

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006.

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 1-10560

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

74-2211011
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3000 Technology Drive
Angleton, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

77515
(Zip Code)

(979) 849-6550

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

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

As of November 7, 2006 there were 64,697,628 Common Shares of Benchmark Electronics, Inc., par value \$0.10 per share, outstanding.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except par value)	September 30, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,040	\$ 110,845
Short-term investments	150,910	215,960
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,770 and \$5,318, respectively	441,525	356,440
Inventories, net	532,110	361,554
Prepaid expenses and other assets	48,481	31,380
Deferred tax asset	8,538	8,327
Total current assets	1,295,604	1,084,506
Property, plant and equipment, net	103,503	94,140
Goodwill, net	112,995	112,978
Other, net	7,759	6,784
	\$ 1,519,861	\$ 1,298,408
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 480,805	\$ 371,887
Income taxes payable	25,752	29,694
Accrued liabilities	43,603	36,562
Total current liabilities	550,160	438,143
Other long-term liabilities	2,413	2,460
Deferred tax liability	13,359	11,686
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, \$0.10 par value; 5,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common shares, \$0.10 par value; 145,000 shares authorized; issued 64,752 and 63,360, respectively; outstanding 64,641 and 63,249, respectively	6,464	6,325
Additional paid-in capital	583,794	560,969
Retained earnings	370,654	287,272
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,711)	(8,175)
Less treasury shares, at cost; 111 shares	(272)	(272)
Total shareholders' equity	953,929	846,119
Commitments and contingencies		
	\$ 1,519,861	\$ 1,298,408

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Sales	\$ 769,549	\$ 561,452	\$ 2,169,964	\$ 1,631,851
Cost of sales	717,290	521,148	2,020,039	1,515,316
Gross profit	52,259	40,304	149,925	116,535
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,208	15,617	51,987	46,307
Restructuring charges	448		4,478	
Income from operations	34,603	24,687	93,460	70,228
Interest expense	(85)	(86)	(268)	(238)
Other income	1,838	2,062	5,508	4,688
Income before income taxes	36,356	26,663	98,700	74,678
Income tax expense	7,020	6,356	15,318	18,744
Net income	\$ 29,336	\$ 20,307	\$ 83,382	\$ 55,934
Earnings per share (see note 1):				
Basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.89
Diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.87
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (see note 1):				
Basic	64,585	62,736	64,172	62,580
Diluted	65,492	64,155	65,203	64,126

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 29,336	\$ 20,307	\$ 83,382	\$ 55,934
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	407	1,222	1,464	4,636
Comprehensive income	\$ 29,743	\$ 21,529	\$ 84,846	\$ 60,570

Accumulated unrealized foreign currency translation losses were \$6.7 million and \$8.2 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Foreign currency translation adjustments consist of adjustments to consolidate subsidiaries that use the local currency as their functional currency and transaction gains and losses related to intercompany dollar-denominated debt that is not expected to be repaid in the foreseeable future.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 83,382	\$ 55,934
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	19,959	19,660
Deferred income taxes	1,462	335
(Gain) loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment	9	(55)
Stock-based compensation expense	2,283	
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised		848
Other		643
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(84,674)	(42,912)
Inventories	(170,238)	(60,076)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(17,229)	(14,765)
Accounts payable	108,439	25,892
Accrued liabilities	6,913	(10,480)
Income taxes	(3,800)	8,105
Net cash used in operations	(53,494)	(16,871)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(348,525)	(239,320)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments	413,575	286,346
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(28,082)	(34,020)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	515	249
Additions to purchased software	(2,246)	(1,829)
Net cash provided by investing activities	35,237	11,426
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from stock options exercised	14,710	3,159
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan		1,037
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised	6,037	
Stock split costs	(66)	
Debt issuance cost		(412)
Net cash provided by financing activities	20,681	3,784
Effect of exchange rate changes	771	2,555
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,195	894
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	110,845	124,862
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30	\$ 114,040	\$ 125,756

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(amounts in thousands, unless otherwise noted)
(unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

Benchmark Electronics, Inc. (the Company) is a Texas corporation in the business of manufacturing electronics and provides services to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of computers and related products for business enterprises, medical devices, industrial control equipment, testing and instrumentation products and telecommunication equipment. The Company has manufacturing operations located in the Americas, Asia and Europe.

The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company without audit pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). The financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments which in the opinion of management are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

On March 15, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend paid on April 3, 2006, to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2006. Shareholders' equity has been restated to give retroactive recognition to the stock split in prior periods by reclassifying from additional paid-in capital to common stock the par value of the additional shares arising from the split. All share and per share data appearing in these condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively adjusted for the stock split.

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain reclassifications of prior period amounts have been made to conform to the current presentation.

Note 2 Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock awards plan permits the grant of a variety of types of awards, including stock options, restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, performance awards, and phantom stock awards, or any combination thereof, to key employees of the Company. The stock options granted to employees are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant, vest over a four-year period from the date of grant and have a term of ten years. Members of the Board of Directors of the Company or its affiliates who are not employees of the Company or its affiliates participate in a separate stock option plan that provides for the granting of stock options upon the occurrence of the non-employee director's election or re-election to the Board of Directors. All awards under the non-employee director stock option plan are fully vested upon the date of grant and have a term of ten years. As of September 30, 2006, 6.5 million additional options may be granted under the Company's existing plans.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R). SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. In addition, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R requires additional accounting related to the income tax effects and additional disclosure regarding the cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. The total compensation cost recognized for stock-option awards was \$0.6 million (\$0.5 million, net of tax) for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and \$2.3 million (\$1.7 million, net of tax) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The compensation expense for stock-based awards includes an estimate for forfeitures and is recognized over the vesting period of the options using the straight-line method. SFAS No. 123R requires that cash flows from the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for stock-based awards (excess tax benefits) be classified as cash flows from financing activities prospectively from January 1, 2006. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, such excess tax benefits were presented as cash flows from operating activities. The \$6.0 million of excess tax benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 classified as financing cash inflows in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows would have been reported as operating cash inflows if the Company had not adopted SFAS No. 123R.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations including Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25, issued in March 2000, to account for its stock option plans and its Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Under this method, compensation expense was recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price.

On May 11, 2005, in response to SFAS 123R, the Company's Board of Directors approved accelerating the vesting of out-of-the-money, unvested stock options held by current employees, including executive officers, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Options held by non-employee directors were not subject to acceleration. An option was considered out-of-the-money if the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price, \$18.87, of the Company's common shares on the day the Board of Directors approved the acceleration. The accelerated vesting was effective as of May 11, 2005.

The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was made to avoid recognizing compensation cost in the statement of income in future financial statements upon the effectiveness of SFAS No. 123R. The maximum future compensation expense that was avoided upon adoption of SFAS No. 123R was approximately \$6.8 million, of which approximately \$2.5 million was related to options held by executive officers and the Chairman of the Board of the Company. The vesting acceleration did not result in the recognition of compensation expense in net income for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2005. The pro-forma results presented in the table below include approximately \$8.3 million (\$5.0 million, net of tax) of compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, resulting from the vesting acceleration.

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

The following table illustrates the effect on net income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 if the fair-value-based method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards on January 1, 2005.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2005		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
Net Income, as reported	\$	20,307	\$	55,934
Deduct total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(215) (7,083)
Net income, as adjusted	\$	20,092	\$	48,851
Earnings per share:				
Basic, as reported	\$	0.32	\$	0.89
Basic, as adjusted	\$	0.32	\$	0.78
Diluted, as reported	\$	0.32	\$	0.87
Diluted, as adjusted	\$	0.31	\$	0.76

As of September 30, 2006, there was approximately \$4.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company issued 15 thousand and 1.1 million options, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company issued 0.1 million options. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The weighted average assumptions used to value the option grants during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006		2005		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006		2005	
Expected term of options	6.0	years	4.0	years	4.5	years	4.9	years
Expected volatility	44	%	57	%	46	%	58	%
Risk-free interest rate	4.75	%	4.06	%	4.43	%	3.81	%
Dividend yield	zero		zero		zero		zero	

The expected term of the options represents the estimated period of time until exercise and is based on historical experience, giving consideration to the contractual terms, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior. Separate groups of employees that have similar historical exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. Expected stock price volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon rates in effect at the time of grant with an equivalent remaining term. The dividend yield reflects that the Company has not paid any cash dividends since inception.

The weighted average fair value per option granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$9.88 and \$6.11, respectively. The total cash received as a result of stock option exercises for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was approximately \$14.7 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. The tax benefit realized as a result of the stock option exercises was \$6.0 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared with \$0.8 million for the same period in 2005. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$19.5 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the activities relating to the Company's stock option plans:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	5,587	\$ 14.49	5.63	
Granted	1,082	\$ 23.50		
Exercised	(1,393)	\$ 10.56		
Canceled	(131)	\$ 21.81		
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	5,145	\$ 17.26	6.10	\$ 49,489
Exercisable at September 30, 2006	3,976	\$ 15.86	5.31	\$ 43,799

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above is before income taxes and is based on the Company's closing stock price of \$26.88 as of the last business day of the period ended September 30, 2006.

Note 3 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the incremental shares attributed to outstanding stock equivalents during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. Stock equivalents include common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and other equity instruments, and are computed using the treasury stock method of SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Under the treasury stock method, the exercise price of a share, the amount of compensation cost, if any, for future service that the Company has not yet recognized, and the amount of estimated tax benefits that would be recorded in paid-in-capital, if any, when the share is exercised are assumed to be used to repurchase shares in the current period. The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share - net income	\$ 29,336	\$ 20,307	\$ 83,382	\$ 55,934
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period	64,585	62,736	64,172	62,580
Incremental common shares attributable to exercise of outstanding dilutive options	907	1,419	1,031	1,546
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	65,492	64,155	65,203	64,126
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.89
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.87

Options to purchase 0.1 million common shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the option exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the period. Options to purchase 1.1 million common shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the option exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the period.

Note 4 Goodwill

Goodwill associated with each of the Company's business segments and changes in those amounts during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 were as follows:

	Americas	Asia	Total
Goodwill, December 31, 2005	\$ 106,910	\$ 6,068	\$ 112,978
Currency translation adjustment	17		17
Goodwill, September 30, 2006	\$ 106,927	\$ 6,068	\$ 112,995

Note 5 Borrowing Facilities

Under the terms of a Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement), the Company has a \$100 million three-year revolving credit line for general corporate purposes which can be increased to a total of \$200 million and which expires January 20, 2008.

Interest on outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement is payable quarterly, at the Company's option, at either the bank's Eurodollar rate plus 1.00% to 1.75% or its prime rate plus 0.00% to 0.25%, based upon the Company's debt ratio as specified in the Credit Agreement. A commitment fee of 0.20% to 0.35% per annum (based upon the Company's debt ratio) on the unused portion of the revolving credit line is payable quarterly in arrears. As of September 30, 2006, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement and \$100 million was available for future borrowings.

The Credit Agreement is secured by the Company's domestic inventory and accounts receivable, 100% of the stock of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, 65% of the voting capital stock of each direct foreign subsidiary and substantially all of the other tangible and intangible assets of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. The Credit Agreement contains customary financial covenants as to working capital, debt leverage, fixed charges, and consolidated net worth, and restricts the ability of the Company to incur additional debt, pay dividends, sell assets, and to merge or consolidate with other persons, without the consent of the banks. As of September 30, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all such covenants and restrictions.

The Company's Thailand subsidiary has a credit agreement with Kasikornbank Public Company Limited (the Thai Credit Agreement). The Thai Credit Agreement provides that the lender will make available to the Company's Thailand subsidiary up to approximately \$16 million in revolving loans and machinery loans. The Thai Credit Agreement is secured by land, buildings and machinery in Thailand. In addition, the Thai Credit Agreement provides for approximately \$1.6 million (62 million Thai baht) in working capital availability in the form of working capital loans (10 million Thai baht) and bank guarantees (52 million Thai baht). Availability of funds under the Thai Credit Agreement is reviewed annually and is currently accessible through September 2007. As of September 30, 2006, the Company's Thailand subsidiary had no working capital borrowings outstanding.

Note 6 Inventories

Inventory costs are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 351,828	\$ 240,354
Work in process	89,130	89,380
Finished goods	91,152	31,820
	\$ 532,110	\$ 361,554

Note 7 Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Federal Current	\$ 10,353	\$ 13,597
Foreign Current	712	4,205
State Current	2,791	607
Deferred	1,462	335
	\$ 15,318	\$ 18,744

Income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to income before income tax primarily due to a one-time tax benefit related to the closure of the Company's Leicester, England subsidiary, the impact of foreign income taxes, state income taxes (net of federal benefit) and tax-exempt interest income.

The Company considers earnings from foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes has been made for these earnings. Upon distribution of foreign subsidiary earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, such distributed earnings would be reportable for U.S. income tax purposes (subject to adjustment for foreign tax credits).

The Company has been granted certain tax incentives, including tax holidays, for its subsidiaries in China, Ireland, and Thailand. These tax incentives, including tax holidays, expire on various dates through 2010, and are subject to certain conditions with which the Company expects to comply. The net impact of these tax incentives was to lower income tax expense for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 by approximately \$12.7 million (approximately \$0.19 per diluted share) and \$5.0 million (approximately \$0.08 per diluted share), respectively.

Note 8 - Segment and Geographic Information

The Company has manufacturing facilities in the Americas, Asia and Europe to serve its customers. The Company is operated and managed geographically. The Company's management evaluates performance and allocates the Company's resources on a geographic basis. Intersegment sales are generally recorded at prices that approximate arm's length transactions. Operating segments' measure of profitability is based on income from operations. The accounting policies for the reportable operating segments are the same as for the Company taken as a whole.

The Company has three reportable operating segments: the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Information about operating segments was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net sales:				
Americas	\$ 657,579	\$ 486,856	\$ 1,937,789	\$ 1,409,550
Asia	260,126	154,316	669,992	425,461
Europe	95,645	43,920	282,893	153,764
Elimination of intersegment sales	(243,801)	(123,640)	(720,710)	(356,924)
	\$ 769,549	\$ 561,452	\$ 2,169,964	\$ 1,631,851
Depreciation and amortization:				
Americas	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,315	\$ 10,201	\$ 10,646
Asia	2,671	2,071	7,365	5,787
Europe	171	336	491	1,053
Corporate	646	804	1,902	2,174
	\$ 6,979	\$ 6,526	\$ 19,959	\$ 19,660
Income from operations:				
Americas	\$ 19,261	\$ 18,251	\$ 63,451	\$ 55,714
Asia	20,836	12,392	50,647	33,229
Europe	2,195	312	399	(2,210)
Corporate and intersegment eliminations	(7,689)	(6,268)	(21,037)	(16,505)
	\$ 34,603	\$ 24,687	\$ 93,460	\$ 70,228
Capital expenditures:				
Americas	\$ 5,463	\$ 7,066	\$ 15,209	\$ 19,099
Asia	2,150	6,407	12,071	14,829
Europe	309	59	802	92
	\$ 7,922	\$ 13,532	\$ 28,082	\$ 34,020

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Total assets:		
Americas	\$ 1,078,747	\$ 1,000,018
Asia	323,318	230,938
Europe	111,679	61,425
Corporate	6,117	6,027
	\$ 1,519,861	\$ 1,298,408

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

The following enterprise-wide information is provided in accordance with SFAS No. 131. Geographic net sales information reflects the destination of the product shipped. Long-lived assets information is based on the physical location of the asset.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net sales derived from:				
Printed circuit boards	\$ 551,268	\$ 437,273	\$ 1,594,408	\$ 1,283,314
Systems integration	218,281	124,179	575,556	348,537
	\$ 769,549	\$ 561,452	\$ 2,169,964	\$ 1,631,851
Geographic net sales:				
United States	\$ 581,471	\$ 449,078	\$ 1,661,867	\$ 1,275,902
Netherlands	85,035	33,916	237,170	122,462
Asia	31,678	18,382	78,475	47,900
Other Europe	65,462	55,635	176,736	172,832
Other Foreign	5,903	4,441	15,716	12,755
	\$ 769,549	\$ 561,452	\$ 2,169,964	\$ 1,631,851

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 58,875	\$ 53,868
Asia	41,944	37,468
Europe	1,520	1,172
Other Foreign	8,923	8,416
	\$ 111,262	\$ 100,924

Note 9 Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following is additional information concerning supplemental disclosures of cash payments.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Income taxes paid, net	\$ 7,136	\$ 4,437	\$ 17,884	\$ 9,296
Interest paid	101	51	216	296

Note 10 Contingencies

The Company is involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The Company has settled the previously reported payable dispute with Compaq Computer Corporation, a former customer of a predecessor company (AVEX) acquired by the Company in 1999. On October 12, 2006, the Company entered into a binding settlement agreement disposing of all claims between the parties on terms not considered material to the Company.

The Company is subject to examination by tax authorities for varying periods in various US and foreign taxing jurisdictions. During the course of such examinations disputes occur as to matters of fact and/or law. Also, in most taxing jurisdictions the passage of time without examination will result in the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations thereby precluding taxing authorities from conducting an examination of the tax period(s) for which such statute of limitations has expired. The Company believes that it has adequately provided for its tax liabilities.

Note 11 Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions (SFAS No. 153). This statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under SFAS No. 153, if a nonmonetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and the fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS No. 153 was effective as of January 1, 2006 and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 (SFAS No. 154). SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements for changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. SFAS No. 154 was effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made after January 1, 2006. The Company has made no accounting changes in the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

In September 2005, the FASB issued a Proposed SFAS which amends SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. The proposed statement is intended to clarify guidance on the computation of earnings per share for certain items such as mandatorily convertible instruments, the treasury stock method, and contingently issuable shares. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact on the computation of its earnings per share.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken in a tax return. The Company must determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. Once it is determined that a position meets the more-likely-than-not recognition

threshold, the position is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. FIN 48 applies to all tax positions related to income taxes subject to SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The interpretation clearly scopes out income tax positions related to SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will adopt FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of FIN 48 and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108), *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. SAB 108 requires that public companies utilize a dual-approach to assessing the quantitative effects of financial misstatements. This dual approach includes both an income statement focused assessment and a balance sheet focused assessment. Financial statements would require adjustment when a misstatement is material. Correcting prior year financial statements for immaterial errors would not require previously filed reports to be amended. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, and the Company intends to apply SAB 108 in connection with the preparation of its annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company does not believe the adoption of SAB 108 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles, and expands the requisite disclosures for fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R (SFAS 158). This statement requires recognition of the over-funded or under-funded status of defined benefit post-retirement plans as an asset or liability, respectively, in the statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which changes occur. SFAS 158 also requires measurement of the funded status of a plan as of the date of the statement of financial position. The provisions of SFAS 158 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of adopting SFAS 158 on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Note 12 Restructuring Charges

The Company has undertaken initiatives to restructure its 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 production facilities, largely to align 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, reducing staff levels, realigning our business processes and reorganizing our management.

The Company recognized restructuring charges during 2006 related to reductions in workforce and the re-sizing and closure of certain facilities. These charges were recorded pursuant to plans developed and approved by management. Restructuring charges associated with these realignment efforts, primarily related to the closure of the Company's Leicester, England and Loveland, Colorado facilities, are estimated to be approximately \$5.0 million (pre-tax) during 2006.

The components of the restructuring charges during the first nine months of 2006 were as follows:

	Americas	Europe	Total
Severance costs	\$ 619	\$ 1,455	\$ 2,074
Facility lease costs	219	448	667
Other exit costs	706	1,031	1,737
	\$ 1,544	\$ 2,934	\$ 4,478

During the first nine months of 2006, the Company recorded approximately \$2.1 million of employee termination costs associated with the involuntary terminations of 218 identified employees in connection with the various facility closures and consolidations. The identified involuntary employee terminations by reportable geographic region amounted to approximately 118 and 100 for the Americas and Europe, respectively.

During the first nine months of 2006, the Company recorded approximately \$0.7 million for facility lease costs, including \$0.4 million for facility lease obligations and \$0.3 million for facility abandonment and refurbishment costs. The restructuring charges recorded during the first nine months of 2006 also included approximately \$1.7 million for other exit costs.

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

The following table summarizes the provisions, the respective payments, and the remaining accrued balance as of September 30, 2006 for estimated restructuring charges incurred in the first nine months of 2006:

	Severance	Facility Lease Costs	Other Exit Costs	Total Costs
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision for charges incurred	1,526	756	487	2,769
Payments	(63)		(63
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4)	(2)
Balance as of March 31, 2006	1,459	754	486	2,699
Provision for charges incurred	361	9	891	1,261
Payments	(1,269)	(4)
Non-cash charges incurred			(422)
Foreign exchange adjustments	14	45	(1)
Balance as of June 30, 2006	565	804	454	1,823
Provision for charges incurred	187	(98)	359
Payments	(110)	(456)
Non-cash charges incurred			(17)
Foreign exchange adjustments	3	(1)	53
Balance as of September 30, 2006	\$ 645	\$ 249	\$ 677	\$ 1,571

Accruals related to restructuring activities are recorded in accrued liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company expects to pay all restructuring charges by the end of 2006.

Note 13 Subsequent Events

On October 16, 2006, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) with Pemstar Inc., a Minnesota corporation (Pemstar), and the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Autobahn Acquisition Corp., a Minnesota corporation (Sub), whereby Sub will merge with and into Pemstar (the Merger), with Pemstar surviving the Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, at the effective time of the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Pemstar not owned by the Company, Pemstar or Sub will be converted into the right to receive 0.160 of a share of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of the Company. The Merger Agreement contains customary anti-dilution provisions in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, special cash dividend or similar event.

It is intended that the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Consummation of the Merger is subject to closing conditions that include, among others, (i) approval of the Merger by Pemstar's shareholders and (ii) expiration or termination of any waiting period (and any extension thereof) under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended. The Merger is expected to close in the first calendar quarter of 2007, subject to the timing of completion of regulatory reviews.

The Merger Agreement contains certain termination rights for each of Pemstar and the Company and further provides that, upon termination of the Merger Agreement under circumstances described in more detail in the Merger Agreement, Pemstar will pay the Company a termination fee of \$12 million.

19

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

References in this report to the Company, Benchmark, we, or us mean Benchmark Electronics, Inc. together with its subsidiaries. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, believe, intend, plan, projection, forecast, strategy, position, continue, estimate, expect, may, will, or the other variations of them or comparable terminology. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning future operating results or the ability to generate sales, income or cash flow are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those discussed under Part II, Item 1A of this report. The future results of our operations may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or predict. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those indicated.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

OVERVIEW

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

We are in the business of manufacturing electronics and provide our services to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of computers and related products for business enterprises, medical devices, industrial control equipment, testing and instrumentation products, and telecommunication equipment. The services that we provide are commonly referred to as electronics manufacturing services (EMS). We offer our customers comprehensive and integrated design and manufacturing services, from initial product design to volume production and direct order fulfillment. We also provide specialized engineering services, including product design, printed circuit board layout, prototyping, and test development. We believe that we have developed strengths in the manufacturing process for large, complex, high-density printed circuit boards as well as the ability to manufacture high and low volume products in lower cost regions such as Brazil, China, Mexico and Thailand.

As our customers have continued to expand their globalization strategy during the past several years, we have continued to make the necessary changes to align our business operations with our customers' demand. These changes include, among other activities, moving production between facilities, reducing staff levels, realigning our business processes and reorganizing our management. During 2006, we will continue to expand our low-cost capacity while realigning and further strengthening our global footprint to support continued business opportunities. Restructuring charges associated with these realignment efforts, primarily related to the closure of our Leicester, England and Loveland, Colorado facilities, are estimated to be approximately \$5.0 million (pre-tax) during 2006. Restructuring charges incurred during the first nine months of 2006 were \$4.5 million (pre-tax). We believe that our global manufacturing presence of 16 facilities in seven countries increases our ability to be responsive to our customers' needs by providing accelerated time-to-market and time-to-volume production of high quality products. These capabilities should enable us to build stronger strategic relationships with our customers and to

20

become a more integral part of their operations. Our customers face challenges in planning, procuring and managing their inventories efficiently due to customer demand fluctuations, product design changes, short product life cycles and component price fluctuations. We employ production management systems to manage their procurement and manufacturing processes in an efficient and cost-effective manner so that, where possible, components arrive on a just-in-time, as-and-when needed basis. We are a significant purchaser of electronic components and other raw materials, and can capitalize on the economies of scale associated with our relationships with suppliers to negotiate price discounts, obtain components and other raw materials that are in short supply, and return excess components. Our expertise in supply chain management and our relationships with suppliers across the supply chain enables us to reduce our customers' cost of goods sold and inventory exposure.

We recognize revenue from the sale of circuit board assemblies, systems and excess inventory when the goods are shipped, title and risk of ownership have passed, the price to the buyer is fixed and determinable and recoverability is reasonably assured. To a lesser extent, revenue is also recognized from non-manufacturing services, such as product design, circuit board layout, and test development. Service related revenues are recognized when the service is rendered and the costs related to these services are expensed as incurred. We assume no significant obligations after product shipment as we typically warrant workmanship only. Therefore our warranty provisions are insignificant.

Our cost of sales includes the cost of materials, 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. Our procurement of materials for production 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. Revenue from each product that we manufacture includes the total of the costs of materials in that product and the cost of the labor and manufacturing overhead costs allocated to that product. Our gross margin for any product depends on the sales price, the proportionate mix of the cost of materials in the product and the cost of labor and manufacturing overhead allocated to the product. We typically have the potential to realize higher gross margins on products where the proportionate level of labor and manufacturing overhead is greater than that of materials. 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 and higher gross margins.

Summary of Results

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Sales for the three months ended September 30, 2006 increased 37% to \$769.5 million compared to \$561.4 million for the same period of 2005. The increase in our sales reflects new program revenues from both existing and new customers. During the third quarter of 2006, our two largest customers together represented 49% of our sales. Sales to our largest customer, Sun Microsystems, Inc., represented 39% of our sales in the third quarter of 2006 compared to 26% of our sales in the third quarter of 2005. Sales to our two largest customers increased to \$376.5 million in the third quarter of 2006 from \$227.8 million in the third quarter of 2005. Looking forward, we anticipate that revenues from our top customer will decline in whole dollars and as a percentage of revenues as products are maturing and the second sourcing for certain products and potential customer rationalization of products occurs.

21

Our gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased to 6.8% during the third quarter of 2006 from 7.2% in the third quarter of 2005. We do experience fluctuations in gross profit from period to period. Comparing 2006 to 2005, the fluctuations were due to changes in production levels, production mix, inventory levels, new program ramps, product crossovers and other factors. In addition, a number of our new and higher volume programs remain subject to competitive constraints that could exert downward pressure on our margins in the near future. There can be no assurance that our gross profit will not decrease in future periods.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to allowance for doubtful accounts, inventories, deferred taxes, impairment of long-lived assets, and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Our accounts receivable balance is recorded net of allowances for amounts not expected to be collected from our customers. Because our accounts receivable are typically unsecured, we periodically evaluate the collectibility of our accounts based on a combination of factors, including a particular customer's ability to pay as well as the age of the receivables. To evaluate a specific customer's ability to pay, we analyze financial statements, payment history, third-party credit analysis reports and various information or disclosures by the customer or other publicly available information. In cases where the evidence suggests a customer may not be able to satisfy its obligation to us, we set up a specific allowance in an amount we determine appropriate for the perceived risk. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Inventory valuation reserve

We purchase inventory based on forecasted demand and record inventory at the lower of cost or market. We reserve for estimated obsolescence as necessary in an amount equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and estimated market value based on assumptions of future demands and market conditions. We evaluate our inventory valuation on a quarterly basis based on current and forecasted usage and the latest forecasts of product demand and production requirements from our customers. Customers frequently make changes to their forecasts, requiring us to make changes to our inventory purchases, commitments, and production scheduling and may require us to cancel open purchase commitments with our vendors. This process may lead to on-hand inventory quantities and on-order purchase commitments that are in excess of our customer's revised needs, or parts that become obsolete before use in production. We record inventory reserves on excess and obsolete inventory. These reserves are established on inventory which we have determined that our customers are not responsible for or on inventory

that we believe our customers are unable to fulfill their obligation to ultimately purchase such inventory from us. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those we projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Income Taxes

We estimate our income tax provision in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, including estimating exposures related to examinations by taxing authorities. We must also make judgments regarding the ability to realize the deferred tax assets. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While we have considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event we were to subsequently determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in excess of our net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. Similarly, should we determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would reduce income in the period such determination was made.

We are subject to examination by tax authorities for varying periods in various US and foreign taxing jurisdictions. During the course of such examinations disputes occur as to matters of fact and/or law. Also, in most taxing jurisdictions the passage of time without examination will result in the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations thereby precluding the taxing authority from conducting an examination of the tax period(s) for which such statute of limitations has expired. We believe that we have adequately provided for our tax liabilities.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, long-lived assets, such as property, plant, 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. The recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge would be recognized by the amount that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Goodwill and intangible assets not subject to amortization are tested annually for impairment, and are tested for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss would be recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the asset's fair value. We completed the annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2005 and determined that no impairment existed as of the date of the impairment test. Goodwill is measured at the reporting unit level, which we have determined to be consistent with our operating segments as defined in Note 8 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this report, by determining the fair values of the reporting units using a discounted cash flow model and comparing those fair values to the carrying values, including goodwill, of the reporting unit. As of September 30, 2006, we had net goodwill of approximately \$113.0 million. Circumstances that may lead to impairment of goodwill include unforeseen decreases in future performance or industry demand, and the restructuring of our operations as a result of a change in our business strategy.

Stock-Based Compensation

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004) 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 income on January 1, 2006. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the option and the expected stock price volatility. Judgment is also required in estimating the number of option awards that are expected to vest as a result of satisfaction of time-based vesting schedules. If actual results or future changes in estimates differ significantly from our current estimates, stock-based compensation could increase or decrease. See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents the percentage relationship that certain items in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income bear to sales for the periods indicated. The financial information and the discussion below should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto in Item 1 of this report.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		2005		2005	
	2006	%	2005	%	2006	%	2006	%
Sales	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%
Cost of sales	93.2		92.8		93.1		92.9	
Gross profit	6.8		7.2		6.9		7.1	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2.2		2.8		2.4		2.8	
Restructuring charges	0.1				0.2			
Income from operations	4.5		4.4		4.3		4.3	
Other income, net	0.2		0.4		0.2		0.3	
Income before income taxes	4.7		4.7		4.5		4.6	
Income tax expense	0.9		1.1		0.7		1.2	
Net income	3.8	%	3.6	%	3.8	%	3.4	%

Sales

Sales for the third quarter of 2006 were \$769.5 million, a 37% increase from sales of \$561.4 million for the same quarter in 2005. The increase of \$208.1 million resulted from increased sales under new programs and increased activity with existing customers across all industry sectors. This increase included a \$114.0 million increase in printed circuit board assembly (PCBA) sales volume and a \$94.1 million increase attributable to sales activity associated with new and existing systems integration customers. Sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 were \$2.2 billion, a 33% increase from sales of \$1.6 billion for the same period in 2005. The increase of \$538.1 million resulted from increased sales under new programs and increased activity with existing customers across all industry sectors. This increase included a \$311.1 million increase in PCBA sales volume and a \$227.0 million increase attributable to sales activity associated with new and existing systems integration customers.

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Our manufacturing and assembly operations include printed circuit boards and subsystem assembly, box build and systems integration. Systems integration is the process of integrating subsystem and PCBAs and, often, downloading and integrating software, to produce a fully configured product. Systems integration is a value-added service that is not separable from our overall contract manufacturing service. Sales from the operation of our systems integration facilities represented 27% and 21% of our sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentages of our sales by industry sector.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended					
	September 30,		September 30,					
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005		
Computers & related products for business enterprises	60	%	52	%	59	%	56	%
Telecommunication equipment	11		16		11		14	
Industrial control equipment	10		12		11		12	
Medical devices	13		12		13		12	
Testing & instrumentation products	6		8		6		6	
	100	%	100	%	100	%	100	%

A substantial percentage of our sales have been made to a small number of customers, and the loss of a major customer, if not replaced, would adversely affect us. Sales to our largest customer, Sun Microsystems, Inc., represented 39% of our sales in the third quarter of 2006 compared to 26% of our sales in the third quarter of 2005. Sales to our two largest customers increased to \$376.5 million in the third quarter of 2006 from \$227.8 million in the third quarter of 2005, an increase of 65%. Looking forward, we anticipate that revenues from our top customer will decline in whole dollars and as a percentage of revenues as products are maturing and the second sourcing for certain products and potential customer rationalization of products occurs. Our future sales are dependent on the success of our customers, some of which operate in businesses associated with rapid technological change and consequent product obsolescence. Developments adverse to our major customers or their products, or the failure of a major customer to pay for components or services, could have an adverse effect on us.

Our international operations are subject to the risks of doing business abroad. These dynamics have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations through September 30, 2006. However, we cannot provide assurance that there will not be an adverse impact in the future. During the first nine months of 2006 and 2005, 36% and 35%, respectively, of our sales were from our international operations.

Gross Profit

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Gross profit increased 30% to \$52.3 million for the third quarter of 2006 from \$40.3 million in the same quarter of 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased to 6.8% during the third quarter of 2006 from 7.2% in the third quarter of 2005. Gross profit increased 29% to \$149.9 million for the first nine months of 2006 from \$116.5 million in the same period of 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased to 6.9% during the first nine months of 2006 from 7.1% in the same period of 2005. We do experience fluctuations in gross profit from period to period.

25

Comparing 2006 to 2005, the fluctuations were due to changes in production levels, production mix, inventory levels, new program ramps, product crossovers and other factors. Different programs can contribute different gross profits depending on factors such as the types of services involved, location of production, size of the program, complexity of the product, and level of material costs associated with the various products. New programs can contribute relatively less to our gross profit in their early stages when manufacturing volumes are usually lower, resulting in inefficiencies and unabsorbed manufacturing overhead costs. In addition, a number of our new and higher volume programs remain subject to competitive constraints that could exert downward pressure on our margins in the near future. There can be no assurance that our gross profit will not decrease in future periods.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 10% to \$17.2 million in the third quarter of 2006 from \$15.6 million in the third quarter of 2005 and increased 12% to \$52.0 million in the first nine months of 2006 from \$46.3 million in the first nine months of 2005. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses during 2006 is partially due to recognition of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the adoption of SFAS No. 123R. Additional increases are a result of corporate and administrative expenses necessary to support the increased size and complexity of our business. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 2.2% and 2.8%, respectively, for the third quarter of 2006 and 2005, and 2.4% and 2.8%, respectively, for the first nine months of 2006 and 2005. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales is primarily associated with the increase in sales.

Restructuring Charges

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

We recognized \$0.4 million and \$4.5 million in restructuring charges during the third quarter of 2006 and the first nine months of 2006, respectively, related to reductions in workforce and the re-sizing and closure of certain facilities. In connection with these activities, we recorded restructuring charges for employee termination costs and other restructuring-related costs.

The recognition of the restructuring charges required that we make certain judgments and estimates regarding the nature, timing and amount of costs associated with the planned exit activity. To the extent our actual results in exiting these facilities differ from our estimates and assumptions, we may be required to revise the estimates of future liabilities, requiring the recognition of additional restructuring charges or the reduction of liabilities already recognized. 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 developed exit plans. See Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this report.

26

Income Tax Expense

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Income tax expense of \$15.3 million represented an effective tax rate of 15.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared with \$18.7 million at an effective tax rate of 25.1% for the same period in 2005. The decrease in the effective tax rate is primarily due to a tax benefit of \$4.8 million related to the closure of our Leicester, England facility recorded in the first quarter of 2006 and an increase in tax-exempt income in certain foreign locations. See Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this report.

Net Income

We reported net income of approximately \$83.4 million, or diluted earnings of \$1.28 per share for the first nine months of 2006, compared with net income of approximately \$55.9 million, or diluted earnings of \$0.87 per share for the same period of 2005. The net increase of \$27.4 million in 2006 was due to the factors discussed above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

We have historically financed our growth and operations through funds generated from operations, proceeds from the sale of our securities and funds borrowed under our credit facilities. Cash and cash equivalents increased to \$114.0 million at September 30, 2006 from \$110.8 million at December 31, 2005.

Cash used in operating activities was \$53.5 million in the first nine months of 2006. The cash used in operations during this period consisted primarily of \$83.4 million of net income adjusted for \$20.0 million of depreciation and amortization, a \$108.4 million increase in accounts payable and a \$6.9 million increase in accrued liabilities, offset by an \$84.7 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$170.2 million increase in inventories. Working capital was \$745.4 million at September 30, 2006 and \$646.4 million at December 31, 2005. The increase in working capital during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is due to the overall increased business activity that we have seen in 2006. Inventory levels have been impacted by increased inventory levels built based on our customers' forecasts, which have proven to be aggressive and inaccurate in some cases due to mix changes in end customer demand and new programs.

We expect increases in working capital to support the anticipated growth in sales. We are continuing the practice of purchasing components only after customer orders are received, which mitigates, but does not eliminate the risk of loss on inventories. Supplies of electronic components and other materials used in operations are subject to industry-wide shortages. In certain instances, suppliers may allocate available quantities to us. We did not experience shortages of electronic components and other material supplies during the reporting period. If shortages of these components and other material supplies used in operations occur, vendors may not ship the quantities we need for production and we may be forced to delay shipments, which would increase backorders.

27

Cash provided by investing activities was \$35.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 primarily due to the sales and maturity of our short-term investments offset by the purchase of additional property, plant and equipment and short-term investments. Capital expenditures of \$28.1 million were primarily concentrated in manufacturing production equipment in Asia and the Americas to support our ongoing business and to expand certain existing manufacturing operations.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$20.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. During the first nine months of 2006, we received \$14.7 million from the exercise of stock options and \$6.0 million in federal tax benefits of stock options exercised.

Under the terms of a Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement), we have a \$100.0 million three-year revolving credit line for general corporate purposes which can be increased to a total of \$200.0 million and which will expire on January 20, 2008. Interest on outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement is payable quarterly, at our option, at either the bank's Eurodollar rate plus 1.00% to 1.75% or its prime rate plus 0.00% to 0.25%, based upon our debt ratio as specified in the Credit Agreement. A commitment fee of 0.20% to 0.35% per annum (based upon our debt ratio) on the unused portion of the revolving credit line is payable quarterly in arrears. As of September 30, 2006, we had no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement and \$100.0 million was available for future borrowings.

The Credit Agreement is secured by our domestic inventory and accounts receivable, 100% of the stock of our domestic subsidiaries, and 65% of the voting capital stock of each direct foreign subsidiary and substantially all of our and our domestic subsidiaries' other tangible and intangible assets. The Credit Agreement contains customary financial covenants as to working capital, debt leverage, fixed charges, and consolidated net worth, and restricts our ability to incur additional debt, pay dividends, sell assets and to merge or consolidate with other persons without the consent of the banks. As of September 30, 2006, we were in compliance with all such covenants and restrictions.

Our Thailand subsidiary has a credit agreement with Kasikornbank Public Company (the Thai Credit Agreement). The Thai Credit Agreement provides that the lender will make available to our Thailand subsidiary up to approximately \$16 million in revolving loans and machinery loans. The Thai Credit Agreement is secured by land, buildings and machinery in Thailand. In addition, the Thai Credit Agreement provides for approximately \$1.6 million (62 million Thai baht) in working capital availability in the form of working capital loans (10 million Thai baht) and bank guarantees (52 million Thai baht). Availability of funds under the Thai Credit Agreement is reviewed annually and is currently accessible through September 2007. As of September 30, 2006, our Thailand subsidiary had no working capital borrowings outstanding.

Our operations, and the operations of businesses we acquire, are subject to certain foreign, federal, state and local regulatory requirements relating to environmental, waste management, health and safety matters. We believe we operate in substantial compliance with all applicable requirements and we seek to ensure that newly acquired businesses comply or will comply substantially with applicable requirements. To date the costs of compliance and workplace and environmental remediation have not been material to us. However, material costs and liabilities may arise from these requirements or from new, modified or more stringent requirements in the future. In addition, our past, current and future operations, and the operations of businesses we have or may acquire, may give rise to claims of exposure by employees or the public, or to other claims or liabilities relating to environmental, waste management or health and safety concerns.

As of September 30, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$114.0 million, short-term investments totaling \$150.9 million and \$100.0 million available for borrowings under our revolving credit line. We believe that during the next twelve months, our capital expenditures will be approximately \$40 to \$50 million, principally for machinery and equipment to support our ongoing business around the globe, in addition to our planned expansion in Asia, primarily a new building in China. Management believes that our existing cash and short-term investment balances and funds generated from operations will be sufficient to permit us to meet our liquidity requirements over the next twelve months. Management further believes that our ongoing cash flows from operations and any borrowings we may incur under our credit facilities will enable us to meet operating cash requirements in future years. Should we desire to consummate significant acquisition opportunities, our capital needs would increase and could possibly result in our need to increase available borrowings under our revolving credit facility 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.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

We have certain contractual obligations for operating leases that were summarized in a table of Contractual Obligations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. There have been no material changes to our contractual obligations, outside of the ordinary course of our business, since December 31, 2005.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

As of September 30, 2006, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet financing arrangements. We have no unconsolidated special purpose entities.

29

Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our international sales are a significant portion of our net sales; we are exposed to risks associated with operating internationally, including the following:

- Foreign currency exchange risk;
- Import and export duties, taxes and regulatory changes;
- Inflationary economies or currencies; and
- Economic and political instability.

We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Our practice is to maintain a hedged position for certain significant transaction exposures. These exposures are primarily, but not limited to, vendor payments and inter-company balances in currencies other than the currency in which our foreign operation primarily generates and expends cash. Our international operations in some instances operate in a natural hedge because both operating expenses and a portion of sales are denominated in local currency. In the future, significant transactions involving our international operations may cause us to consider engaging in hedging transactions to attempt to mitigate our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. As of September 30, 2006, we did not have any foreign currency hedges. Our sales are substantially denominated in U.S. dollars. Our foreign currency cash flows are generated in certain Asian and European countries, Mexico and Brazil.

We are also exposed to market risk for changes in interest rates, a portion of which relates to our short-term investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place cash and cash equivalents and investments 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. As of September 30, 2006, the outstanding amount in the short-term investment portfolio was \$150.9 million of auction rate securities with an average return of 3.6%.

30

Item 4 Controls and Procedures

Edgar Filing: BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC - Form 10-Q

Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon such evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in such reports is accumulated and communicated to management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all errors 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 our 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 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 not be detected.

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.

31

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

We have settled the previously disclosed payable dispute with Compaq Computer Corporation, a former customer of a predecessor company (AVEX) acquired by us in 1999. On October 12, 2006, we entered into a binding settlement agreement disposing of all claims between the parties on terms not considered material to Benchmark.

Item 1A. **Risk Factors.**

There are no material changes to the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, except for those related to the acquisition of Pemstar. The Company's risk factors related to the Pemstar acquisition are incorporated by reference into this Item 1A by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on November 6, 2006.

Item 2. **Unregistered Sales Of Equity Securities And Use Of Proceeds.**

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of October 16, 2006, among Pemstar Inc., Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and Autobahn Acquisition Corp. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated October 16, 2006 and filed on October 18, 2006).

31.1 Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer

31.2 Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

32

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized on November 9, 2006.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Cary T. Fu
Cary T. Fu
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Gayla J. Delly
Gayla J. Delly
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

33

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of October 16, 2006, among Pemstar Inc., Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and Autobahn Acquisition Corp. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated October 16, 2006 and filed on October 18, 2006).
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

34
