during our first fiscal quarter due to high demand for consumer products during the holiday selling season.

Components Procurement

We procure components from a broad group of suppliers, determined on an assembly-by-assembly basis. Almost all of the products we manufacture require one or more components that are available from only a single source. Some of these components are allocated from time to time in response to supply shortages. We attempt to ensure continuity of supply of these components. In cases where unanticipated customer demand or supply shortages occur, we attempt to arrange for alternative sources of supply, where available, or defer planned production to meet the anticipated availability of the critical component. In some cases, supply shortages may substantially curtail production of assemblies using a particular component. In addition, at various times there have been industry-wide shortages of electronic components, particularly of memory and logic devices. Such shortages have produced insignificant levels of short-term interruption of our operations, but we cannot assure you that such shortages, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the future. See **Risk Factors** We depend on a limited number of suppliers for components that are critical to our manufacturing processes. A shortage of these components or an increase in their price could interrupt our operations and reduce our profits.

Proprietary Rights

We regard our manufacturing processes and electronic designs as proprietary intellectual property. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely largely upon a combination of trade secret laws; non-disclosure agreements with our customers, employees, and suppliers; our internal security systems; confidentiality procedures and employee confidentiality agreements. Although we take steps to protect our intellectual property, misappropriation may still occur. Historically, patents have not played a significant role in the protection of our proprietary rights. Nevertheless, we currently have a relatively modest but growing number of solely owned and jointly held patents in various technology areas, and we believe that our evolving business practices and industry trends may result in continued growth of our patent portfolio and its importance to us, particularly as we expand our business activities. Other important factors include the knowledge and experience of our management and personnel and our ability to develop, enhance and market manufacturing services.

We license some technology and intellectual property rights from third parties that we use in providing manufacturing and design services to our customers. We believe that such licenses are generally available on

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commercial terms from a number of licensors. Generally, the agreements governing such technology and intellectual property rights grant us non-exclusive, worldwide licenses with respect to the subject technology and terminate upon a material breach by us.

We believe that our electronic designs and manufacturing processes do not infringe on the proprietary rights of third parties. However, if third parties assert valid infringement claims against us with respect to past, current or future designs or processes, we could be required to enter into an expensive royalty arrangement, develop non-infringing designs or processes, or engage in costly litigation. See Risk Factors We may not be able to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise; The success of our turnkey activity depends in part on our ability to obtain, protect, and leverage intellectual property rights to our designs; and Intellectual property infringement claims against our customers or us could harm our business.

Employees

As of April 10, 2007, we had approximately 74,000 full-time employees, compared to approximately 40,000 full-time employees at October 17, 2005. The increase in the number of employees is due to acquisitions consummated in fiscal year 2006, the subsequent merger with Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co. Ltd (Green Point) and the addition of employees to satisfy increased customer demand requirements. See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion surrounding the Green Point merger. None of our domestic employees are represented by a labor union. In certain international locations, our employees are represented by labor unions and by works councils. We have never experienced a significant work stoppage or strike and we believe that our employee relations are good.

Geographic Information

The information regarding net revenue; segment income and reconciliation of income before income taxes; and property, plant and equipment set forth in Note 14 Concentration of Risk and Segment Data to the Consolidated Financial Statements, is hereby incorporated by reference into this Part I, Item 1.

Environmental

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental regulations that relate to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous chemicals used during our manufacturing process, or that require design changes to and recycling of products we manufacture. We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all material environmental regulations. However, from time to time, new regulations are enacted, such as two relatively recently enacted European Union directives, and it can be difficult to anticipate how such regulations will be implemented and enforced. We continue to evaluate the necessary steps for compliance with such regulations as they are enacted. Any failure to comply with present and future regulations could subject us to future liabilities, the suspension of production or a prohibition on the sale of products we manufacture. In addition, such regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities or could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expense to comply with environmental regulations, including expenses associated with the recall of any non-compliant product. See Risk Factors Compliance or the failure to comply with current and future environmental regulations could cause us significant expense.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board. Each executive officer is a full-time employee of Jabil. There are no family relationships among our executive officers and directors.

Forbes I.J. Alexander (age 46) was named Chief Financial Officer in September 2004. Alexander joined Jabil in 1993 as Controller of Jabil's Scotland facility and was promoted to Assistant Treasurer in April 1996. Alexander was Treasurer from November 1996 to August 2004. Prior to joining Jabil, Alexander was

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Financial Controller of Tandy Electronics European Manufacturing Operations in Scotland and has held various financial positions with Hewlett Packard and Apollo Computer. Alexander is a Fellow at the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants. He holds a B.A. in Accounting from Dundee College, Scotland.

Scott Brown (age 45) was named Senior Vice President, Jabil Technology Services in November 2006. Brown joined Jabil as a Project Manager in November 1988 and was promoted to Vice President, Corporate Development in September 1997. Brown then served as Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning from November 2000 to October 2002, and as Executive Vice President from November 2002 to October 2006. Prior to joining Jabil, Brown was a financial consultant with Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. He holds a B.S. in Economics from the University of Michigan.

Sergio Cadavid (age 51) joined Jabil as Treasurer in June 2006. Prior to joining Jabil, Cadavid was Assistant Treasurer Director Global Enterprise Risk Management for Owens-Illinois, Inc. in Toledo, Ohio. Cadavid joined Owens Illinois, Inc. in 1988 and held various financial positions in the United States, Italy and Colombia. He has also held various positions with The Quaker Oats Company, Arthur Andersen & Co. and J.M. Family Enterprises, Inc. Cadavid holds an M.B.A. from the University of Florida and a B.B.A. from Florida International University.

Meheryar Mike Dastoor (age 41) was named Controller in June 2004. Dastoor joined Jabil in 2000 as Regional Controller Asia Pacific. Prior to joining Jabil, Dastoor was a Regional Financial Controller for Inchcape PLC. Dastoor joined Inchcape in 1993. He holds a degree in Finance and Accounting from the University of Bombay. Dastoor is a Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Wesley Butch Edwards (age 54) was named Senior Vice President, Strategic Operations in November 2000. Edwards joined Jabil as Manufacturing Manager of Jabil's Michigan facility in July 1988 and was promoted to Operations Manager of the Florida facility in July 1989. Edwards was named Vice President, Operations in May 1994 and was promoted to Senior Vice President, Operations in August 1996. He holds a B.A. and an M.B.A. from the University of Florida.

John Lovato (age 46) was named Senior Vice President for Europe in September 2004. Lovato joined Jabil in 1990 as a Business Unit Manager, served as General Manager of Jabil's California facility and in 1999 was named Vice President, Global Business Units. Lovato was then named Senior Vice President, Business Development in November 2002. Before joining Jabil, Lovato held various positions at Texas Instruments. He holds a B.S. in Electronics Engineering from McMaster University in Ontario, Canada.

Timothy L. Main (age 49) has served as Chief Executive Officer of Jabil since September 2000, as President since January 1999 and as a director since October 1999. He joined Jabil in April 1987 as a Production Control Manager, was promoted to Operations Manager in September 1987, to Project Manager in July 1989, to Vice President Business Development in May 1991, and to Senior Vice President, Business Development in August 1996. Prior to joining Jabil, Main was a commercial lending officer, international division for the National Bank of Detroit. Main has earned a B.S. from Michigan State University and Master of International Management from the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird).

Joseph A. McGee (age 44) was named Senior Vice President, Global Business Development in September 2004. McGee joined Jabil in 1993 as a Business Unit Manager at Jabil Scotland and has served as Director of Business Development, Jabil Malaysia and General Manager, Jabil California. Since October 2000, McGee has served as Vice President, Global Business Units. Prior to joining Jabil, McGee held positions with Sun Microsystems and Philips. McGee earned a PhD in Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics and a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Strathclyde and holds an MBA from the University of Glasgow.

Mark Mondello (age 42) was promoted to Chief Operating Officer in November 2002. Mondello joined Jabil in 1992 as Production Line Supervisor and was promoted to Project Manager in 1993. Mondello was

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named Vice President, Business Development in 1997 and served as Senior Vice President, Business Development from January 1999 through November 2002. Prior to joining Jabil, Mondello served as project manager on commercial and defense-related aerospace programs for Moog, Inc. He holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of South Florida.

William D. Muir, Jr. (age 38) was named Senior Vice President, Regional President for Asia in September 2004. Muir joined Jabil in 1992 as a Quality Engineer and has served in various management positions including Senior Director of Operations for Jabil Florida, Michigan, Guadalajara and Chihuahua; was promoted to Vice President, Operations Americas in February 2001 and was named Vice President, Global Business Units in November 2002. In 1992, Muir earned a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering and an MBA, both from the University of Florida.

Robert L. Paver (age 50) joined Jabil as General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in 1997. Prior to working for Jabil, Paver was a partner with the law firm of Holland & Knight in St. Petersburg, Florida. Paver served as an adjunct professor of law at Stetson University College of Law. He holds a B.A. from the University of Florida and a J.D. from Stetson University College of Law.

William E. Peters (age 43) was named Senior Vice President, Regional President for the Americas in September 2004. Peters joined Jabil in 1990 as a buyer, was promoted to Purchasing Manager and in 1993 was named Operations Manager for Jabil's Michigan facility. Peters served as Vice President, Operations from January 1999 and was promoted to Senior Vice President, Operations in November 2000. Prior to joining Jabil, Peters was a financial analyst for Electronic Data Systems. He holds a B.A. in Economics from Michigan State University.

Courtney J. Ryan (age 37) was named Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain in September 2004. Ryan joined Jabil in 1993 as a Quality Engineer and has held various managerial positions, including Workcell Manager, Business Unit Manager, Operations Manager and served as a Vice President, Operations Europe since February 2001. Ryan holds a B.S. in Economics and an MBA from the University of Florida.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As referenced, this Annual Report on Form 10-K includes certain forward-looking statements regarding various matters. The ultimate correctness of those forward-looking statements is dependent upon a number of known and unknown risks and events, and is subject to various uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be different from those expressed or implied by those statements. Undue reliance should not be placed on those forward-looking statements. The following important factors, among others, as well as those factors set forth in our other SEC filings from time to time, could affect future results and events, causing results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Our annual and quarterly operating results are affected by a number of factors, including:

adverse changes in general economic conditions;

the level and timing of customer orders;

the level of capacity utilization of our manufacturing facilities and associated fixed costs;

the composition of the costs of revenue between materials, labor and manufacturing overhead;

price competition;

changes in demand in our customers' end markets;

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our level of experience in manufacturing a particular product;

the degree of automation used in our assembly process;

the efficiencies achieved in managing inventories and fixed assets;

fluctuations in materials costs and availability of materials;

seasonality in customers' product requirements; and

the timing of expenditures in anticipation of increased sales, customer product delivery requirements and shortages of components or labor.

The volume and timing of orders placed by our customers vary due to variation in demand for our customers' products; our customers' attempts to manage their inventory; electronic design changes; changes in our customers' manufacturing strategies; and acquisitions of or consolidations among our customers. In the past, changes in customer orders that reduce net revenue have had a significant effect on our results of operations as a result of our overhead remaining relatively fixed while our net revenue decreased. Any one or a combination of these factors could adversely affect our annual and quarterly results of operations in the future. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Quarterly Results.

Because we depend on a limited number of customers, a reduction in sales to any one of our customers could cause a significant decline in our revenue.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, our five largest customers accounted for approximately 52% of our net revenue and 50 customers accounted for approximately 90% of our net revenue. We currently depend, and expect to continue to depend upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our net revenue and upon their growth, viability and financial stability. If any of our customers experience a decline in the demand for their products due to economic or other forces, they may reduce their purchases from us or terminate their relationship with us. Our customers' industries have experienced rapid technological change, shortening of product life cycles, consolidation, and pricing and margin pressures. Consolidation among our customers may further reduce the number of customers that generate a significant percentage of our net revenue and exposes us to increased risks relating to dependence on a small number of customers. A significant reduction in sales to any of our customers or a customer exerting significant pricing and margin pressures on us would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In the past, some of our customers have terminated their manufacturing arrangements with us or have significantly reduced or delayed the volume of design, production, product management or after-market services ordered from us. Our industry's revenue declined in mid-2001 as a result of significant cut backs in customer production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn. We cannot assure you that present or future customers will not terminate their design, production, product management and after-market services arrangements with us or significantly change, reduce or delay the amount of services ordered from us. If they do, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, we generate significant account receivables in connection with providing design, production, product management and after-market services to our customers. If one or more of our customers were to become insolvent or otherwise were unable to pay for the services provided by us, our operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected. See Business - Customers and Marketing and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

In particular, one of the industries to which we provide services, the automobile industry, has recently experienced significant financial difficulty, with some of the participants filing for bankruptcy. Such significant financial difficulty, if experienced by one or more of our customers, may negatively affect our business due to the decreased demand of these financially distressed customers, the potential inability of these companies to make full payment on amounts owed to us, or both.

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We are involved in reviews of our historical stock option grant practices.

As described elsewhere herein, we are involved in shareholder derivative actions, a putative shareholder class action and a Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") Informal Inquiry, and have received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York in connection with certain historical stock option grants. In response to the derivative actions, an independent Special Committee of our Board of Directors (the "Special Committee") was appointed to review the allegations in such actions. We have cooperated and intend to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee, the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office. The Special Committee has concluded that the evidence does not support a finding of intentional manipulation of stock option grant pricing by any member of management. In addition, the Special Committee concluded that it is not in our best interests to pursue the derivative actions. The Special Committee identified certain factors related to our controls surrounding the process of accounting for option grants that contributed to the accounting errors that led to the restatement. The investigations of the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office may look at the accuracy of the stated dates of our historical option grants, the Company's disclosures regarding executive compensation, whether all proper corporate and other procedures were followed, whether our historical financial statements are materially accurate and other issues. We cannot predict the outcome of those investigations. Regardless of the outcomes of the investigations, we will continue to incur substantial costs and the investigations will cause a diversion of our management's time and attention, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We can not provide assurances that such investigations will not find inappropriate activity in connection with our historical stock option practices or result in further revising of our historical accounting associated with such stock option grant practices.

The matters relating to the Special Committee's review of our historical stock option granting practices and the restatement of our Consolidated Financial Statements has resulted in expanded litigation and regulatory proceedings against us and may result in future litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

On May 3, 2006, the Board of Directors established the Special Committee, to conduct a review of our historical stock option granting practices during fiscal years 1996 through 2006. As described in Note 2 "Stock Option Litigation and Restatements" to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as a result of that review and management's undertaking of a separate review of our historical stock option grant practices, we have identified a number of occasions in which stock option awards that were granted to officers, employees and a non-employee contract director were not properly accounted for. To correct these accounting errors, we have restated prior year and prior quarter Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures in this Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006. The review of our historical stock option granting practices and the resulting restatements, have required us to incur substantial expenses for legal, accounting, tax and other professional services and have diverted our management's attention from our business and could in the future adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our historical stock option granting practices and the restatement of our prior financial statements have exposed us to greater risks associated with litigation and regulatory proceedings. As described in Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings," we are parties to several lawsuits containing allegations relating to stock option grants. We cannot assure you that any determinations made in the current litigation, the SEC Inquiry or any future litigation or regulatory action will reach the same conclusions on these issues that we have reached. The conduct and resolution of these matters will be time consuming, expensive and distracting from the conduct of our business. Furthermore, if we are subject to adverse findings in any of these matters, we could be required to pay damages or penalties or have other remedies imposed upon us which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Finally, as a result of our delayed filing of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, as well as the delayed filing of our Forms 10-Q for the periods ended November 30, 2006 and February 28, 2007, we will be ineligible to register our securities on Form S-3 for sale of our securities by us or resale by others until we

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have timely filed all periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for one year from the date we become current on those filings. Until then, we would have to use a Form S-1 registration statement to raise capital or complete acquisitions, which could increase transaction costs and adversely impact our ability to raise capital or complete acquisitions of other companies in a timely manner.

We are involved in a review of our recognition of revenue for certain historical transactions.

As described in the Explanatory Note immediately preceding Part I of this Form 10-K, our Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, assisted by independent legal counsel, reviewed certain historical transactions, and concluded that, while the impact was not material, accounting errors occurred in connection with recognizing certain income and expenses such that our consolidated earnings for fiscal year 2001 were lower by an immaterial amount than what was previously reported and our consolidated earnings for fiscal year 2002 included in the five year table herein Item 6 Selected Financial Data has been revised upward by a similar amount. The Audit Committee's and legal counsel's findings were presented to the SEC. We intend to continue to cooperate fully with the SEC's review of these matters. However, we cannot predict the extent or the outcome of such review. In addition, future litigation and regulatory investigation or action may arise in connection with these revenue recognition issues. We cannot assure you that the determinations reached by the SEC, or reached in any future litigation or regulatory action, will be consistent with our conclusions on these issues. If we are subject to adverse findings in any of these matters, we could be required to pay damages or penalties or have other remedies imposed upon us which could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. In addition, regardless of the final outcomes of any of these matters, the conduct and resolution of such matters could be sufficiently time-consuming, expensive and distracting to our management team which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Consolidation in industries that utilize electronics components may adversely affect our business.

Consolidation in industries that utilize electronics components may further increase as companies combine to achieve further economies of scale and other synergies, which could result in an increase in excess manufacturing capacity as companies seek to divest manufacturing operations or eliminate duplicative product lines. Excess manufacturing capacity may increase pricing and competitive pressures for our industry as a whole and for us in particular. Consolidation could also result in an increasing number of very large companies offering products in multiple industries. The significant purchasing power and market power of these large companies could increase pricing and competitive pressures for us. If one of our customers is acquired by another company that does not rely on us to provide services and has its own production facilities or relies on another provider of similar services, we may lose that customer's business. Such consolidation among our customers may further reduce the number of customers that generate a significant percentage of our net revenue and exposes us to increased risks relating to dependence on a small number of customers. Any of the foregoing results of industry consolidation could adversely affect our business.

Our customers face numerous competitive challenges, such as rapid technological change and short life cycles for their products, which may materially adversely affect their business, and also ours.

Factors affecting the industries that utilize electronics components in general, and our customers specifically, could seriously harm our customers and, as a result, us. These factors include:

The inability of our customers to adapt to rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards, which result in short product life cycles.

The inability of our customers to develop and market their products, some of which are new and untested, the potential that our customers' products may become obsolete or the failure of our customers' products to gain widespread commercial acceptance.

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Recessionary periods in our customers' markets.

Increased competition among our customers and their respective competitors which may result in a loss of business, or a reduction in pricing power, for our customers.

New product offerings by our customers' competitors may prove to be more successful than our customers' product offerings. If our customers are unsuccessful in addressing these competitive challenges, or any others that they may face, then their business may be materially adversely affected, and as a result, the demand for our services could decline.

The success of our business is dependent on both our ability to independently keep pace with technological changes and competitive conditions in our industry, and also our ability to effectively adapt our services in response to our customers keeping pace with technological changes and competitive conditions in their respective industries.

If we are unable to offer technologically advanced, cost effective, quick response manufacturing services, demand for our services will decline. In addition, if we are unable to offer services in response to our customers' changing requirements, then demand for our services will also decline. A substantial portion of our net revenue is derived from our offering of complete service solutions for our customers. For example, if we fail to maintain high-quality design and engineering services, our net revenue may significantly decline.

Most of our customers do not commit to long-term production schedules, which makes it difficult for us to schedule production and achieve maximum efficiency of our manufacturing capacity.

The volume and timing of sales to our customers may vary due to:

variation in demand for our customers' products;

our customers' attempts to manage their inventory;

electronic design changes;

changes in our customers' manufacturing strategy; and

acquisitions of or consolidations among customers.

Due in part to these factors, most of our customers do not commit to firm production schedules for more than one quarter in advance. Our inability to forecast the level of customer orders with certainty makes it difficult to schedule production and maximize utilization of manufacturing capacity. In the past, we have been required to increase staffing and other expenses in order to meet the anticipated demand of our customers. Anticipated orders from many of our customers have, in the past, failed to materialize or delivery schedules have been deferred as a result of changes in our customers' business needs, thereby adversely affecting our results of operations. On other occasions, our customers have required rapid increases in production, which have placed an excessive burden on our resources. Such customer order fluctuations and deferrals have had a material adverse effect on us in the past, and we may experience such effects in the future. A business downturn resulting from any of these external factors could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business Backlog.

Our customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or delay production.

Our industry must provide increasingly rapid product turnaround for its customers. We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers and we continue to experience reduced lead-times in customer orders. Customers may cancel their orders,

change production quantities or delay production

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for a number of reasons. The success of our customers' products in the market affects our business. Cancellations, reductions or delay by a significant customer or by a group of customers could negatively impact our operating results.

In addition, we make significant decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on our estimate of customer requirements. The short-term nature of our customers' commitments and the possibility of rapid changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate the future requirements of those customers.

On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in production, which can stress our resources and reduce operating margins. In addition, because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, a reduction in customer demand can harm our gross profits and operating results.

We compete with numerous other electronic manufacturing services and design providers and others, including our current and potential customers who may decide to manufacture all of their products internally.

Our business is highly competitive. We compete against numerous domestic and foreign electronic manufacturing services and design providers, including Benchmark Electronics, Inc., Celestica, Inc., Flextronics International, Hon-Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd., Plexus Corp., Sanmina-SCI Corporation and Solectron Corporation. In addition, we may in the future encounter competition from other large electronic manufacturers and manufacturers that are focused solely on design and manufacturing services, that are selling, or may begin to sell the same services. Most of our competitors have international operations, significant financial resources and some have substantially greater manufacturing, R&D, and marketing resources than us. These competitors may:

respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies;

have greater name recognition, critical mass and geographic market presence;

be better able to take advantage of acquisition opportunities;

adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements;

devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their services; and

be better positioned to compete on price for their services.

We also face competition from the manufacturing operations of our current and potential customers, who are continually evaluating the merits of manufacturing products internally against the advantages of outsourcing. See **Business Competition**.

Increased competition may result in decreased demand or prices for our services.

Because our industry is highly competitive, we compete against numerous domestic and foreign electronic manufacturing services and design providers with global operations, as well as those who operate on a local or regional basis. In addition, current and prospective customers continually evaluate the merits of manufacturing products internally. Some of our competitors have substantially greater managerial, manufacturing, engineering, technical, systems, R&D, sales and marketing resources than we do. Consolidation in our industry results in larger and more geographically diverse competitors who have significant combined resources with which to compete against us.

We may be operating at a cost disadvantage compared to competitors who have greater direct buying power from component suppliers, distributors and raw material suppliers or who have lower cost structures as a result of their geographic location or the services they provide. As a result, competitors may procure a competitive

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advantage and obtain business from our customers. Our manufacturing processes are generally not subject to significant proprietary protection. In addition, companies with greater resources or a greater market presence may enter our market or increase their competition with us. We also expect our competitors to continue to improve the performance of their current products or services, to reduce their current products or service sales prices and to introduce new products or services that may offer greater performance and improved pricing. Any of these could cause a decline in sales, loss of market acceptance of our products or services, profit margin compression, or loss of market share.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from our international operations, which may be subject to a number of risks and often require more management time and expense to achieve profitability than our domestic operations.

We derived 82.3% of net revenue from international operations in fiscal year 2006 compared to 83.8% in fiscal year 2005. We currently expect our revenue from international operations to increase as a percentage of net revenue due to expansion in China, Eastern Europe, India and Taiwan. We currently operate outside the United States in Vienna, Austria; Hasselt, Belgium; Belo Horizonte, Manaus and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Beijing, Hong Kong, Huangpu, Nanjing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Suzhou, Tianjin, Wuxi and Yantai, China; Coventry, England; Brest, Lunel and Meung-sur-Loire, France; Jena, Germany; Szombathely and Tiszaujvaros, Hungary; Chennai, Mumbai, Pune and Ranjangaon, India; Bergamo and Marcianise, Italy; Gotemba, Japan; Penang, Malaysia; Chihuahua, Guadalajara and Reynosa, Mexico; Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Bydgoszcz and Kwidzyn, Poland; Ayr and Livingston, Scotland; Singapore City, Singapore; Hsinchu and Taichung, Taiwan; and Uzhgorod, Ukraine. We continually consider additional opportunities to make foreign acquisitions and construct new foreign facilities. Our international operations may be subject to a number of risks, including:

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

less flexible employee relationships which can be difficult and expensive to terminate;

political and economic instability;

inadequate infrastructure for our operations (i.e. lack of adequate power, water, transportation and raw materials);

coordinating our communications and logistics;

risk of governmental expropriation of our property;

less favorable, or relatively undefined, intellectual property laws;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and laws;

longer customer payment cycles and difficulty collecting accounts receivable;

export duties, import controls and trade barriers (including quotas);

adverse trade policies, and adverse changes to those policies;

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governmental restrictions on the transfer of funds to us from our operations outside the United States;

burdens of complying with a wide variety of labor practices and foreign laws, including those relating to export and import duties, environmental policies and privacy issues;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could affect local payroll, utility and other expenses; and

inability to utilize net operating losses incurred by our foreign operations against future income in the same jurisdiction.

In addition, several of the countries where we operate have emerging or developing economies, which may be subject to greater currency volatility, negative growth, high inflation, limited availability of foreign exchange

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and other risks. These factors may harm our results of operations, and any measures that we may implement to reduce the effect of volatile currencies and other risks of our international operations may not be effective. In our experience, entry into new international markets requires considerable management time as well as start-up expenses for market development, hiring and establishing office facilities before any significant revenue is generated. As a result, initial operations in a new market may operate at low margins or may be unprofitable. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources.

If we do not manage our growth effectively, our profitability could decline.

We are currently experiencing a period of rapid growth in our operations, revenues and employees. These changes have placed considerable additional demands upon our management team and our operational, financial and management information systems. Our ability to manage growth effectively will require us to continue to implement and improve these systems; continue to develop the management skills of our managers and supervisors; and continue to train, motivate and manage our employees. Our failure to effectively manage growth could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. See Selected Financial Data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

We may not achieve expected profitability from our acquisitions.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate the operations and management of our recent acquisitions. Similarly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to consummate or, if consummated, successfully integrate the operations and management of future acquisitions. Acquisitions involve significant risks, which could have a material adverse effect on us, including:

Financial risks, such as (1) the payment of a purchase price that exceeds the future value that we may realize from the acquired operations and businesses; (2) an increase in our expenses and working capital requirements, which could reduce our return on invested capital; (3) potential known and unknown liabilities of the acquired businesses; (4) costs associated with integrating acquired operations and businesses; (5) the dilutive effect of the issuance of additional equity securities; (6) the incurrence of additional debt; (7) the financial impact of valuing goodwill and other intangible assets involved in any acquisitions, potential future impairment write-downs of goodwill and the amortization of other intangible assets; (8) possible adverse tax and accounting effects; and (9) the risk that we spend substantial amounts purchasing these manufacturing facilities and assume significant contractual and other obligations with no guaranteed levels of revenue or that we may have to close facilities at our cost.

Operating risks, such as (1) the diversion of management's attention to the assimilation of the businesses to be acquired; (2) the risk that the acquired businesses will fail to maintain the quality of services that we have historically provided; (3) the need to implement financial and other systems and add management resources; (4) the need to maintain customer, supplier or other favorable business relationships of acquired operations and restructure or terminate unfavorable relationships; (5) the potential for deficiencies in internal controls of the acquired operations; (6) the risk that key employees of the acquired businesses will leave after the acquisition; (7) unforeseen difficulties in the acquired operations; and (8) the impact on us of any unionized work force we may acquire or any labor disruptions that might occur.

As we expand the scope of our acquisition opportunities beyond those primarily consisting of customers (or potential customers) seeking to divest internal manufacturing operations to manufacturing providers such as us, the risks associated with our acquisitions expand as well, both in terms of the amount of risk we face and the scope of such risks. In particular, the scope of potential liabilities we may have to take on in such acquisitions, as well as the financial benefits expected to be associated with such acquisitions, become less certain.

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We have acquired and will continue to pursue the acquisition of manufacturing and supply chain management operations. In these acquisitions, the divesting company will typically enter into a supply arrangement with the acquirer. Therefore, the competition for these acquisitions is intense. In addition, certain divesting companies may choose not to consummate these acquisitions with us because of our current supply arrangements with other companies or may require terms and conditions that may impact our profitability. If we are unable to attract and consummate some of these acquisition opportunities at favorable terms, our growth and profitability could be adversely impacted.

Arrangements entered into with divesting companies typically involve many risks, including the following:

The integration into our business of the acquired assets and facilities may be time-consuming and costly.

We, rather than the divesting company, may bear the risk of excess capacity.

We may not achieve anticipated cost reductions and efficiencies.

We may be unable to meet the expectations of the divesting company as to volume, product quality, timeliness and cost reductions.

If demand for the divesting company's products declines, it may reduce the volume of purchases and we may not be able to sufficiently reduce the expenses of operating the facility or use the facility to provide services to other customers.

As a result of these and other risks, we may be unable to achieve anticipated levels of profitability under these arrangements, and they may not result in any material revenue or contribute positively to our earnings.

Our ability to achieve the expected benefits of the outsourcing opportunities associated with these acquisitions is subject to risks, including our ability to meet volume, product quality, timeliness, and pricing requirements, and our ability to achieve the divesting company's expected cost reduction. In addition, when acquiring manufacturing operations, we may receive limited commitments to firm production schedules. Accordingly, in these circumstances, we may spend substantial amounts purchasing these manufacturing facilities and assume significant contractual and other obligations with no guaranteed levels of revenue. We may also not achieve expected profitability from these arrangements. As a result of these and other risks, these outsourcing opportunities may not be profitable.

We face risks arising from the restructuring of our operations.

Over the past few years, we have undertaken initiatives to restructure our business operations with the intention of improving utilization and realizing cost savings in the future. These initiatives have included changing the number and location of our production facilities, largely to align our capacity and infrastructure with current and anticipated customer demand. This alignment includes transferring programs from higher cost geographies to lower cost geographies. The process of restructuring entails, among other activities: moving production between facilities, closing facilities, reducing staff levels, realigning our business processes, and reorganizing our management.

We continuously evaluate our operations and cost structure relative to general economic conditions, market demands and cost competitiveness, and our geographic footprint as it relates to our customers' production requirements. As a result of this ongoing evaluation, we recently initiated a restructuring program to realign our manufacturing capacity in certain higher cost geographies and to properly size our manufacturing sites with perceived current market conditions. We currently estimate that the restructuring program could result in total restructuring and impairment charges in the range of \$200.0 million to \$250.0 million consisting of pre-tax employee severance and benefit costs, contract termination costs, fixed asset impairment costs, and other related restructuring costs, as well as valuation allowances against net deferred tax assets for certain plants impacted by

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the current restructuring plan. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we recorded restructuring and impairment charges of \$81.9 million and valuation allowances of \$37.1 million on net deferred tax assets under this program. We expect additional costs related to the restructuring plan to be incurred over the course of fiscal year 2007 and 2008. If we incur additional restructuring related charges, our financial condition and results of operations may suffer. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Restructuring and Impairment Charges and Note 11 Restructuring and Impairment Charges to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Restructurings present significant potential risks of events occurring that could adversely affect us, including a decrease in employee morale, delays encountered in finalizing the scope of, and implementing, the restructurings (including extensive consultations concerning potential workforce reductions (particularly in locations outside of the United States)), the failure to achieve targeted cost savings and the failure to meet operational targets and customer requirements due to the loss of employees and any work stoppages that might occur.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for components that are critical to our manufacturing processes. A shortage of these components or an increase in their price could interrupt our operations and reduce our profits.

Substantially all of our net revenue is derived from turnkey manufacturing in which we provide materials procurement. While most of our significant long-term customer contracts permit quarterly or other periodic adjustments to pricing based on decreases and increases in component prices and other factors, we may bear the risk of component price increases that occur between any such re-pricings or, if such re-pricing is not permitted, during the balance of the term of the particular customer contract. Accordingly, certain component price increases could adversely affect our gross profit margins. Almost all of the products we manufacture require one or more components that are available from only a single source. Some of these components are allocated from time to time in response to supply shortages. In some cases, supply shortages will substantially curtail production of all assemblies using a particular component. In addition, at various times industry-wide shortages of electronic components have occurred, particularly of memory and logic devices. In the past, such circumstances have produced insignificant levels of short-term interruption of our operations, but could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the future. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business Components Procurement.

We may not be able to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise.

The markets for our manufacturing and engineering services are characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving process development. The continued success of our business will depend upon our ability to:

hire, retain and expand our qualified engineering and technical personnel;

maintain technological leadership;

develop and market manufacturing services that meet changing customer needs; and

successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes in manufacturing processes on a cost-effective and timely basis.

Although we believe that our operations use the assembly and testing technologies, equipment and processes that are currently required by our customers, we cannot be certain that we will develop the capabilities required by our customers in the future. The emergence of new technology, industry standards or customer requirements may render our equipment, inventory or processes obsolete or noncompetitive. In addition, we may have to acquire new assembly and testing technologies and equipment to remain competitive. The acquisition and implementation of new technologies and equipment may require significant expense or capital investment, which

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could reduce our operating margins and our operating results. In facilities that we establish or acquire, we may not be able to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise. Our failure to anticipate and adapt to our customers' changing technological needs and requirements or to hire and retain a sufficient number of engineers and maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing expertise, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If our manufacturing processes and services do not comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, or if we manufacture products containing design or manufacturing defects, demand for our services may decline and we may be subject to liability claims.

We manufacture and design products to our customers' specifications, and, in some cases, our manufacturing processes and facilities may need to comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. For example, medical devices that we manufacture or design, as well as the facilities and manufacturing processes that we use to produce them, are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration and non-US counterparts of this agency. Similarly, items we manufacture for customers in the defense and aerospace industries, as well as the processes we use to produce them, are regulated by the Department of Defense and the Federal Aviation Authority. In addition, our customers' products and the manufacturing processes that we use to produce them often are highly complex. As a result, products that we manufacture may at times contain manufacturing or design defects, and our manufacturing processes may be subject to errors or not be in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. Defects in the products we manufacture or design, whether caused by a design, manufacturing or component failure or error, or deficiencies in our manufacturing processes, may result in delayed shipments to customers or reduced or cancelled customer orders. If these defects or deficiencies are significant, our business reputation may also be damaged. The failure of the products that we manufacture or our manufacturing processes and facilities to comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements may subject us to legal fines or penalties and, in some cases, require us to shut down or incur considerable expense to correct a manufacturing process or facility. In addition, these defects may result in liability claims against us or expose us to liability to pay for the recall of a product. The magnitude of such claims may increase as we expand our medical, automotive, and aerospace and defense manufacturing services, as defects in medical devices, automotive components, and aerospace and defense systems could seriously harm or kill users of these products and others. Even if our customers are responsible for the defects, they may not, or may not have resources to, assume responsibility for any costs or liabilities arising from these defects, which could expose us to additional liability claims.

Our increasing design services offerings may result in additional exposure to product liability, intellectual property infringement and other claims, in addition to the business risk of being unable to produce the revenues necessary to profit from these services.

We have increased our efforts to offer certain design services, primarily those relating to products that we manufacture for our customers, and we now offer design services related to collaborative design manufacturing and turnkey solutions. Providing such services can expose us to different or greater potential liabilities than those we face when providing our regular manufacturing services. With the growth of our design services business, we have increased exposure to potential product liability claims resulting from injuries caused by defects in products we design, as well as potential claims that products we design infringe third-party intellectual property rights. Such claims could subject us to significant liability for damages and, regardless of their merits, could be time-consuming and expensive to resolve. We also may have greater potential exposure from warranty claims, and from product recalls due to problems caused by product design. Costs associated with possible product liability claims, intellectual property infringement claims, and product recalls could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. When providing collaborative design manufacturing or turnkey solutions, we may not be guaranteed revenue needed to recoup or profit from the investment in the resources necessary to design and develop products. Particularly, no revenue may be generated from these efforts if our customers do not approve the designs in a timely manner or at all, or if they do not then purchase anticipated levels of products. Furthermore, contracts may allow the customer to delay or cancel deliveries and may not obligate the customer to

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any volume of purchases, or may provide for penalties or cancellation of orders if we are late in delivering designs or products. We may even have the responsibility to ensure that products we design satisfy safety and regulatory standards and to obtain any necessary certifications. Failure to timely obtain the necessary approvals or certifications could prevent us from selling these products, which in turn could harm our sales, profitability and reputation.

The success of our turnkey activity depends in part on our ability to obtain, protect, and leverage intellectual property rights to our designs.

We strive to obtain and protect certain intellectual property rights to our turnkey solutions designs. We believe that having a significant level of protected proprietary technology gives us a competitive advantage in marketing our services. However, we cannot be certain that the measures that we employ will result in protected intellectual property rights or will result in the prevention of unauthorized use of our technology. If we are unable to obtain and protect intellectual property rights embodied within our designs, this could reduce or eliminate the competitive advantages of our proprietary technology, which would harm our business.

Intellectual property infringement claims against our customers or us could harm our business.

Our turnkey solutions products may compete against the products of other companies, many of whom may own the intellectual property rights underlying those products. As a result, we could become subject to claims of intellectual property infringement. Additionally, customers for our turnkey solutions services typically require that we indemnify them against the risk of intellectual property infringement. If any claims are brought against us or against our customers for such infringement, whether or not these claims have merit, we could be required to expend significant resources in defense of such claims. In the event of such an infringement claim, we may be required to spend a significant amount of money to develop non-infringing alternatives or obtain licenses. We may not be successful in developing such alternatives or obtaining such a license on reasonable terms or at all.

If our turnkey solutions products are subject to design defects, our business may be damaged and we may incur significant fees.

In our contracts with turnkey solutions customers, we generally provide them with a warranty against defects in our designs. If a turnkey solutions product or component that we design is found to be defective in its design, this may lead to increased warranty claims. Although we have product liability insurance coverage, it may not be available on acceptable terms, in sufficient amounts, or at all. A successful product liability claim in excess of our insurance coverage or any material claim for which insurance coverage was denied or limited and for which indemnification was not available could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We depend on our officers, managers and skilled personnel.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued services of our executive officers. Generally our employees are not bound by employment or non-competition agreements, and we cannot assure you that we will retain our executive officers and other key employees. We could be seriously harmed by the loss of any of our executive officers. In order to manage our growth, we will need to recruit and retain additional skilled management personnel and if we are not able to do so, our business and our ability to continue to grow could be harmed. In addition, in connection with expanding our turnkey solutions activities, we must attract and retain experienced design engineers. Competition for highly skilled employees is substantial. Our failure to recruit and retain experienced design engineers could limit the growth of our turnkey solutions activities, which could adversely affect our business.

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Any delay in the implementation of our information systems could disrupt our operations and cause unanticipated increases in our costs.

We have completed the installation of an Enterprise Resource Planning system in most of our manufacturing sites, excluding the announced Green Point acquisition sites, and in our corporate location. We are in the process of installing this system in certain of our remaining plants, which will replace the current Manufacturing Resource Planning system, and financial information systems. Any delay in the implementation of these information systems could result in material adverse consequences, including disruption of operations, loss of information and unanticipated increases in costs.

Compliance or the failure to comply with current and future environmental regulations could cause us significant expense.

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental regulations relating to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous chemicals used during our manufacturing process or requiring design changes or recycling of products we manufacture. If we fail to comply with any present and future regulations, we could be subject to future liabilities, the suspension of production or a prohibition on the sale of products we manufacture. In addition, such regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities or could require us to acquire costly equipment, or to incur other significant expenses to comply with environmental regulations, including expenses associated with the recall of any non-compliant product. Our procurement and inventory management activities may also be adversely impacted, as we may need to maintain inventories of two versions of a component, one for industries covered by these new requirements and one for industries not covered.

From time to time new regulations are enacted, and it is difficult to anticipate how such regulations will be implemented and enforced. We continue to evaluate the necessary steps for compliance with regulations as they are enacted.

For example, in 2003 the European Union enacted the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (RoHS) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE), for implementation in European Union member states. RoHS and WEEE regulate the use of certain hazardous substances in, and require the collection, reuse and recycling of waste from certain products we manufacture. We are aware of similar legislation that is currently in force or is being considered in the United States, as well as other countries, such as Japan and China. RoHS and WEEE are in the process of being implemented by individual countries in the European Union. It is likely that each jurisdiction will interpret RoHS and WEEE differently as they each implement them. We will continue to monitor RoHS and WEEE guidance as it is announced by individual jurisdictions to determine our responsibilities. The incomplete guidance available to us to date suggests that in many instances we will not be directly responsible for compliance with RoHS and WEEE, but that such regulations will likely apply directly to our customers. However, because we manufacture the products and may provide design, including collaborative design services and turnkey solutions, and compliance-related services for our customers, we may at times become contractually or directly subject to such regulations. Also, final guidance from individual jurisdictions may impose different or additional responsibilities upon us. Our failure to comply with any of such regulatory requirements or contractual obligations could result in our being directly or indirectly liable for costs, fines or penalties and third-party claims, and could jeopardize our ability to conduct business in countries in the European Union, and other regions that adopt similar legislation.

Certain of our existing stockholders have significant control.

At August 31, 2006, our executive officers, directors and certain of their family members collectively beneficially owned 13.3% of our outstanding common stock, of which William D. Morean, our Chairman of the Board, beneficially owned 7.9%. As a result, our executive officers, directors and certain of their family

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members have significant influence over (1) the election of our Board of Directors, (2) the approval or disapproval of any other matters requiring stockholder approval, and (3) the affairs and policies of Jabil.

We are subject to the risk of increased taxes.

We base our tax position upon the anticipated nature and conduct of our business and upon our understanding of the tax laws of the various countries in which we have assets or conduct activities. Our tax position, however, is subject to review and possible challenge by taxing authorities and to possible changes in law. We cannot determine in advance the extent to which some jurisdictions may assess additional tax or interest and penalties on such additional taxes.

Several countries in which we are located allow for tax holidays or provide other tax incentives to attract and retain business. We have obtained holidays or other incentives where available and practicable. Our taxes could increase if certain tax holidays or incentives are retracted (which in some cases could occur if we fail to satisfy the conditions on which such holidays or incentives are based), or if they are not renewed upon expiration, or tax rates applicable to us in such jurisdictions are otherwise increased. It is anticipated that tax incentives with respect to certain operations will expire within the next four years. However, due to the possibility of changes in existing tax law and our operations, we are unable to predict how these expirations will impact us in the future. In addition, acquisitions may cause our effective tax rate to increase, depending on the jurisdictions in which the acquired operations are located.

Our credit rating has recently been downgraded by one of our rating agencies and is subject to further change.

Our credit is rated by credit rating agencies. As of November 13, 2006, our 5.875% Senior Notes were rated BBB- by Fitch Ratings (Fitch), Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service (Moody's), and BBB- by Standard and Poor's Rating Service (S&P), which are all considered investment grade debt. In response to our earnings release for our third quarter of fiscal year 2006, Moody's revised its outlook to negative. Subsequently, in response to our announcement of the Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Green Point) tender offer and the announcement that we were restating prior fiscal periods to reflect additional stock-based compensation expense, S&P and Fitch each revised their respective outlooks to negative and Moody's placed our ratings on review for possible downgrade. Further, on February 27, 2007, Moody's downgraded our 5.875% Senior Notes to a rating of Ba2 and our corporate family rating to a Ba1 due to the related implications of the delayed filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, the stock-based compensation investigation being performed by the Special Committee, increased levels of projected cash needs and the risks associated with the Green Point acquisition, as well as increased levels of debt. See Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements and Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on these events. Although the 5.875% Senior Notes continue to be considered investment grade debt by S&P and Fitch, the 5.875% Senior Notes are no longer considered investment grade debt by Moody's. The downgrade by Moody's has increased our cost of capital for borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. Additionally, a further downgrade of our credit rating by two or more of the credit rating agencies may make it more expensive for us to raise additional capital in the future on terms that are acceptable to us or at all; may negatively impact the price of our common stock; and may have other negative implications on our business, many of which are beyond our control.

We must refinance or repay our Bridge Facility on or before December 20, 2007 which will require additional financing that we cannot assure you will be available to us on attractive terms unless we issue additional equity.

For more than five years, we have financed our operations, capital expenditures and acquisitions with cash flow from operations and indebtedness. As of April 30, 2007, our long-term debt obligations consisted of \$871.0 million outstanding under our Bridge Facility, \$372.0 million outstanding under our Unsecured Revolver, \$300 million outstanding under our 5.875% Senior Notes outstanding and approximately \$179.0 outstanding

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under various bank loans to certain of our foreign subsidiaries. We are currently actively seeking a refinancing of our Bridge Facility. We also have a temporary waiver under our Bridge Facility and Unsecured Revolver of our obligation to file our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q with the SEC until the earlier of August 1, 2007 or 45 days after we receive a notice of default from the trustee or holders of 25% of the principal amount of the 5.875% Senior Notes outstanding. We have also obtained amendments to our Bridge Facility and Unsecured Revolver that allow us to increase the level of our indebtedness to EBITDA ratio, through May 31, 2007, to allow for a greater level of debt to be outstanding to be incurred during the specified periods. We currently anticipate that in order to pay the principal of our Bridge Facility by the maturity date on December 20, 2007, we will have to refinance at least some of our indebtedness and possibly issue additional equity securities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance our indebtedness on attractive terms and conditions, or that we will be able to obtain additional debt financing to repay the entire amount of indebtedness that may become due. If we are unable to refinance indebtedness that is due by incurring other debt, we may be required to issue additional equity securities assets. If we are required to sell equity securities, investors who hold our Common Stock may have their holdings diluted. There can be no assurance as to the terms and prices at which we will be able to sell additional equity securities or that we will be able to sell additional equity securities at all.

Should we desire to consummate significant additional acquisition opportunities or undertake significant additional expansion activities, our capital needs would increase and could possibly result in our need to increase available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities or access public or private debt and equity markets. There can be no assurance, however, that we would be successful in raising additional debt or equity on terms that we would consider acceptable.

We are subject to risks of currency fluctuations and related hedging operations.

A portion of our business is conducted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in exchange rates among other currencies and the U.S. dollar will affect our cost of sales, operating margins and net revenue. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations. We use financial instruments, primarily forward purchase contracts, to economically hedge U.S. dollar and other currency commitments arising from trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable and fixed purchase obligations. If these hedging activities are not successful or we change or reduce these hedging activities in the future, we may experience significant unexpected expenses from fluctuations in exchange rates.

We could incur a significant amount of debt in the future.

We currently have the ability to borrow up to \$500.0 million under our Unsecured Revolver. In addition, we negotiated a \$1.0 billion unsecured bridge credit agreement (the Bridge Facility) with a syndicate of banks on December 21, 2006. See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the Bridge Facility. We could incur additional indebtedness in the future in the form of bank loans, notes or convertible securities. An increase in the level of our indebtedness, among other things, could:

make it difficult for us to obtain any necessary financing in the future for other acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or other purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to changes in, our business; and

make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet future debt service obligations.

An adverse change in the interest rates for our borrowings could adversely affect our financial condition.

We pay interest on outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facilities and certain other long term debt obligations at interest rates that fluctuate based upon changes in various base interest rates. An adverse change in the base rates upon which our interest rates are determined could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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We are exposed to intangible asset risk.

We have recorded intangible assets, including goodwill, which are attributable to business acquisitions. We are required to perform goodwill and intangible asset impairment tests at least on an annual basis and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from estimated future cash flows. As a result of our annual and other periodic evaluations, we may determine that the intangible asset values need to be written down to their fair values, which could result in material charges that could be adverse to our operating results and financial position.

Customer relationships with emerging companies may present more risks than with established companies.

Customer relationships with emerging companies present special risks because such companies do not have an extensive product history. As a result, there is less demonstration of market acceptance of their products making it harder for us to anticipate needs and requirements than with established customers. In addition, due to the current economic environment, additional funding for such companies may be more difficult to obtain and these customer relationships may not continue or materialize to the extent we planned or we previously experienced. This tightening of financing for start-up customers, together with many start-up customers' lack of prior earnings and unproven product markets increase our credit risk, especially in accounts receivable and inventories. Although we perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable for all customers, including start-up customers, based on the information available, these allowances may not be adequate. This risk exists for any new emerging company customers in the future.

Our stock price may be volatile.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The market price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially in the past and could fluctuate substantially in the future, based on a variety of factors, including future announcements covering us or our key customers or competitors, government regulations, litigation, changes in earnings estimates by analysts, fluctuations in quarterly operating results, or general conditions in our industry and the aerospace, automotive, computing, consumer, defense, instrumentation, medical, networking, peripherals, storage and telecommunications industries. Furthermore, stock prices for many companies and high technology companies in particular, fluctuate widely for reasons that may be unrelated to their operating results. Those fluctuations and general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions or international currency fluctuations and demand for our services, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Provisions in our charter documents and state law may make it harder for others to obtain control of us even though some shareholders might consider such a development to be favorable.

Our shareholder rights plan, provisions of our amended certificate of incorporation and the Delaware Corporation Laws may delay, inhibit or prevent someone from gaining control of us through a tender offer, business combination, proxy contest or some other method. These provisions may adversely impact our shareholders because they may decrease the possibility of a transaction in which our shareholders receive an amount of consideration in exchange for their shares that is at a significant premium to the then current market price of our shares. These provisions include:

- a. poison pill shareholder rights plan;
- a. statutory restriction on the ability of shareholders to take action by less than unanimous written consent; and
- a. statutory restriction on business combinations with some types of interested shareholders.

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Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange promulgated new rules on a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules has increased our legal and financial and accounting costs, and we expect these increased costs to continue for the foreseeable future. These developments have made it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and have faced accepting reduced coverage or incurring substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. All of these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our Board of Directors or qualified executive officers.

Due to inherent limitations, there can be no assurance that our system of disclosure and internal controls and procedures will be successful in preventing all errors or fraud, or in informing management of all material information in timely manner.

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been or will be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur simply because of error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

If we receive other than an unqualified opinion on the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2007 and future year-ends as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the value of your shares.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules requiring public companies to include an annual report on internal control over financial reporting reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing the company's financial statements must attest to, and report on, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. The independent registered public accounting firm KPMG LLP issued an unqualified opinion on the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006. While we continuously conduct a rigorous review of our internal control over financial reporting in order to assure compliance with the Section 404 requirements, if our independent auditors interpret the Section 404 requirements and the related rules and regulations differently from us or if our independent auditors are not satisfied with our internal control over financial reporting or with the level at which it is documented, operated or reviewed, they may decline to attest to management's assessment or issue a qualified report. A qualified opinion could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

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In addition, we have spent a significant amount of resources in complying with Section 404 s requirements. For the foreseeable future, we will likely continue to spend substantial amounts complying with Section 404 s requirements, as well as improving and enhancing our internal control over financial reporting.

There are inherent uncertainties involved in estimates, judgments and assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP. Any changes in estimates, judgments and assumptions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

The consolidated and condensed consolidated financial statements included in the periodic reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP involves making estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets (including intangible assets), liabilities and related reserves, revenues, expenses and income. Estimates, judgments and assumptions are inherently subject to change in the future, and any such changes could result in corresponding changes to the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and income. Any such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

There are no unresolved written comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic or current reports under the Act.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Properties**

We have manufacturing, after-market services, design and support operations located in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, Singapore, Taiwan, Ukraine and the United States. As part of our historical restructuring programs, certain of our facilities are no longer used in our business operations, as identified in the table below. We believe that our properties are generally in good condition, are well maintained and are generally suitable and adequate to carry out our business at expected capacity for the foreseeable future. The table below lists the locations and square footage for our facilities as of August 31, 2006:

Location	Approximate Square Footage	Type of Interest (Leased/Owned)	Description of Use
Auburn Hills, Michigan	207,000	Owned	Manufacturing, Design
Auburn Hills, Michigan	12,000	Leased	Support
Billerica, Massachusetts (1)	503,000	Leased	Prototype Manufacturing
Louisville, Kentucky	138,000	Leased	After-market
McAllen, Texas	140,000	Leased	After-market
Memphis, Tennessee	1,346,000	Leased	Manufacturing, After-market
Poughkeepsie, New York	24,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Poway, California	112,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Round Rock, Texas	105,000	Leased	After-market
San Jose, California (1)	281,000	Leased	Prototype Manufacturing
Simi Valley, California	35,000	Leased	Support
St. Joe, Michigan	5,000	Leased	Support
St. Petersburg, Florida	308,000	Leased	Manufacturing, Support
St. Petersburg, Florida	299,000	Owned	Manufacturing, Design, After-market, Support
Tempe, Arizona	191,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	71,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Chihuahua, Mexico	1,025,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Guadalajara, Mexico	363,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Manaus, Brazil	386,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Reynosa, Mexico	410,000	Owned	After-market
Reynosa, Mexico	443,000	Leased	Manufacturing, After-market
Sao Paulo, Brazil	35,000	Leased	After-market
Tijuana, Mexico (3)	63,000	Leased	Support
Total Americas	6,502,000		
Chennai, India	45,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Gotemba, Japan	138,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Hsinchu, Taiwan	21,000	Leased	Design
Huangpu, China	1,890,000	Owned	Manufacturing, Design, Support
Mumbai, India	219,000	Leased	Manufacturing, Design
Penang, Malaysia	1,098,000	Owned	Manufacturing, Design, After-market
Pune, India	11,000	Leased	Support
Ranjangaon, India	858,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Shanghai, China	360,000	Owned	Manufacturing, Design, After-market
Shenzhen, China	290,000	Leased	Manufacturing, Support
Singapore City, Singapore	94,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Suzhou, China (1)	67,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Tokyo, Japan	4,000	Leased	Design, Support
Wuxi, China	453,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Total Asia	5,548,000		

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Location	Approximate Square Footage	Type of Interest (Leased/Owned)	Description of Use
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	90,000	Leased	After-market
Ayr, Scotland	253,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Bergamo, Italy	76,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Brest, France	365,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Bruges, Belgium (2)	116,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Bydgoszcz, Poland	75,000	Leased	After-market
Coventry, England	46,000	Leased	After-market, Support
Dublin, Ireland (2)	72,000	Leased	After-market
Eindhoven, The Netherlands	3,000	Leased	Support
Genova, Italy	4,000	Leased	Support
Hasselt, Belgium	81,000	Leased	Prototype Manufacturing, Design
Jena, Germany	8,000	Leased	Design
Kwidzyn, Poland	401,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Livingston, Scotland	130,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Lunel, France	20,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Marcianise, Italy	262,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Meung-sur-Loire, France	111,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Szombathely, Hungary	208,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Szombathely, Hungary	198,000	Owned	After-market
Tiszaujvaros, Hungary	409,000	Owned	Manufacturing
Uzhgorod, Ukraine	99,000	Leased	Manufacturing
Vienna, Austria	185,000	Leased	Prototype Manufacturing, Design
Total Europe	3,212,000		
Total Facilities at August 31, 2006	15,262,000		

- (1) A portion of this facility is no longer used in our business operations.
- (2) This facility is no longer used in our business operations.
- (3) This facility is no longer used in our business operations and has been subleased to an unrelated third party.

Certifications

Our manufacturing facilities and our after-market facilities are ISO certified to ISO 9001:2000 standards and most are also certified to ISO-14001 environmental standards. Following are additional certifications that are held by certain of our manufacturing facilities as listed:

Aerospace Standard AS/EN 9100 Billerica, Massachusetts; Brest, France; Livingston, Scotland; Singapore City, Singapore; St. Petersburg, Florida; and Tempe, Arizona.

Automotive Standard TS16949 Auburn Hills, Michigan; Chihuahua, Mexico; Huangpu, China; Meung-sur-Loire, France; Tiszaujvaros, Hungary; and Vienna, Austria.

Automotive Standard QS-9000 Shenzhen, China.

FDA Medical Certification Auburn Hills, Michigan; Livingston, Scotland; Poway, California; and Tempe, Arizona.

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Medical Standard ISO-13485 Auburn Hills, Michigan; Guadalajara, Mexico; Hasselt, Belgium; Livingston, Scotland; Poway, California; Shanghai, China; and Tempe, Arizona.

Occupational Health & Safety Management System Standard OHSAS 18001 Ayr, Scotland; Brest, France; Guadalajara, Mexico; Huangpu, Shanghai and Shenzhen, China; Manaus, Brazil; Penang, Malaysia; Singapore City, Singapore; St. Petersburg, Florida.

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Telecommunications Standard TL 9000 Penang, Malaysia; San Jose, California; and Shanghai and Wuxi, China.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On April 26, 2006, a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida on behalf of Mary Lou Gruber, a purported shareholder of ours, naming the us as a nominal defendant, and naming certain of its officers, Scott D. Brown, Executive Vice President, Mark T. Mondello, Chief Operating Officer, and Timothy L. Main, Chief Executive Officer, President and a Board member, as well as certain of its Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants (the Initial Action). Mr. Morean and Mr. Sansone were our previous Chief Executive Officer and President, respectively (such two individuals, with the defendant officers, collectively, the Officer Defendants). The Initial Action alleged that the named defendant officers and directors breached certain of their fiduciary duties to us in connection with certain stock option grants between August 1998 and October 2004. Specifically, it alleged that the defendant directors (other than Mr. Morean and Mr. Main), in their capacity as members of the our Board of Director Audit or Compensation Committee, at the behest of the Officer Defendants, backdated stock option grants to make it appear they were granted on a prior date when our stock price was lower. The Initial Action alleged that such alleged backdated options unduly benefited the Officer Defendants, resulted in us issuing materially inaccurate and misleading financial statements and caused millions of dollars of damages to the Company. The Initial Action also sought to have the Officer Defendants disgorge certain options they received, including the proceeds of options exercised, as well as certain equitable relief and attorneys' fees and costs.

On May 2, 2006, the Company was notified by the Staff of the SEC of an informal inquiry concerning the Company's stock option granting practices. On May 3, 2006, our Board of Directors had a meeting, which had been arranged prior to the SEC contacting the Company, to discuss the Initial Action. At that meeting, our Board of Directors appointed the Special Committee to review the allegations in the Initial Action. On May 10, 2006, the law firms representing the plaintiff in the Initial Case, along with two additional law firms, representing a purported shareholder of ours, Robert Barone, filed a lawsuit in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida that was nearly identical to the Initial Action (with the Initial Action, collectively, the State Derivative Actions). On May 17, 2006, we received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York requesting certain stock option related material. On July 12, 2006, the parties to the State Derivative Actions filed a stipulation and proposed order of consolidation, which also appointed co-lead counsel. The Court signed the order on July 17, 2006, consolidated the cases under the caption *In re Jabil Derivative Litigation*, No. 06-2917-CI-08 (the Consolidated State Derivative Action), and ordered that the complaint filed in the Initial Action would become the operative complaint. We have entered into a stipulation extending our time to respond to the Consolidated State Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

Two federal derivative suits were also filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, on July 10, 2006 and December 6, 2006 respectively (collectively, the Federal Derivative Actions). The complaints assert virtually identical factual allegations and claims as in the State Derivative Actions. On January 26, 2007, the District Court consolidated the two Federal Derivative Actions under the caption *In re Jabil Circuit Options Backdating Litigation*, 8:06-cv-01257 (the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action) and appointed co-lead counsel. We have entered into a stipulation extending our time to respond to the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

On September 18, 2006, a putative shareholder class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division captioned *Edward J. Goodman Life Income Trust v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No. 8:06-cv-01716 against us and various present and former officers and directors, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Laurence S. Grafstein, Mel S. Lavitt, Chris Lewis, Timothy Main, Mark T. Mondello, William D. Morean, Lawrence J. Murphy, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund, Thomas A. Sansone and Kathleen Walters on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs comprised of persons that purchased our

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shares between September 19, 2001 and June 21, 2006. The complaint asserted claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Section 20(a) of that Act. The complaint alleged that the defendants had engaged in a scheme to fraudulently backdate the grant dates of options for various senior officers and directors, causing our financial statements to understate management compensation and overstate net earnings, thereby inflating the our stock price. In addition, the complaint alleged that our proxy statements falsely stated that the we had adhered to its option grant policy of granting options at the closing price of the Company's shares on the trading date immediately prior to the date of the grant. A second putative class action, containing virtually identical legal claims and allegations of fact, encaptioned *Steven M. Noe v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No., 8:06-cv-01883, was filed on October 12, 2006. The two actions were consolidated into a single proceeding (the Consolidated Class Action) and on January 18, 2007, the Court appointed The Laborers Pension Trust Fund for Northern California and Pension Trust Fund for Operating Engineers as lead plaintiffs in the action. On March 5, 2007, the lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint (the Consolidated Class Action Complaint). The Consolidated Class Action Complaint purported to be brought on behalf of all persons who purchased the our publicly traded securities between September 19, 2001 and December 21, 2006, and named our Company and certain of its current and former officers, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Wesley B. Edwards, Chris A. Lewis, Mark T. Mondello, Robert L. Paver and Ronald J. Rapp, as well as certain of our Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Laurence S. Grafstein, Steven A. Raymund, Lawrence J. Murphy, Kathleen A. Walters and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants. The Consolidated Class Action Complaint alleged violations of Sections 10(b), 20(a), and 14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. It contained allegations of fact and legal claims similar to the original putative class actions and, in addition, alleged that the defendants failed to timely disclose the facts and circumstances that led the us, on June 12, 2006, to announce that we were lowering our prior guidance for net earnings for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. On April 30, 2007, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint asserting claims substantially similar to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint it replaced but adding additional allegations relating to the restatement of earnings previously announced in connection with the correction of errors in the calculation of compensation expense for certain stock option grants. We have until sixty days following the filing of the First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint to file our response and will vigorously defend the action.

The Special Committee has conducted its review and analysis of the claims asserted in the derivative actions and has concluded that the evidence does not support a finding of intentional manipulation of stock option grant pricing by any member of management. In addition, the Special Committee concluded that it is not in our best interests to pursue the derivative actions and will assert that position on the Company's behalf in each of the pending derivative lawsuits. The Special Committee identified certain factors related to the controls surrounding the process of accounting for option grants that contributed to the accounting errors that led to the restatement. We are cooperating fully with the Special Committee, the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office. As mentioned in our Explanatory Note, the Company also provided the SEC with the report of independent counsel to the Audit Committee that has reviewed certain historical recognition of our revenue. We cannot predict what effect such reviews may have. See Risk Factors We are involved in reviews of our historical stock option grant practices and We are involved in a review of our recognition of revenue for certain historical transactions.

We are party to certain other lawsuits in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the fourth quarter covered by this report.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol JBL. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share for our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange for the fiscal periods indicated.

	High	Low
Fiscal year Ended August 31, 2006		
First Quarter (September 1, 2005 – November 30, 2005)	\$ 33.76	\$ 28.54
Second Quarter (December 1, 2005 – February 28, 2006)	\$ 41.29	\$ 33.26
Third Quarter (March 1, 2006 – May 31, 2006)	\$ 43.70	\$ 33.55
Fourth Quarter (June 1, 2006 – August 31, 2006)	\$ 36.32	\$ 22.01
Fiscal year Ended August 31, 2005		
First Quarter (September 1, 2004 – November 30, 2004)	\$ 26.04	\$ 20.33
Second Quarter (December 1, 2004 – February 28, 2005)	\$ 27.08	\$ 21.80
Third Quarter (March 1, 2005 – May 31, 2005)	\$ 29.73	\$ 25.87
Fourth Quarter (June 1, 2005 – August 31, 2005)	\$ 32.88	\$ 28.30

On April 20, 2007, the closing sales price for our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange was \$22.81. As of April 20, 2007, there were 3,270 holders of record of our common stock.

Information regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in Item 12 of Part III of this report.

Dividends

On May 4, 2006 and August 2, 2006, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend to common stockholders of \$0.07 per share. The May 4, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.9 million, was paid on June 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on May 15, 2006. The August 2, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.3 million, was paid on September 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on August 15, 2006. Subsequent to August 31, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend to common stockholders of \$0.07 per share on November 2, 2006, January 22, 2007 and April 30, 2007. The November 2, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.4 million, was paid on December 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on November 15, 2006. The January 22, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.4 million, was paid on March 1, 2007 to stockholders of record on February 15, 2007. The April 30, 2007 declared cash dividend will be paid on June 1, 2007 to stockholders of record on May 15, 2007.

We currently expect to continue to declare and pay quarterly dividends of an amount similar to our past declarations. However, the declaration and payment of future dividends are discretionary and will be subject to determination by our Board of Directors each quarter following its review of our financial performance.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we purchased shares of our common stock in a manner believed to be effected in accordance with the safe harbor provisions of Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act as follows:

		Weighted	Total Number of	Approximate
		Average	Shares Purchased as	Dollar Value of
		Price Paid	Part of Publicly	Shares That May
		per Share (1)	Announced Plan (2)	Yet Be Purchased
		Purchased	in 000 (2)	Under the Plan
Total Number	of Shares	of Shares	of Shares	of Shares
June 1, 2006	June 30, 2006	1,700	\$ 25.49	1,700
July 1, 2006	July 31, 2006	8,417,000	\$ 23.76	8,417,000
August 1, 2006	August 31, 2006	\$	\$	\$
Total		8,418,700	\$ 23.76	8,418,700

- (1) Shares were repurchased in open market transactions. The repurchases were funded by available cash on hand, borrowings under revolving credit facilities and funds provided by operations.
- (2) On June 29, 2006, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$200.0 million worth of shares of our common stock. While the repurchase plan was approved for a one year period ending June 29, 2007, as of August 31, 2006, the maximum repurchase limit was reached and no further repurchases will be made under the plan.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected data are derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements. This data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto incorporated into Item 8, and with Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The information presented in the following tables has been adjusted to reflect the restatement to our Consolidated Financial Statements which is more fully described in the Explanatory Note immediately preceding Part I of this Form 10-K and in Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Consolidated Statements of Earnings data for the years ended August 31, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and the Consolidated Balance Sheet data as of August 31, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 have been restated below. In addition, as also discussed in such Explanatory Note and Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, we also reviewed certain of our historical recognition of revenue in fiscal years 1999 through 2002. Although the impact of the accounting error associated with those events in fiscal year 2002 was determined to not be material to the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for that year, we have reduced our expense for fiscal year 2002 by \$6.0 million (\$4.0 million after-tax) in the table below to reflect the error in such year.

In accordance with recently issued guidance from the SEC, we have not amended our previously filed Annual Reports on Form 10-K or Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods affected by the restatement. The financial information that has been previously filed or otherwise reported for these periods is superseded by the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the financial statements and related financial information contained in those previously filed reports should no longer be relied upon.

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	Consolidated Statements of Earnings			
	Fiscal Year			
	Ended			
	August 31,			
2006	Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2005			
As	As			
Currently	Previously		As	
Reported	Reported	Adjustments	Restated	
(In thousands, except for per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Earnings Data:				
Net revenue	\$ 10,265,447	\$ 7,524,386		\$ 7,524,386
Cost of revenue	9,500,547	6,895,880		6,895,880
Gross profit	764,900	628,506		628,506
Selling, general and administrative	382,210	278,866	35,404	314,270(6)
Research and development	34,975	22,507		22,507
Amortization of intangibles	24,323	39,762		39,762
Acquisition-related charges				
Restructuring and impairment charges	81,585(1)			
Operating income	241,807	287,371	(35,404)	251,967
Other loss	11,918(1)	4,106		4,106(2)
Interest income	(18,734)	(13,774)		(13,774)
Interest expense	23,507	20,667		20,667
Income before income taxes	225,116	276,372	(35,404)	240,968
Income tax expense	60,598(1)	44,525	(7,432)	37,093(6)
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 231,847	\$ (27,972)	\$ 203,875
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.14	\$ (0.13)	\$ 1.01
Diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.12	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.98
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:				
Basic	207,413	202,501		202,501
Diluted	212,540	207,526	180	207,706
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Working capital	\$ 977,631	\$ 1,117,806	\$	\$ 1,117,806
Total assets	\$ 5,411,730	\$ 4,077,262	\$ 10,724	\$ 4,087,986
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 63,813	\$ 674	\$	\$ 674

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Notes payable, long-term debt and long term lease obligations, less current installments	\$ 329,520	\$ 326,580	\$	\$ 326,580
Total stockholders equity	\$ 2,294,481	\$ 2,135,217	\$ 10,724	\$ 2,145,941
Cash dividends declared, per share	\$ 0.14	\$	\$	\$

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	Consolidated Statements of Earnings					
	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	August 31, 2004			August 31, 2003		
	As			As		
	Previously	As	Previously	As	As	
Reported	Adjustments	Restated	Reported	Adjustments	Restated	
(In thousands, except for per share data)						
Consolidated Statement of Earnings Data:						
Net revenue	\$ 6,252,897	\$	\$ 6,252,897	\$ 4,729,482		\$ 4,729,482
Cost of revenue	5,714,517		5,714,517	4,294,016		4,294,016
Gross profit	538,380		538,380	435,466		435,466
Selling, general and administrative	263,504	(5,756)	257,748(6)	243,663	16,150	259,813(6)
Research and development	13,813		13,813	9,906		9,906
Amortization of intangibles	43,709		43,709	36,870		36,870
Acquisition-related charges	1,339		1,339(3)	15,266		15,266(4)
Restructuring and impairment charges				85,308		85,308(4)
Operating income	216,015	5,756	221,771	44,453	(16,150)	28,303
Other loss (income)	7,193		7,193(3)	(2,600)		(2,600)(4)
Interest income	(7,237)		(7,237)	(6,920)		(6,920)
Interest expense	18,546		18,546	17,019		17,019
Income before income taxes	197,513	5,756	203,269	36,954	(16,150)	20,804
Income tax expense (benefit)	30,613	(1,074)	29,539(6)	(6,053)	(1,713)	(7,766)(6)
Net income	\$ 166,900	\$ 6,830	\$ 173,730	\$ 43,007	\$ (14,437)	\$ 28,570
Earnings per share:						
Basic	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.14
Diluted	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.21	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.14
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:						
Basic	200,430		200,430	198,495		198,495
Diluted	205,849	(290)	205,559	202,103	(432)	201,671
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Working capital	\$ 1,023,591	\$	\$ 1,023,591	\$ 830,729	\$	\$ 830,729
Total assets	\$ 3,329,356	\$ 4,683	\$ 3,334,039	\$ 3,244,745	\$	\$ 3,244,745
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 4,412	\$	\$ 4,412	\$ 347,237	\$	\$ 347,237
Notes payable, long-term debt and long term lease obligations, less current installments	\$ 305,194	\$	\$ 305,194	\$ 297,018	\$	\$ 297,018

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Total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,819,340	\$ 4,683	\$ 1,824,023	\$ 1,588,476	\$ 4,193	\$ 1,592,669
Cash dividends declared, per share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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	Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
	Fiscal Year Ended		
	August 31, 2002		
	As		
	Previously	As	
	Reported	Adjustments	Restated
	(In thousands, except for per share information)		
Consolidated Statement of Earnings Data:			
Net revenue	\$ 3,545,466		\$ 3,545,466
Cost of revenue	3,210,875	(6,000)	3,204,875(6)
Gross profit	334,591	6,000	340,591
Selling, general and administrative	203,845	643	204,488(6)
Research and development	7,864		7,864
Amortization of intangibles	15,113		15,113
Acquisition-related charges	7,576		7,576(5)
Restructuring and impairment charges	52,143		52,143(5)
Operating income	48,050	5,357	53,407
Other loss			
Interest income	(9,761)		(9,761)
Interest expense	13,055		13,055
Income before income taxes	44,756	5,357	50,113
Income tax expense	10,041	(1,341)	11,382(6)
Net income	\$ 34,715	\$ 4,016	\$ 38,731
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.20
Diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.19
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:			
Basic	197,396		197,396
Diluted	200,782	(247)	200,535
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:			
Working capital	\$ 994,962	\$	\$ 994,962
Total assets	\$ 2,547,906	\$	\$ 2,547,906
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 8,692	\$	\$ 8,692
Notes payable, long-term debt and long term lease obligations, less current installments	\$ 354,668	\$	\$ 354,668
Total stockholders equity	\$ 1,506,966	\$ 2,684	\$ 1,509,650
Cash dividends declared, per share	\$	\$	\$

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- (1) During fiscal year 2006, we recorded charges of \$81.9 million (\$70.1 million after-tax) related to the restructuring plan initiated in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, partially off-set by the reversal of \$0.3 million related to restructuring charges incurred under historical restructuring plans. Also related to the restructuring plan, we recorded valuation allowances of \$37.1 million on net deferred tax assets through income tax expense. We also recorded \$11.9 million (\$7.2 million after-tax) of other expense related to a loss on the sale of receivables under our accounts receivable securitization program.
- (2) During fiscal year 2005, we recorded \$4.1 million (\$2.5 million after-tax) of other expense related to a loss on the sale of receivables under our accounts receivable securitization program.
- (3) During fiscal year 2004, we recorded acquisition-related charges of \$1.3 million (\$1.0 million after-tax) primarily in connection with the acquisitions of certain operations of Philips and NEC. We also recorded other expense of \$7.2 million, consisting of \$6.4 million (\$4.0 million after-tax) for a loss on the write-off of unamortized issuance costs associated with our convertible subordinated notes, which were retired in May 2004, and \$0.8 million (\$0.5 million after-tax) for a loss on the sale of receivables under our accounts receivable securitization program.
- (4) During fiscal year 2003, we recorded acquisition-related charges of \$15.3 million (\$9.8 million after-tax) in connection with the acquisitions of certain operations of Quantum Corporation, Alcatel Business Systems (Alcatel), Valeo, Lucent Technologies of Shanghai (Lucent), Seagate Technology Reynosa, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Seagate), Philips and NEC. Additionally, we recorded charges of \$85.3 million (\$60.7 million after-tax) related to the restructuring of our business during the fiscal year. We also recorded \$2.6 million (\$1.6 million after-tax) of other income related to proceeds received in connection with facility closure costs.
- (5) During fiscal year 2002, we recorded acquisition-related charges of \$7.6 million (\$4.8 million after-tax) in connection with the acquisition of certain operations of Marconi, Compaq Computer Corporation, Alcatel and Valeo. We also recorded charges of \$52.1 million (\$40.2 million after-tax) related to the restructuring of our business during the fiscal year.
- (6) See the Explanatory Note immediately preceding Part I of this Form 10-K and Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the adjustments that resulted from our review, along with the Special Committee's review of stock-based compensation expense relating to stock option grants. In addition, see the Explanatory Note for discussion of our review of historical recognition of revenue that resulted in an immaterial adjustment in fiscal year 2002.

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

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and are made in reliance upon the protections provided by such acts for forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements (such as when we describe what will, may or should occur, what we plan, intend, estimate, believe, expect or anticipate will occur, and other similar statements) include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future sales and operating results, future prospects, anticipated benefits of proposed (or future) acquisitions and new facilities, growth, the capabilities and capacities of business operations, any financial or other guidance and all statements that are not based on historical fact, but rather reflect our current expectations concerning future results and events. We make certain assumptions when making forward-looking statements, any of which could prove inaccurate, including, but not limited to, statements about our future operating results and business plans. Therefore, we can give no assurance that the results implied by these forward-looking statements will be realized. Furthermore, the inclusion of forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that future events, plans or expectations contemplated by the Company will be achieved. The ultimate correctness of these forward-looking statements is dependent upon a number of known and unknown risks and events, and is subject to various uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. The following important factors, among others, could affect future results and events, causing those results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements:

business conditions and growth in our customers' industries, the electronic manufacturing services industry and the general economy;

the results of the review of our past stock option grants being conducted by governmental authorities and any related litigation and any ramifications thereof;

variability of operating results;

our ability to effectively address certain operational issues that have adversely affected certain of our US operations;

our dependence on a limited number of major customers;

the potential consolidation of our customer base;

availability of components;

our dependence on certain industries;

seasonality;

the variability of customer requirements;

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our ability to successfully negotiate definitive agreements and consummate acquisitions, and to integrate operations following consummation of acquisitions;

our ability to take advantage of our past and current restructuring efforts to improve utilization and realize savings and whether any such activity will adversely affect our cost structure, ability to service customers and labor relations;

other economic, business and competitive factors affecting our customers, our industry and business generally; and

other factors that we may not have currently identified or quantified.

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For a further list and description of various risks, relevant factors and uncertainties that could cause future results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements, see the Risk Factors section contained in Part I of this document. Given these risks and uncertainties, the reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or correct any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that subsequently occur, or of which we hereafter become aware. You should read this document and the documents that we incorporate by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We may not update these forward-looking statements, even if our situation changes in the future. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

Stock Option Litigation and Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

On March 18, 2006, The Wall Street Journal published an article that reported on certain academic studies that suggested that public companies may have backdated stock option grants. The studies had not identified specific companies that may have backdated options, but the article sought to do so. The article identified our President and CEO, Timothy L. Main, as someone who, based on statistical patterns, may have received backdated options.

On April 26, 2006, a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida on behalf of Mary Lou Gruber, a purported shareholder of ours, naming us as a nominal defendant, and naming certain of our officers, Scott D. Brown, Executive Vice President, Mark T. Mondello, Chief Operating Officer, and Timothy L. Main, Chief Executive Officer, President and a Board member, as well as certain of our Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants (the Initial Action). Mr. Morean and Mr. Sansone were our previous Chief Executive Officer and President, respectively (such two individuals, with the defendant officers, collectively, the Officer Defendants). The Initial Action alleged that the named defendant officers and directors breached certain of their fiduciary duties to us in connection with certain stock option grants between August 1998 and October 2004. Specifically, it alleged that the defendant directors (other than Mr. Morean and Mr. Main), in their capacity as members of our Board of Director Audit or Compensation Committee, at the behest of the Officer Defendants, backdated stock option grants to make it appear they were granted on a prior date when our stock price was lower. The Initial Action alleged that such alleged backdated options unduly benefited the Officer Defendants, resulted in us issuing materially inaccurate and misleading financial statements and caused millions of dollars of damages to us. The Initial Action also sought to have the Officer Defendants disgorge certain options they received, including the proceeds of options exercised, as well as certain equitable relief and attorneys' fees and costs.

On May 2, 2006, we were notified by the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) of an informal inquiry concerning our stock option grants. On May 3, 2006, our Board of Directors had a meeting, which had been arranged prior to the SEC contacting us, to discuss the Initial Action. At that meeting, our Board of Directors appointed the Special Committee to review the allegations in the Initial Action. On May 10, 2006, the law firms representing the plaintiff in the Initial Action, along with two additional law firms, representing a purported shareholder of ours, Robert Barone, filed a lawsuit in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida that was nearly identical to the Initial Action (with the Initial Action, collectively, the State Derivative Actions). On May 17, 2006, we received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York requesting certain stock option related material. On July 12, 2006, the parties to the State Derivative Actions filed a stipulation and proposed order of consolidation, which also appointed co-lead counsel. The Court signed the order on July 17, 2006, consolidated the cases under the caption *In re Jabil Derivative Litigation*, No. 06-2917-CI-08 (the Consolidated State Derivative Action), and ordered that the complaint filed in the Initial

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Action would become the operative complaint. We have entered into a stipulation extending the time for us to respond to the Consolidated State Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

Two Federal derivative suits were also filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, on July 10, 2006 and December 6, 2006 respectively (collectively, the Federal Derivative Actions). The complaints assert virtually identical factual allegations and claims as in the State Derivative Actions. On January 26, 2007, the District Court consolidated the two Federal Derivative Actions under the caption *In re Jabil Circuit Options Backdating Litigation*, 8:06-cv-01257 (the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action) and appointed co-lead counsel. We have entered into a stipulation extending our time to respond to the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

On September 18, 2006, a putative shareholder class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division captioned *Edward J. Goodman Life Income Trust v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No. 8:06-cv-01716 against us and various present and former officers and directors, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Laurence S. Grafstein, Mel S. Lavitt, Chris Lewis, Timothy Main, Mark T. Mondello, William D. Morean, Lawrence J. Murphy, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund, Thomas A. Sansone and Kathleen Walters on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs comprised of persons that purchased shares of ours between September 19, 2001 and June 21, 2006. The complaint asserted claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Section 20(a) of that Act. The complaint alleged that the defendants had engaged in a scheme to fraudulently backdate the grant dates of options for various senior officers and directors, causing our financial statements to understate management compensation and overstate net earnings, thereby inflating our stock price. In addition, the complaint alleged that our proxy statements falsely stated that we had adhered to our option grant policy of granting options at the closing price of our shares on the trading date immediately prior to the date of the grant. A second putative class action, containing virtually identical legal claims and allegations of fact, captioned *Steven M. Noe v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No. 8:06-cv-01883, was filed on October 12, 2006. The two actions were consolidated into a single proceeding (the Consolidated Class Action) and on January 18, 2007, the Court appointed The Laborers Pension Trust Fund for Northern California and Pension Trust Fund for Operating Engineers as lead plaintiffs in the action. On March 5, 2007, the lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint (the Consolidated Class Action Complaint). The Consolidated Class Action Complaint purported to be brought on behalf of all persons who purchased our publicly traded securities between September 19, 2001 and December 21, 2006, and named us and certain of our current and former officers, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Wesley B. Edwards, Chris A. Lewis, Mark T. Mondello, Robert L. Paver and Ronald J. Rapp, as well as certain of our Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Laurence S. Grafstein, Steven A. Raymund, Lawrence J. Murphy, Kathleen A. Walters and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants. The Consolidated Class Action Complaint alleged violations of Sections 10(b), 20(a), and 14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. It contained allegations of fact and legal claims similar to the original putative class actions and, in addition, alleged that the defendants failed to timely disclose the facts and circumstances that led us, on June 12, 2006, to announce that we were lowering our prior guidance for net earnings for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. On April 30, 2007, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint asserting claims substantially similar to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint it replaced but adding additional allegations relating to the restatement of earnings previously announced in connection with the correction of errors in the calculation of compensation expense for certain stock option grants. We have until sixty days following the filing of the First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint to file our response and will vigorously defend the action.

The Special Committee has conducted its review and analysis of the claims asserted in the derivative actions and has concluded that the evidence does not support a finding of intentional manipulation of stock option grant pricing by any member of management. Our internal review, similarly, did not find evidence of backdating. However, both the Special Committee review and our internal review identified certain errors in the ways in which we accounted for certain option grants. These errors, which are described more fully below, generally fall

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into one of three categories. First, there were situations in which we incorrectly identified the measurement date used to establish the exercise price for the options grant. These situations, for the most part, occurred because we believed that a grant was final when our Board Committee approved the options when, in fact, the identities of grant recipients or the number of options they were to receive had not yet been established with certainty. Under the applicable accounting literature, we should not have identified a measurement date until the grant recipients and number of awards were established with certainty.

Second, there was one situation in which a grant to a large number of non-executive employees was finalized but, before the options could be distributed, the price of the underlying stock fell significantly. Because we did not wish to issue these employees underwater options, we cancelled those options and issued new ones. Under the applicable accounting literature, we should have treated the subsequent grant as a repricing of the first grant, and applied variable accounting for the life of these grants.

Third, we retained as a consultant an individual who served on the Board of Directors, and awarded him options as compensation for his performance of those consulting services. The applicable accounting literature required that we account for options granted to a consultant differently from the way that we accounted for options granted to an employee, which we failed to do.

The Special Committee concluded that it is not in our best interests to pursue the derivative actions and will assert that position on the Company's behalf in each of the pending derivative lawsuits. We continue to cooperate fully with the Special Committee, the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office. We cannot predict what effect such reviews may have. See Risk Factors We are involved in reviews of our historical stock option grant practices.

In response to the findings of the Special Committee and our internal review, our Board, with the assistance of outside consultants, is overseeing an evaluation and revision of our stock-based award grant procedures and other related corporate governance issues. We anticipate that our Board will enhance its procedures governing the manner in which future stock-based awards will be made.

Our restated Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Form 10-K incorporate additional stock-based compensation expense, including the income tax impacts related to the restatement adjustments. The total restatement impact, net of tax, for the years ended August 31, 1996 through August 31, 2003, of \$20.0 million, has been reflected as an adjustment to retained earnings as of September 1, 2003 and the impact on previously reported net income for fiscal years 2005 and 2004 is presented below.

	Net Income		Retained
	For the Fiscal Year		Earnings As
	Year Ended		of Sept. 1,
	August 31,		2003
	2005	2004	
	(in thousands)		
As previously reported	\$ 231,847	\$ 166,900	\$ 623,053
Adjustments:			
Stock compensation expense	(35,404)	5,756	(24,618)
Income tax benefit (provision)	7,432	1,074	4,627
Total adjustments	(27,972)	6,830	(19,991)
As adjusted	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730	\$ 603,062

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The table below presents the impact of the individual restatement adjustments, which are explained in further detail following the table (in thousands):

	2005	2004	Total Adjust- ments to Retained Earnings	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (EXPENSE):											
Incorrect identification of measurement dates	\$ (24,338)	\$ (4,426)	\$ (8,566)	\$ (4,150)	\$ (2,291)	\$ (791)	\$ (779)	\$ (246)	\$ (123)	\$ (123)	\$ (63)
Subsequent change to a finalized grant	(11,076)	10,043	\$ (12,189)	(12,023)	1,762	(1,928)					
Stock option grants to a director in his capacity as a consultant	10	139	\$ (3,863)	23	(114)	265	(2,974)	(941)	(122)		
Total stock-based compensation	\$ (35,404)	\$ 5,756	\$ (24,618)	\$ (16,150)	\$ (643)	\$ (2,454)	\$ (3,753)	\$ (1,187)	\$ (245)	\$ (123)	\$ (63)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT:											
Total income tax benefit (expense)	\$ 7,432	\$ 1,074	\$ 4,627	\$ 1,713	\$ 669	\$ 259	\$ 1,402	\$ 440	\$ 86	\$ 39	\$ 19
Total increase (decrease) to consolidated net income	\$ (27,972)	\$ 6,830	\$ (19,991)	\$ (14,437)	\$ 26	\$ (2,195)	\$ (2,351)	\$ (747)	\$ (159)	\$ (84)	\$ (44)

Stock-based compensation

We have made the adjustments reflected above that relate to stock-based compensation because we decided that we had made certain errors in accounting for certain options grants. We reached this conclusion in consultation with accounting experts and legal counsel and in consideration of the findings of the Special Committee and our internal review.

The accounting literature in effect during the relevant period was primarily Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25). This guidance focused on the establishment of a measurement date for purposes of determining compensation cost relating to option awards. Under APB 25, measurement date is defined as the first date on which both of the following are known: (1) the number of shares that an individual employee is entitled to receive and (2) the option or purchase price, if any. This accounting guidance provided that companies would not have to record compensation expense in connection with options granted to employees, officers and directors if the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date of the option award was equal to the amount the employee was required to pay. In contrast, companies would have to record compensation expense to the extent that the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date exceeded the amount the employee is required to pay. Generally, we as did other companies, historically set the exercise price for our option grants by reference to the closing price of the Company's stock on the day before the date of the grant.

With this background, the errors that we made can be categorized as follows:

(a) *Incorrect identification of measurement dates.* As a general proposition, we identified the grant date, which we used to establish the measurement date, as the date that the Compensation Committee (or some other decision-maker, as permitted) met or otherwise acted to grant options. However, in some situations, the grant may not have been final, on that date, as defined in the accounting literature, because it may still have been subject to the exercise of discretion as to the individuals who were to receive the options or the amounts they were to receive. To identify these situations, we reviewed documentary and other evidence to determine the dates on which the Compensation Committee (or other decision-maker) decided the terms of the grants. In those situations where we determined that the grant had not been finalized until some date after the grant date that the Company previously had used to establish the measurement date for purposes of calculating compensation expense, we used the newly-identified grant date to establish the appropriate measurement date, and recalculated compensation expense based on that date. More specifically, the methodology that we used to identify new or to confirm previously identified grant dates, and to recalculate compensation expense, identified the point in time at

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which the exercise of discretion no longer applied to the grant. Many changes to lists of grant recipients after the originally identified measurement date were administrative in nature, such as changes to an individual's name or employment status. We did not consider such administrative changes to represent the exercise of discretion. We did, however, consider other changes to grant lists to represent the exercise of discretion and recalculated compensation expense accordingly. The types of situations that we considered to be within this latter category included: (i) situations in which there were grants to groups of individuals, but subsequent changes to the grants to some members of those groups, with the continued use of the initial measurement date; (ii) situations in which there was a final grant to certain individuals and a subsequent grant to other individuals, with the use of the same measurement date as the initial grant; (iii) situations in which there was a final grant to individuals and a subsequent decision to grant additional options to some of the same individuals, with the use of the same measurement date as the initial grant; and (iv) a situation in which grants to certain officers and a small group of highly-valued non-officers were believed to be final when, in fact, they were subject to further discretionary adjustments, yet the Company continued to use the originally identified grant date for purposes of establishing the measurement date. Additionally, there was a situation in which a member of the administrative staff mistakenly believed that a grant had occurred on a particular date, and so identified a measurement date based on that date when the grant, in fact, had occurred on a different date. Other than as described below, the number of employees and grants affected by the errors was minimal.

In our fiscal years 2002 and 2003, grants to certain sub-groups of non-executive employees totaling 187 and 1,563 individuals, respectively, continued to change after the previously identified grant dates. Accordingly, we recalculated the compensation expense associated with those grants based on the date on which the grants to any particular list of employees became final. The 187 individuals impacted in fiscal year 2002 represented a small portion of the total grants issued and the 1,563 individuals impacted in fiscal year 2003 represented substantially all non-executive employees receiving a grant.

Beginning in our fiscal year 2004, we changed our process for determining option awards to non-executive employees. In that year, the Company began to use a job function classification, rather than a salary-based formula, to determine these awards. Beginning in our fiscal year 2004, management, acting with the Compensation Committee's approval, retained limited discretion to adjust awards within groups of employees. Following these discretionary adjustments (as well as adjustments to reflect administrative changes), management compiled the various lists of employees into a final list and distributed the options. In recognition of this change in process, we have adjusted our methodology for determining the date the list associated with grants to non-officer employees issued in those years was final. Accordingly, in determining the measurement date, we have treated lists of grants to 2,180 and 2,262 non-executive employees issued in our fiscal years 2004 and 2005, respectively, as not final until they were compiled by management as final, regardless of whether any particular list, in fact, changed.

Due to the methodology used in fiscal years 2002 through 2005, changes to the measurement date of a few employees could cause the measurement date for a large number of employees to change.

As a result of the aforementioned, our historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$37.3 million recognized over the applicable vesting periods through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(b) *Subsequent change to a finalized grant.* After the Company decided on October 12, 2000 to grant stock options to approximately 1,510 non-executive employees, representing substantially all non-executive employees receiving a grant, the price of the Company's stock declined. Rather than issue underwater options, the Company decided on December 22, 2000 to issue new grants. We did not do that with respect to officer grants approved at the same time. We have decided that we should have characterized this as a cancellation and re-pricing of the October 12, 2000 grant for non-executive employees. Under APB 25, as interpreted by FASB Interpretation No. 44, *Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (an interpretation of*

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APB Opinion No. 25), and other related interpretations, such a repricing requires variable accounting for the awards until that award is exercised, is forfeited, or expires unexercised. This was not identified in our original financial reporting processes and, therefore, it was not properly accounted for in the financial statements as a variable award, which requires re-measurement at each interim reporting period. As a result, our historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$13.2 million which has been recognized beginning as of December 22, 2000, the date of modification, and over each interim reporting period thereafter through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(c) Stock option grants to a director in his capacity as a consultant. We have determined that from fiscal years 1998 through 2002, we did not properly account for stock option awards that were granted to a non-employee director who we retained to provide consulting services. These awards were not properly accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, and related interpretations. As a result, our historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$3.7 million which has been recognized through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Income tax benefit

We evaluated the impact of the restatements on our global tax provision. We file tax returns in multiple tax jurisdictions around the world. In certain jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, the United States and the United Kingdom, we are able to claim a tax deduction relative to stock options. In those jurisdictions, where a tax deduction is claimed, we have recorded deferred tax benefits, totaling \$13.1 million at August 31, 2005, to reflect future tax deductions to the extent that we believe such assets to be recoverable.

Because virtually all holders of stock options for which remeasurement was required were not involved in or aware of the circumstances that lead to the remeasurement, we have taken and intend to take certain actions to deal with the adverse tax consequences that may be incurred by the holders of stock options for which remeasurement was required, including amending certain stock option agreements. Such adverse tax consequences relate to the portions of stock options for which remeasurement was required that vest after December 31, 2004 (Section 409A Affected Options) and subject the option holder to a penalty tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (Section 409A) (and, as applicable, similar penalty taxes under California and other state tax laws). Under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, these option amendments had to be completed by December 31, 2006 for anyone who was an executive officer when he or she received Section 409A Affected Options. The amendments for non-executive officers cannot be offered until after this Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006 is filed and such amendments need to be completed by December 31, 2007. We are investigating the alternatives available to amend these affected options.

We intend to compensate certain option holders who have already exercised Section 409A Affected Options for the penalties they incur under Section 409A (and, as applicable, similar state tax laws). We have notified the IRS of our intent to participate in the IRS Compliance Resolution Program (program) for employees other than corporate insiders for additional 2006 taxes arising under Section 409A due to the exercise of stock rights. This program allows us to calculate and remit to the IRS, on behalf of the affected employees, the penalty for calendar year 2006 due to the application of Section 409A to certain options exercised during 2006. Our current estimate for such a penalty is expected to be less than \$4.0 million and is expected to be recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. There is one executive officer impacted by the 2006 exercise of Section 409A Affected Options. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has approved the payment of a bonus of approximately \$150.0 thousand to cover the penalty for this executive officer as he is prohibited from participation in the program. This bonus was approved as the executive officer was not an officer at the time of the grant and was not involved or aware of the options impact.

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Two of our executive option holders were subject to the December 31, 2006 deadline described above. Accordingly, in December 2006, we offered to amend the Section 409A Affected Options held by the executive officers to increase the exercise price so that these options will not subject the option holder to a penalty tax under Section 409A. Both individuals accepted our offer. In addition, we have agreed to pay each of the individuals a cash bonus of \$2.0 thousand each in fiscal year 2007 equal to the aggregate increase in the exercise prices for the amended options. We plan to take remedial actions with respect to the outstanding Section 409A Affected Options granted to non-officers and are currently assessing this transaction.

Overview

We are one of the leading providers of worldwide electronic manufacturing services and solutions. We provide comprehensive electronics design, production, product management and after-market services to companies in the aerospace, automotive, computing, consumer, defense, industrial, instrumentation, medical, networking, peripherals, storage and telecommunications industries. The historical growth of the overall industry over most of the 1990's was driven by the increasing number of companies who chose to outsource their manufacturing requirements. In mid-2001, the industry's revenue declined as a result of significant cut-backs in customer production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn at that time. Industry revenues generally began to stabilize in 2003 and companies continue to turn to outsourcing versus internal manufacturing. We anticipate that this industry outsourcing trend will continue during the next several years.

We derive revenue principally from the product sales of electronic equipment built to customer specifications. We recognize revenue, net of estimated product return costs, generally when goods are shipped, title and risk of ownership have passed, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and recoverability is reasonably assured. The volume and timing of orders placed by our customers vary due to several factors, including: variation in demand for our customers' products; our customers' attempts to manage their inventory; electronic design changes; changes in our customers' manufacturing strategies; and acquisitions of or consolidations among our customers. Demand for our customers' products depends on, among other things, product life cycles, competitive conditions and general economic conditions.

Our cost of revenue includes the cost of electronic components and other materials that comprise the products we manufacture; the cost of labor and manufacturing overhead; and adjustments for excess and obsolete inventory. As a provider of turnkey manufacturing services, we are responsible for procuring components and other materials. This requires us to commit significant working capital to our operations and to manage the purchasing, receiving, inspection and stocking of materials. Although we bear the risk of fluctuations in the cost of materials and excess scrap, we periodically negotiate cost of materials adjustments with our customers. Net revenue from each product that we manufacture consists of an element based on the costs of materials in that product and an element based on the labor and manufacturing overhead costs allocated to that product. We refer to the portion of the sales price of a product that is based on materials costs as material-based revenue, and to the portion of the sales price of a product that is based on labor and manufacturing overhead costs as manufacturing-based revenue. Our gross margin for any product depends on the mix between the cost of materials in the product and the cost of labor and manufacturing overhead allocated to the product. We typically realize higher gross margins on manufacturing-based revenue than we do on materials-based revenue. As we gain experience in manufacturing a product, we usually achieve increased efficiencies, which result in lower labor and manufacturing overhead costs for that product.

Our operating results are impacted by the level of capacity utilization of manufacturing facilities; indirect labor costs; and selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating income margins have generally improved during periods of high production volume and high capacity utilization. During periods of low production volume, we generally have idle capacity and reduced operating income margins. As our capacity has grown during recent years through the construction of new greenfield facilities, the expansion of existing

facilities and our acquisition of additional facilities, our selling, general and administrative expenses have increased to support this growth.

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We have consistently utilized advanced circuit design, production design and manufacturing technologies to meet the needs of our customers. To support this effort, our engineering staff focuses on developing and refining design and manufacturing technologies to meet specific needs of specific customers. Most of the expenses associated with these customer-specific efforts are reflected in our cost of revenue. In addition, our engineers engage in R&D of new technologies that apply generally to our operations. The expenses of these R&D activities are reflected in the Research and Development line item in our Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

An important element of our strategy is the expansion of our global production facilities. The majority of our revenue and materials costs worldwide are denominated in U.S. dollars, while our labor and utility costs in plants outside the United States are denominated in local currencies. We economically hedge these local currency costs, based on our evaluation of the potential exposure as compared to the cost of the hedge, through the purchase of foreign exchange contracts. Changes in the fair market value of such hedging instruments are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. See Risk Factors We are subject to risks of currency fluctuations and related hedging operations.

We currently depend, and expect to continue to depend, upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our net revenue. A significant reduction in sales to any of our large customers or a customer exerting significant pricing and margin pressures on us would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In the past, some of our customers have terminated their manufacturing arrangements with us or have significantly reduced or delayed the volume of manufacturing services ordered from us. There can be no assurance that present or future customers will not terminate their manufacturing arrangements with us or significantly change, reduce or delay the amount of manufacturing services ordered from us. Any such termination of a manufacturing relationship or change, reduction or delay in orders could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. See Risk Factors Because we depend on a limited number of customers, a reduction in sales to any one of our customers could cause a significant decline in our revenue and Note 14 Concentration of Risk and Segment Data to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summary of Results

Net revenue for fiscal year 2006 increased approximately 36.4% to \$10.3 billion compared to \$7.5 billion for fiscal year 2005. Our sales levels during fiscal year 2006 improved across most industry sectors, demonstrating our continued trend of industry sector and customer diversification. The increase in our net revenue base year-over-year primarily represents stronger market share with our existing programs; and organic growth from new and existing customers as vertical companies continue to convert to an outsourcing model. Additionally, we continue to enhance our business model by adding services in the areas of collaborative design, system integration, order fulfillment and after-market.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, our Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to better align our manufacturing capacity in certain higher cost geographies and to properly size our manufacturing sites with perceived current market conditions. Based on the analysis completed to date, we currently expect to recognize approximately \$200.0 to \$250.0 million in restructuring and impairment charges as a result of the approved restructuring plan. The restructuring charges include pre-tax employee severance and benefit costs, contract termination costs and other related restructuring costs. The impairment charges include pre-tax fixed asset impairment costs, as well as valuation allowances against net deferred tax assets. We recognized a significant portion of these costs in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 and currently expect to recognize the remaining portion over the course of fiscal year 2007 and 2008. The exact timing of the remaining estimated range of restructuring and impairment costs, as well as the remaining estimated cost ranges by category type is subject to revision. This information will be subject to the finalization of the timetables for the transitional functions, consultation with employees and their representatives, as well as the statutory severance requirements of the particular legal jurisdictions impacted. The amount and timing of the actual charges may vary due to a variety of factors. For further discussion of this restructuring program and the restructuring and impairment costs recognized in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of

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Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Restructuring and Impairment Charges and Note 11 Restructuring and Impairment Charges to the Consolidated Financial Statements. See also Risk Factors We face risks arising from the restructuring of our operations.

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal year ended August 31, certain key operating results and other financial information (in thousands, except per share data).

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated)	2004 (restated)
Net revenue	\$ 10,265,447	\$ 7,524,386	\$ 6,252,897
Gross profit	\$ 764,900	\$ 628,506	\$ 538,380
Operating income	\$ 241,807	\$ 251,967	\$ 221,771
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.87
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.85

Key Performance Indicators

Management regularly reviews financial and non-financial performance indicators to assess the Company's operating results. The following table sets forth, for the quarterly periods indicated, certain of management's key financial performance indicators.

	August 31,	Three Months Ended		November 30,
		May 31,	February 28,	
	2006	2006	2006	2005
Sales cycle	14 days	19 days	19 days	15 days
Inventory turns	8 turns	8 turns	9 turns	9 turns
Days in accounts receivable	39 days	40 days	42 days	41 days
Days in inventory	47 days	46 days	42 days	38 days
Days in accounts payable	72 days	67 days	65 days	64 days

	August 31,	Three Months Ended		November 30,
		May 31,	February 28,	
	2005	2005	2005	2004
Sales cycle	17 days	20 days	23 days	28 days
Inventory turns	9 turns	10 turns	9 turns	9 turns
Days in accounts receivable	42 days	42 days	42 days	52 days
Days in inventory	39 days	37 days	39 days	40 days
Days in accounts payable	64 days	59 days	58 days	64 days

The sales cycle is calculated as the sum of days in accounts receivable and days in inventory, less the days in accounts payable; accordingly, the variance in the sales cycle quarter over quarter is a direct result of changes in these indicators. Days in accounts receivable decreased one day to 39 days during the three months ended August 31, 2006 from the prior sequential quarter, primarily due to timing of sales and cash collection efforts during the quarter. During the three months ended May 31, 2006, days in accounts receivable decreased two days to 40 days as a result of timing of sales and cash collection efforts during the quarter. During the three months ended February 28, 2006, days in accounts receivable increased one day to 42 days as a result of the timing of sales during the quarter and there being fewer cash collection days in the month of February. Days in accounts receivable improved one day to 41 days during the three months ended November 30, 2005 primarily due to the sale of receivables to an unrelated third party under our accounts receivable securitization program. See Note 3 Accounts Receivable Securitization to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of this program.

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Days in inventory increased one day during the three months ended August 31, 2006 from the prior sequential quarter, with inventory turns consistent at eight turns. The one day increase in days in inventory during the fourth fiscal quarter was primarily a result of increased inventory from our partnering with an existing customer in a new initiative to improve the customer's inventory planning process whereby we assume greater supply chain management responsibilities (new lean manufacturing process) and increased purchasing to meet forecasted demand in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, which includes the seasonal peak for the consumer and automotive industry sectors. During the three months ended May 31, 2006, days in inventory increased four days to 46 days, while inventory turns decreased one turn to eight turns. The increase in days in inventory was primarily a result of approximately \$100.0 million of incremental inventory associated with an existing customer's new lean manufacturing process and our acquisition of Celetronix International, Ltd. (Celetronix); and the pre-positioning of inventory in anticipation of forecasted fourth fiscal quarter demand. During the three months ended February 28, 2006, days in inventory increased four days to 42 days in anticipation of forecasted March demand, while inventory turns remained consistent at nine turns. Days in inventory decreased one day to 38 days as a result of increased sales levels during the three months ended November 30, 2005, while inventory turns remained consistent at nine turns.

Days in accounts payable increased five days during the three months ended August 31, 2006 from the prior sequential quarter primarily as a result of increased inventory levels and continued emphasis on extending payment terms with our vendors. During the three months ended May 31, 2006, days in accounts payable increased two days to 67 days as a result of timing of purchases during the quarter and continued emphasis on cash management. During the three months ended February 28, 2006, days in accounts payable increased one day to 65 days as a result of timing of purchases during the quarter. During the three months ended November 20, 2005, days in accounts payable remained consistent with the prior sequential quarter at 64 days.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions based upon historical experience and various other factors and circumstances. Management believes that our estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may vary from these estimates and assumptions under different future circumstances. We have identified the following critical accounting policies that affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. For further discussion of our significant accounting policies, refer to Note 1 Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

We derive revenue principally from the product sales of electronic equipment built to customer specifications. We also derive revenue to a lesser extent from after-market services, design services and excess inventory sales. Revenue from product sales and excess inventory sales is generally recognized, net of estimated product return costs, when goods are shipped; title and risk of ownership have passed; the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and recoverability is reasonably assured. Service related revenue is recognized upon completion of the services. We assume no significant obligations after product shipment.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts related to receivables not expected to be collected from our customers. This allowance is based on management's assessment of specific customer balances, considering the age of receivables and financial stability of the customer. If there is an adverse change in the financial condition of our customers, or if actual defaults are higher than provided for, an addition to the allowance may be necessary.

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Inventory Valuation

We purchase inventory based on forecasted demand and record inventory at the lower of cost or market. Management regularly assesses inventory valuation based on current and forecasted usage and other lower of cost or market considerations. If actual market conditions or our customers' product demands are less favorable than those projected, additional valuation adjustments may be necessary.

Long-Lived Assets

We review property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of property, plant and equipment is measured by comparing its carrying value to the projected cash flows the property, plant and equipment are expected to generate. If the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset over its respective fair value. The impairment analysis is based on significant assumptions of future results made by management, including revenue and cash flow projections. Circumstances that may lead to impairment of property, plant and equipment include unforeseen decreases in future performance or industry demand and the restructuring of our operations resulting from a change in our business strategy. For further discussion of our current restructuring program, refer to Note 11 *Restructuring and Impairment Charges* to the Consolidated Financial Statements and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations - Restructuring and Impairment Charges*.

We have recorded intangible assets, including goodwill, principally based on third-party valuations, in connection with business acquisitions. Estimated useful lives of amortizable intangible assets are determined by management based on an assessment of the period over which the asset is expected to contribute to future cash flows. The allocation of amortizable intangible assets impacts the amounts allocable to goodwill. In accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to perform a goodwill impairment test at least on an annual basis and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from estimated future cash flows. We completed the annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 and determined that no impairment existed as of the date of the impairment test. The impairment test is performed at the reporting unit level, which we have determined to be consistent with our operating segments as defined in Note 14 *Concentration of Risk and Segment Data* to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The impairment analysis is based on assumptions of future results made by management, including revenue and cash flow projections at the reporting unit level. Circumstances that may lead to impairment of goodwill or intangible assets include unforeseen decreases in future performance or industry demand, and the restructuring of our operations resulting from a change in our business strategy. For further information on our intangible assets, including goodwill, refer to Note 7 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

We have recognized restructuring and impairment charges related to reductions in workforce, re-sizing and closure of facilities, and the transition of production from certain facilities into other new and existing facilities. These charges were recorded pursuant to formal plans developed and approved by management. The recognition of restructuring and impairment charges requires that we make certain judgments and estimates regarding the nature, timing and amount of costs associated with these plans. The estimates of future liabilities may change, requiring additional restructuring and impairment charges or the reduction of liabilities already recorded. At the end of each reporting period, we evaluate the remaining accrued balances to ensure that no excess accruals are retained and the utilization of the provisions are for their intended purpose in accordance with the restructuring programs. For further discussion of our restructuring programs, refer to Note 11 *Restructuring and Impairment Charges* to the Consolidated Financial Statements and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations - Restructuring and Impairment Charges*.

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Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

We have pension and postretirement benefit costs and liabilities, which are developed from actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuations require management to make certain judgments and estimates of discount rates and return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions on a regular basis taking into consideration current market conditions and historical market data. The discount rate is used to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. This rate represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense. When considering the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we take into account current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on plan assets. Other assumptions include demographic factors such as retirement, mortality and turnover. For further discussion of our pension and postretirement benefits, refer to Note 10 Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

We estimate our income tax provision in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, a process that includes estimating exposures related to examinations by taxing authorities. We must also make judgments regarding the ability to realize the deferred tax assets. The carrying value of our net deferred tax assets is based on our belief that it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income in certain jurisdictions to realize these deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been established for deferred tax assets that we do not believe meet the more likely than not criteria established by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Our judgments regarding future taxable income may change due to changes in market conditions, changes in tax laws or other factors. If our assumptions and consequently our estimates change in the future, the valuation allowances we have established may be increased or decreased, resulting in a respective increase or decrease in either income tax expense or goodwill. For further discussion related to our income taxes, refer to Note 5 Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

In accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, (SFAS 123R) and the Security and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107), we began recognizing stock-based compensation expense in our Consolidated Statement of Earnings on September 1, 2005 based on the fair value of our stock-based awards. The fair value of options granted prior to September 1, 2005 were valued using the Black-Scholes model while the stock appreciation rights granted after this date were valued using a lattice valuation model. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the option or stock appreciation right and the price volatility of the underlying stock. Judgment is also required in estimating the number of stock awards that are expected to vest as a result of satisfaction of time-based vesting schedules or the achievement of certain performance conditions. If actual results or future changes in estimates differ significantly from our current estimates, stock-based compensation could increase or decrease. For further discussion of our stock-based compensation, refer to Note 13 Stockholders Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As described in Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are restating prior fiscal periods within this Form 10-K principally to reflect additional non-cash stock-based compensation expense relating to adjustments arising from the determinations of a Board appointed independent Special Committee, as well as our internal review relating to our historical financial statements. See Risk Factors We are involved in reviews of our historical stock option grant practices.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain operating data as a percentage of net revenue. The information presented in the following table has been adjusted to reflect the restatement of the Company's financial results which is more fully described in Note 2 - Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated)	2004 (restated)
Net revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue	92.5	91.7	91.4
Gross profit	7.5	8.3	8.6
Selling, general and administrative	3.7	4.2	4.1
Research and development	0.4	0.3	0.2
Amortization of intangibles	0.2	0.5	0.7
Acquisition-related charges			
Restructuring and impairment charges	0.8		
Operating income	2.4	3.3	3.6
Other expense	0.1		0.1
Interest income	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Interest expense	0.3	0.3	0.3
Income before income taxes	2.2	3.2	3.3
Income tax expense	0.6	0.5	0.5
Net income	1.6%	2.7%	2.8%

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2006 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2005

Net Revenue. Our net revenue increased 36.4% to \$10.3 billion for fiscal year 2006, up from \$7.5 billion in fiscal year 2005. The increase was due to increased sales levels across most industry sectors. Specific increases include a 68% increase in the sale of consumer products; a 51% increase in the sale of instrumentation and medical products; a 28% increase in the sale of computing and storage products; a 16% increase in the sale of networking products; and a 27% increase in the sale of peripheral products. The level of sales of automotive products and telecommunications products remained consistent with the prior year. The increased sales levels were due to the addition of new customers and organic growth in these industry sectors. The increase in the consumer industry sector was primarily attributable to new and existing program growth resulting from our product diversification efforts within the sector. The increase in the instrumentation and medical industry sector was primarily attributable to increased sales levels as more vertical companies are electing to outsource their production in these areas.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, revenue by industry sector expressed as a percentage of net revenue. The distribution of revenue across our industry sectors has fluctuated, and will continue to fluctuate, as a result of numerous factors, including but not limited to the following: increased business from new and existing customers; fluctuations in customer demand; seasonality, especially in the automotive and consumer industry sectors; and increased growth in the automotive, consumer, and instrumentation and medical products industry sectors as more vertical companies are electing to outsource their production in these areas.

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Automotive	5%	7%	8%
Computing and storage	12%	12%	13%
Consumer	36%	29%	25%
Instrumentation and medical	17%	16%	12%
Networking	13%	15%	20%
Peripherals	7%	8%	6%
Telecommunications	6%	9%	11%
Other	4%	4%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Foreign source revenue represented 82.3% of our net revenue for fiscal year 2006 and 83.8% of net revenue for fiscal year 2005. We currently expect our foreign source revenue to increase as a percentage of net revenue due to expansion in China, Eastern Europe and India.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to 7.5% of net revenue in fiscal year 2006 from 8.3% in fiscal year 2005. The percentage decrease from the prior fiscal year was primarily due to a higher portion of materials-based revenue (driven in part by growth in the consumer industry sector). In addition, certain higher than anticipated expenses were incurred during the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2006. These included delays in our ramp up of our electromechanical tooling operations due to resolvable technical issues, management process software and a change in a customer's timing needs for tools, which resulted in excess costs; certain material and labor costs associated with the higher than anticipated rate of needed repair on a new program for an existing customer in our after-market services operations in the Americas region; and various operational execution issues in one of our U.S. operations, some of which was associated with strong demand and the commencement of new programs. In absolute dollars, gross profit for fiscal year 2006 increased \$136.4 million versus fiscal year 2005 due to the increased revenue base.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$382.2 million (3.7% of net revenue) from \$314.3 million (4.2% of net revenue) in fiscal year 2005. The absolute dollar increase was primarily due to the acquisitions of Varian Electronics Manufacturing (VEM) in March 2005 and Celetronix in March 2006; the recognition of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the adoption of SFAS 123R; additional resources to support our continued growth; and incremental legal and professional fees incurred due to the review of our historical stock option practices. See Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the stock option review.

R&D. R&D expenses in fiscal year 2006 increased to \$35.0 million (0.4% of net revenue) from \$22.5 million (0.3% of net revenue) in fiscal year 2005. The increase is attributed to growth in our product development activities related to new reference and product designs, including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products, and storage products. We also continued efforts in the design of circuit board assembly; mechanical design and the related production design process; and the development of new advanced manufacturing technologies.

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Amortization of Intangibles. We recorded \$24.3 million of amortization of intangibles in fiscal year 2006 as compared to \$39.8 million in fiscal year 2005. The decrease was attributable to intangible assets that became fully amortized in fiscal year 2005 and fiscal year 2006, offset by amortization of intangible assets resulting from our acquisitions consummated in fiscal year 2005 and 2006. For additional information regarding purchased intangibles, see Acquisitions and Expansion below, Note 1(f) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Note 7 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Note 8 Business Acquisitions to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. As mentioned in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Summary of Results, during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we initiated a restructuring program to realign our manufacturing capacity in certain higher cost geographies and to properly size our manufacturing sites with perceived current market conditions. This current restructuring program resulted in restructuring and impairment charges of \$81.9 million for fiscal year 2006 consisting of employee severance and benefit costs of approximately \$67.4 million, costs related to lease commitments of approximately \$10.1 million, fixed asset impairments of approximately \$3.6 million and other restructuring costs of approximately \$0.8 million, primarily related to the repayment of government provided subsidies that resulted from the reduction in force in certain locations. These restructuring and impairment charges included cash costs totaling \$78.6 million, of which \$1.5 million was paid in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2006. The cash costs consist of employee severance and benefits costs of approximately \$67.6 million, costs related to lease commitments of approximately \$10.2 million and other restructuring costs of \$0.8 million. Non-cash costs of approximately \$3.3 million primarily represent fixed asset impairment charges related to our restructuring activities. At August 31, 2006, liabilities of approximately \$59.9 million and \$13.5 million related to these restructurings activities are expected to be paid out in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, respectively. The remaining liability of \$3.7 million for the charge related to a certain lease commitment is expected to be paid out during fiscal years 2009 through 2011.

We expect to avoid annual costs of approximately \$55.9 million that would otherwise have been incurred if the restructuring activities had not been completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006. The avoided costs consist of a reduction in employee related expenses of approximately \$49.9 million, a reduction in depreciation expense associated with impaired fixed assets of approximately \$1.1 million, and a reduction in rent expense associated with leased buildings that have been vacated of approximately \$4.9 million. The majority of these annual cost savings will be reflected in cost of revenue, with a small portion being reflected in selling, general and administrative expense. These annual costs savings are expected to be offset by decreased revenues associated with certain products that are approaching the end-of-life stage; decreased revenues as a result of shifting production to plants located in lower cost regions where competitive environmental pressures require that we pass those cost savings onto our customers; and incremental employee related costs to be incurred by those lower cost plants that will need to increase employee headcount in order to meet the requirements of the inherited production. After considering these cost savings offsets, we currently expect to realize net annual cost savings of approximately \$8.4 million by the end of fiscal year 2007. For further discussion of the current restructuring program, see Overview Summary of Results above, and Note 11 Restructuring and Impairment Charges to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we made the final cash payment related to our historical restructuring program. A liability balance of approximately \$308.0 thousand remained after remittance of the final payment. This remaining liability was recorded as a reduction of the fiscal year 2006 restructuring charge. There were no restructuring and impairment charges incurred during fiscal year 2005. For further discussion of the historical restructuring program, see Note 11 Restructuring and Impairment Charges to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Expense. We recorded other expense on the sale of accounts receivable under our securitization program totaling \$11.9 million and \$4.1 million for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in other expense was primarily due to an increase in the amount of receivables sold

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under the program during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006. Subsequent to January 2005, several amendments increased the net cash proceeds available at any one time under the program from \$120.0 million to \$250.0 million. For further discussion of our accounts receivable securitization program, see Note 3 **Accounts Receivable Securitization** to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest Income. Interest income increased to \$18.7 million in fiscal year 2006 from \$13.8 million in fiscal year 2005. The increase was primarily due to higher interest yields on higher levels of operating cash, cash deposits and cash equivalents.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$23.5 million in fiscal year 2006 from \$20.7 million in fiscal year 2005. The increase was primarily a result of higher borrowing levels under our unsecured revolving credit facility and under other revolving credit facilities and debt agreements in place at a subsidiary level. Additionally, we incurred higher interest on our fixed 5.785% senior notes issued in July of 2003 due to the termination of the interest rate swap agreement in June 2005. The interest rate swap effectively converted the fixed interest rate of the senior notes to a variable rate during the nine months ended May 31, 2005, which was more favorable than the fixed rate of interest incurred subsequent to May 31, 2005. See Note 9 **Notes Payable, Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Lease Obligations** to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate of 26.9% for fiscal year 2006, as compared to an effective tax rate of 15.4% for fiscal year 2005. The increase is primarily a result of the tax expense associated with recording valuation allowances of \$37.1 million on net deferred tax assets as part of our restructuring plan. For further discussion of the restructuring plan, see Note 11 **Restructuring and Impairment Charges** to the Consolidated Financial Statements. This increase was partially offset by the tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense realized in accordance with SFAS 123R, which we adopted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The tax rate is predominantly a function of the mix of tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our international operations have historically been taxed at a lower rate than in the United States, primarily due to tax incentives, including tax holidays, granted to our sites in Brazil, China, Hungary, India, Malaysia and Poland that expire at various dates through 2017. Such tax holidays are subject to conditions with which we expect to continue to comply. See Note 5 **Income Taxes** to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2004, the President signed into law the **American Jobs Creation Act of 2004** (**the Act**). The Act created a temporary incentive for U.S. multinational companies to repatriate accumulated foreign earnings by providing an 85% dividends received deduction for certain eligible dividends. The deduction was subject to a number of limitations and requirements, including a formal plan for domestic reinvestment of the dividends. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (**FASB**) issued FASB Staff Position No. 109-2, *Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004* (**FSP 109-2**). FSP 109-2 provided guidance under SFAS 109 with respect to recording the potential impact of the repatriation provisions of the Act on enterprises' income tax expense and deferred tax liability. Under FSP 109-2, we had until August 31, 2006 to complete the evaluation of the effect of the Act on our plan for reinvestment or repatriation of foreign earnings for purposes of applying SFAS 109. Based upon the completed evaluation, the Company will continue its plan to indefinitely reinvest income from all of its foreign subsidiaries and will not repatriate accumulated foreign earnings to take advantage of the 85% dividends received deduction created by the Act.

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2005 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2004

Net Revenue. Our net revenue increased 20.3% to \$7.5 billion for fiscal year 2005, up from \$6.3 billion in fiscal year 2004. The increase was due to increased sales levels across most industry sectors. Specific increases include a 40% increase in the sale of consumer products; a 59% increase in the sale of instrumentation and medical products; a 40% increase in the sale of peripheral products; a 19% increase in the sale of computing and storage products; and a 9% increase in the sale of automotive products. The increased sales levels were due to the

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addition of new customers, acquisitions and organic growth in these industry sectors. The increase in the consumer industry sector was primarily attributable to new and existing program growth resulting from our product diversification efforts within the sector. The increase in the instrumentation and medical industry sector was primarily attributable to increased sales levels as more vertical companies are electing to outsource their production in these areas, and the acquisition of VEM. These increases were offset by an 8% decrease in the sale of telecommunications products and an 8% decrease in the sale of networking products.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, revenue by industry sector expressed as a percentage of net revenue. The distribution of revenue across our industry sectors has fluctuated, and will continue to fluctuate, as a result of numerous factors, including but not limited to the following: increased business from new and existing customers; fluctuations in customer demand; seasonality, especially in the automotive and consumer industry sectors; and increased growth in the automotive, consumer, and instrumentation and medical products industry sectors as more vertical companies are electing to outsource their production in these areas.

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Automotive	7%	8%	9%
Computing and storage	12%	13%	15%
Consumer	29%	25%	20%
Instrumentation and medical	16%	12%	7%
Networking	15%	20%	23%
Peripherals	8%	6%	8%
Telecommunications	9%	11%	14%
Other	4%	5%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Foreign source revenue represented 83.8% of our net revenue for fiscal year 2005 and 84.6% of net revenue for fiscal year 2004.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to 8.3% of net revenue in fiscal year 2005 from 8.6% in fiscal year 2004. The percentage decrease from the prior fiscal year was primarily due to a higher portion of materials-based revenue (driven in part by growth in the consumer industry sector), combined with the continued shift of production to lower cost regions. In absolute dollars, gross profit for fiscal year 2005 increased \$90.1 million versus fiscal year 2004 due to the increased revenue base.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$314.3 million (4.2% of net revenue) in fiscal year 2005 from \$257.7 million (4.1% of net revenue) in fiscal year 2004. The absolute dollar increase was primarily due to additional personnel costs related to the realignment of our organizational structure into three regional operating segments, costs related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the acquisition of VEM in March 2005 and incremental stock-based compensation expense recognized on stock-based awards.

R&D. R&D expenses in fiscal year 2005 increased to \$22.5 million (0.3% of net revenue) from \$13.8 million (0.2% of net revenue) in fiscal year 2004. The increase is attributed to growth in our product development activities related to new reference designs, including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products, and storage products. We also continued efforts in the design of circuit board assembly; mechanical design and the related production design process; and the development of new advanced manufacturing technologies.

Amortization of Intangibles. We recorded \$39.8 million of amortization of intangibles in fiscal year 2005 as compared to \$43.7 million in fiscal year 2004. The decrease was attributable to intangible assets that became

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fully amortized in fiscal year 2005, offset by amortization of intangible assets resulting from our acquisitions consummated in fiscal year 2005. For additional information regarding purchased intangibles, see *Acquisitions and Expansion* below, Note 1(f) *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, Note 7 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* and Note 8 *Business Acquisitions* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisition-related Charges. During fiscal year 2005, we did not incur acquisition-related charges. During fiscal year 2004, we incurred \$1.3 million in acquisition-related charges in connection with the acquisitions of certain operations of Philips and NEC.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. There were no restructuring and impairment charges incurred during fiscal years 2005 and 2004. At August 31, 2005, liabilities related to restructuring activities carried out prior to August 31, 2003 totaled approximately \$4.9 million for lease commitment costs, which was expected to be paid out within the next twelve months.

Other Expense. We recorded other expense on the sale of accounts receivable under our securitization program totaling \$4.1 million and \$0.8 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The securitization program was initiated in February 2004; therefore fiscal year 2004 includes only two full quarters of expense, while fiscal year 2005 includes four quarters of expense. Additionally, subsequent to January 2005, several amendments increased the net cash proceeds available at any one time under the program from \$120.0 million to \$175.0 million at August 31, 2005. For further discussion of our securitization program, see Note 3 *Accounts Receivable Securitization* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During fiscal year 2004, we also recorded a \$6.4 million loss on the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs, which resulted from the redemption of our convertible subordinated notes in May 2004. See Note 9 *Notes Payable, Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Lease Obligations* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the redemption.

Interest Income. Interest income increased to \$13.8 million in fiscal year 2005 from \$7.2 million in fiscal year 2004. The increase was primarily due to higher interest yields on cash deposits and short-term investments, and interest income recorded in relation to the note receivable from an unrelated third party. For further discussion of the note receivable, see Note 8 *Business Acquisitions* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$20.7 million in fiscal year 2005, from \$18.5 million in fiscal year 2004. The increase was primarily a result of higher base interest rates related to our \$300.0 million 5.875% senior notes issued in July of 2003 (the *Senior Notes*), as we had an interest rate swap in place that effectively converted the fixed interest rate of the Senior Notes to a variable rate through the interest rate swap termination date of June 3, 2005. The increase was also a result of temporary borrowings under the revolving credit facility and debt agreements entered into during the third quarter of fiscal year 2005 in connection with the VEM acquisition. The increase for fiscal year 2005 was partially offset by the redemption of our Convertible Notes in May 2004. See Note 9 *Notes Payable, Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Lease Obligations* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate of 15.4% for fiscal year 2005, as compared to an effective tax rate of 14.5% for fiscal year 2004. The tax rate is predominantly a function of the mix of tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our international operations have historically been taxed at a lower rate than in the United States, primarily due to tax incentives, including tax holidays, granted to our sites in Brazil, China, Hungary, India, Malaysia and Poland that expire at various dates through 2017 as of August 31, 2005. See Note 5 *Income Taxes* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**Quarterly Results (Unaudited)***a. Quarterly financial information*

The following table sets forth certain unaudited quarterly financial information for the 2006 and 2005 fiscal years. In the opinion of management, this information has been presented on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere, and all necessary adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) have been included in the amounts stated below to present fairly the unaudited quarterly results when read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

The information presented in the following table has been adjusted to reflect the restatement to our Consolidated Financial Statements which is more fully described in Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We will not be amending our previously filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, however, we are including in this Form 10-K comparative information reflecting the restatement for the four quarters in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2005.

	Fiscal Year 2006			As Previously Reported		Fiscal Year 2005		
	Aug. 31,	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,	Aug. 31,	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,
	2006	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share data)								
Net revenue	N/A	\$ 2,592,464	\$ 2,314,962	\$ 2,404,407	\$ 2,036,590	\$ 1,938,415	\$ 1,716,006	\$ 1,833,375
Cost of revenue	N/A	2,404,821	2,130,314	2,208,585	1,865,476	1,776,333	1,575,555	1,678,517
Gross profit	N/A	187,643	184,648	195,822	171,114	162,082	140,451	154,858
Selling, general and administrative (2)	N/A	93,536	87,063	94,542	72,952	71,688	66,137	68,089
Research and development	N/A	9,578	8,577	6,601	4,746	5,667	6,175	5,919
Amortization of intangibles	N/A	7,273	5,662	5,856	7,360	11,491	10,365	10,545
Acquisition-related charges	N/A							
Restructuring and impairment charges	N/A							
Operating income	N/A	77,256	83,346	88,823	86,056	73,236	57,774	70,305
Other expense	N/A	3,505	2,860	2,034	1,603	1,116	765	622
Interest income	N/A	(4,977)	(5,643)	(4,985)	(4,767)	(4,214)	(2,928)	(1,865)
Interest expense	N/A	5,818	5,279	4,258	5,130	5,856	4,917	4,764
Income before income taxes	N/A	72,910	80,850	87,516	84,090	70,478	55,020	66,784
Income tax expense (2)	N/A	8,684	11,829	10,626	13,558	11,125	8,973	10,869
Net income	N/A	\$ 64,226	\$ 69,021	\$ 76,890	\$ 70,532	\$ 59,353	\$ 46,047	\$ 55,915
Earnings per share:	N/A							
Basic	N/A	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.28
Diluted	N/A	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.27
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:								
Basic	N/A	210,441	207,622	204,699	203,941	202,666	201,930	201,467
Diluted	N/A	215,808	214,091	209,760	209,813	207,736	206,459	205,843

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	Adjustments							
	Fiscal Year 2006				Fiscal Year 2005			
	Aug. 31,	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,	Aug. 31,	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,
	2006	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2005	2004
(in thousands, except per share data)								
Net revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost of revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Gross profit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Selling, general and administrative (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,630	6,843	5,515	6,416
Research and development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Amortization of intangibles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Acquisition-related charges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Restructuring and impairment charges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Operating income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(16,630)	(6,843)	(5,515)	(6,416)
Other expense	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Interest income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Interest expense	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Income before income taxes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(16,630)	(6,843)	(5,515)	(6,416)
Income tax expense (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4,471)	(904)	(1,424)	(633)
Net income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (12,159)	\$ (5,939)	\$ (4,091)	\$ (5,783)
Earnings per share:								
Basic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)
Diluted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:								
Basic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Diluted	N/A	53	67	101	157	(384)	(554)	(157)

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	Restated							
	Aug. 31, 2006	Fiscal Year 2006			Fiscal Year 2005		Fiscal Year 2004	
	Aug. 31, 2006	May 31, 2006	Feb. 28, 2006	Nov. 30, 2005	Aug. 31, 2005	May 31, 2005	Feb. 28, 2005	Nov. 30, 2004
(in thousands, except per share data)								
Net revenue	\$ 2,953,614	\$ 2,592,464	\$ 2,314,962	\$ 2,404,407	\$ 2,036,590	\$ 1,938,415	\$ 1,716,006	\$ 1,833,375
Cost of revenue	2,756,827	2,404,821	2,130,314	2,208,585	1,865,476	1,776,333	1,575,555	1,678,517
Gross profit	196,787	187,643	184,648	195,822	171,114	162,082	140,451	154,858
Selling, general and administrative (2)	107,069	93,536	87,063	94,542	89,582	78,531	71,652	74,505
Research and development	10,219	9,578	8,577	6,601	4,746	5,667	6,175	5,919
Amortization of intangibles	5,532	7,273	5,662	5,856	7,360	11,491	10,365	10,545
Acquisition-related charges								
Restructuring and impairment charges	81,585							
Operating income	(7,618)	77,256	83,346	88,823	69,426	66,393	52,259	63,889
Other expense	3,519	3,505	2,860	2,034	1,603	1,116	765	622
Interest income	(3,129)	(4,977)	(5,643)	(4,985)	(4,767)	(4,214)	(2,928)	(1,865)
Interest expense	8,152	5,818	5,279	4,258	5,130	5,856	4,917	4,764
Income before income taxes	(16,160)	72,910	80,850	87,516	67,460	63,635	49,505	60,368
Income tax expense (2)	29,459	8,684	11,829	10,626	9,087	10,221	7,549	10,236
Net income	\$ (45,619)	\$ 64,226	\$ 69,021	\$ 76,890	\$ 58,373	\$ 53,414	\$ 41,956	\$ 50,132
Earnings per share:								
Basic	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.25
Diluted	\$ (0.22)(1)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.24
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:								
Basic	206,866	210,441	207,622	204,699	203,941	202,666	201,930	201,467
Diluted	209,442	215,861	214,158	209,861	209,970	207,352	205,905	205,686

(1) For the three months ended August 31, 2006, all outstanding stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock awards are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the Company is in a loss position.

(2) See the Explanatory Note immediately preceding Part I of this Form 10-K and Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the adjustments that resulted from our and the Special Committee's review of stock-based compensation expense relating to stock option grants.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial information stated as a percentage of net revenue:

	Aug. 31,	Fiscal Year 2006			Aug. 31,	Fiscal Year 2005			Nov. 30,
	2006	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,	2005	May 31,	Feb. 28,	Nov. 30,	
		2006	2006	2005	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	
Net revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Cost of revenue	93.3	92.8	92.0	91.9	91.6	91.6	91.8	91.6	
Gross profit	6.7	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4	
Selling, general and administrative	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	
Research and development	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Amortization of intangibles	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Acquisition-related charges									
Restructuring and impairment charges	2.8								
Operating income	(0.3)	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.5	
Other expense	0.1	0.1	0.2						
Interest income	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	
Interest expense	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Income before income taxes	(0.6)	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	
Income tax expense	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Net income	(1.6)%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	

b. Results of operations discussion for quarterly restated periods

The following paragraphs discuss our comparative results of operations for the quarterly periods in fiscal year 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005 which reflect the restatement to our previously filed Forms 10-Q for the quarterly periods in fiscal year 2005.

Quarter ended May 31, 2006 compared to quarter ended May 31, 2005 (as restated)

Net Revenue. Our net revenue for the three months ended May 31, 2006 increased 33.7% to \$2.6 billion, from \$1.9 billion for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The increase for the three months ended May 31, 2006 from the same period of the previous fiscal year was due to increased sales levels across most industry sectors. Specific increases include an 86% increase in the sale of consumer products; a 38% increase in the sale of instrumentation and medical products; a 50% increase in the sale of peripheral products; and a 22% increase in the sale of computing and storage products. The increased sales levels were due to the addition of new customers and organic growth in these industry sectors. The increase in the consumer industry sector was primarily attributable to new and existing program growth resulting from our product diversification efforts within this sector. The increase in the instrumentation and medical industry sector was primarily attributable to increased sales levels as more vertical companies in this industry sector are electing to outsource their production. These increases were partially offset by a 5% decrease in the sale of automotive products; a 23% decrease in the sale of networking products; and a 14% decrease in the sale of telecommunications products. The decrease in the networking industry sector was primarily attributable to our partnering with an existing customer in a new lean manufacturing process. The decrease in the telecommunications industry sector was primarily due to the end of production for Lucent Technologies, Inc.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to 7.2% of net revenue for the three months ended May 31, 2006, from 8.4% of net revenue for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The percentage decrease for the three months

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ended May 31, 2006 versus the same period of fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to several factors, including a higher portion of materials-based revenue (driven in part by growth in the consumer industry sector). In addition, as described above, certain higher than anticipated expenses were incurred during the three months ended May 31, 2006. These included a delay in the ramping of specific electromechanical tooling operations, which resulted in excess costs; certain material and labor costs associated with the ramping of a new program for an existing customer in our repair and warranty operations in the Americas region; and various operational execution issues in one of our U.S. operations, some of which was associated with strong demand and the ramping of new programs. In absolute dollars, gross profit for the three months ended May 31, 2006 increased \$25.6 million versus the same period of fiscal 2005 due to the increased revenue base, offset by the specific circumstances mentioned above.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended May 31, 2006 increased to \$93.5 million (3.6% of net revenue) compared to \$78.5 million (4.1% of net revenue) for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The absolute dollar increase was primarily due to the recognition of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the adoption of SFAS 123R and the acquisitions of VEM in March 2005 and Celetronix in March 2006.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses for the three months ended May 31, 2006 increased to \$9.6 million (0.4% of net revenue) from \$5.7 million for the three months ended May 31, 2005 (0.3% of net revenue). The absolute dollar increase is attributed to growth in our product development activities related to new reference designs, including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products, and storage products. We also continued efforts in the design of circuit board assembly, mechanical design and the related production design process; and the development of new advanced manufacturing technologies.

Amortization of Intangibles. We recorded \$7.3 million of amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended May 31, 2006, as compared to \$11.5 million for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The decrease is attributed to several acquisition-related contractual agreements that were fully amortized prior to the three months ended May 31, 2006.

Other Expense. We recorded other expense on the sale of accounts receivable under our securitization program totaling \$3.5 million for the three months ended May 31, 2006, which is compared to other expense of \$1.1 million for the three months ended May 31, 2005. This increase in other expense was primarily due to an increase in the amount of receivables sold under the program during the three months ended May 31, 2006. Subsequent to January 2005, several amendments increased the net cash proceeds available at any one time under the program from \$120.0 million to \$250.0 million.

Interest Income. Interest income increased to \$5.0 million for the three months ended May 31, 2006 from \$4.2 million for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to higher interest yields on higher levels of operating cash, cash deposits and cash equivalents. Additionally, interest income was recorded in relation to the Celetronix note receivable from March 31, 2005 through the March 31, 2006 acquisition date.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased slightly to \$5.8 million for the three months ended May 31, 2006 from \$5.9 million for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily a result of less borrowing under our revolving credit facility, offset by less capitalized interest, during the three months ended May 31, 2006 compared to May 31, 2005.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate of 11.9% for the three months ended May 31, 2006, as compared to an effective rate of 16.1% for the three months ended May 31, 2005. The decrease is primarily a result of the tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense realized in accordance with SFAS 123R, which we adopted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, and lower than expected income

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levels from our operations in the United States and western Europe. The tax rate is predominantly a function of the mix of tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our international operations have historically been taxed at a lower rate than in the United States, primarily due to tax incentives, including tax holidays, granted to our sites in Malaysia, China, Brazil, Poland, Hungary, and India that expire at various dates through 2017. Such tax holidays are subject to conditions with which we expect to continue to comply.

Quarter ended February 28, 2006 compared to quarter ended February 28, 2005 (as restated)

Net Revenue. Our net revenue for the three months ended February 28, 2006 increased 34.9% to \$2.3 billion, from \$1.7 billion for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The increase for the three months ended February 28, 2006 from the same period of the previous fiscal year was due to increased sales levels across most industry sectors. Specific increases include an 86% increase in the sale of consumer products; a 57% increase in the sale of instrumentation and medical products; a 36% increase in the sale of peripheral products; a 17% increase in the sale of computing and storage products; and a 5% increase in the sale of telecommunications products. The increased sales levels were due to the addition of new customers and organic growth in these industry sectors. The increase in the consumer industry sector was primarily attributable to new and existing program growth resulting from our product diversification efforts within this sector. The increase in the instrumentation and medical industry sector was primarily attributable to increased sales levels as more vertical companies in this industry sector are electing to outsource their production and the acquisition of VEM in March 2005. These increases were partially offset by a 7% decrease in the sale of automotive products and a 1% decrease in the sale of networking products.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to 8.0% of net revenue for the three months ended February 28, 2006, from 8.2% of net revenue for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The percentage decrease for the three months ended February 28, 2006 versus the same period of fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to a higher portion of materials-based revenue (driven in part by growth in the consumer industry sector), combined with the continued shift of production to lower cost regions. In absolute dollars, gross profit for the three months ended February 28, 2006 increased \$44.2 million versus the same period of fiscal 2005 due to the increased revenue base.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended February 28, 2006 increased to \$87.1 million (3.8% of net revenue) compared to \$71.7 million (4.2% of net revenue) for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The absolute dollar increase for the three months ended February 28, 2006 was primarily due to the recognition of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the adoption of SFAS 123R and the acquisition of VEM in March 2005.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses for the three months ended February 28, 2006 increased to \$8.6 million (0.4% of net revenue) from \$6.2 million (0.4% of net revenue) for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The absolute dollar increase is attributed to growth in our product development activities related to new reference designs, including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products, and storage products. We also continued efforts in the design of circuit board assembly, mechanical design and the related production design process; and the development of new advanced manufacturing technologies.

Amortization of Intangibles. We recorded \$5.7 million of amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended February 28, 2006, as compared to \$10.4 million for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The decrease is attributed to several acquisition-related contractual agreements that were fully amortized prior to the three months ended February 28, 2006.

Other Expense. We recorded other expense on the sale of accounts receivable under our securitization program totaling \$2.9 million for the three months ended February 28, 2006, which is compared to other expense of \$0.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2005. This increase in other expense was due to an

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increase in the amount of receivables sold under the program during the three months ended February 28, 2006. Subsequent to January 2005, several amendments increased the net cash proceeds available at any one time under the program from \$120.0 million to \$250.0 million.

Interest Income. Interest income increased to \$5.6 million for the three months ended February 28, 2006, from \$2.9 million for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The increase was primarily due to higher interest yields on higher levels of operating cash, cash deposits and cash equivalents, and interest income recorded in relation to the note receivable from an unrelated third party.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$5.3 million for the three months ended February 28, 2006 from \$4.9 million for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The increase for the three months ended February 28, 2006 was primarily a result of greater interest expense recognized on our \$300.0 million 5.875% senior notes issued in July of 2003 (the Senior Notes) due to the termination of our interest rate swap agreement in June 2005. The interest rate swap effectively converted the fixed interest rate of the Senior Notes to a variable rate, which was more favorable than the fixed rate for the three months ended February 28, 2006.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate of 14.6% for the three months ended February 28, 2006, as compared to an effective rate of 15.2% for the three months ended February 28, 2005. The decrease is primarily a result of the tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense realized in accordance with SFAS 123R, which we adopted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The tax rate is predominantly a function of the mix of tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our international operations have historically been taxed at a lower rate than in the United States, primarily due to tax incentives, including tax holidays, granted to our sites in Malaysia, China, Brazil, Poland, Hungary, and India that expire at various dates through 2017. Such tax holidays are subject to conditions with which we expect to continue to comply.

Quarter ended November 30, 2005 compared to quarter ended November 30, 2004 (as restated)

Net Revenue. Our net revenue for the three months ended November 30, 2005 increased 31.1% to \$2.4 billion, from \$1.8 billion for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The increase for the three months ended November 30, 2005 from the same period of the previous fiscal year was due to increased sales levels across most industry sectors. Specific increases include a 63% increase in the sale of consumer products; a 52% increase in the sale of instrumentation and medical products; a 19% increase in the sale of peripheral products; a 10% increase in the sale of computing and storage products; a 4% increase in the sale of networking products; and a 9% increase in the sale of automotive products. The increased sales levels were due to the addition of new customers and organic growth in these industry sectors. The increase in the instrumentation and medical industry sector was primarily attributable to increased sales levels as more vertical companies in this industry sector are electing to outsource their production and the acquisition of VEM in March 2005. The increase in the consumer industry sector was primarily attributable to new and existing program growth resulting from our product diversification efforts within this sector. These increases were partially offset by a 1% decrease in the sale of telecommunications products.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to 8.1% of net revenue for the three months ended November 30, 2005, from 8.4% of net revenue for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The percentage decrease for the three months ended November 30, 2005 versus the same period of fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to a higher portion of materials-based revenue (driven in part by growth in the consumer industry sector), combined with the continued shift of production to lower cost regions. In absolute dollars, gross profit for the three months ended November 30, 2005 increased \$41.0 million versus the same period of fiscal 2005 due to the increased revenue base.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended November 30, 2005 increased to \$94.5 million (3.9% of net revenue) compared to \$74.5 million (4.1% of

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net revenue) for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The absolute dollar increase and decrease as a percentage of net revenue for the three months ended November 30, 2005 were primarily due to the recognition of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the adoption of SFAS 123R and the acquisition of VEM in March 2005.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses for the three months ended November 30, 2005 increased to \$6.6 million (0.3% of net revenue) from \$5.9 million (0.3% of net revenue) for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The increase is attributed to growth in our product development activities related to new reference designs, including networking and server products, cell phone products, wireless and broadband access products, consumer products, and storage products. We also continued efforts in the design of circuit board assembly, mechanical design and the related production design process; and the development of new advanced manufacturing technologies.

Amortization of Intangibles. We recorded \$5.9 million of amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended November 30, 2005 as compared to \$10.5 million for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The decrease is attributed to several acquisition-related contractual agreements that were fully amortized prior to the three months ended November 30, 2005.

Other Expense. We recorded other expense on the sale of accounts receivable under our securitization program totaling \$2.0 million for the three months ended November 30, 2005, which is compared to other expense of \$0.6 million for the three months ended November 30, 2004. This increase in other expense was due to an increase in the amount of receivables sold under the program during the three months ended November 30, 2005. Subsequent to January 2005, several amendments increased the net cash proceeds available at any one time under the program from \$120.0 million to \$250.0 million.

Interest Income. Interest income increased to \$5.0 million for the three months ended November 30, 2005 from \$1.9 million for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The increase was primarily due to higher interest yields on higher levels of operating cash, cash deposits and cash equivalents, and interest income recorded in relation to the note receivable from an unrelated third party.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased to \$4.3 million for the three months ended November 30, 2005 from \$4.8 million for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The decrease was primarily a result of less interest expense recognized on our \$300.0 million 5.875% senior notes issued in July of 2003 (the Senior Notes) due to the termination of our interest rate swap agreement in June 2005. The interest rate swap effectively converted the fixed interest rate of the Senior Notes to a variable rate, which was more favorable than the fixed rate for the three months ended February 28, 2006.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate of 12.1% for the three months ended November 30, 2005 as compared to an effective rate of 17.0% for the three months ended November 30, 2004. The decrease is primarily a result of the tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation expense realized in accordance with SFAS 123R, which we adopted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The tax rate is predominantly a function of the mix of tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our international operations have historically been taxed at a lower rate than in the United States, primarily due to tax incentives, including tax holidays, granted to our sites in Malaysia, China, Brazil, Poland, Hungary, and India that expire at various dates through 2017. Such tax holidays are subject to conditions with which we expect to continue to comply.

Table of Contents**c. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for quarterly restated periods**

The following table sets forth the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for the four quarters in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2005. As discussed above, we will not be amending our previously filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, however, we are including in this Form 10-K comparative information reflecting the restatement for the four quarters in the fiscal year ended August 31, 2005.

	August 31, 2005	As Previously Reported Fiscal Year 2005		November 30, 2004
		May 31, 2005	February 28, 2005	
(in thousands, except per share data)				
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 796,071	\$ 681,042	\$ 779,776	\$ 619,836
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,967, \$5,922, \$6,496 and \$6,469, respectively	955,353	899,427	795,432	1,066,416
Inventories	818,435	739,111	677,087	751,127
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	75,335	85,174	80,562	85,177
Deferred income taxes	40,741	44,045	51,971	56,915
Total current assets	2,685,935	2,448,799	2,384,828	2,579,471
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$714,149, \$684,132, \$655,229 and \$613,522, respectively	880,736	831,269	803,734	807,297
Goodwill	384,239	381,579	310,606	310,583
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$134,367, \$127,007, \$115,513 and \$105,148, respectively	69,062	76,317	42,334	49,923
Deferred income taxes	24,727	15,280	23,571	14,572
Other assets	32,563	29,580	13,664	13,330
Total assets	\$ 4,077,262	\$ 3,782,824	\$ 3,578,737	\$ 3,775,176
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 674	\$ 637	\$ 644	\$ 1,966
Accounts payable	1,339,866	1,165,720	1,009,467	1,213,068
Accrued expenses	224,766	213,442	195,535	253,498
Income taxes payable	2,823	1,360	10,699	11,691
Total current liabilities	1,568,129	1,381,159	1,216,345	1,480,223
Notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations, less current installments	326,580	311,881	289,888	294,993
Other liabilities	47,336	43,690	51,785	51,771
Total liabilities	1,942,045	1,736,730	1,558,018	1,826,987
Stockholders equity:				
Common stock	204	203	202	202
Additional paid-in capital	1,041,884	1,012,861	1,001,072	989,149
Retained earnings	1,021,800	951,268	891,915	845,868
Unearned compensation	(8,774)	(9,014)	(9,524)	(10,048)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	80,103	90,776	137,054	123,018

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Total stockholders' equity	2,135,217	2,046,094	2,020,719	1,948,189
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,077,262	\$ 3,782,824	\$ 3,578,737	\$ 3,775,176

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	August 31,	Adjustments Fiscal Year 2005 May 31,	February 28,	November 30,
	2005	2005	2005	2004
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts				
Inventories				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets				
Deferred income taxes				
Total current assets				
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation				
Goodwill				
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization				
Deferred income taxes	10,724	7,267	6,580	5,264
Other assets				
Total assets	\$ 10,724	\$ 7,267	\$ 6,580	\$ 5,264
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable				
Accrued expenses				
Income taxes payable				
Total current liabilities				
Notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations, less current installments				
Other liabilities				
Total liabilities				
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock				
Additional paid-in capital	51,857	36,241	29,615	24,208
Retained earnings	(41,133)	(28,974)	(23,035)	(18,944)
Unearned compensation				
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Total stockholders' equity	10,724	7,267	6,580	5,264
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 10,724	\$ 7,267	\$ 6,580	\$ 5,264

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	As Restated Fiscal Year 2005			
	August 31, 2005	May 31, 2005	February 28, 2005	November 30, 2004
(in thousands, except per share data)				
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 796,071	\$ 681,042	\$ 779,776	\$ 619,836
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,967, \$5,922, \$6,496 and \$6,469, respectively	955,353	899,427	795,432	1,066,416
Inventories	818,435	739,111	677,087	751,127
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	75,335	85,174	80,562	85,177
Deferred income taxes	40,741	44,045	51,971	56,915
Total current assets	2,685,935	2,448,799	2,384,828	2,579,471
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$714,149, \$684,132, \$655,229 and \$613,522, respectively	880,736	831,269	803,734	807,297
Goodwill	384,239	381,579	310,606	310,583
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$134,367, \$127,007, \$115,513 and \$105,148, respectively	69,062	76,317	42,334	49,923
Deferred income taxes	35,451	22,547	30,151	19,836
Other assets	32,563	29,580	13,664	13,330
Total assets	\$ 4,087,986	\$ 3,790,091	\$ 3,585,317	\$ 3,780,440
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 674	\$ 637	\$ 644	\$ 1,966
Accounts payable	1,339,866	1,165,720	1,009,467	1,213,068
Accrued expenses	224,766	213,442	195,535	253,498
Income taxes payable	2,823	1,360	10,699	11,691
Total current liabilities	1,568,129	1,381,159	1,216,345	1,480,223
Notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations, less current installments	326,580	311,881	289,888	294,993
Other liabilities	47,336	43,690	51,785	51,771
Total liabilities	1,942,045	1,736,730	1,558,018	1,826,987
Stockholders equity:				
Common stock	204	203	202	202
Additional paid-in capital	1,093,741	1,049,102	1,030,687	1,013,357
Retained earnings	980,667	922,294	868,880	826,924
Unearned compensation	(8,774)	(9,014)	(9,524)	(10,048)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	80,103	90,776	137,054	123,018
Total stockholders equity	2,145,941	2,053,361	2,027,299	1,953,453
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 4,087,986	\$ 3,790,091	\$ 3,585,317	\$ 3,780,440

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Acquisitions and Expansion

We have made a number of acquisitions that were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Our consolidated financial statements include the operating results of each business from the date of acquisition. See **Risk Factors** We may not achieve expected profitability from our acquisitions. For further discussion of our recent and planned acquisitions, see Note 8 **Business Acquisitions** and Note 17 **Subsequent Events** to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have substantially completed and commenced operations in our new manufacturing facilities in Ranjangaon, India and Wuxi, China, and we will continue to invest in these facilities as production ramps into fiscal year 2007. We recently began construction of a new facility in Uzhgorod, Ukraine and currently expect to commence operations in this facility in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

We have begun construction on an expansion to our existing manufacturing facility in Kwidzyn, Poland during the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. The additional capacity is currently expected to be available toward the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. We also began construction on a new manufacturing facility in Chennai, India during the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. Operations in this new facility are currently expected to commence in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

We entered into a merger agreement on November 22, 2006 with Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd. (**Green Point**), pursuant to which Green Point agreed to merge with and into an existing Jabil entity in Taiwan. The legal merger was effective on April 24, 2007. The legal merger was primarily achieved through a tender offer that we made to acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of Green Point for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share. The tender offer was launched on November 23, 2006 and remained open for a period of 50 days. During the tender offer period, we acquired approximately 260.9 million shares, representing 97.6% of the outstanding shares of Green Point. On January 16, 2007, we paid cash of approximately \$870.7 million (in U.S. dollars) to acquire the tendered shares. Subsequent to the completion of the tender offer and prior to the completion of the acquisition, we acquired approximately 2.1 million Green Point shares in block trades for a price of 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. dollars). On April 24, 2007, pursuant to the November 22, 2006 merger agreement, we acquired the approximately 4.1 million remaining outstanding Green Point shares that were not tendered during the tender offer period, for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$13.3 million in U.S. dollars). In total, we paid a total cash amount of approximately \$891.0 million in U.S. dollars to complete the merger with Green Point. To fund the acquisition, we entered into a \$1.0 billion, 364-day senior unsecured bridge loan facility with a global financial institution on December 21, 2006. See Note 17 **Subsequent Events** to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Seasonality

Production levels for our consumer and automotive industry sectors are subject to seasonal influences. We may realize greater net revenue during our first fiscal quarter due to high demand for consumer products during the holiday selling season.

Dividends

During fiscal year 2006, on May 4, 2006 and August 2, 2006, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend to common stockholders of \$0.07 per share. The May 4, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.9 million, was paid on June 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on May 15, 2006. The August 2, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.3 million, was paid on September 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on August 15, 2006. During fiscal year 2007, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend to common stockholders of \$0.07 per share on November 2, 2006, January 22, 2007 and April 30, 2007. The November 2, 2006 declared cash dividend, totaling approximately \$14.4 million, was paid on December 1, 2006 to stockholders of record on November 15, 2006. The January 22, 2006 declared cash

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dividend, totaling approximately \$14.4 million, was paid on March 1, 2007 to stockholders of record on February 15, 2007. The April 30, 2007 declared cash dividend will be paid on June 1, 2007 to stockholders of record on May 15, 2007.

We currently expect to continue to declare and pay quarterly dividends of an amount similar to our past declarations. However, the declaration and payment of future dividends are discretionary and will be subject to determination by our Board of Directors each quarter following its review of our financial performance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At August 31, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalent balances totaling \$773.6 million, total notes payable, long-term debt and capital lease obligations of \$393.3 million and \$512.2 million available for borrowings under our revolving credit facilities and accounts receivable securitization program.

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal year ended August 31 selected consolidated cash flow information (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 448,176	\$ 590,001	\$ 451,241
Net cash used in investing activities	(417,470)	(488,694)	(205,593)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(67,906)	60,940	(318,440)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	14,692	12,502	(5,634)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (22,508)	\$ 174,749	\$ (78,426)

Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2006 was \$448.2 million. This consisted primarily of \$164.5 million of net income, \$198.7 million of depreciation and amortization, \$80.7 million of non-cash restructuring charges, \$43.8 million of non-cash stock-based compensation expense, and \$868.2 million from increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The increase in accounts payable was due to the increase in inventory and timing of purchases near year-end. Additionally, accrued compensation and employee benefits increased over the prior fiscal year primarily due to the increase in number of employees at August 31, 2006. These sources of cash were partially offset by increases in inventory of \$577.9 million, increases in accounts receivable of \$299.4 million and increases in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$38.9 million. The increase in inventory was due primarily to incremental inventory associated with our partnering with an existing customer in a new lean manufacturing process; and the pre-positioning of inventory in anticipation of forecasted first quarter demand. The increase in accounts receivable was due primarily to the increased revenue base, partially offset by the sale of an incremental \$63.5 million of receivables under our securitization program. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was due primarily to an increase in refundable value-added taxes.

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal year 2006 was \$417.5 million. This consisted primarily of our capital expenditures of \$279.9 million for manufacturing and computer equipment to support our ongoing business across all segments and for expansion activities in China, Eastern Europe and India; and net cash of \$166.7 million paid for the acquisition of Celetronix and several other immaterial business acquisitions. These expenditures were partially offset by \$29.1 million of proceeds from the sale of certain excess property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal year 2006 was \$67.9 million. This resulted from \$477.3 million of payments toward debt agreements and capital lease obligations, which primarily included \$418.5 million toward repayment of borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility and \$51.0 million toward payment of certain debt obligations assumed in the acquisition of Celetronix. These cash payments were partially

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offset by approximately \$131.6 million of net proceeds received upon the issuance of common stock under option plans and employee stock purchase plans; approximately \$5.7 million associated with the tax benefit of options exercised; and approximately \$487.0 million of proceeds from borrowings under debt agreements. These borrowings primarily included \$418.5 million of borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility to partially fund the acquisition of Celetronix in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, and for the common stock repurchase and working capital needs for operations during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006. See Note 9 Notes Payable, Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Lease Obligations and Note 13 Stockholders Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We may need to finance future growth and any corresponding working capital needs with additional borrowings under our revolving credit facilities described below, as well as additional public and private offerings of our debt and equity. During the first quarter of fiscal year 1999, we filed a \$750.0 million shelf registration statement with the SEC registering the potential sale of debt and equity securities in the future, from time-to-time, to augment our liquidity and capital resources. In June 2000, we sold 13.0 million shares of our common stock pursuant to our shelf registration statement, which generated net proceeds of \$525.4 million. In August 2000, we increased the amount of securities available to be issued under a shelf registration statement to \$1.5 billion.

In May 2001, we issued a total of \$345.0 million, 20-year, 1.75% convertible subordinated notes (the Convertible Notes) at par, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$337.5 million. The Convertible Notes were issued pursuant to our shelf registration statement. The Convertible Notes were to mature on May 15, 2021 and paid interest semiannually on May 15 and November 15. Under the terms of the Convertible Notes, the Note holders had the right to require us to purchase all or a portion of their Convertible Notes on May 15 in the years 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2014 at par plus accrued interest. Additionally, we had the right to redeem all or a portion of the Convertible Notes for cash at any time on or after May 18, 2004. On May 17, 2004, we paid \$70.4 million par value to certain note holders who exercised their right to require us to purchase their Convertible Notes. On May 18, 2004, we paid \$274.6 million par value upon exercise of our right to redeem the remaining Convertible Notes outstanding. In addition to the par value of the Convertible Notes, we paid accrued and unpaid interest of approximately \$3.1 million to the note holders. As a result of these transactions, we recognized a loss of \$6.4 million on the write-off of unamortized issuance costs associated with the Convertible Notes. This loss was recorded as other expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2004.

In July 2003, we issued a total of \$300.0 million, seven-year, 5.875% senior notes (5.875% Senior Notes) at 99.803% of par, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$297.2 million. The 5.875% Senior Notes were offered pursuant to our shelf registration statement. The 5.875% Senior Notes mature on July 15, 2010 and pay interest semiannually on January 15 and July 15. See Note 17 Subsequent Events for discussion surrounding our failure to meet the condition of the indenture that requires delivery of our annual and quarterly financial statements to the bond trustee within 15 days after the deadline for filing such financial statements with the SEC (as extended by Form 12b-25).

In July 2003, we entered into an interest rate swap transaction to effectively convert the fixed interest rate of our 5.875% Senior Notes to a variable rate. The swap, which was to expire in 2010, was accounted for as a fair value hedge under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133). The notional amount of the swap was \$300.0 million, which is related to the 5.875% Senior Notes. Under the terms of the swap, we paid an interest rate equal to the six-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rate, set in arrears, plus a fixed spread of 1.945%. In exchange, we received a fixed rate of 5.875%. The swap transaction qualified for the shortcut method of recognition under SFAS 133, therefore no portion of the swap was treated as ineffective. The interest rate swap was terminated on June 3, 2005. The fair value of the interest rate swap of \$4.5 million was recorded in long-term liabilities, with the corresponding offset recorded as a decrease to the carrying value of the 5.875% Senior Notes, on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at the termination date. In addition, we had recorded \$0.4 million of interest

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receivable from the issuing bank as of the termination date. Upon termination, Jabil made a net \$4.1 million cash payment to the issuing bank to derecognize the interest rate swap and the accrued interest. The \$4.5 million decrease to the carrying value of the 5.875% Senior Notes on the Consolidated Balance Sheet will be amortized to earnings through interest expense over the remaining term of the debt.

Approximately \$855.0 million of securities remain registered with the SEC under our shelf registration statement at August 31, 2006. The Securities Act of 1933 (the Act) Offering Reform, which was effective on December 1, 2005, has significantly modified the registration and offering process under the Act. Based on the new registration and offering regime, we may file a new shelf registration statement to replace the existing shelf. Under the new rules, we anticipate that once we have timely filed all periodic reports under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 for one year from the date we become current on those filings, Jabil will be classified as a well-known seasoned issuer, thereby allowing the Company to take advantage of the simplified registration procedures. At this time, the Company is still evaluating whether to file a new shelf registration statement.

As a result of our delayed filing of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, we will be ineligible to issue shares under our shelf registration until we have timely filed all periodic reports under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 for one year from the date we become current on those filings.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2006, we renewed our existing 0.6 billion Japanese yen (approximately \$5.1 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006) credit facility for a Japanese subsidiary with a Japanese bank. Under the terms of the renewed facility, we pay interest on outstanding borrowings based on the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate plus a spread of 0.50%. The renewed credit facility expired on December 2, 2006 and all outstanding borrowings were fully paid. At August 31, 2006, there were no borrowings outstanding under this facility.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2003, we amended and revised our then existing credit facility and established a three-year, \$400.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks (the Amended Revolver). Under the terms of the Amended Revolver, borrowings could be made under either floating rate loans or Eurodollar rate loans. Interest is accrued on outstanding floating rate loans at the greater of the agent's prime rate or 0.50% plus the federal funds rate. Interest is accrued on outstanding Eurodollar loans at the LIBOR in effect at the loan inception plus a spread of 0.65% to 1.35%. A facility fee based on the committed amount of the Amended Revolver was payable at a rate equal to 0.225% to 0.40%. A usage fee was also payable if our borrowings on the Amended Revolver exceeded 33-1/3% of the aggregate commitment. The usage fee rate ranged from 0.125% to 0.25%. The interest spread, facility fee and usage fee were determined based on our general corporate rating or rating of our senior unsecured long-term indebtedness as determined by Standard and Poor's Rating Service (S&P) and Moody's Investor Service (Moody's). The Amended Revolver had an expiration date of July 14, 2006 when outstanding borrowings would then be due and payable. The Amended Revolver required compliance with several financial covenants including a fixed charge coverage ratio, consolidated net worth threshold and indebtedness to EBITDA ratio, as defined in the Amended Revolver. The Amended Revolver required compliance with certain operating covenants, which limited, among other things, our incurrence of additional indebtedness. On March 10, 2005, we borrowed \$80.0 million under the Amended Revolver to partially fund the acquisition of VEM, which was consummated on March 11, 2005. This borrowing was repaid in full during the third quarter of fiscal year 2005 from cash provided by operations.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, we replaced the Amended Revolver and established a five-year, \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks (the Unsecured Revolver). The Unsecured Revolver, which expires on May 11, 2010, may be increased to a maximum of \$750.0 million at the request of the Company if approved by the lenders. Such requests must be for an increase of at least \$50.0 million or an integral multiple thereof, and may only be made once per calendar year. Interest and fees on Unsecured Revolver advances are based on the Company's senior unsecured long-term indebtedness rating as determined by S&P and Moody's. Interest is charged at either the base rate or a rate equal to 0.50% to 0.95%

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above the Eurocurrency rate, where the base rate, available for U.S. dollar advances only, represents the greater of the agent's prime rate or 0.50% plus the federal funds rate, and the Eurocurrency rate represents the applicable LIBOR, each as more fully defined in the Unsecured Revolver. Fees include a facility fee based on the total commitments of the lenders, a letter of credit fee based on the amount of outstanding letters of credit, and a utilization fee to be added to the interest rate and the letter of credit fee during any period when the aggregate amount of outstanding advances and letters of credit exceeds 50% of the total commitments of the lenders. Based on the Company's current senior unsecured long-term indebtedness rating as determined by S&P and Moody's, the current rate of interest plus the applicable facility and utilization fee on a full Eurocurrency rate draw would be 1.25% above the Eurocurrency rate as defined above. Among other things, the Unsecured Revolver contains financial covenants establishing a debt to EBITDA ratio and interest coverage ratio; and contains operating covenants, which limit, among other things, our incurrence of indebtedness at the subsidiary level, and the incurrence of liens at all levels. The various covenants, limitations and events of default included in the Unsecured Revolver are currently customary for similar facilities for similarly rated borrowers. The Company was in compliance with the respective covenants at August 31, 2006. See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of covenant waivers that were obtained subsequent to August 31, 2006. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, we borrowed \$67.0 million against the Unsecured Revolver, which included \$40.0 million to partially fund the acquisition of Celetronix on March 31, 2006. These borrowings were repaid in full during the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 from cash provided by operations. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we borrowed \$351.5 million against the Unsecured Revolver, which was used primarily for the common stock repurchase and working capital needs for operations. These borrowings were repaid in full during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 from cash provided by operations. At August 31, 2006, there were no borrowings outstanding on the Unsecured Revolver.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2004, we entered into an asset-backed securitization program with a bank, which originally provided for net cash proceeds at any one time of an amount up to \$100.0 million on the sale of eligible accounts receivable of certain domestic operations. As a result of an amendment in April 2004, the program was increased to an amount up to \$120.0 million of net cash proceeds at any one time. As a result of a second amendment in February 2005, the program was renewed and increased to an amount up to \$145.0 million of net cash proceeds at any one time. The program was increased to an amount up to \$175.0 million of net cash proceeds at any one time by a third amendment in May 2005. A fourth amendment in November 2005 increased the program to an amount up to \$250.0 million of net cash proceeds at any one time. As a result of a fifth amendment in February 2006, the program was renewed. Under this agreement, we continuously sell a designated pool of trade accounts receivable to a wholly-owned subsidiary, which in turn sells an ownership interest in the receivables to a conduit, administered by an unaffiliated financial institution. This wholly-owned subsidiary is a separate bankruptcy-remote entity and its assets would be available first to satisfy the claims of the conduit. As the receivables sold are collected, we are able to sell additional receivables up to the maximum permitted amount under the program. The securitization program requires compliance with several financial covenants including an interest coverage ratio and debt to EBITDA ratio, as defined in the securitization agreements, as amended. The securitization agreements, as amended, expire in February 2007 and may be extended on an annual basis. For each pool of eligible receivables sold to the conduit, we retain a percentage interest in the face value of the receivables, which is calculated based on the terms of the agreement. Net receivables sold under this program are excluded from accounts receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are reflected as cash provided by operating activities on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. We continue to service, administer and collect the receivables sold under this program. We pay facility fees of 0.18% per annum of 102% of the average purchase limit and program fees of up to 0.18% of outstanding amounts. The investors and the securitization conduit have no recourse to the Company's assets for failure of debtors to pay when due. As of August 31, 2006, we had sold \$348.3 million of eligible accounts receivable, which represents the face amount of total outstanding receivables at that date. In exchange, we received cash proceeds of \$238.5 million and retained an interest in the receivables of approximately \$109.8 million. In connection with the securitization program, we recognized pretax losses on the sale of receivables of approximately \$11.9 million, \$4.1 million and \$0.8 million during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which are recorded as other expense on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. See

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Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion surrounding amendments to the securitization program that occurred subsequent to August 31, 2006 and for covenant waivers obtained subsequent to August 31, 2006.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2005, we entered into an agreement with an unrelated third-party for the factoring of specific accounts receivable of a foreign subsidiary. Under the terms of the factoring agreement, we transfer ownership of eligible accounts receivable without recourse to the third-party purchaser in exchange for cash. Proceeds on the transfer reflect the face value of the account less a discount. The discount is recorded as a loss on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the period of the sale. The factoring agreement expired in March 2007 and was extended for a six month period. The receivables sold pursuant to this factoring agreement are excluded from accounts receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are reflected as cash provided by operating activities on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. We continue to service, administer and collect the receivables sold under this program. The third-party purchaser has no recourse to our assets for failure of debtors to pay when due. At August 31, 2006, we had sold \$29.8 million of accounts receivable, which represents the face amount of total outstanding receivables at that date. In exchange, we received cash proceeds of \$29.8 million. The accounts receivable sold under this factoring agreement and the resulting loss on the sale were insignificant for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, we negotiated a five-year, 400.0 million Indian rupee construction loan for an Indian subsidiary with an Indian branch of a global bank. Under the terms of the loan, we pay interest on outstanding borrowings based on a fixed rate of 7.45%. The construction loan expires on April 15, 2010 and all outstanding borrowings are then due and payable. The 400.0 million Indian rupee principal outstanding is equivalent to approximately \$8.6 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, we negotiated a five-year, 25.0 million Euro construction loan for a Hungarian subsidiary with a Hungarian branch of a global bank. Under the terms of the loan facility, we pay interest on outstanding borrowings based on the Euro Interbank Offered Rate plus a spread of 0.925%. Quarterly principal repayments begin in September 2006 to repay the amount of proceeds drawn under the construction loan. The construction loan expires on April 13, 2010. At August 31, 2006, proceeds of 21.3 million Euros (approximately \$27.2 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006) had been drawn under the construction loan.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2006, we negotiated a short-term, 225.0 million Indian rupee credit facility for an Indian subsidiary with an Indian branch of a global bank. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, this facility was increased to 750.0 million Indian rupees. Under the terms of the facility, we pay interest on outstanding borrowings based on a fixed rate mutually agreed with the bank at the time of borrowing. At August 31, 2006, borrowings of 633.9 million Indian rupees (approximately \$13.6 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006) were outstanding under this facility and incurring interest at an average rate of 7.8%.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, we acquired the operations of Celetronix as discussed in Note 8 Business Acquisitions. Through the acquisition we assumed certain liabilities, including a short term financing obligation of approximately \$51.1 million at the date of acquisition. This financing obligation was associated with an accounts receivable discounting agreement with a global bank, which was discontinued at the closing of the acquisition on March 31, 2006. Cash collected on the related accounts receivable was remitted to the bank to satisfy the obligation and all outstanding amounts were paid in full by the expiration date of July 15, 2006.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, we assumed a short-term Chinese yuan renmimbi credit facility for an acquired Chinese subsidiary with a Chinese bank. Under the terms of the facility, the bank determines the maximum borrowing limit and applicable fixed interest rate at the time of borrowing. At the date of acquisition, there were no outstanding borrowings under this facility. At August 31, 2006, borrowings of 15.0 million

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Chinese yuan renminbi (approximately \$1.9 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006) were outstanding under this facility and incurring interest at a fixed rate of 5.4%. The outstanding amount, which was determined by the bank to be the maximum borrowing limit, is due and payable by November 9, 2006. This facility was canceled in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, we entered into a sale-leaseback transaction involving our facility in Ayr, Scotland. We continue to occupy the facility through a three-year leasing arrangement with the third-party purchaser, which requires quarterly lease payments of 62.5 thousand pounds sterling (approximately \$119.0 thousand based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006). We received cash proceeds of approximately 2.8 million pounds sterling (approximately \$4.8 million based on currency exchange rates on the date of the transaction) and retained a right to receive additional consideration upon resale of the facility at a later date. Due primarily to our continuing involvement in the property, we were precluded from recording the transaction as a sale under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, as required by relevant accounting standards, the cash proceeds were recorded as a financing obligation. A portion of the quarterly lease payments are recorded as interest expense, based on an effective yield of 5.875%, and the remainder is recorded as a reduction of the financing obligation. At August 31, 2006, the balance of the financing obligation is approximately 2.7 million pounds sterling (approximately \$5.2 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006).

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, we entered into a short-term, \$45.0 million working capital facility for an Indian subsidiary with an Indian branch of a global bank. Borrowings under this facility are revolving in nature and are outstanding for a period of up to 180 days. Under the terms of the facility, we pay interest on outstanding borrowings based on LIBOR plus a spread of 0.5%. At August 31, 2006, borrowings of \$40.4 million were outstanding under this facility.

Due to the delay in filing our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, as well as the delay in filing our Form 10-Q for the fiscal periods ended November 30, 2006 and February 28, 2007, we have obtained all of the necessary covenant waivers for all other material debt instruments that have not been previously discussed above. See Note 2 **Stock Option Litigation and Restatements** to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2007, we entered into a \$1.0 billion unsecured bridge credit agreement with a syndicate of banks (the **Bridge Facility**). The Bridge Facility expires on December 20, 2007. Of the Bridge Facility, \$900.0 million is designated for use as a one-time borrowing (which may be taken down in increments) to finance the tender offer for our merger with Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd., which is further discussed below, along with any related costs and expenses, and the remaining \$100.0 million of the Bridge Facility is a revolving facility to be used for general corporate purposes. See Note 17 **Subsequent Events** to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the Bridge Facility. In addition, see **Risk Factor** We must refinance or repay our Bridge Facility on or before December 20, 2007 which will require additional financing that we cannot assure you will be available to us on attractive terms unless we issue additional equity.

At August 31, 2006, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of cash, available borrowings under our credit facilities and our accounts receivable securitization program.

Our working capital requirements and capital expenditures could continue to increase in order to support future expansions of our operations through construction of greenfield operations or acquisitions. It is possible that future expansions may be significant and may require the payment of cash. Future liquidity needs will also depend on fluctuations in levels of inventory and shipments, changes in customer order volumes and timing of expenditures for new equipment.

We currently anticipate that during the next twelve months, our capital expenditures will be in the range of \$200.0 million to \$250.0 million, principally for machinery and equipment across all segments, and expansion in Eastern Europe. We believe that our level of resources, which include cash on hand, available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, additional proceeds available under our accounts receivable securitization program

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and funds provided by operations, will be adequate to fund these capital expenditures, the payment of any declared quarterly dividends, the payment of approximately \$59.9 million for current restructuring activities, and our working capital requirements for the next twelve months.

We entered into a merger agreement on November 22, 2006 with Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Green Point), pursuant to which Green Point agreed to merge with and into an existing Jabil entity in Taiwan. The legal merger was effective on April 24, 2007. The legal merger was primarily achieved through a tender offer that we made to acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of Green Point for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share. The tender offer was launched on November 23, 2006 and remained open for a period of 50 days. During the tender offer period, we acquired approximately 260.9 million shares, representing 97.6% of the outstanding shares of Green Point. On January 16, 2007, we paid cash of approximately \$870.7 million (in U.S. dollars) to acquire the tendered shares. Subsequent to the completion of the tender offer and prior to the completion of the acquisition, we acquired approximately 2.1 million Green Point shares in block trades for a price of 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. dollars). On April 24, 2007, pursuant to the November 22, 2006 merger agreement, we acquired the approximately 4.1 million remaining outstanding Green Point shares that were not tendered during the tender offer period, for 109.0 New Taiwan dollars per share (or approximately \$13.3 million in U.S. dollars). In total, we paid a total cash amount of approximately \$891.0 million in U.S. dollars to complete the merger with Green Point. As discussed above, to fund the acquisition, we entered into a \$1.0 billion Bridge Facility on December 21, 2006. See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Should we desire to consummate significant additional acquisition opportunities or undertake significant additional expansion activities, our capital needs would increase and could possibly result in our need to increase available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities or access public or private debt and equity markets. There can be no assurance, however, that we would be successful in raising additional debt or equity on terms that we would consider acceptable.

Our contractual obligations for short and long-term debt arrangements, future interest on notes payable and long-term debt, and future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements as of August 31, 2006 are summarized below. We do not participate in, or secure financing for any unconsolidated limited purpose entities. We generally do not enter into non-cancelable purchase orders for materials until we receive a corresponding purchase commitment from our customer. Non-cancelable purchase orders do not typically extend beyond the normal lead time of several weeks at most. Purchase orders beyond this time frame are typically cancelable.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			After 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	
Contractual Obligations					
Notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations	\$ 393,333	\$ 63,813	\$ 19,244	\$ 310,276	\$
Future interest on notes payable and long-term debt	78,375	19,705	39,264	19,406	
Operating lease obligations	184,600	51,111	67,077	33,335	33,077
Estimated future benefit plan payments	59,707	4,149	10,134	11,359	34,065
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 716,015	\$ 138,778	\$ 135,719	\$ 374,376	\$ 67,142

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Foreign Currency Exchange Risks**

We transact business in various foreign countries and are, therefore, subject to risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We enter into forward contracts to economically hedge transactional exposure associated with commitments arising from trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable and fixed purchase obligations denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective operating entity. All derivative instruments are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their respective fair market values in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended (SFAS 133). The Company has elected not to prepare and maintain the documentation required to qualify as an accounting hedge and, therefore, changes in fair value are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The aggregate notional amount of outstanding contracts at August 31, 2006 was \$580.7 million. The fair value of these contracts amounted to a \$3.8 million asset recorded in prepaid and other current assets and a \$6.8 million liability recorded in accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The forward contracts will generally expire in less than four months, with five months being the maximum term of the contracts outstanding at August 31, 2006. The forward contracts will settle in British pounds, Euro dollars, Hong Kong dollars, Hungarian forints, Japanese yen, Mexican pesos, Polish zloty, Singapore dollars, Swedish krona, and U.S. dollars.

We entered into several individual Taiwanese dollar foreign currency swap arrangements in connection with our tender offer for Taiwan Green Point Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Green Point). These New Taiwan dollar foreign currency swap arrangements had a notional value of 18.4 billion New Taiwan dollars as of March 31, 2007 (approximately \$557.7 million based on currency exchange rates at March 31, 2007) and the related non-deliverable forward contracts had a notional value of 10.0 billion New Taiwan dollars as of March 31, 2007 (approximately \$302.5 million based on currency exchange rates at March 31, 2007). See Note 17 Subsequent Events to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the Green Point acquisition.

Interest Rate Risk

A portion of our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to our domestic investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions. We protect our invested principal funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk. We mitigate default risk by generally investing in investment grade securities and by frequently positioning the portfolio to try to respond appropriately to a reduction in credit rating of any investment issuer, guarantor or depository to levels below the credit ratings dictated by our investment policy. The portfolio typically includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity. At August 31, 2006, we had no outstanding investments.

We pay interest on outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facilities at interest rates that fluctuate based upon changes in various base interest rates. These facilities include our Unsecured Revolver, our 0.6 billion Japanese yen credit facility and our short-term Indian working capital facilities. There were no borrowings outstanding under these revolving credit facilities at August 31, 2006.

We pay interest on outstanding borrowings under our 25.0 million Euro loan agreement for a Hungarian subsidiary at interest rates that fluctuate based upon changes in various base interest rates. There was 21.3 million Euro (approximately \$27.2 million based on currency exchange rates at August 31, 2006) outstanding under this loan agreement at August 31, 2006.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from our international operations, which may be

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subject to a number of risks and often require more management time and expense to achieve profitability than our domestic operations, and An adverse change in the interest rates for our borrowings could adversely affect our financial condition. See Note 1(q) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Derivative Instruments , Note 9 Notes Payable, Long-Term Debt and Long-Term Lease Obligations and Note 15 Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Certain information required by this item is included in Item 7 of Part II of this Report under the heading Quarterly Results and is incorporated into this item by reference. All other information required by this item is included in Item 15 of Part IV of this Report and is incorporated into this item by reference.

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

There have been no changes in or disagreements with our accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act (the Evaluation), under the supervision and with the participation of our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act (Disclosure Controls) as of August 31, 2006. Based on the Evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that the design and operation of our Disclosure Controls were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities Exchange Commission rules and forms.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006. Management's report on internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006 and the report of independent registered public accounting firm on our management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006 contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are incorporated herein at Item 15.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

For our fiscal quarter ended August 31, 2006, we did not identify any modifications to our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our internal control over financial reporting, including our internal control documentation and testing efforts, remain ongoing to ensure continued compliance with the Exchange Act. For our fiscal quarter ended August 31, 2006, we identified certain internal controls that management believed should be modified to improve them. These improvements include further formalization of policies and procedures, improved segregation of duties, additional information technology system controls and additional monitoring controls. We are making improvements to our internal control over financial reporting as a result of our review efforts. We have reached our conclusions set forth in Items 9(a), (b) and (c) above, notwithstanding those improvements and modifications.

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(d) Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls and other matters

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls and internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls may be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on the effectiveness of controls, we have nonetheless reached the conclusions set forth above on our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting.

On March 31, 2006, we acquired Celetronix. As permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission guidance, the scope of our Section 404 evaluation as of August 31, 2006 did not include the internal control over financial reporting of the acquired operations of Celetronix. Celetronix is included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, representing \$377.9 million of total assets at August 31, 2006 and \$105.3 million of net revenue for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006. As part of our integration of Celetronix, we continue to evaluate Celetronix's internal controls over financial reporting and address controls that we note need improvement. From the acquisition date to August 31, 2006, the processes and systems of Celetronix's acquired operations were discrete and did not significantly impact our internal control over financial reporting.

As noted above in the Explanatory Note at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we restated our financial statements for our fiscal year ended August 31, 2005. As part of that restatement, we concluded that we had a material weakness in our information and communication controls relating to the accounting for our equity based awards as of August 31, 2005. However, as a result of the adoption of FAS 123R on September 1, 2005 and the implementation of controls to properly account for equity based awards under FAS 123R, we concluded that no such material weakness existed as of August 31, 2006.

(e) CEO and CFO Certifications

Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 are the Certifications of the CEO and the CFO, respectively. The Certifications are required in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Section 302 Certifications). This Item of this report, which you are currently reading is the information concerning the Evaluation referred to in the Section 302 Certifications and this information should be read in conjunction with the Section 302 Certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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The names of Jabil's current directors and certain information about them are set forth below:

Name	Age	Principal Position	Director Since
Laurence S. Grafstein (4)	46	Director	2002
Mel S. Lavitt (2)(3)(4)	69	Director	1991
Timothy L. Main (1)	49	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	1999
William D. Morean (1)	51	Chairman of the Board of Directors	1978
Lawrence J. Murphy	64	Director	1989
Frank A. Newman (2)(3)(4)	58	Director	1998
Steven A. Raymund (2)(3)(4)	51	Director	1996
Thomas A. Sansone	57	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	1983
Kathleen A. Walters	55	Director	2005

- (1) Member of the committee that administers stock option plans for non-officers and non-directors.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (4) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Except as set forth below, each of the nominees has been engaged in his principal occupation set forth below during the past five years. There are no family relationships among any of the directors and executive officers of Jabil. There are no arrangements or understandings between any of the persons nominated to be a director and any other persons pursuant to which any of such nominees was selected. A majority of the directors are independent as defined in the applicable listing standards of the NYSE.

Laurence S. Grafstein. Mr. Grafstein has served as a director of Jabil since April 2002. Mr. Grafstein has been Managing Director and co-head of Technology, Media and Telecommunications for Lazard Freres & Co. LLC since joining the firm in 2001. He has been an investment banker since 1990. Prior to joining Lazard Freres & Co., Mr. Grafstein headed the telecommunications practices at the investment banks Credit Suisse First Boston and Wasserstein Perella & Co. and was a co-founder of Gramercy Communications Partners LLC. Mr. Grafstein has earned a B.A. from Harvard, an M.Phil from Oxford University and a J.D. from the University of Toronto.

Mel S. Lavitt. Mr. Lavitt has served as a director of Jabil since September 1991. Mr. Lavitt has been a Managing Director at the investment banking firm of C.E. Unterberg, Towbin (or its predecessor) since August 1992 and is currently serving as Vice Chairman and Managing Director. From June 1987 until August 1992, Mr. Lavitt was President of Lavitt Management, a business consulting firm. From 1978 until June 1987, Mr. Lavitt served as an Administrative Managing Director for the investment banking firm of L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, Inc. Mr. Lavitt currently serves as a director on the Boards of Migo Software, Inc. and St. Bernard Software, Inc. Mr. Lavitt also serves on the Board of the Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development. Mr. Lavitt is a graduate of Brown University.

Timothy L. Main. Mr. Main has served as Chief Executive Officer of Jabil since September 2000, as President since January 1999 and as a director since October 1999. He joined Jabil in April 1987 as a Production Control Manager, was promoted to Operations Manager in September 1987, to Project Manager in July 1989, to Vice President, Business Development in May 1991 and to Senior Vice President, Business Development in August 1996. Prior to joining Jabil, Mr. Main was a commercial lending officer, international division for the National Bank of Detroit. Mr. Main has earned a B.S. from Michigan State University and Master of International Management from the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird).

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William D. Morean. Mr. Morean has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1988 and as a director since 1978. Mr. Morean joined Jabil in 1977 and assumed management of day-to-day operations the following year. Mr. Morean was Chief Executive Officer from 1988 to September 2000. Mr. Morean has also served as Jabil's President and Vice President and held various operating positions with Jabil.

Lawrence J. Murphy. Mr. Murphy is an independent business consultant focusing on mergers and acquisition related matters and has served as a director of Jabil since September 1989 and as an independent consultant to Jabil from September 1997 until February 2004. From March 1992 until September 1997, Mr. Murphy served as a director of Core Industries, a diversified conglomerate where he has held various executive level positions since 1981, including Executive Vice President and Secretary. Prior to joining Core Industries, Mr. Murphy was a practicing attorney at the law firm of Bassey, Selesko, Couzens & Murphy, P.C. and a certified public accountant with the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Murphy is currently a member of the Board of Advisors for Baker Financial, a financial consulting services firm. Mr. Murphy also serves as a director on the Board of Third Wave Technologies, Inc., a molecular diagnostic products company.

Frank A. Newman. Mr. Newman has served as a director of Jabil since January 1998. Mr. Newman has served as the Chairman of Medical Nutrition USA, Inc., a nutrition-medicine company, since March 2003 and its Chief Executive Officer since November 2002. From January 2001 until November 2002, Mr. Newman was a private investor and advisor to health care and pharmaceutical companies. From April 2000 until January 2001, Mr. Newman was President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of more.com, an Internet pharmaceutical company. From June 1993 to June 2000, Mr. Newman served as President, Chief Operating Officer and director, from February 1996 until June 2000 as Chief Executive Officer and from February 1997 to June 2000 as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Eckerd Corporation, a retail drug store chain. From January 1986 until May 1993, Mr. Newman was the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of F&M Distributors, Inc., a retail drug store chain. Mr. Newman also serves as a director on the Boards of JoAnn Stores, Inc. and Medical Nutrition USA, Inc.

Steven A. Raymund. Mr. Raymund has served as a director of Jabil since January 1996. Mr. Raymund began his career at Tech Data Corporation, a distributor of personal computer products, in 1981 as Operations Manager. He became Chief Operating Officer in 1984, and was promoted to the position of Chief Executive Officer of Tech Data Corporation in 1986. Effective October 2006, Mr. Raymund resigned from his position as Chief Executive Officer of Tech Data Corporation. Mr. Raymund currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tech Data Corporation, and is also a director of WESCO International, Inc.

Thomas A. Sansone. Mr. Sansone served as President of Jabil from 1988 to January 1999 when he became Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Sansone joined Jabil in 1983 as Vice President and has served as a director since that time. Prior to joining Jabil, Mr. Sansone was a practicing attorney with a specialized practice in taxation. He also served as an adjunct Professor at Detroit College of Law. He holds a B.A. from Hillsdale College, a J.D. from Detroit College of Law and an LL.M. in taxation from New York University.

Kathleen A. Walters. Ms. Walters has served as a director of Jabil since January 2005. Ms. Walters is Executive Vice President of the Global Consumer Products Group for Georgia-Pacific Corp. with responsibility for the company's consumer products businesses worldwide, as well as the Dixie(R) and communication papers businesses. She began her career at Chase Manhattan Bank in 1973 and joined Scott Paper Company in 1978, performing in a variety of financial and business management roles for 17 years. After Scott Paper was acquired by Kimberly-Clark Corp. in 1995, Ms. Walters spent six years with Kimberly-Clark, primarily as President of their away-from-home business in Europe. Before joining Georgia-Pacific, Ms. Walters served as President and CEO of Sappi Fine Paper North America from 2002 to 2004. She holds a bachelor's degree in Mathematics from Syracuse University and a master's of business administration degree from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Audit Committee. All of the members of the Audit Committee are independent within the meaning of SEC regulations, the listing standards of the NYSE and Jabil's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board of

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Directors has determined that each member of the Audit Committee is an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of the SEC regulations and that each member has accounting and related financial management expertise within the meaning of the listing standards of the NYSE.

Executive Officers

Information regarding our executive officers is included in Item 1 of Part I of this Report under the heading Executive Officers of the Registrant and is incorporated into this item by reference.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires Jabil's officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of Jabil's equity securities, to file initial reports of ownership on Form 3 and changes in ownership on Form 4 or Form 5 with the SEC. Such officers, directors and ten-percent stockholders are also required by SEC rules to furnish Jabil with copies of all such forms that they file.

Based solely on its review of the copies of such forms received by Jabil from certain reporting persons, Jabil believes that, during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors and ten percent stockholders were met, except that, as a result of administrative errors, John P. Lovato did not timely file one Form 4 relating to a sale of shares and Timothy L. Main did not timely file one Form 4 relating to the exercise of an option and the immediate sale of the underlying shares. In addition, William D. Muir, Jr. filed two Form 4s, both relating to separate gifts of shares late, and in addition, subsequent to the end of our 2006 fiscal year, he filed one Form 4, relating to a gift of shares during our 2005 fiscal year late. Finally, Forbes I.J. Alexander did not timely file two Form 4s relating to the termination of two previously disclosed prepaid forward variable contracts that expired pursuant to their terms.

Codes of Ethics

We have adopted a senior code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and other persons performing similar functions. We have also adopted a general code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees. These codes are both posted on our website, which is located at <http://www.jabil.com>. Stockholders may request a free copy of either of such items in print form from:

Jabil Circuit, Inc.

Attention: Investor Relations

10560 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street North

St. Petersburg, Florida 33716

Telephone: (727) 577-9749

We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the code of ethics by posting such information on our website, at the address specified above. Similarly, we expect to disclose to stockholders any waiver of the code of business conduct and ethics for executive officers or directors by posting such information on our website, at the address specified above. Information contained in our website, whether currently posted or posted in the future, is not part of this document or the documents incorporated by reference in this document.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

We have adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are available on our website at <http://www.jabil.com>. Stockholders may request a copy of the Corporate Governance Guidelines from the address and phone number set forth above under Codes of Ethics.

Committee Charters

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The charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee are available on our website at <http://www.jabil.com>. Stockholders may request a copy of each of these charters from the address and phone number set forth under Codes of Ethics.

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Summary Compensation Table**

The following table shows, as to (i) the Chief Executive Officer, and (ii) each of the five other most highly compensated executive officers (a) whose salary plus bonus exceeded \$100,000 during the last fiscal year, and (b) who served as executive officers at fiscal year end (collectively the Named Executive Officers), information concerning compensation paid for services to Jabil in all capacities during the three fiscal years ended August 31, 2006:

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Annual Compensation (1)			Long Term Compensation Awards (2)		
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Restricted Stock Award (s)	Underlying Securities Options/SARs (#)	All Other Compensation
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$) (3)	(\$)		(\$) (4)
Timothy L. Main Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	2006	\$ 996,154	\$ 561,100		\$ 2,404,000	140,000	\$ 64,698
	2005	895,385	1,143,225		1,201,000	105,000	56,467
	2004	778,462	944,371	\$ 101,971(5)		170,000	21,326
Mark T. Mondello Chief Operating Officer	2006	\$ 572,115	\$ 290,369		\$ 1,097,434	64,630	\$ 31,823
	2005	498,077	508,100		600,500	120,000	29,739
	2004	449,039	486,000			125,000	12,352
Forbes I.J. Alexander Chief Financial Officer	2006	\$ 447,115	\$ 201,996		\$ 654,367	38,537	\$ 24,286
	2005	368,846	381,075		600,500	65,000	15,616
	2004	214,423	160,634			65,000	6,546
Scott D. Brown Executive Vice President	2006	\$ 448,077	\$ 201,996		\$ 654,367	38,537	\$ 25,230
	2005	399,423	406,480		480,400	65,000	24,517
	2004	384,616	415,800			115,000	10,698
John P. Lovato Senior Vice President, Regional President Europe	2006	\$ 373,077	\$ 259,100		\$ 545,306	32,114	\$ 17,854
	2005	323,077	248,274		480,400	65,000	19,039
	2004	274,039	297,000			115,000	7,292
William D. Muir Jr. Senior Vice President, Regional President Asia	2006	\$ 373,077	\$ 259,100		\$ 545,306	32,114	\$ 17,854
	2005	321,154	248,274		480,400	65,000	13,801
	2004	224,808	134,277			65,000	6,614

- (1) Compensation deferred at the election of executive is included in the year earned.
- (2) Beginning with its 2006 fiscal year, Jabil currently issues stock appreciation rights (SARs) to its employees and no longer issues stock options. Prior to its 2006 fiscal year, Jabil only issued stock options and did not issue SARs. Jabil does not have any long-term incentive plans within the meaning of SEC rules.
- (3) Dividends in the following amounts were paid to the following individuals during the 2006 fiscal year on shares of restricted stock held by such individuals: (i) \$9,100 was paid to Mr. Main, (ii) \$4,329 was paid to Mr. Mondello, (iii) \$3,288 was paid to Mr. Alexander, (iv) \$2,938 was paid to Mr. Brown, (v) \$2,681 was paid to Mr. Lovato and (vi) \$2,681 was paid to Mr. Muir. Since the value of each of these dividends was reflected in the grant date fair value of each of the applicable restricted stock grants (as calculated under FAS 123R), these dividends are not included in the Summary Compensation Table.
- (4) Represents payments pursuant to Jabil's Profit Sharing Plan. The Board of Directors determines the aggregate amount of payments under the plan based on quarterly financial results. The actual amount paid to individual participants is based on the participant's salary and bonus actually paid (not necessarily earned) during such quarter.
- (5) Amount paid to Mr. Main to be used to pay a \$75,000 deposit for a club membership and \$26,971 for estimated taxes payable by Mr. Main on the deposit amount.

Table of Contents**SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year**

The following table sets forth information as to SARs granted to all Named Executive Officers during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006. These SARs were granted under our existing equity compensation plans at an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Unless otherwise indicated, the SARs vest as to 8.33% of the underlying common stock fifteen months after the date of grant, then 8.33% every three months thereafter. Upon the exercise of a SAR, the holder will receive the number of shares of our common stock that has a total value which is equivalent to the difference between the exercise price of the SAR and the fair market value of our common stock on the date of exercise. The amounts under Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rate of Stock Appreciation for Option Term represent the hypothetical gains of the SARs granted based on assumed annual compounded stock appreciation rates of 5% and 10% over their exercise price for the full ten-year term of the SARs. The assumed rates of appreciation are mandated by the rules of the SEC and do not represent our estimate or projection of future common stock prices.

Name	Individual Grants		Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration Date	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rate of Stock Price Appreciation for SAR Term(\$)	
	Number of Securities Underlying	Percent of Total SARs Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year			5%	10%
	SARs Granted(#)					
Timothy L. Main	140,000	5.39%	\$ 30.05	10/24/2015	2,707,332	6,802,918
Mark T. Mondello	64,630	2.49%	\$ 29.79	10/10/2015	1,231,883	3,102,003
Forbes I.J. Alexander	38,537	1.48%	\$ 29.79	10/10/2015	734,536	1,849,635
Scott D. Brown	38,537	1.48%	\$ 29.79	10/10/2015	734,536	1,849,635
John P. Lovato	32,114	1.24%	\$ 29.79	10/10/2015	612,110	1,541,354
William D. Muir Jr.	32,114	1.24%	\$ 29.79	10/10/2015	612,110	1,541,354

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year End Option and SAR Values

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the exercise of options during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, and the aggregate value of unexercised options and SARs at August 31, 2006, for each of the Named Executive Officers. No SARs were exercised by any of the Named Executive Officers during the 2006 fiscal year.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise of		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options and SARs at August 31, 2006(#)		Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options and SARs at August 31, 2006(\$)(2)	
	Options(#)	Value	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Timothy L. Main	554,000	14,143,901	863,752	149,248	5,005,202	131,876
Mark T. Mondello			721,160	71,070	7,812,715	91,834
Forbes I.J. Alexander	58,892	1,536,350	169,540	43,689	441,908	73,468
Scott D. Brown	248,980	6,655,122	214,118	44,977	429,923	91,834
John P. Lovato	124,284	2,363,313	215,052	38,554	515,968	91,834
William D. Muir Jr.			265,748	37,266	2,006,409	73,468

- (1) The value realized is determined by subtracting the exercise price per share from the fair market value of our common stock on the date of exercise.
- (2) The closing price for Jabil's common stock as reported through the NYSE on August 31, 2006 was \$26.83. The value of the unexercised options and SARs is calculated by subtracting the exercise price of the options and SARs from \$26.83 multiplied by the number of shares of common stock to which the exercise relates. These values, unlike the amounts set forth in the column entitled

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Value Realized, have not been, and may never be, realized and are based on the positive spread between the respective exercise prices of outstanding options and SARs and the closing price of Jabil's common stock on August 31, 2006, the last day of trading for fiscal 2006.

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Change in Control Arrangements

All options issued under Jabil's 1992 Stock Option Plan and the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan provide that, in the event of a change in control of Jabil, any award outstanding under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan on the date of such change in control that is not yet vested will become fully vested on the earlier of (i) the first anniversary of the date of such change in control, if the grantee's continuous status as an employee or consultant of Jabil does not terminate prior to such anniversary, or (ii) the date of termination of the grantee's continuous status as an employee or consultant of Jabil as a result of termination by Jabil or its successor without cause or resignation by the grantee for good reason. However, an award will not become fully vested due to a change in control if the grantee's continuous status as an employee or consultant terminates as a result of termination by Jabil or its successor for cause or resignation by the grantee without good reason prior to the first anniversary of the date of such change in control.

The 2002 Stock Incentive Plan and the 1992 Stock Option Plan provide that, in the event of a proposed dissolution or liquidation of Jabil, all outstanding awards will terminate immediately before the consummation of such proposed action. The Board of Directors may, in the exercise of its sole discretion in such instances, declare that any option awarded under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan or the 1992 Stock Option Plan, or stock appreciation right awarded under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, will terminate as of a date fixed by the Board of Directors and give each grantee the right to exercise his option or stock appreciation right as to all or any part of the stock covered by such award, including shares as to which the option or stock appreciation right would not otherwise be exercisable.

In the event of a merger of Jabil with or into another corporation, or the sale of substantially all of the assets of Jabil, each outstanding option awarded under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan and the 1992 Stock Option Plan, and each stock appreciation right awarded under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, will be assumed or an equivalent option and stock appreciation right will be substituted by the successor corporation, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion. If such successor or purchaser refuses to assume or provide a substitute for the outstanding options or stock appreciation rights, the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan and the 1992 Stock Option Plan provide for the acceleration of the exercisability and termination of all or some outstanding and unexercisable options and stock appreciation rights, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion. In the event of the acquisition by any person, other than Jabil, of 50% or more of Jabil's then outstanding securities, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion, all outstanding options and stock appreciation rights which are vested and exercisable shall be terminated in exchange for a cash payment.

Directors' Compensation

During the 2006 fiscal year, non-employee directors received the following annual compensation, payable quarterly: \$50,000 for serving as a member of the Board of Directors; \$10,000 for serving as a non-chair member of the Audit Committee; \$20,000 for serving as chair of the Audit Committee; \$5,000 for serving as a non-chair member of the Compensation Committee or the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee; and \$10,000 for serving as the chair of Compensation Committee or the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. No director currently receives any additional cash compensation for attendance at Board of Directors or committee meetings. Directors are entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with their attendance at Board of Directors and committee meetings. In addition, non-employee directors are also eligible to receive stock option grants pursuant to Jabil's 2002 Stock Incentive Plan. For the 2006 fiscal year, each non-employee director received 7,500 shares of Jabil's common stock, one-eighth of which shall vest on each six month anniversary date of the grant date.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Jabil's Compensation Committee was formed in November 1992 and is currently composed of Messrs. Lavitt, Newman and Raymund. No member of the Compensation Committee is currently or was

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formerly an officer or an employee of Jabil or its subsidiaries. There are no compensation committee interlocks and no insider participation in compensation decisions that are required to be reported under the rules and regulations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters
Share Ownership by Principal Stockholders and Management

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of common stock of Jabil as of April 20, 2007 (the Measurement Date) by: (i) each of Jabil's directors and nominees for director; (ii) each of the named executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table above; (iii) all current directors and executive officers of Jabil as a group; and (iv) each person known by Jabil to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of its common stock. The number and percentage of shares beneficially owned is determined under rules of the SEC and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under such rules, beneficial ownership includes any shares as to which the individual has sole or shared voting power or investment power and also any shares as to which the individual has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such shares within 60 days of the Measurement Date through the exercise of any stock option or other right. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, each person has sole voting and investment power (or shares such powers with his or her spouse) with respect to the shares shown as beneficially owned. A total of 205,981,056 shares of Jabil's common stock were issued and outstanding as of the Measurement Date.

Directors, Named Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders	Number of Shares	Percent of Total
Principal Stockholders:		
William D. Morean (1)(2)(3) c/o Jabil Circuit, Inc. 10560 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street North St. Petersburg, Florida 33716	16,253,670	7.9%
Audrey M. Petersen (1)(4) c/o Jabil Circuit, Inc. 10560 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street North St. Petersburg, Florida 33716	13,974,005	6.8%
Capital Group International, Inc. (5) 11100 Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90025	22,768,740	10.7%
William Blair & Company, L.L.C. (6) 222 W. Adams Chicago, Illinois 60606	10,820,988	5.3%
Directors(3):		
Laurence S. Grafstein (7)	61,000	*
Mel S. Lavitt (8)	96,000	*
Timothy L. Main (9)	1,335,191	*
Lawrence J. Murphy (10)	164,000	*
Frank A. Newman (11)	134,000	*
Steven A. Raymund (12)	121,820	*
Thomas A. Sansone (13)	3,712,667	1.8%
Kathleen A. Walters (14)	15,000	*

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Directors, Named Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders	Number of Shares	Percent of Total
Named Executive Officers:		
Forbes I.J. Alexander (15)	322,216	*
Scott D. Brown (16)	407,672	*
Mark T. Mondello (17)	922,473	*
John P. Lovato (18)	324,640	
William D. Muir Jr. (19)	386,634	*
All current directors and executive officers as a group (21 persons) (20)	26,230,392	12.5%

* Less than one percent.

- (1) Includes 11,542,902 shares held by the William E. Morean Residual Trust, as to which Mr. William D. Morean and Ms. Audrey M. Petersen (Mr. Morean's mother) share voting and dispositive power as members of the Management Committee created under the Trust.
- (2) Includes (i) 4,268,908 shares held by Cheyenne Holdings Limited Partnership, a Nevada limited partnership, of which Morean Management Company is the sole general partner, as to which Mr. Morean has sole voting and dispositive power, (ii) 198,900 shares held by Eagle's Wing Foundation, a private charitable foundation of which Mr. Morean is a director and with respect to which Mr. Morean may be deemed to have shared voting and dispositive power, (iii) 33,048 shares held by the William D. Morean Trust, of which Mr. Morean is trustee, as to which Mr. Morean has sole voting and dispositive power, (iv) 179,000 shares subject to options held by Mr. Morean that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date, (v) 15,912 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Morean's spouse, over which Mr. Morean disclaims beneficial ownership and (vi) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Morean has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (3) Mr. Morean is a Director of Jabil in addition to being a Principal Stockholder.
- (4) Includes (i) 2,392,793 shares held by Morean Limited Partnership, a North Carolina limited partnership, of which Morean-Petersen, Inc. is the sole general partner, as to which Ms. Petersen has shared voting and dispositive power; Ms. Petersen is the President of Morean-Petersen, Inc., (ii) 2,510 shares held by Audrey Petersen Revocable Trust, of which Ms. Petersen is trustee, as to which Ms. Petersen has sole voting and dispositive power and (iii) 35,800 shares held by the Morean Petersen Foundation, Inc., a private charitable foundation of which Ms. Petersen is a director and with respect to which Ms. Petersen may be deemed to have shared voting and dispositive power.
- (5) The amount shown and the following information is derived from a Schedule 13G/A filed by Capital Group International, Inc. (CGII), reporting beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2006. According to the Schedule 13G/A, CGII has sole voting power over 16,780,100 shares and sole dispositive power over 22,768,740 shares. CGII is the parent holding company of the following wholly-owned subsidiaries, that hold investment power, and in some cases, voting power over certain shares: (i) Capital Guardian Trust Company, (ii) Capital International Research and Management, Inc., (iii) Capital International Limited and (iv) Capital International S.A.
- (6) The amount shown and the following information is derived from a Schedule 13G filed by William Blair & Company, L.L.C. (WB), reporting beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2006. According to the Schedule 13G, WB has sole voting power over 10,820,988 shares and sole dispositive power over 10,820,988 shares.
- (7) Includes (i) 39,000 shares subject to options held by Mr. Grafstein that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Grafstein has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (8) Includes (i) 79,000 shares subject to options held by Mr. Lavitt that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date 2,000 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Lavitt's spouse, over which Mr. Lavitt disclaims beneficial ownership and (iii) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Lavitt has voting power, but not dispositive power.

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- (9) Mr. Main is also Chief Executive Officer and President of Jabil, and thus is also a Named Executive Officer in addition to being a Director. Includes (i) 896,333 shares subject to options held by Mr. Main that are exercisable within 60 days of the Record Date and (ii) 370,000 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Main has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (10) Includes (i) 143,000 shares subject to options held by Mr. Murphy that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Murphy has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (11) Includes (i) 119,000 shares subject to options held by Mr. Newman that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Newman has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (12) Includes (i) 63,280 shares subject to options held by Mr. Raymund that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date, (ii) 2,000 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Raymund's spouse and (iii) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Raymund has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (13) Includes (i) 2,982,634 shares held by TASAN Limited Partnership, a Nevada limited partnership, of which TAS Management, Inc. is the sole general partner, as to which Mr. Sansone has sole voting and dispositive power; Mr. Sansone is President of TAS Management, Inc., (ii) 540,250 shares held by Life's Requite, Inc., a private charitable foundation of which Mr. Sansone is a director and as to which Mr. Sansone may be deemed to have shared voting and dispositive power, (iii) 175,120 shares subject to options held by Mr. Sansone that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date, (iv) 600 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Sansone's spouse, over which Mr. Sansone disclaims beneficial ownership and (v) 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Sansone has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (14) Includes 13,125 shares of restricted stock, of which Ms. Walters has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (15) Includes (i) 181,114 shares subject to options held by Mr. Alexander that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 121,102 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Alexander has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (16) Includes (i) 68,542 shares held by Scott D. Brown Revocable Living Trust, of which Mr. Brown is trustee, as to which Mr. Brown has sole voting and dispositive power, (ii) 226,980 shares subject to options held by Mr. Brown that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (iii) 105,118 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Brown has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (17) Includes (i) 672,771 shares subject to options held by Mr. Mondello that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 184,102 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Mondello has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (18) Includes (i) 226,844 shares subject to options held by Mr. Lovato that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date and (ii) 97,796 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Lovato has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (19) Includes (i) 276,252 shares subject to options held by Mr. Muir that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date, (ii) 11,114 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Muir's spouse, over which Mr. Muir disclaims beneficial ownership, (iii) 300 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Muir's daughter, over which Mr. Muir disclaims beneficial ownership and (iv) 97,796 shares of restricted stock, of which Mr. Muir has voting power, but not dispositive power.
- (20) Includes (i) 4,586,995 shares subject to options held by 13 executive officers (including one employee director) and eight non-employee directors that are exercisable within 60 days of the Measurement Date, (ii) 15,912 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Morean's spouse, over which Mr. Morean disclaims beneficial ownership, (iii) 2,000 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Raymund's spouse, (iv) 600 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Sansone's spouse, over which Mr. Sansone disclaims beneficial ownership, (v) 11,114 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Muir's spouse, over which Mr. Muir disclaims beneficial ownership, (vi) 300 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Muir's daughter, over which Mr. Muir disclaims beneficial ownership and (vii) 1,553,302 shares of restricted stock held by 13 executive officers (including one employee director) and eight non-employee directors, of which the officers and directors hold voting power, but not dispositive power.

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The following table sets forth certain information relating to our equity compensation plans as of August 31, 2006.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
1992 Stock Option Plan	4,536,518	\$ 19.86	NA
1992 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	NA	NA	NA
2002 Stock Option Plan	9,898,304	\$ 24.22	9,316,201
2002 CSOP Plan	118,121	\$ 17.54	389,839
2002 FSOP Plan	316,830	\$ 24.02	85,030
2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	NA	NA	2,031,880
Restricted Stock Awards	2,083,752	NA	NA
Total	16,953,525		11,822,950

See Note 13 Stockholders' Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

During 2006, Jabil was a party to an arm's-length agreement, in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration Rules, with an entity (Indigo) controlled by William D. Morean, a director of Jabil, for Jabil's use of Indigo's aircraft for Jabil's business purposes. This agreement has proven to be beneficial for Jabil in that it enables Jabil access to Indigo's aircraft when Jabil's aircraft is either inappropriate or unavailable for its desired business use. Under the lease, Jabil paid market competitive hourly rental rates and certain ancillary costs incurred while the aircraft was being used by Jabil, such as fuel, oil, landing fees, etc. Jabil did not pay for Mr. Morean's personal use of the aircraft. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, Jabil paid approximately \$127,000 for its use of Indigo's aircraft. During 2006, Jabil provided Mr. Morean limited personal use of Jabil's aircraft. Jabil charged, pursuant to and in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration Rule, Mr. Morean, for such use, an amount equal to two-times the cost of fuel for flights, plus certain related expenses such as landing fees, tie down fees, etc., which totaled approximately \$27,000. Mr. Morean and Indigo also had an agreement with Jabil at market competitive rates for the limited use of Jabil's flight crew to operate a non-Jabil aircraft for non-Jabil use and for maintenance scheduling fees. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, Mr. Morean and Indigo paid Jabil approximately \$142,000 for such flight crew's services and maintenance scheduling attributable to Indigo's aircraft. Jabil and Indigo also insure their respective aircraft under a mutual policy, which enabled Jabil to take advantage of a quantity discount for aircraft insurance and pay less for its aircraft insurance than it would pay without the Indigo aircraft on the policy. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, Jabil paid approximately \$75,000 for the portion of the cost of the policy attributable to Indigo's aircraft, which was subsequently reimbursed by Indigo.

During 2006, Thomas A. Sansone, a director of Jabil, had an agreement with Jabil at market competitive rates for the limited use of Jabil's flight crew to operate a non-Jabil aircraft for non-Jabil use. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, Mr. Sansone paid Jabil approximately \$79,000 for such flight crew's services.

Mr. Charles A. Main, a brother of Timothy L. Main, the Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of Jabil, is employed by Jabil's Business Development division and earned an aggregate compensation of \$243,086 during fiscal year 2006, which included base salary, bonus, profit sharing and other routine employee benefits.

Table of Contents**Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services**

The following table presents fees for professional audit services rendered by KPMG LLP for the audit of Jabil's annual financial statements for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2006 and August 31, 2005, and fees billed for other services rendered by KPMG LLP during those periods.

Fee Category	Fiscal 2006 Fees	Fiscal 2005 Fees
Audit Fees	\$ 6,280,000	\$ 4,149,000
Audit-Related Fees		15,000
Tax Fees	1,099,000	1,610,000
All Other Fees		
Total Fees	\$ 7,379,000	\$ 5,774,000

Audit Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of Jabil's consolidated financial statements, management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting, the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and review of the interim financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by KPMG LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees. Consists of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of Jabil's financial statements and are not reported under Audit Fees. These services include accounting consultations related to acquisitions, attest services that are not required by statute or regulation and consultations regarding financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services include assistance regarding federal, state and international tax compliance, tax planning (domestic and international) and expatriate tax compliance and planning.

All Other Fees. Jabil did not incur any additional fees under this category.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit, Audit-Related and Permissible Non-Audit Services of the Independent Registered Public Accountants

The Audit Committee's policy is to pre-approve all audit, audit-related and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accountants in order to assure that the provision of such services does not impair the auditor's independence. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. Pre-approval is generally provided for up to one year and any pre-approval is detailed as to the particular service or category of services and is generally subject to a specific budget. Management is required to periodically report to the Audit Committee regarding the extent of services provided by the independent registered public accountants in accordance with this pre-approval, and the fees for the services performed to date. During fiscal year 2006, all services were pre-approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with this policy.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

1. *Financial Statements.* Our consolidated financial statements, and related notes thereto, with the independent registered public accounting firm report thereon are included in Part IV of this report on the pages indicated by the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule as presented on page 97 of this report.
2. *Financial Statement Schedule.* Our financial statement schedule is included in Part IV of this report on the page indicated by the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule as presented on page 97 of this report. This financial statement schedule should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, and related notes thereto.

Schedules not listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule have been omitted because they are not applicable, not required, or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. *Exhibits.* See Item 15(b) below.

(b) *Exhibits.* The exhibits listed on the Exhibits Index are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Report.

(c) *Financial Statement Schedules.* See Item 15(a) above.

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JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Jabil Circuit, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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

Under the supervision of and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Company's management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006. Management based this assessment on the framework as established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of Jabil Circuit, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting and testing of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting.

On March 31, 2006, we acquired Celetronix. As permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission guidance, the scope of our Section 404 evaluation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2006 did not include the internal controls over financial reporting of the acquired operations of Celetronix. Celetronix is included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, representing \$377.9 million of total assets at August 31, 2006 and \$105.3 million of net revenue for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006.

Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of August 31, 2006, Jabil Circuit, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm who audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of Jabil included in this report, has issued an audit report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting which follows this report.

May 14, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Jabil Circuit, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the immediately preceding Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Jabil Circuit, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Jabil Circuit, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Jabil Circuit, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, Jabil Circuit, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Jabil Circuit acquired the operations of Celetronix during 2006, and management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of Jabil Circuit, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006, Celetronix's internal control over financial reporting associated with total assets of approximately \$377.9 million and total revenues of approximately \$105.3 million included in the consolidated financial statements of Jabil Circuit, Inc. and subsidiaries as of and for the year ended August 31, 2006. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Jabil Circuit, Inc. also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Celetronix.

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We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Jabil Circuit, Inc. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity, comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2006 and the related schedule, and our report dated May 14, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Tampa, Florida

May 14, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Jabil Circuit, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Jabil Circuit, Inc. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2006. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule as listed in the accompanying index. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jabil Circuit, Inc. and subsidiaries as of August 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated financial statements as of August 31, 2005 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended August 31, 2005 have been restated. As discussed in Note 1(n) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation upon adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, applying the modified prospective method.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Jabil Circuit, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated (May 14, 2007) expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Tampa, Florida

May 14, 2007

Table of Contents**JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except for share data)

	August 31, 2006	2005 (restated note 2)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 1)	\$ 773,563	\$ 796,071
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,801 in 2006 and \$3,967 in 2005 (note 3)	1,288,024	955,353
Inventories (note 4)	1,452,737	818,435
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	121,843	75,335
Income taxes receivable (note 5)	17,507	
Deferred income taxes (note 5)	25,291	40,741
Total current assets	3,678,965	2,685,935
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$830,240 at August 31, 2006 and \$714,149 at August 31, 2005 (note 6)	985,262	880,736
Goodwill (notes 7 and 8)	608,067	384,239
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$77,295 at August 31, 2006 and \$134,367 at August 31, 2005 (notes 7 and 8)	80,707	69,062
Deferred income taxes (note 5)	46,356	35,451
Other assets	12,373	32,563
Total assets	\$ 5,411,730	\$ 4,087,986
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current installments of notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations (note 9)	\$ 63,813	\$ 674
Accounts payable	2,231,864	1,339,866
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	148,625	126,020
Other accrued expenses	214,487	98,746
Income taxes payable	40,240	2,823
Deferred income taxes (note 5)	2,305	
Total current liabilities	2,701,334	1,568,129
Notes payable, long-term debt and long-term lease obligations less current installments (note 9)	329,520	326,580
Other liabilities (note 10 and 11)	78,549	47,336
Deferred income taxes (note 5)	7,846	
Total liabilities	3,117,249	1,942,045
Commitments and contingencies (note 12)		
Stockholders' equity (note 13):		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$.001 par value, authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 202,931,356 shares in 2006, and 204,492,131 shares in 2005	211	204
Additional paid-in capital	1,265,382	1,093,741
Retained earnings	1,116,035	980,667

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Unearned compensation		(8,774)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	113,104	80,103
Treasury stock at cost, 8,418,700 shares in 2006	(200,251)	
Total stockholders' equity	2,294,481	2,145,941
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,411,730	\$ 4,087,986

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

(in thousands, except for per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated note 2)	2004 (restated note 2)
Net revenue (note 14)	\$ 10,265,447	\$ 7,524,386	\$ 6,252,897
Cost of revenue	9,500,547	6,895,880	5,714,517
Gross profit	764,900	628,506	538,380
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	382,210	314,270	257,748
Research and development	34,975	22,507	13,813
Amortization of intangibles (note 7)	24,323	39,762	43,709
Acquisition-related charges (note 8)			1,339
Restructuring and impairment charges (note 11)	81,585		
Operating income	241,807	251,967	221,771
Other expense	11,918	4,106	7,193
Interest income	(18,734)	(13,774)	(7,237)
Interest expense	23,507	20,667	18,546
Income before income taxes	225,116	240,968	203,269
Income tax expense (benefit) (note 5)	60,598	37,093	29,539
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.85
Common shares used in the calculations of earnings per share:			
Basic	207,413	202,501	200,430
Diluted	212,540	207,706	205,559

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(in thousands)**

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated)	2004 (restated)
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Other comprehensive income (loss):		note 2)	note 2)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	41,940	37,377	25,586
Change in fair market value of derivative instruments, net of tax		(274)	1,139
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax (note 10)	(8,939)	(10,057)	5,253
Comprehensive income	\$ 197,519	\$ 230,921	\$ 205,708

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands, except for share data)

	Common Stock			Accumulated			Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders Equity (restated)
	Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Paid-in Capital (restated)	Retained Earnings (restated)	Unearned Compensation	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
			note 2)	note 2)				note 2)
Previously reported balance at August 31, 2003 (note 2)	199,345,958	\$ 199	\$ 944,145	\$ 623,053	\$	\$ 21,079	\$	\$ 1,588,476
Adjustments to previously reported balance at August 31, 2003 (note 2)			24,184	(19,991)				4,193
Restated balance at August 31, 2003 (note 2)	199,345,958	\$ 199	\$ 968,329	\$ 603,062		\$ 21,079		\$ 1,592,669
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options (note 13)	1,506,579	2	19,922					19,924
Shares issued under employee stock purchase plan (note 13)	446,293		8,967					8,967
Recognition of stock-based compensation, restated (notes 1 and 2)			(5,756)					(5,756)
Tax benefit of options exercised, restated			2,511					2,511
Comprehensive income, restated				173,730		31,978		205,708
Restated balance at August 31, 2004 (note 2)	201,298,830	\$ 201	\$ 993,973	\$ 776,792		\$ 53,057		\$ 1,824,023
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options (note 13)	2,727,004	3	40,661					40,664
Shares issued under employee stock purchase plan (note 13)	466,297		9,723					9,723
Recognition of stock-based compensation, restated (notes 1 and 2)			35,404					35,404
Issuance of restricted stock awards (note 13)			10,529		(10,529)			
Recognition of unearned compensation (note 13)					1,755			1,755
Tax benefit of options exercised, restated			3,451					3,451
Comprehensive income, restated				203,875		27,046		230,921
Restated balance at August 31, 2005 (note 2)	204,492,131	\$ 204	\$ 1,093,741	\$ 980,667	\$ (8,774)	\$ 80,103		\$ 2,145,941
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options (note 13)	6,355,777	6	120,080					120,086
Shares issued under employee stock purchase plan (note 13)	485,648	1	11,556					11,557
Issuance of restricted stock awards (note 13)	16,500							

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Treasury shares purchased (note 13)	(8,418,700)					(200,251)	(200,251)	
Reversal of unearned compensation upon adoption of SFAS 123R (note 13)	(8,774)			8,774				
Adjustment upon adoption of SFAS 123R for non-employee stock awards to be reclassified as a liability (note 1)	(879)						(879)	
Recognition of stock-based compensation (notes 1)	43,848						43,848	
Tax benefit of options exercised	5,810						5,810	
Declared dividends (note 13)					(29,150)		(29,150)	
Comprehensive income			164,518			33,001	197,519	
Balance at August 31, 2006	202,931,356	\$ 211	\$ 1,265,382	\$ 1,116,035	\$	\$ 113,104	\$ (200,251)	\$ 2,294,481

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated note 2)	2004 (restated note 2)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	198,676	220,123	221,668
Recognition of deferred grant proceeds	(507)	(1,199)	(1,649)
Amortization of discount on note receivable	(1,402)	(1,002)	
Recognition of stock-based compensation	43,848	37,284	(5,756)
Deferred income taxes	9,212	(1,432)	(43,632)
Write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs			6,370
Non-cash restructuring charges	80,707		
Provision (recovery) for doubtful accounts	3,203	(936)	1,039
Tax benefit of options exercised		3,451	2,511
Excess tax benefit from options exercised	(5,810)		
(Gain) loss on sale of property	(3,641)	2,731	2,306
Change in operating assets and liabilities, exclusive of net assets acquired:			
Accounts receivable	(299,369)	(31,070)	1,489
Inventories	(577,934)	(106,291)	(133,907)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(38,865)	21,203	(5,396)
Other assets	(969)	1,689	3,585
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	868,240	244,083	197,963
Income taxes payable	8,269	(2,508)	30,920
Net cash provided by operating activities	448,176	590,001	451,241
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash paid for business and intangible asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(166,686)	(216,060)	(1,492)
Cash disbursements for notes receivable		(26,356)	
Cash disbursement for purchase option		(3,809)	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(279,861)	(256,849)	(217,741)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	29,077	14,380	13,640
Net cash used in investing activities	(417,470)	(488,694)	(205,593)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under debt agreements	487,010	117,708	81
Payments toward debt agreements and capital lease obligations	(477,263)	(102,466)	(347,412)
Payment related to termination of interest rate swap agreement		(4,564)	
Dividends paid to stockholders	(14,855)		
Payments to acquire treasury stock	(200,251)		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock under option and employee purchase plans	131,643	50,262	28,891
Tax benefit of options exercised	5,810		
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(67,906)	60,940	(318,440)

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	14,692	12,502	(5,634)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(22,508)	174,749	(78,426)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	796,071	621,322	699,748
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 773,563	\$ 796,071	\$ 621,322
Supplemental disclosure information:			
Interest paid	\$ 33,461	\$ 21,987	\$ 19,232
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	\$ 37,660	\$ 45,455	\$ 33,848

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JABIL CIRCUIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Jabil Circuit, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, herein referred to as the Company) is an independent provider of electronic manufacturing services and solutions. The Company provides comprehensive electronics design, production, product management and after-market services to companies in the aerospace, automotive, computing, consumer, defense, industrial, instrumentation, medical, networking, peripherals, storage and telecommunications industries. The Company's services combine a highly automated, continuous flow manufacturing approach with advanced electronic design and design for manufacturability technologies. The Company is headquartered in St. Petersburg, Florida and has manufacturing operations in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

Significant accounting policies followed by the Company are as follows:

a. Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of Jabil Circuit, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the information have been included. Certain amounts in the prior periods' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

b. Use of Accounting Estimates

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements. They also affect the reported amounts of net income. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates and assumptions.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents for consolidated financial statement purposes. Cash equivalents consist of investments in money market funds, municipal bonds and commercial paper with original maturities of 90 days or less. At August 31, 2006 and 2005 cash equivalents totaled approximately zero and \$10.3 million, respectively. Management considers the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents to be a reasonable approximation of market value given the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

d. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first in, first out (FIFO) method) or market.

Table of Contents***e. Property, Plant and Equipment, net***

Property, plant and equipment is capitalized at cost and depreciated using the straight-line depreciation method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Estimated useful lives for major classes of depreciable assets are as follows:

<i>Asset Class</i>	<i>Estimated Useful Life</i>
Buildings	35 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life of the improvement
Machinery and equipment	5 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computer hardware and software	3 to 7 years
Transportation equipment	3 years

Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or retired are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings as a component of operating income.

f. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141), and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142). SFAS 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and that certain intangible assets acquired in a business combination be recognized as assets apart from goodwill. SFAS 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at least annually, more frequently under certain circumstances, and written down when impaired, rather than being amortized as previous standards required. Furthermore, SFAS 142 requires purchased intangible assets other than goodwill to be amortized over their useful lives unless these lives are determined to be indefinite. Purchased intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization.

g. Impairment of Long-lived Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets* (SFAS 144), long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the asset is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to undiscounted future net cash flows the asset is expected to generate. If the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset over its respective fair value.

The Company assesses the recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets not subject to amortization under SFAS 142. See Note 1(f) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

h. Revenue Recognition

The Company's net revenue is principally derived from the product sales of electronic equipment built to customer specifications. The Company also derives revenue to a lesser extent from after-market services, design services and excess inventory sales. Revenue from product sales and excess inventory sales is generally recognized, net of estimated product return costs, when goods are shipped; title and risk of ownership have

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passed; the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and recoverability is reasonably assured. Service related revenue is recognized upon completion of the services. The Company assumes no significant obligations after product shipment.

i. Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in the tax rate is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date of the rate change.

j. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share data).

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated) (1)	2004 (restated) (1)
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Denominator:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	207,413	202,501	200,430
Dilutive common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and stock appreciation rights	4,925	4,770	5,129
Dilutive unvested common shares associated with restricted stock awards	202	435	
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	212,540	207,706	205,559
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.85

(1) See the Explanatory Note immediately preceding Part I of this Form 10-K and Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the adjustments that resulted from the Special Committee's review of stock-based compensation expense relating to stock options.

For the years ended August 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, options to purchase 698,427; 1,279,325; and 662,053 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding during the period but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares, and therefore, their effect would be anti-dilutive as calculated under the treasury method promulgated by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, *Earnings per Share* (SFAS 128). In accordance with the contingently issuable shares provision of SFAS 128, 788,326 shares of performance-based, unvested common stock awards (restricted stock) granted in fiscal year 2006 were not included in the calculation of earnings per share for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, because all the necessary conditions for vesting have not been satisfied as of August 31, 2006. In addition, for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, 2,598,784 stock appreciation rights were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the shares considered repurchased with assumed proceeds were greater than the shares issuable, and therefore, their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents***k. Foreign Currency Transactions***

For the Company's foreign subsidiaries that use a currency other than the U.S. dollar as their functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. The effects of these translation adjustments are reported in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity involved and remeasurement adjustments for foreign operations where the U.S. dollar is the functional currency are included in operating income.

l. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, income taxes receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and income taxes payable approximate fair value because of the short maturity on these items. The carrying amount of debt outstanding pursuant to bank agreements, excluding the 5.875% Senior Notes, approximates fair value as interest rates on these instruments approximates current market rates. The estimated fair value of the 5.875% Senior Notes based upon current market rates was approximately \$301.2 million and \$313.4 million at August 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

m. Profit Sharing, 401(k) Plan and Defined Contribution Plans

The Company contributes to a profit sharing plan for all employees who have completed a 12-month period of service in which the employee has worked at least 1,000 hours. The Company provides retirement benefits to its domestic employees who have completed a 90-day period of service, through a 401(k) plan that provides a Company matching contribution. Company contributions are at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company also has defined contribution benefit plans for certain of its international employees primarily dictated by the custom of the regions in which it operates. In relation to these plans, the Company contributed approximately \$31.8 million, \$23.6 million, and \$18.7 million for the years ended August 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

n. Stock-Based Compensation

Effective September 1, 2005, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, (SFAS 123R) for its share-based compensation plans. The Company previously accounted for these plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, (APB 25) and related interpretations and disclosure requirements established by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, (SFAS 123), as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*.

In accordance with APB 25, the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value on the measurement date was recognized as compensation expense for stock option awards granted to employees. Under this intrinsic value method of accounting, no compensation expense was recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings when the exercise price of the Company's employee stock option grants equaled the market price of the underlying common stock on the date that measurement was considered certain. The measurement date was considered certain when the number of shares and the price the employee was required to pay were fixed. When the measurement date was not certain, then the Company recorded stock compensation expense using variable accounting under APB 25, as interpreted by FASB Interpretation No. 44, *Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation*. When variable accounting was applied to stock option grants, the Company remeasured the intrinsic value of the options at the end of each reporting period or until the options were exercised, cancelled or expired unexercised. Compensation expense in any given period was calculated as the difference between total earned compensation at the end of the period, less total earned compensation at the beginning of the period. Compensation earned was calculated under an accelerated vesting method in accordance with FASB Interpretation 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans*, (FIN 28).

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Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company applied the fair-value method to share-based payments granted to non-employee consultants in accordance with SFAS 123. The fair-value method continued to be applied to such non-employee awards upon adoption of SFAS 123R. The measurement date for equity awards granted to non-employees is the earlier of the performance commitment date or the date the services required under the arrangement have been completed. The Company generally considers the measurement date for such non-employee awards to be the date that the award has vested. The Company re-measures the awards at each interim reporting period between the grant date and the measurement date. Non-employee awards that are fully vested are classified as liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet until the options are exercised, cancelled or expire unexercised. At August 31, 2006, \$0.9 million related to non-employee stock option awards was classified as a liability on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and a gain of \$0.7 million was recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the twelve months ended August 31, 2006 resulting from remeasurement of the awards.

For discussion surrounding the restatement of historical stock-based compensation expense resulting from the incorrect identification of measurement dates, the subsequent change to a finalized grant and stock options that were granted to a director in his capacity as a consultant, refer to Note 2 – Stock Option Litigation and Restatements.

Under APB 25, no compensation expense was recorded in earnings for the Company's stock options and awards granted under the Company's employee stock purchase plan (ESPP). The pro forma effects on net income and earnings per share for stock options and ESPP awards were instead disclosed in a footnote to the financial statements. Compensation expense was recorded in earnings for restricted stock awards. Under SFAS 123R, all share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense in earnings over the requisite service period.

The Company adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method. Under this transition method, compensation cost recognized in fiscal year 2006 includes the cost for all share-based awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of September 1, 2005. This cost was based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123. The cost for all share-based awards granted subsequent to August 31, 2005, represents the grant-date fair value that was estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R. Results for prior periods have not been restated due to the adoption of SFAS 123R.

Upon the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company changed its option valuation model from the Black-Scholes model to a lattice valuation model for all stock options and stock appreciation rights (collectively known as the Options), excluding those granted under the Company's ESPP, granted subsequent to August 31, 2005. The lattice valuation model is a more flexible analysis to value employee Options because of its ability to incorporate inputs that change over time, such as volatility and interest rates, and to allow for actual exercise behavior of Option holders. The Company will continue to use the Black-Scholes model for valuing the shares granted under the ESPP. Compensation for restricted stock awards is measured at fair value on the date of grant based on the number of shares expected to vest and the quoted market price of the Company's common stock. Compensation cost for all awards will be recognized in earnings, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. There were no capitalized stock-based compensation costs at August 31, 2006.

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The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if the Company had applied the fair-value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to all of its share-based compensation awards for periods prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, and the actual effect on net income and earnings per share for periods subsequent to adoption of SFAS 123R (in thousands, except per share data):

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,		
	2006	2005 (restated) (1)	2004 (restated) (1)
Reported net income	\$ 164,518	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730
Total stock-based employee compensation expense included in the determination of reported net income, net of related tax effects of \$11,459, \$7,959 and \$1,074 for the fiscal year ended	32,389	29,326	(6,830)
Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects of \$11,459, \$43,945 and \$10,188 for the fiscal year ended	(32,389)	(115,957)	(55,350)
Pro forma net income for calculation of diluted earnings per share	\$ 164,518	\$ 117,244	\$ 111,550
Earnings per share:			
Reported earnings per share basic	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.87
Pro forma earnings per share basic	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.56
Reported earnings per share diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.85
Pro forma earnings per share diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.54

(1) The pro forma amounts in the years ended August 31, 2005 and 2004 have been restated to reflect corrections of certain stock option grants as a result of the Company's restatement that is more fully described in Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the Company has corrected certain assumptions, including the weighted average volatility and the risk-free interest rate, related to certain awards that had a measurement date correction.

As a result of the Company meeting specific performance goals, as defined in certain stock option agreements, the vesting of 600,000 Options was accelerated in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The vesting acceleration resulted in the recognition of approximately \$7.7 million in compensation expense during fiscal year 2006 that would have otherwise been recognized in fiscal years 2007 through 2010.

Cash received from exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$131.6 million and \$50.4 million, and \$28.9 million, respectively. The Company currently expects to satisfy share-based awards with registered shares available to be issued.

On January 28, 2005, in response to the issuance of SFAS 123R, the Company's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved accelerating the vesting of most out-of-the-money, unvested stock options held by current employees, including executive officers and directors. An option was considered out-of-the-money if the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price of the Company's common stock on the day before the Compensation Committee approved the acceleration, or \$23.31. Unvested options to purchase approximately 7.3 million shares became exercisable as a result of the vesting acceleration. The Compensation Committee did not approve the accelerated vesting of out-of-the-money unvested performance accelerated vesting options held by certain officers of the Company as it believed that, notwithstanding the potential additional compensation expense that could be avoided by accelerating such options, the existing stated financial performance criteria should be met before any of such options are accelerated. The accelerated vesting was effective as of January 28, 2005. However, holders of incentive stock options (within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) to purchase 186,964 shares of common stock had the opportunity to decline the accelerated vesting in order to prevent changing the status of the incentive

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stock option for federal income tax purposes to a non-qualified stock option; holders of options to purchase 16,173 shares elected to decline the accelerated vesting. Additionally, holders of certain tax-qualified stock options issued to certain foreign employees to purchase 101,440 shares of common stock had the opportunity to decline the accelerated vesting in order to prevent the restriction of the availability of favorable tax treatment under applicable foreign law; holders of options to purchase 42,400 shares elected to decline the accelerated vesting.

The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was made primarily to avoid recognizing compensation cost in the statement of earnings in future financial statements upon the effectiveness of SFAS 123R. The maximum future compensation expense that was avoided upon adoption of SFAS 123R was approximately \$96.0 million, of which approximately \$22.7 million was related to options held by executive officers and directors of the Company. Based on the findings of the Board appointed Special Committee and management's review of historical stock option grant practices, as further discussed in Note 2 Stock Option Litigation and Restatements, it was determined that certain options included in the accelerated vesting had a final measurement date that was subsequent to the original grant date. Therefore, in conjunction with the Company's restated prior period financial statements, stock-based compensation expense of \$20.9 million and \$0.5 million was recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the years ended August 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, related to the above discussed accelerated options.

As described in Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies, the Company is involved in shareholder derivative actions, a putative shareholder class action and a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Informal Inquiry, and has received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York in connection with certain historical stock option grants. In response to the derivative actions, a Special Committee of the Company's Board of Directors has been appointed to review the allegations in such actions. The Company has cooperated and intends to continue to cooperate with the special board committee, the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office. The Company cannot, however, predict the outcome of those investigations.

See Note 13 Stockholders' Equity for further discussion and assumptions used to calculate the above pro forma information.

o. Comprehensive Income

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, (SFAS 130). SFAS 130 establishes standards for reporting comprehensive income. The Statement defines comprehensive income as the changes in equity of an enterprise except those resulting from stockholder transactions.

Accumulated other comprehensive income consists of the following (in thousands):

	August 31,	
	2006	2005
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 132,141	\$ 90,201
Minimum pension liability, net of tax	(19,037)	(10,098)
	\$ 113,104	\$ 80,103

The minimum pension liability recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 is net of an \$8.2 million and \$4.3 million tax benefit, respectively.

p. Warranty Provision

The Company maintains a provision for limited warranty repair of shipped products, which is established under the terms of specific manufacturing contract agreements. The warranty period varies by product and

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customer industry sector. The provision represents management's estimate of probable liabilities, calculated as a function of sales volume and historical repair experience, for each product under warranty. The estimate is reevaluated periodically for accuracy. The balance of the warranty provision was insignificant for all periods presented.

q. Derivative Instruments

On September 1, 2000, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities*, (SFAS 133), as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activity, an Amendment of SFAS 133*, (SFAS 138) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, (SFAS 149). In accordance with these standards, all derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. Generally, if a derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge, the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income to the extent the derivative is effective, and recognized in the statement of operations when the hedged item affects earnings. If a derivative instrument is designated as a fair value hedge, the change in fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings in the current period.

r. Intellectual Property Guarantees

The Company's turnkey solutions products may compete against the products of original design manufacturers and those of electronic product companies, many of whom may own the intellectual property rights underlying those products. As a result, the Company could become subject to claims of intellectual property infringement. Additionally, customers for the Company's turnkey solutions services typically require that we indemnify them against the risk of intellectual property infringement. The Company has no liabilities recorded at August 31, 2006 related to intellectual property infringement claims.

2. Stock Option Litigation and Restatements

On April 26, 2006, a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida on behalf of Mary Lou Gruber, a purported shareholder of the Company, naming the Company as a nominal defendant, and naming certain of the Company's officers, Scott D. Brown, Executive Vice President, Mark T. Mondello, Chief Operating Officer, and Timothy L. Main, Chief Executive Officer, President and a Board member, as well as certain of the Company's Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants (the Initial Action). Mr. Morean and Mr. Sansone were the Company's previous Chief Executive Officer and President, respectively (such two individuals, with the defendant officers, collectively, the Officer Defendants). The Initial Action alleged that the named defendant officers and directors breached certain of their fiduciary duties to the Company in connection with certain stock option grants between August 1998 and October 2004. Specifically, it alleged that the defendant directors (other than Mr. Morean and Mr. Main), in their capacity as members of the Board of Director Audit or Compensation Committee, at the behest of the Officer Defendants, backdated stock option grants to make it appear they were granted on a prior date when the Company's stock price was lower. The Initial Action alleged that such alleged backdated options unduly benefited the Officer Defendants, resulted in us issuing materially inaccurate and misleading financial statements and caused millions of dollars of damages to the Company. The Initial Action also sought to have the Officer Defendants disgorge certain options they received, including the proceeds of options exercised, as well as certain equitable relief and attorneys' fees and costs.

On May 2, 2006, the Company was notified by the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) of an informal inquiry concerning its stock option grants. On May 3, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors had a meeting, which had been arranged prior to the SEC contacting the Company, to discuss the Initial Action. At that meeting, the Company's Board of Directors appointed the Special Committee to review the

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allegations in the Initial Action. On May 10, 2006, the law firms representing the plaintiff in the Initial Action, along with two additional law firms, representing a purported shareholder of the Company, Robert Barone, filed a lawsuit in State Circuit Court in Pinellas County, Florida that was nearly identical to the Initial Action (with the Initial Action, collectively, the State Derivative Actions). On May 17, 2006, the Company received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York requesting certain stock option related material. On July 12, 2006, the parties to the State Derivative Actions filed a stipulation and proposed order of consolidation, which also appointed co-lead counsel. The Court signed the order on July 17, 2006, consolidated the cases under the caption *In re Jabil Derivative Litigation*, No. 06-2917-CI-08 (the Consolidated State Derivative Action), and ordered that the complaint filed in the Initial Action would become the operative complaint. The Company has entered into a stipulation extending the time for us to respond to the Consolidated State Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

Two Federal derivative suits were also filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, on July 10, 2006 and December 6, 2006 respectively (collectively, the Federal Derivative Actions). The complaints assert virtually identical factual allegations and claims as in the State Derivative Actions. On January 26, 2007, the District Court consolidated the two Federal Derivative Actions under the caption *In re Jabil Circuit Options Backdating Litigation*, 8:06-cv-01257 (the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action) and appointed co-lead counsel. The Company has entered into a stipulation extending its time to respond to the Consolidated Federal Derivative Action until June 29, 2007.

On September 18, 2006, a putative shareholder class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division encaptioned *Edward J. Goodman Life Income Trust v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No. 8:06-cv-01716 against the Company and various present and former officers and directors, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Laurence S. Grafstein, Mel S. Lavitt, Chris Lewis, Timothy Main, Mark T. Mondello, William D. Morean, Lawrence J. Murphy, Frank A. Newman, Steven A. Raymund, Thomas A. Sansone and Kathleen Walters on behalf of a proposed class of plaintiffs comprised of persons that purchased shares of the Company between September 19, 2001 and June 21, 2006. The complaint asserted claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Section 20(a) of that Act. The complaint alleged that the defendants had engaged in a scheme to fraudulently backdate the grant dates of options for various senior officers and directors, causing the Company's financial statements to understate management compensation and overstate net earnings, thereby inflating the Company's stock price. In addition, the complaint alleged that the Company's proxy statements falsely stated that the Company had adhered to its option grant policy of granting options at the closing price of its shares on the trading date immediately prior to the date of the grant. A second putative class action, containing virtually identical legal claims and allegations of fact, encaptioned *Steven M. Noe v. Jabil Circuit, Inc., et al.*, No., 8:06-cv-01883, was filed on October 12, 2006. The two actions were consolidated into a single proceeding (the Consolidated Class Action) and on January 18, 2007, the Court appointed The Laborers Pension Trust Fund for Northern California and Pension Trust Fund for Operating Engineers as lead plaintiffs in the action. On March 5, 2007, the lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint (the Consolidated Class Action Complaint). The Consolidated Class Action Complaint is purported to be brought on behalf of all persons who purchased the Company's publicly traded securities between September 19, 2001 and December 21, 2006, and named the Company and certain of its current and former officers, including Forbes I.J. Alexander, Scott D. Brown, Wesley B. Edwards, Chris A. Lewis, Mark T. Mondello, Robert L. Paver and Ronald J. Rapp, as well as certain of the Company's Directors, Mel S. Lavitt, William D. Morean, Frank A. Newman, Laurence S. Grafstein, Steven A. Raymund, Lawrence J. Murphy, Kathleen A. Walters and Thomas A. Sansone, as defendants. The Consolidated Class Action Complaint alleges violations of Sections 10(b), 20(a), and 14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. It contained allegations of fact and legal claims similar to the original putative class actions and, in addition, alleged that the defendants failed to timely disclose the facts and circumstances that led it, on June 12, 2006, to announce that it was lowering its prior guidance for net earnings for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. On April 30, 2007, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint asserting claims substantially similar to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint it replaced but adding additional allegations relating to the restatement of earnings previously

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announced in connection with the correction of errors in the calculation of compensation expense for certain stock option grants. The Company has until sixty days following the filing of the First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint to file its response and will vigorously defend the action.

The Special Committee has conducted its review and analysis of the claims asserted in the derivative actions and has concluded that the evidence does not support a finding of intentional manipulation of stock option grant pricing by any member of management. The Company's internal review, similarly, did not find evidence of backdating. However, both the Special Committee review and the Company's internal review identified certain errors in the ways in which it accounted for certain option grants. These errors, which are described more fully below, generally fall into one of three categories. First, there were situations in which the Company incorrectly identified the measurement date used to establish the exercise price for the options grant. These situations, for the most part, occurred because the Company believed that a grant was final when the Board Committee approved the options when, in fact, the identities of grant recipients or the number of options they were to receive had not yet been established with certainty. Under the applicable accounting literature, the Company should not have identified a measurement date until the grant recipients and number of awards were established with certainty.

Second, there was one situation in which a grant to a large number of non-executive employees was finalized but, before the options could be distributed, the price of the underlying stock fell significantly. Because the Company did not wish to issue these employees underwater options, it cancelled those options and issued new ones. Under the applicable accounting literature, the Company should have treated the subsequent grant as a repricing of the first grant, and applied variable accounting for the life of these grants.

Third, the Company retained as a consultant an individual who served on the Board of Directors, and awarded him options as compensation for his performance of those consulting services. The applicable accounting literature required that the Company account for options granted to a consultant differently from the way that it accounted for options granted to an employee, which it failed to do.

The Special Committee concluded that it is not in the Company's best interests to pursue the derivative actions and will assert that position on the Company's behalf in each of the pending derivative lawsuits. The Company continues to cooperate fully with the Special Committee, the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's office. The Company cannot predict what effect such reviews may have.

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The Company's restated Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Form 10-K incorporate additional stock-based compensation expense, including the income tax impacts related to the restatement adjustments. The total restatement impact, net of tax, for the years ended August 31, 1996 through August 31, 2003, of \$20.0 million, has been reflected as an adjustment to retained earnings as of September 1, 2003 and the impact on previously reported net income for fiscal years 2005 and 2004 is presented below.

	Net Income		Retained Earnings As of Sept. 1, 2003
	For the Fiscal Year		
	Year Ended		
	August 31,		
	2005	2004 (in thousands)	
As previously reported	\$ 231,847	\$ 166,900	\$ 623,053
Adjustments:			
Stock compensation expense	(35,404)	5,756	(24,618)
Income tax benefit (provision)	7,432	1,074	4,627
Total adjustments	(27,972)	6,830	(19,991)
As adjusted	\$ 203,875	\$ 173,730	\$ 603,062

The table below presents the impact of the individual restatement adjustments, and are explained in further detail following the table (in thousands):

	2005	2004	Total Adjust- ments to Retained Earnings	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (EXPENSE):											
Incorrect identification of measurement dates	\$ (24,338)	\$ (4,426)	\$ (8,566)	\$ (4,150)	\$ (2,291)	\$ (791)	\$ (779)	\$ (246)	\$ (123)	\$ (123)	\$ (63)
Subsequent change to a finalized grant	(11,076)	10,043	\$ (12,189)	(12,023)	1,762	(1,928)					
Stock option grants to a director in his capacity as a consultant	10	139	\$ (3,863)	23	(114)	265	(2,974)	(941)	(122)		
Total stock-based compensation	\$ (35,404)	\$ 5,756	\$ (24,618)	\$ (16,150)	\$ (643)	\$ (2,454)	\$ (3,753)	\$ (1,187)	\$ (245)	\$ (123)	\$ (63)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT:											
Total income tax benefit (expense)	\$ 7,432	\$ 1,074	\$ 4,627	\$ 1,713	\$ 669	\$ 259	\$ 1,402	\$ 440	\$ 86	\$ 39	\$ 19
Total increase (decrease) to consolidated net income	\$ (27,972)	\$ 6,830	\$ (19,991)	\$ (14,437)	\$ 26	\$ (2,195)	\$ (2,351)	\$ (747)	\$ (159)	\$ (84)	\$ (44)

Stock-based compensation

The Company has made the adjustments reflected above that relate to stock-based compensation because it decided that it had made certain errors in accounting for certain options grants. The Company reached this conclusion in consultation with accounting experts and legal counsel and in consideration of the findings of the Special Committee and its internal review.

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The accounting literature in effect during the relevant period was primarily Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25). This guidance focused on the establishment of a measurement date for purposes of determining compensation cost relating to option awards. Under APB 25, measurement date is defined as the first date on which both of the following are known: (1) the number of shares that an individual employee is entitled to receive and (2) the option or purchase price, if any. This accounting guidance provided that companies would not have to record compensation expense in connection with options granted to employees, officers and directors if the quoted market price of the stock at the

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measurement date of the option award was equal to the amount the employee was required to pay. In contrast, companies would have to record compensation expense to the extent that the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date exceeded the amount the employee is required to pay. Generally, the Company, as did other companies, historically set the exercise price for its option grants by reference to the closing price of the Company's stock on the day before the date of the grant. We refer to this as the measurement date for the grant.

With this background, the errors that the Company made can be categorized as follows:

(a) *Incorrect identification of measurement dates.* As a general proposition, the Company identified the grant date, which it used to establish the measurement date, as the date that the Compensation Committee (or some other decision-maker, as permitted) met or otherwise acted to grant options. However, in some situations, the grant may not have been final, on that date, as defined in the accounting literature, because it may still have been subject to the exercise of discretion as to the individuals who were to receive the options or the amounts they were to receive. To identify these situations, the Company reviewed documentary and other evidence to determine the dates on which the Compensation Committee (or other decision-maker) decided the terms of the grants. In those situations where the Company determined that the grant had not been finalized until some date after the grant date that the Company previously had used to establish the measurement date for purposes of calculating compensation expense, the Company used the newly-identified grant date to establish the appropriate measurement date, and recalculated compensation expense based on that date. More specifically, the methodology that the Company used to identify new or to confirm previously identified grant dates, and to recalculate compensation expense, identified the point in time at which the exercise of discretion no longer applied to the grant. Many changes to lists of grant recipients after the originally identified measurement date were administrative in nature, such as changes to an individual's name or employment status. The Company did not consider such administrative changes to represent the exercise of discretion. The Company did, however, consider other changes to grant lists to represent the exercise of discretion and recalculated compensation expense accordingly. The types of situations that the Company considered to be within this latter category included: (i) situations in which there were grants to groups of individuals, but subsequent changes to the grants to some members of those groups, with the continued use of the initial measurement date; (ii) situations in which there was a final grant to certain individuals and a subsequent grant to other individuals, with the use of the same measurement date as the initial grant; (iii) situations in which there was a final grant to individuals and a subsequent decision to grant additional options to some of the same individuals, with the use of the same measurement date as the initial grant; and (iv) a situation in which grants to certain officers and a small group of highly-valued non-officers were believed to be final when, in fact, they were subject to further discretionary adjustments, yet the Company continued to use the originally identified grant date for purposes of establishing the measurement date. Additionally, there was a situation in which a member of the administrative staff mistakenly believed that a grant had occurred on a particular date, and so identified a measurement date based on that date when the grant, in fact, had occurred on a different date. Other than as described below, the number of employees and grants affected by the errors was minimal.

In the Company's fiscal years 2002 and 2003, grants to certain sub-groups of non-executive employees totaling 187 and 1,563 individuals, respectively, continued to change after the previously identified grant dates. Accordingly, the Company calculated the compensation expense associated with those grants based on the date on which the grants to any particular list of employees became final. The 187 individuals impacted in fiscal year 2002 represented a small portion of the total grants issued and the 1,563 individuals impacted in fiscal year 2003 represented substantially all non-executive employees receiving a grant.

Beginning in our fiscal year 2004, the Company changed our process for determining option awards to non-executive employees. In that year, the Company began to use a job function classification, rather than a salary-based formula, to determine these awards. Beginning in the Company's fiscal year 2004, management, acting with the Compensation Committee's approval, retained limited discretion to adjust awards within groups of employees. Following these discretionary adjustments (as well as adjustments to reflect administrative changes),

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management compiled the various lists of employees into a final list and distributed the options. In recognition of this change in process, the Company has adjusted our methodology for determining the date the list associated with grants to non-officer employees issued in those years was final. Accordingly, in determining the measurement date the Company has treated lists of grants to 2,180 and 2,262 non-executive employees issued in our fiscal years 2004 and 2005, respectively, as not final until they were compiled by management as final, regardless of whether any particular list, in fact, changed.

Due to the methodology used in fiscal years 2002 through 2005, changes to the measurement date of a few employees could cause the measurement date for a large number of employees to change.

As a result of the aforementioned, our historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$37.3 million recognized over the applicable vesting periods through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(b) Subsequent change to a finalized grant. After the Company decided on October 12, 2000 to grant stock options to approximately 1,510 non-executive, representing employees, the price of the Company's stock declined. Rather than issue underwater options, the Company decided on December 22, 2000 to issue new grants. The Company did not do that with respect to officer grants approved at the same time. The Company has decided that it should have characterized this as a cancellation and re-pricing of the October 12, 2000 grant for non-executive employees. Under APB 25, as interpreted by FASB Interpretation No. 44, *Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation (an interpretation of APB No. 25)*, and other related interpretations, such a repricing requires variable accounting for the awards until that award is exercised, is forfeited, or expires unexercised. This was not identified in the Company's original financial reporting processes and, therefore, it was not properly accounted for in the financial statements as a variable award, which requires re-measurement at each interim reporting period. As a result, the Company's historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$13.2 million which has been recognized beginning as of December 22, 2000, the date of modification, and over each interim reporting period thereafter through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

(c) Stock option grants to a director in his capacity as a consultant. The Company has determined that from fiscal years 1998 through 2002, it did not properly account for stock option awards that were granted to a non-employee director who it retained to provide consulting services. These awards were not properly accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, and related interpretations. As a result, the Company's historical financial statements have been restated to increase stock-based compensation expense by a total of \$3.7 million which has been recognized through fiscal year 2005. The adjustments have been recorded to selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Income tax benefit

The Company has evaluated the impact of the restatements on the Company's global tax provision. The Company has to file tax returns in multiple tax jurisdictions around the world. In certain jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, the United States and the United Kingdom, the Company is able to claim a tax deduction relative to stock options. In those jurisdictions, where a tax deduction is claimed, the Company has recorded deferred tax benefits, totaling \$13.1 million at August 31, 2005, to reflect future tax deductions to the extent that the Company believes such assets to be recoverable.

Because virtually all holders of stock options for which remeasurement was required were not involved in or aware of the circumstances that lead to remeasurement, the Company has taken and intends to take certain actions to deal with the adverse tax consequences that may be incurred by the holders of stock options for which

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remeasurement was required, including amending certain stock option agreements. Such adverse tax consequences relate to the portions of stock options for which remeasurement was required and that vest after December 31, 2004 (Section 409A Affected Options) and subject the option holder to a penalty tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (Section 409A) (and, as applicable, similar penalty taxes under California and other state tax laws). Under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, these option amendments had to be completed by December 31, 2006 for anyone who was an executive officer when he or she received Section 409A Affected Options. The amendments for non-executive officers cannot be offered until after this Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006 is filed and such amendments need to be completed by December 31, 2007. The Company is investigating the alternatives available to amend these affected options.

The Company intends to compensate certain option holders who have already exercised Section 409A Affected Options for the penalties they incur under Section 409A (and, as applicable, similar state tax laws). The Company has notified the IRS of its intent to participate in the IRS Compliance Resolution Program (program) for employees other than corporate insiders for additional 2006 taxes arising under Section 409A due to the exercise of stock rights. This program allows the Company to calculate and remit to the IRS, on behalf of the affected employees, the penalty for calendar year 2006 due to the application of Section 409A to certain options exercised during 2006. The Company's current estimate for such a penalty is expected to be less than \$4.0 million and is expected to be recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. There is one executive officer impacted by the 2006 exercise of Section 409A Affected Options. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has approved the payment of a bonus of approximately \$150.0 thousand to cover the penalty for this executive officer as he is prohibited from participation in the program. This bonus was approved as the executive officer was not an officer at the time of the grant and was not involved or aware of the options impact.

Two of the Company's executive option holders were subject to the December 31, 2006 deadline described above. Accordingly, in December 2006, the Company offered to amend the Section 409A Affected Options held by the executive officers to increase the exercise price so that these options will not subject the option holder to a penalty tax under Section 409A. Both individuals accepted the Company's offer. In addition, the Company has agreed to pay each of the individuals a cash bonus of \$2.0 thousand each in fiscal year 2007 equal to the aggregate increase in the exercise prices for the amended options. The Company plans to take remedial actions with respect to the outstanding Section 409A Affected Options granted to non-officers and are currently assessing this transaction.

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The following table reconciles the previously filed Consolidated Statements of Earnings to the restated Consolidated Statements of Earnings, for the fiscal years specified below.

	Consolidated Statements of Earnings					
	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	August 31, 2005			August 31, 2004		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(in thousands, except per share data)					
Consolidated Statement of Earnings Data:						
Net revenue	\$ 7,524,386	\$	\$ 7,524,386	\$ 6,252,897		\$ 6,252,897
Cost of revenue	6,895,880		6,895,880	5,714,517		5,714,517
Gross profit	628,506		628,506	538,380		538,380
Selling, general and administrative	278,866	35,404	314,270	263,504	(5,756)	257,748
Research and development	22,507		22,507	13,813		13,813
Amortization of intangibles	39,762		39,762	43,709		43,709
Acquisition-related charges				1,339		1,339
Restructuring and impairment charges						
Operating income	287,371	(35,404)	251,967	216,015	5,756	221,771
Other loss	4,106		4,106	7,193		7,193
Interest income	(13,774)		(13,774)	(7,237)		(7,237)
Interest expense	20,667		20,667	18,546		18,546
Income before income taxes	276,372	(35,404)	240,968	197,513	5,756	203,269
Income tax expense	44,525	(7,432)	37,093	30,613	(1,074)	29,539