

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS INC
Form 10-K
March 13, 2006

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-10560

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 Number)

**3000 Technology Drive
Angleton, Texas 77515
(979) 849-6550**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

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 .

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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 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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of large accelerated filer and non-accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

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 Act). Yes No .

As of June 30, 2005, the number of outstanding Common Shares was 41,748,731. As of such date, the aggregate market value of the Common Shares held by non-affiliates, based on the closing price of the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange on such date, was approximately \$1.3 billion.

As of March 10, 2006 there were 42,563,794 Common Shares of Benchmark Electronics, Inc., par value \$0.10 per share, outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (Part III, Items 10-13).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	3
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	10
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	18
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	19
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	20
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	20
	<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	21
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	22
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	23
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	35
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	36
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	65
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	65
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	67
	<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	68
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	68
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters</u>	68
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions</u>	68
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	68
	<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	69
<u>Signatures</u>		75

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Background

Benchmark Electronics, Inc., formerly named Electronics, Inc., began operations in 1979 and was incorporated under Texas law in 1981 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Intermedics, Inc., a medical implant manufacturer based in Angleton, Texas. In 1986, Intermedics sold 90% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company to Electronic Investors Corp., a corporation formed by Donald E. Nigbor, Steven A. Barton and Cary T. Fu, three of our executive officers. In 1988, Electronic Investors Corp. was merged into Benchmark, and in 1990 we completed the initial public offering of our common shares.

General

We are in the business of manufacturing electronics and we 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 expand internationally, they increasingly require their EMS partners to have strategic regional locations and global procurement capabilities. We believe that our global manufacturing presence of 18 facilities in eight 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 become a more integral part of their operations. Our customers face challenges in planning, procuring and managing their inventories efficiently due to fluctuations in customer demand, 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 currently operate a total of 54 surface mount production lines (where electrical components are soldered directly onto printed circuit boards) at our domestic facilities and 64 surface mount production lines at our international facilities. Our worldwide facilities include 1.2 million square feet in our domestic facilities in Alabama, Colorado, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas and Washington; and 0.9 million square feet in our international facilities in Brazil, China, England, Ireland, Mexico, Singapore and Thailand. Our facility in Leicester, England will cease significant operations at the end of the first quarter of 2006.

Our capabilities have continued to grow through acquisitions and through internal expansion. Our most recent acquisition, the July 2002 acquisition of ACT Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited and ACT Manufacturing Holdings UK Limited, provided us with additional manufacturing capacity in Thailand and England. We have expanded our manufacturing capacity in Thailand with a

printed circuit board assembly (PCBA) facility in Korat in 2004 and a new systems integration facility in Ayudhaya in 2005. In January 2006, we opened a facility in Rochester, Minnesota. Additionally, we expanded our relationships with certain customers during 2003 and added new systems integration facilities in Loveland, Colorado and Redmond, Washington. In 2002, we opened a PCBA facility in Suzhou, China that began production during 2003.

We believe our primary competitive advantages are our design, manufacturing, testing and supply chain management capabilities. We offer our customers flexible manufacturing solutions throughout the life cycle of their products. These solutions provide accelerated time-to-market, time-to-volume production, and reduced production costs. As a result of working closely with our customers and responding promptly to their needs, we have become an integral part of their operations. In addition, our workforce is led by a management team that founded the Company and has an average of 24 years of industry experience.

Our Industry

The EMS industry experienced rapid change and growth over most of the past decade as an increasing number of OEMs outsourced their manufacturing requirements. In mid-2001, the industry's revenue declined as a result of significant cut backs in its customers' production requirements, which was consistent with the overall global economic downturn. Nonetheless, OEMs have continued to turn to outsourcing in order to reduce product cost; achieve accelerated time-to-market and time-to-volume production; access advanced design and manufacturing technologies; improve inventory management and purchasing power; and reduce their capital investment in manufacturing resources. This enables OEMs to concentrate on what they believe to be their core strengths, such as new product definition, marketing and sales. Industry revenues have slowly begun to increase again over the last year as customer production requirements generally began to stabilize. We believe further growth opportunities exist for EMS providers to penetrate the worldwide electronics markets.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to be the EMS outsourcing provider of choice to leading OEMs in the electronics industry that we perceive from time to time to offer the greatest potential for growth. To meet this goal, we have implemented the following strategies:

- *Maintain and Develop Close, Long-Term Relationships with Customers.* Our core strategy is to maintain and establish long-term relationships with leading OEMs in expanding industries by becoming an integral part of our customers' manufacturing operations. To accomplish this, we work closely with our customers throughout the design, manufacturing and distribution process, and we offer flexible and responsive services. We believe that we develop stronger customer relationships by relying on our local management teams that respond to frequently changing customer design specifications and production requirements.
- *Focus on High-End Products in Growth Industries.* EMS providers produce products for a wide range of OEMs in different industries that offer the greatest potential for growth, such as consumer electronics, Internet-focused businesses and information technology equipment. The product scope ranges from easy to assemble, low-cost high-volume products targeted for the consumer market to complicated state-of-the-art, mission critical electronic hardware. Similarly, OEMs' customers range from consumer-oriented companies that compete primarily on price and redesign their products every year to manufacturers of high-end telecommunications equipment and computer and related products for business enterprises that compete on technology and quality. We currently offer state-of-the-art products for industry leaders who require specialized engineering design and production services, as well as high volume manufacturing capabilities to our customer base. Our ability to offer both of these types of services enables us to expand our business relationships.

- *Deliver Complete High and Low Volume Manufacturing Solutions Globally.* We believe OEMs are increasingly requiring a wide range of specialized engineering and manufacturing services from EMS providers in order to reduce their costs and accelerate their time-to-market and time-to-volume production. Building on our integrated engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we offer services from initial product design and test to final product assembly and distribution to the OEMs' customers. Our systems integration assembly and direct order fulfillment services allow our customers to reduce product cost and risk of product obsolescence by reducing their total work-in-process and finished goods inventory. These services are available at many of our manufacturing locations. We also offer our customers high volume production in low cost regions of the world, such as Brazil, China, Mexico and Thailand. These full service capabilities allow us to offer customers the flexibility to move quickly from design and initial product introduction to production and distribution. We offer our customers the opportunity to combine the benefits of low cost manufacturing (for the portions of their products or systems that can benefit from the use of these geographic areas) with the benefits and capabilities of our higher complexity support of systems integration in Asia, Europe or the United States.
- *Leverage Advanced Technological Capabilities.* Our traditional strengths in the manufacturing processes for assembling large, complex high-density printed circuit boards enable us to offer customers advanced design, technology and manufacturing solutions for their primary products. We provide this engineering expertise through our design capabilities in each of our facilities, and in our design centers. We believe our capabilities help our customers improve product performance and reduce costs.
- *Continuing to Seek Cost Savings and Efficiency Improvements.* We seek to optimize our facilities to provide cost-efficient services for our customers. We provide operations in lower cost locations, including Brazil, China, Mexico and Thailand, and we plan to expand our presence in these lower cost locations, as appropriate, to meet the needs of our customers.
- *Continue Our Global Expansion.* A network of strategically positioned facilities can reduce costs, simplify and shorten an OEM's supply chain and reduce the time it takes to bring product to market. We are committed to pursuing geographic expansion in order to support our global customers with cost-effective and timely delivery of quality products and services worldwide. Our acquisition of facilities in Thailand and the opening of a facility in Suzhou, China have expanded our service scope to provide a global manufacturing solution to our customers through our 18 facilities in eight countries located in Brazil, China, England, Ireland, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand and the United States. Our Leicester, England facility is scheduled to cease significant operations at the end of the first quarter of 2006.
- *Selectively Pursue Strategic Acquisitions.* Our capabilities have continued to grow through acquisitions and we will continue to selectively seek acquisition opportunities. Our acquisitions have enhanced our business in the following ways:
 - expanded geographic presence;
 - enhanced customer growth opportunities;
 - developed strategic relationships;
 - broadened service offerings;
 - diversified into new market sectors; and
 - added experienced management teams.

We believe that growth by selective acquisitions is critical for achieving the scale, flexibility and breadth of customer services required to remain competitive in the EMS industry.

5

Services We Provide

Engineering. Our approach is to coordinate and integrate our design, prototype and other engineering capabilities. Through this approach, we provide a broad range of engineering services and, in some cases, dedicated production lines for prototypes. These services strengthen our relationships with manufacturing customers and attract new customers requiring specialized engineering services.

To assist customers with initial design, we offer computer assisted engineering, computer assisted design, engineering for manufacturability, circuit board layout and test development. We also coordinate industrial design and tooling for product manufacturing. After product design, we offer quickturn prototyping, which means a rapid process of prototyping. During this process, we assist with the transition to volume production. By participating in product design and prototype development, we can reduce manufacturing costs and accelerate the cycle from product introduction to large-scale production.

Supply Chain Management. Supply chain management consists of the planning, purchasing, expediting and warehousing of components and materials. Our inventory management and volume procurement capabilities contribute to cost reductions and reduce total cycle time. Our materials strategy is focused on leveraging our procurement volume company wide while providing local execution for maximum flexibility at the division level. In addition, our systems integration facilities have developed material processes required to support system integration operations.

Assembly and Manufacturing. Our manufacturing and assembly operations include printed circuit boards and subsystem assembly, box build and systems integration, the process of integrating sub-systems and downloading software before producing a fully configured product. We purchase the printed circuit boards used in our assembly operations from third parties. A substantial portion of our sales is derived from the manufacture and assembly of complete products. We employ various inventory management techniques, such as just-in-time, ship-to-stock and autoreplenish, which are programs designed to ensure timely, convenient and efficient delivery of assembled products to our customers. As OEMs seek to provide greater functionality in smaller products, they increasingly require more sophisticated manufacturing technologies and processes. Our investment in advanced manufacturing equipment and our experience in innovative packaging and interconnect technologies enable us to offer a variety of advanced manufacturing solutions. These packaging and interconnect technologies include:

- chip scale packaging, the part of semiconductor manufacturing in which the semiconductor die is bonded and sealed into a ceramic or plastic package which physically protects the semiconductor device; and
- ball grid array, a method of attaching components to a printed circuit board through balls of solder that are arranged in a grid pattern.

Testing. We offer computer-aided testing of assembled printed circuit boards, subsystems and systems, which contributes significantly to our ability to deliver high-quality products on a consistent basis. We work with our customers to develop product-specific test strategies. Our test capabilities include manufacturing defect analysis, in-circuit tests to test the circuitry of the board and functional tests to confirm that the board or assembly operates in accordance with its final design and manufacturing specifications. We either custom design test equipment and software ourselves or use test equipment and software provided by our customers. In addition, we provide environmental stress tests of assemblies of boards or systems.

Final System Assembly and Test. We provide final system assembly and test in which assemblies and modules are combined to form complete, finished products. We often integrate printed circuit board assemblies manufactured by us with enclosures, electronic and mechanical subassemblies, cables and memory modules. We assemble systems to a specific customer order and we also build to standard configurations. The complex, finished products that we produce typically require extensive test protocols. Our test services include both functional and environmental tests. We also test products for conformity to applicable industry, product integrity and regulatory standards. Our test engineering expertise enables us to design functional test processes that assess critical performance elements, including hardware, software and reliability. By incorporating rigorous test processes into the manufacturing process, we can help to assure customers that their products will function as designed. We provide direct order fulfillment services shipping completed systems directly to the end consumer.

Distribution. We offer our customers flexible, just-in-time delivery programs allowing product shipments to be closely coordinated with customers' inventory requirements. Increasingly, we ship products directly into customers' distribution channels or directly to the end-user. We believe that this service can provide our customers with a more comprehensive solution and enable them to be more responsive to market demands.

Direct Order Fulfillment. We provide direct order fulfillment for certain of our OEM customers. Direct order fulfillment involves receiving customer orders, configuring products to quickly fill the orders and delivering the products either to the OEM, a distribution channel or directly to the end customer. We manage our direct order fulfillment processes using a core set of common systems and processes that receive order information from the customer and provide comprehensive supply chain management, including procurement and production planning. These systems and processes enable us to process orders for multiple system configurations, and varying production quantities, including single units. Our direct order fulfillment services include build-to-order (BTO) and configure-to-order (CTO) capabilities. BTO involves building a system having the particular configuration ordered by the OEM customer. CTO involves configuring systems to an end customer's order. The end customer typically places this order by choosing from a variety of possible system configurations and options. We are capable of meeting a 20 to 48 hour turn-around-time for BTO and CTO by using advanced manufacturing processes. We support our direct order fulfillment services with logistics that include delivery of parts and assemblies to the final assembly site, distribution and shipment of finished systems, and processing of customer returns.

Marketing and Customers

We market our services through a direct sales force and independent marketing representatives. In addition, our divisional and executive management teams are an integral part of our sales and marketing teams. We generally enter into supply arrangements with our customers. These arrangements, similar to purchase orders, generally govern the conduct of business between our customer and ourselves relating to, among other things, the manufacture of products which in many cases were previously produced by the customer itself. Such arrangements generally identify the specific products to be manufactured, quality and production requirements, product pricing and materials management. There can be no assurance that at any time these arrangements will remain in effect or be renewed.

Our key customer accounts are managed by a dedicated account team, including a global account manager directly responsible for account management. Global account managers coordinate activities across divisions to effectively satisfy customer requirements and have direct access to our executive management to quickly address customer concerns. Local customer account teams further support the global teams and are linked by a comprehensive communications and information management infrastructure. In addition, our executive management, including our president and chief executive officer, Cary Fu, and our chief financial officer, Gayla Delly, are heavily involved in customer relations and devote significant attention to broadening existing, and developing new, customer relationships.

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The following table sets forth the percentages of our sales by industry for 2005, 2004 and 2003.

	2005	2004	2003
Computers & related products for business enterprises	56 %	58 %	62 %
Telecommunication equipment	14	13	12
Industrial control equipment	12	12	12
Medical devices	12	9	8
Testing & instrumentation products	6	8	6

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. During 2005, our two largest customers, Sun Microsystems, Inc. and EMC Corporation, each represented in excess of 10% of our total sales and, in the aggregate, represented 44.2% of our total sales. Sales to our largest customer, Sun Microsystems, Inc., decreased to 29.7% of our sales in 2005 from 30.8% of our sales in 2004. During 2005, the level of concentration among our top customers decreased as revenues from our remaining customer base expanded. Sales to our two largest customers increased to \$997.8 million in 2005 from \$941.5 million in 2004, an increase of 6.0%. Sales to our customers other than our two largest customers increased to \$1.3 billion in 2005 from \$1.1 billion in 2004, an increase of 18.8%. 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. Consolidation among our customers may further reduce the number of customers that generate a substantial percentage of our sales and exposes us to increased risks related to dependence on a small number of customers.

Suppliers

We maintain a network of suppliers of components and other materials used in our operations. We procure components when a purchase order or forecast is received from a customer and occasionally utilize components or other materials for which a supplier is the single source of supply. If any of these single source suppliers were to be unable to provide these materials, a shortage of these components could temporarily interrupt our operations and temporarily lower our profits until such time as an alternate component could be identified and qualified for use in production. Although we experience component shortages and longer lead times of various components from time to time, we have generally been able to reduce the impact of the component shortages by working with customers to reschedule deliveries, by working with suppliers to provide the needed components using just-in-time inventory programs, or by purchasing components at somewhat higher prices from distributors, rather than directly from manufacturers. In addition, by developing long-term relationships with suppliers, we have been better able to minimize the effects of component shortages than manufacturers without such relationships. These procedures reduce, but do not eliminate, our inventory risk.

Backlog

We had a backlog of approximately \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2005, as compared to the 2004 year-end backlog of \$1.6 billion. Backlog consists of purchase orders received, including, in some instances, forecast requirements released for production under customer contracts. We believe the increase in backlog is attributable to the organic growth of our business. Although we expect to fill substantially all of our year-end backlog during 2006, we currently do not have long-term agreements with all of our customers and customer orders can be canceled, changed or delayed by customers. The timely replacement of canceled, changed or delayed orders with orders from new customers cannot be assured, nor can there be any assurance that any of our current customers will continue to utilize our services. Because of these factors, backlog is not a meaningful indicator of future financial results.

Competition

The electronics manufacturing services we provide are available from many independent sources as well as from the in-house manufacturing capabilities of current and potential customers. Our competitors include Celestica, Inc., Flextronics International Ltd., Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd., Jabil Circuit, Inc., Sanmina-SCI Corporation and Solectron Corporation, who may be more established in the industry and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing or marketing resources than we do. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our targeted markets are engineering capabilities, product quality, flexibility, cost and timeliness in responding to design and schedule changes, reliability in meeting product delivery schedules, pricing, technological sophistication and geographic location.

In addition, in recent years, original design manufacturers (ODMs) that provide design and manufacturing services to OEMs, have significantly increased their share of outsourced manufacturing services provided to OEMs in markets such as notebook and desktop computers, personal computer motherboards, and consumer electronic products. Competition from ODMs may increase if our business in these markets grows or if ODMs expand further into or beyond these markets.

Governmental Regulation

Our operations, and the operations of businesses that we acquire, are subject to certain foreign, federal, state and local regulatory requirements relating to environmental, waste management, and health and safety matters. We believe we operate in substantial compliance with all applicable requirements. However, material costs and liabilities may arise from these requirements or from new, modified or more stringent requirements, which could affect our earnings and competitive position. In addition, our past, current and future operations, and those of businesses we 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.

We periodically generate and temporarily handle limited amounts of materials that are considered hazardous waste under applicable law. We contract for the off-site disposal of these materials and have implemented a waste management program to address related regulatory issues.

Employees

As of December 31, 2005, we employed 8,972 people, of whom 6,805 were engaged in manufacturing and operations, 931 in materials control and procurement, 591 in design and development, 221 in marketing and sales, and 424 in administration. 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. Western European countries also often have mandatory legal provisions regarding terms of employment, severance compensation and other conditions of employment that are more restrictive than U.S. laws. We have never experienced a strike or similar work stoppage and we believe that our employee relations are satisfactory.

Segments and International Operations

Benchmark has 18 manufacturing facilities in the Americas, Europe, and Asia regions to serve its customers. Benchmark is operated and managed geographically and management evaluates performance and allocates Benchmark's resources on a geographic basis. We currently operate outside the United States in Brazil, China, England, Ireland, Mexico, Singapore and Thailand. During 2005 and 2004, 34.8% and 30.2%, respectively, of our sales were from our international operations. The increase in the percentage of international sales for 2005 as compared to 2004 primarily reflects the additional sales resulting from the operation of the facilities in Thailand, including the Korat facility which began operations in September 2004 and the Thailand systems integration facility which began operations in August 2005. As a result of continuous customer demand overseas, we expect foreign sales to continue to increase. Our foreign sales and operations are subject to risk of doing business abroad, including

fluctuations in the value of currency, export duties, import controls and trade barriers, including stoppages, longer payment cycles, greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection, burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and, in certain parts of the world, political instability. While, to date, these factors have not had a material adverse effect on Benchmark's results of operations, we cannot assure that there will not be an adverse impact in the future. See Note 9 and Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report for segment and geographical information.

Available Information

Our internet address is www.bench.com. We make available free of charge through our internet website our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. All reports we file with the SEC are also available free of charge via EDGAR through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or to read and copy at the SEC Public Reference Room located at 400 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The loss of a major customer would adversely affect us.

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. During 2005, our two largest customers together represented 44.2% of our sales, with one customer accounting for 29.7% of our sales. 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.

We expect to continue to depend on the sales from our largest customers and any material delay, cancellation or reduction of orders from these or other significant customers would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, we generate significant accounts receivables in connection with providing manufacturing services to our customers. If one or more of our customers were to become insolvent or otherwise unable to pay for the manufacturing services provided by us, our operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

We are dependent on the success of our customers.

We are dependent on the continued growth, viability and financial stability of our customers. Our customers are original equipment manufacturers of:

- computers and related products for business enterprises;
- medical devices;
- industrial control equipment;
- testing and instrumentation products; and
- telecommunication equipment.

These industries are, to a varying extent, subject to rapid technological change, vigorous competition and short product life cycles. When our customers are adversely affected by these factors, we may be similarly affected.

We operate in a highly competitive industry.

We compete against many providers of electronics manufacturing services. Certain of our competitors have substantially greater resources and more geographically diversified international operations than we do. Our competitors include large independent manufacturers such as Celestica, Inc., Flextronics International Ltd., Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd., Jabil Circuit, Inc., Sanmina-SCI Corporation and Solectron Corporation. In addition, we may in the future encounter competition from other large electronic manufacturers that are selling, or may begin to sell, electronics manufacturing services.

We also face competition from the manufacturing operations of our current and future customers, who are continually evaluating the merits of manufacturing products internally against the advantages of outsourcing to electronics manufacturing services providers. In addition, in recent years, ODMs that provide design and manufacturing services to OEMs, have significantly increased their share of outsourced manufacturing services provided to OEMs in several markets, such as notebook and desktop computers, personal computer motherboards, and consumer electronic products. Competition from ODMs may increase if our business in these markets grows or if ODMs expand further into or beyond these markets.

During periods of recession in the electronics industry, our competitive advantages in the areas of quick turnaround manufacturing and responsive customer service may be of reduced importance to electronics OEMs, who may become more price sensitive. We may also be at a competitive disadvantage with respect to price when compared to manufacturers with lower cost structures, particularly those with more offshore facilities located where labor and other costs are lower.

We experience intense competition, which can intensify further as more companies enter the markets in which we operate, as existing competitors expand capacity and as the industry consolidates. The availability of excess manufacturing capacity at many of our competitors creates intense pricing and competitive pressure on the EMS industry as a whole and Benchmark in particular. To compete effectively, we must continue to provide technologically advanced manufacturing services, maintain strict quality standards, respond flexibly and rapidly to customers' design and schedule changes and deliver products globally on a reliable basis at competitive prices. Our inability to do so could have an adverse effect on us.

We may experience fluctuations in quarterly results.

Our quarterly results may vary significantly depending on various factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- the volume of customer orders relative to our capacity;
- customer introduction and market acceptance of new products;
- changes in demand for customer products;
- pricing and other competitive pressures;
- the timing of our expenditures in anticipation of future orders;
- our effectiveness in managing manufacturing processes;
- changes in cost and availability of labor and components;
- changes in our product mix;
- changes in economic conditions; and
- local factors and events that may affect our production volume, such as local holidays.

Additionally, as is the case with many high technology companies, a significant portion of our shipments typically occurs in the last few weeks of a quarter. As a result, our sales may shift from one quarter to the next, having a significant effect on reported results.

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 income.

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

EMS providers must provide increasingly rapid product turnaround for their 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 for a number of reasons. The success of our customers' products in the market affects our business. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a significant customer or by a group of customers could negatively impact our operating income.

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 reduces 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.

Start-up costs and inefficiencies related to new or transferred programs can adversely affect our operating results and such costs may not be recoverable if such new programs or transferred programs are cancelled.

Start-up costs, the management of labor and equipment resources in connection with the establishment of new programs and new customer relationships, and the need to estimate required resources in advance can adversely affect our gross margins and operating results. These factors are particularly evident in the early stages of the life cycle of new products and new programs or program transfers and in the opening of new facilities such as our systems integration facility in Ayudhaya, Thailand. The effects of these start-up costs and inefficiencies can also occur when we re-open inactive facilities, such as our facility in Korat, Thailand, which began production in the third quarter of 2004. These factors also

affect our ability to efficiently use labor and equipment. Due to the improved economy and our increased marketing efforts, we are currently managing a number of new programs and are expanding our capacity in Suzhou, China. Consequently, our exposure to these factors has increased. In addition, if any of these new programs or new customer relationships were terminated, our operating results could be harmed, particularly in the short term. We may not be able to recoup these start-up costs or replace anticipated new program revenues.

Complications with the implementation of our new 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 and in our corporate location. We expect that we will complete the installation of this system in certain of our remaining plants to replace the existing Manufacturing Resource Planning systems and financial information systems used by these sites within the next year. Complications with the implementation of these information systems could result in material adverse consequences, including disruption of operations, loss of information and unanticipated increases in cost.

We are exposed to general economic conditions, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business is cyclical and has experienced economic and industry downturns. If the economic conditions and demand for our customers products deteriorate, we may experience a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

In cases where the evidence suggests a customer may not be able to satisfy its obligation to us, we set up reserves in an amount we determine appropriate for the perceived risk. There can be no assurance that our reserves will be adequate to meet this risk. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional receivable and inventory reserves may be required.

We may encounter significant delays or defaults in payments owed to us by customers for products we have manufactured or components that are unique to particular customers.

We structure our agreements with customers to mitigate our risks related to obsolete or unsold inventory. However, enforcement of these contracts may result in material expense and delay in payment for inventory. If any of our significant customers become unable or unwilling to purchase such inventory, our business may be materially harmed.

We may be affected by consolidation in the electronics industry.

As a result of the current economic climate, consolidation in the electronics industry may increase. Consolidation in the electronics industry could result in an increase in excess manufacturing capacity as companies seek to close plants or take other steps to increase efficiencies and realize synergies of mergers. The availability of excess manufacturing capacity could create increased pricing and competitive pressures for the electronics manufacturing services industry as a whole and our business in particular. In addition, consolidation could also result in an increasing number of very large electronics companies offering products in multiple sectors of the electronics industry. The growth of these large companies, with significant purchasing and marketing power, could also result in increased pricing and competitive pressures for us. Accordingly, industry consolidation could harm our business.

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. Our taxes could increase if certain tax holidays or incentives are retracted, or if they are not renewed upon expiration, or tax rates applicable to us in such jurisdictions are otherwise increased. In addition, further acquisitions may cause our effective tax rate to increase.

We are exposed to intangible asset risk.

We have recorded goodwill in connection with business acquisitions. We are required to perform goodwill 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.

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 financial statements included in the periodic reports we file with the SEC 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.

Our international operations may be subject to certain risks.

We currently operate outside the United States in Brazil, China, England, Ireland, Mexico, Singapore and Thailand. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, 34.8%, 30.2% and 27.0%, respectively, of our sales were from our international operations. These international operations may be subject to a number of risks, including:

- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- political and economic instability;
- 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);
- governmental restrictions on the transfer of funds;
- burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and labor practices;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could affect component costs, local payroll, utility and other expenses; and
- inability to utilize net operating losses incurred by our foreign operations to reduce our U.S. income taxes.

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 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 revenues are generated. As a result, initial operations in a new market may operate at low margins or may be unprofitable.

We cannot assure you that our international operations will contribute positively to our business, financial conditions or results of operations.

We are involved in legal proceedings. An unfavorable decision in any of these proceedings could have a material adverse effect on us.

In the past, we have been notified of claims relating to various matters including intellectual property rights, contractual matters or other issues arising in the ordinary course of business. In the event of such a claim, we may be required to spend a significant amount of money to defend or otherwise address the claim. Any litigation, even where a claim is without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. Accordingly, the resolution or adjudication of such disputes, even those encountered in the ordinary course of business, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial conditions and results of operations. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this report.

Our success will continue to depend to a significant extent on our executives.

We depend significantly on certain key executives, including, but not limited to, Cary T. Fu, Gayla J. Delly and Steven A. Barton. The unexpected loss of the services of any one of these executive officers would have an adverse effect on us.

We must successfully integrate the operations of acquired companies to maintain profitability.

Our capabilities have continued to grow through acquisitions and we may pursue additional acquisitions over time. These acquisitions involve risks, including:

- integration and management of the operations;
- retention of key personnel;
- integration of purchasing operations and information systems;
- retention of the customer base of acquired businesses;
- management of an increasingly larger and more geographically disparate business; and
- diversion of management's attention from other ongoing business concerns.

Our profitability will suffer if we are unable to successfully integrate and manage any future acquisitions that we might pursue, or if we do not achieve sufficient revenue to offset the increased expenses associated with these acquisitions.

We must maintain our technological and manufacturing process expertise.

The market for our manufacturing services is characterized by rapidly changing technology and continuing process development. We are continually evaluating the advantages and feasibility of new manufacturing processes. We believe that our future success will depend upon our ability to develop and provide manufacturing services which meet our customers' changing needs. This requires that we maintain technological leadership and successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes in manufacturing processes on a cost-effective and timely basis. We cannot assure you that our process development efforts will be successful.

Environmental laws may expose us to financial liability and restrictions on operations.

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations relating to environmental, waste management, and health and safety concerns, including the handling, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials used in or derived from our manufacturing processes. If we or companies we acquire have failed or fail in the future to comply with such laws and regulations, then we could incur liabilities and fines and our operations could be suspended. Such laws and regulations could also restrict our ability to modify or expand our facilities, could require us to acquire costly equipment, or could impose other significant expenditures. In addition, our operations may give rise to claims of property contamination or human exposure to hazardous chemicals or conditions.

Shortages or price increases of components specified by our customers would delay shipments and adversely affect our profitability.

Substantially all of our sales are derived from electronics manufacturing services in which we purchase components specified by our customers. In the past, supply shortages have substantially curtailed production of all assemblies using a particular component. In addition, industry-wide shortages of electronic components, particularly of memory and logic devices, have occurred. If shortages of these components occur or if components received are defective, we may be forced to delay shipments, which could have an adverse effect on our profit margins. Because of the continued increase in demand for surface mount components, we anticipate component shortages and longer lead times for certain components to occur from time to time. Also, we typically bear the risk of component price increases that occur between periodic repricings during the term of a customer contract. Accordingly, certain component price increases could adversely affect our gross profit margins.

Our stock price is volatile.

Our common shares have experienced significant price volatility, and such volatility may continue in the future. The price of our common shares could fluctuate widely in response to a range of factors, including variations in our reported financial results and changing conditions in the economy in general or in our industry in particular. In addition, stock markets generally experience significant price and volume volatility from time to time which may affect the market price of our common shares for reasons unrelated to our performance.

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

Our shareholder rights plan, provisions of our amended and restated articles of incorporation and the Texas Business Corporation Act may delay, inhibit or prevent someone from gaining control of our company through a tender offer, business combination, proxy contest or some other method. 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.

Recently enacted changes to financial accounting standards will affect our reported results of operations and could result in a decrease in the value of your shares.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board published amendments to financial accounting standards that will require that awards under employee stock option and employee stock purchase plans be treated as compensation expense using the fair value method. This amendment will be effective for our first quarter of 2006. Based on preliminary estimates, the future compensation cost to be recognized as a result of the adoption of this revised standard for the year ended December 31, 2006 will be \$1.8 million. In addition, for any new awards that may be granted during 2006, we will incur additional expense that cannot yet be quantified. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Impact of Governmental Regulation

Our worldwide operations are subject to local laws and regulations. Of particular note at this time are two European Union (EU) directives, the first of which is the Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS). Effective July 1, 2006, this directive restricts the distribution of products within the EU containing certain substances, including lead. While the enabling legislation of most EU member countries has not yet been enacted, and the implementing details not yet known, it appears we will not be able to sell non-RoHS compliant products to most customers who intend to sell their finished goods into the EU after the effective date. In addition, industry analysts indicate that similar legislation in the U.S. and Asia will eventually follow.

The second directive is the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, effective August 13, 2005, under which a manufacturer or importer will be required, at its own cost, to take back and recycle all of the products it manufactured in or imported into the EU.

Both directives will affect the worldwide electronics, and electronics components, industries as a whole, and collaborative efforts among suppliers, distributors and customers to develop compliant processes have begun. The cost of such efforts, the degree to which we will be expected to absorb such costs, the impact that the directive may have on product shipments, and our liability for non-compliant product is not yet known, but could have a material effect on our operations and results. If we or our customers fail in the future to comply with such laws and regulations, then we could incur liabilities and fines and our operations could be suspended.

Recently, the Chinese government revalued its currency against the U.S. dollar. The Chinese currency has held relatively fixed to the U.S. dollar for numerous years, but now the Chinese government appears to be adopting a managed float policy (allowing its currency to move in a tight range up or down from the

previous day's close). As our Asian operations expand, our failure to adequately hedge foreign currency transactions and/or currency exposures associated with assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

We have the ability to borrow approximately \$128.5 million under our revolving credit facilities. In addition, 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 any future debt service obligations.

We may be exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

We will have exposure to interest rate risk under our variable rate revolving credit facilities to the extent we incur indebtedness under such facilities. These facilities' interest rates are based on the spread over the bank's Eurodollar rate or its prime rate.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations are likely to increase our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has 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 have 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 indefinitely. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors or qualified executive officers.

Our business may be impacted by geopolitical events.

As a global business, we operate and have customers located in many countries. Geopolitical events such as terrorist acts may effect the overall economic environment and negatively impact the demand for our customers' products. As a result, customer orders may be lower and our financial results may be adversely affected.

Our business may be impacted by hurricanes, epidemics and other natural disasters.

Hurricanes, epidemics and other natural disasters could negatively impact our business. In some countries in which we operate, such as China and Thailand, potential outbreaks of severe acute respiratory syndrome and/or bird flu could disrupt our manufacturing operations, reduce demand for our customers' products and increase supply chain costs. Some of our facilities, including our corporate headquarters, are located in areas which may be impacted by hurricanes and/or other natural disasters.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Our customers market numerous products throughout the world and therefore need to access manufacturing services on a global basis. To enhance our EMS offerings, we seek to locate our facilities either near our customers and our customers' end markets in major centers for the electronics industry or, where appropriate, in lower cost locations. Many of our plants located near customers and their end markets are focused primarily on final system assembly and test, while plants located in lower cost areas are engaged primarily in less complex component and subsystem manufacturing and assembly.

The following chart summarizes our principal manufacturing facilities owned or leased by Benchmark and its subsidiaries:

Location	Sq. Ft.	Ownership
Angleton, Texas	109,000	Owned
Ayudhaya, Thailand(1)	243,000	Owned
Ayudhaya, Thailand(2)	60,000	Leased
Beaverton, Oregon	77,000	Leased
Campinas, Brazil	40,000	Leased
Dublin, Ireland	104,000	Leased
Guadalajara, Mexico	150,000	Leased
Hudson, New Hampshire	170,000	Leased
Huntsville, Alabama(1)	276,000	Owned
Huntsville, Alabama(2)	144,000	Leased
Korat, Thailand	126,000	Owned
Leicester, England	55,000	Leased
Loveland, Colorado	139,000	Leased
Redmond, Washington	79,000	Leased
Rochester, Minnesota	35,000	Leased
Suzhou, China	115,000	Leased
Singapore(3)	8,000	Leased
Winona, Minnesota	199,000	Owned
Total	2,129,000	

- (1) PCBA facility.
- (2) Systems integration facility.
- (3) Engineering and international procurement facility.

We lease other facilities in Minnesota with a total of 41,000 sq. ft. that house individuals that provide engineering services. We also own a facility in Rangsit, Thailand with a total of 90,000 sq. ft. that is currently not in operation. Our leased facility in Leicester, England with a total of 55,000 sq. ft. will cease significant operations at the end of the first quarter of 2006. Our facility in Rochester, Minnesota opened in January 2006.

Item 3. *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.

One of the legal actions involves a payable dispute with Compaq Computer Corporation, a former customer of a predecessor company (AVEX) acquired by us in 1999. The lawsuit in the 189th Judicial District Court of Harris County, Texas alleges that the former customer overpaid AVEX approximately \$12 million for products it purchased from AVEX in 1998, 1999 and 2000. We deny responsibility for these claims and have filed a counterclaim against the former customer for non payment of approximately \$2 million of outstanding receivables. Discovery is ongoing and we expect trial to begin in the fall of 2006. We intend to vigorously pursue Benchmark's claim against the former customer and defend against the former customer's allegations. At the present time, we are unable to reasonably estimate the probable loss, if any, associated with these matters.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

20

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

Our Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol BHE. The following table shows the high and low sales prices for the Common Shares as reported on the New York Stock Exchange for the quarters (or portions thereof) indicated.

	High	Low
2006		
First quarter (through March 10, 2006)	\$ 38.22	\$ 33.13
2005		
Fourth quarter	\$ 34.11	\$ 27.21
Third quarter	\$ 33.27	\$ 27.58
Second quarter	\$ 32.39	\$ 25.03
First quarter	\$ 34.45	\$ 30.16
2004		
Fourth quarter	\$ 39.49	\$ 29.94
Third quarter	\$ 33.67	\$ 25.26
Second quarter	\$ 32.33	\$ 23.61
First quarter	\$ 40.45	\$ 29.69

The last reported sale price of Common Shares on March 10, 2006, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, was \$36.88. There were approximately 76 record holders of Common Shares as of March 10, 2006.

We have not paid any cash dividends on the Common Shares in the past. In addition, our credit facility includes restrictions on the amount of dividends we may pay to shareholders.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Statements of Income Data					
Sales	\$ 2,257,225	\$ 2,001,340	\$ 1,839,821	\$ 1,630,020	\$ 1,276,950
Cost of sales	2,095,623	1,847,573	1,689,548	1,505,166	1,183,440
Gross profit	161,602	153,767	150,273	124,854	93,510
Selling, general and administrative expenses	62,322	61,108	64,976	64,191	54,383
Contract settlement(1)			(8,108)		
Restructuring charges(2)			2,815		7,569
Asset impairments(2)				1,608	61,720
Amortization of goodwill					12,219
Income (loss) from operations	99,280	92,659	90,590	59,055	(42,381)
Interest expense	(330)	(1,705)	(7,714)	(11,385)	(16,998)
Interest income	7,786	4,516	3,842	4,430	1,508
Other income (expense)	(922)	(1,317)	(3,708)	2,866	(422)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(25,225)	(23,162)	(27,574)	(19,073)	3,981
Net income (loss)	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436	\$ 35,893	\$ (54,312)
Earnings (loss) per share(3)					
Basic	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.04	\$ (1.85)
Diluted	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.01	\$ (1.85)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding					
Basic	41,778	41,134	38,124	34,404	29,438
Diluted	42,853	42,465	41,432	35,598	29,438

	December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)				
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital	\$ 646,363	\$ 569,938	\$ 465,879	\$ 392,373	\$ 267,839
Total assets	1,298,408	1,092,001	1,038,038	932,251	686,105
Total debt			21,028	137,167	147,262
Shareholders' equity	\$ 846,119	\$ 751,517	\$ 664,325	\$ 499,030	\$ 351,682

(1) See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the contract settlement occurring in 2003.

(2) See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the restructuring charges and asset impairments occurring in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

(3) See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the basis of computing earnings (loss) per share.

Item 7. 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 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto in Item 8 of this report.

OVERVIEW

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 re-alignment efforts, primarily related to the closure of our UK facility, are estimated to be in the range of \$3.5 million to \$4.5 million (pre-tax) during 2006. The actual timing of such charges has yet to be determined, although it is expected that the majority of these charges will be recorded in the first half of 2006. We believe that our global manufacturing presence of 18 facilities in eight 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 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 2005 Results

Sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased 12.8% to \$2.3 billion compared to \$2.0 billion for the same period of 2004. The increase in our sales reflects new program revenues from both existing and new customers. Sales to our largest customer, Sun Microsystems, Inc., decreased to 29.7% of our sales in 2005 from 30.8% of our sales in 2004. During 2005, the level of concentration among our top customers as a percentage of revenues decreased as revenues from our remaining customer base expanded. Sales to our two largest customers increased to \$997.8 million in 2005 from \$941.5 million in 2004, an increase of 6.0%. Sales to our customers, other than our two largest customers, increased to \$1.3 billion in 2005 from \$1.1 billion in 2004, an increase of 18.8%.

Our gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased to 7.2% in 2005 from 7.7% in 2004 because of the current market pricing trends, new program ramps and product transitions that have affected our margins during 2005. These activities continue to impact the level of efficiency in our production and negatively impacted our gross profit. We do expect that a number of our new and higher volume programs with customers will remain subject to competitive constraints on the margin that may be realized from these programs, and, that these constraints could exert downward pressure on our margins in the near future.

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 in Item 8 of this report. 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 reserve 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 obsolescence 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 limitation 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 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 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 December 31, 2005, 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.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents the percentage relationship that certain items in our 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto in Item 8 of this report.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2005		2004		2003	
Sales	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%
Cost of sales	92.8		92.3		91.8	
Gross profit	7.2		7.7		8.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2.8		3.1		3.5	
Contract settlement					(0.4)
Restructuring charges					0.2	
Income from operations	4.4		4.6		4.9	
Other income (expense)	0.3		0.1		(0.4)
Income before income taxes	4.7		4.7		4.5	
Income tax expense	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.5)
Net income	3.6	%	3.5	%	3.0	%

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2004**Sales**

Sales for 2005 were \$2.3 billion, a 12.8% increase from sales of \$2.0 billion in 2004. The increase of \$0.3 billion resulted from increased sales under new programs and increased activity with existing customers. This increase included a \$249.4 million increase in printed circuit board assembly (PCBA) sales volume and a \$6.5 million increase attributable to sales activity associated with new and existing systems integration customers.

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. During 2005, our two largest customers together represented 44.2% of our sales, with one customer accounting for 29.7% of our sales. Sales to our largest customer, Sun Microsystems, Inc., decreased to 29.7% of our sales in 2005 from 30.8% of our sales in 2004. During 2005, the level of concentration among our top customers as a percentage of revenues decreased as revenues from our remaining customer base expanded. Sales to our two largest customers increased to \$997.8 million in 2005 from \$941.5 million in 2004, an increase of 6.0%. Sales to our customers, other than our two largest customers, increased to \$1.3 billion in 2005 from \$1.1 billion in 2004, an increase of 18.8%. 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. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

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 printed circuit board assemblies 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 22.5% and 25.1% of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

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We have 18 manufacturing facilities in the Americas, Asia and Europe to serve our customers. We are operated and managed geographically. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report. The percentage of our sales by region for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2005		2004		2003	
Americas	70.9	%	75.5	%	77.7	%
Asia	25.1		19.3		13.1	
Europe	4.0		5.2		9.2	
	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%

Our Americas region includes facilities in Angleton, Texas, Beaverton, Oregon, Campinas, Brazil, Guadalajara, Mexico, Hudson, New Hampshire, Huntsville, Alabama, Loveland, Colorado, Redmond, Washington and Winona, Minnesota. There are two facilities in Huntsville, Alabama a systems integration facility and a PCBA facility. The Loveland and Redmond facilities provide systems integration services. In March 2005, we closed our Manassas, Virginia PCBA facility. We opened a new PCBA facility in Rochester, Minnesota in January 2006.

Our Asia region includes facilities in Ayudhaya and Korat, Thailand, Singapore and Suzhou, China. The Korat, Thailand facility began operations in September 2004. There are two facilities in Ayudhaya, Thailand a systems integration facility that began operations in 2005 and a PCBA facility we acquired in 2002. In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Singapore facility ceased systems integration operations. Currently, the Singapore facility provides engineering and international purchasing services.

Our Europe region includes facilities in Dublin, Ireland and Leicester, England. The Dublin facility provides systems integration services. Our Leicester facility is scheduled to cease significant operations at the end of the first quarter of 2006.

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 December 31, 2005. However, we cannot assure you that there will not be an adverse impact in the future. See Item 1A for factors pertaining to our international sales and fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currency and for further discussion of potential adverse effects in operating results associated with the risks of doing business abroad. During 2005 and 2004, 34.8% and 30.2%, respectively, of our sales were from our international operations. The increase in the percentage of international sales for 2005 as compared to 2004 primarily reflects the additional sales resulting from the operation of the facilities in Thailand, including the Thailand systems integration facility which began operations in August 2005 and the Korat facility which began operations in September 2004.

We had a backlog of approximately \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2005, as compared to the 2004 year-end backlog of \$1.6 billion. Backlog consists of purchase orders received, including, in some instances, forecast requirements released for production under customer contracts. We believe the increase in backlog is attributable to the organic growth of our business. Although we expect to fill substantially all of our backlog during 2006, at December 31, 2005, we did not have long-term agreements with all of our customers and customer orders can be canceled, changed or delayed by customers. The timely replacement of canceled, changed or delayed orders with orders from new customers cannot be assured, nor can there be any assurance that any of our current customers will continue to utilize our services. Because of these factors, backlog is not a meaningful indicator of future financial results.

Americas

Sales in the Americas during 2005 increased \$89.0 million, or 5.9%, compared to 2004. This net increase included a \$73.2 million increase in PCBA sales volume attributable to sales under new programs and increased activity with existing customers and a \$15.8 million net increase in sales under new programs and increased activity with existing systems integration customers.

Asia

Sales in Asia during 2005 increased \$181.7 million, or 47.1%, compared to 2004. This net increase included a \$184.0 million increase in PCBA sales volume attributable to ramping new programs in Asia and transferring existing customer business to Asia. This increase was offset by a \$2.4 million net decrease attributable to sales activity with existing systems integration customers. In the third quarter of 2005, the Thailand systems integration facility began production. In the fourth quarter of 2004, the Singapore facility ceased systems integration operations and currently provides engineering and international purchasing services.

Europe

Sales in Europe during 2005 decreased \$14.8 million, or 14.1%, compared to the same period of 2004. This net decrease included a \$6.9 million decrease in sales volumes from systems integration customers, and a \$7.9 million net decrease in overall PCBA sales volume. The overall decrease in sales volume in Europe is a result of lower demand for our customers' products in Europe and the transfer of production for some customers to lower cost production geographies.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased 5.1% to \$161.6 million for 2005 from \$153.8 million in 2004. Gross profit as a percentage of sales for 2005 and 2004, respectively, decreased to 7.2% from 7.7%. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased because of the effect of current market pricing trends, new program ramps and product transitions during 2005. These activities combined to impact the level of efficiency in our production and negatively impacted our gross profit. Typically, a new program will contribute relatively less to our gross profit in its early stages, as manufacturing volumes are low and result in inefficiencies and unabsorbed manufacturing overhead costs. As volumes increase, the contribution to gross profit often increases due to the ability to leverage improved utilization rates and overhead absorption. In addition, 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. As a result, our gross profit varies from period to period.

The 2005 and 2004 gross profit includes charges (credits) related to reserves for excess and obsolete inventory. During 2005 and 2004, \$0.1 million and \$(1.6) million of additional (reduced) inventory reserves were recorded, respectively. During 2005 and 2004, favorable market conditions, improved demand by customers and financial statement positions among our customers contributed to decreased excess and obsolete inventory levels as previously reserved inventory was sold.

We expect that a number of our higher volume programs with customers will remain subject to competitive restraints on the margin that may be realized from these programs and that these restraints could exert downward pressure on our margins in the near future. For the foreseeable future, our gross profit is expected to depend primarily on facility utilization, product mix, start-up of new programs and pricing within the electronics industry. The gross margins at each facility and for Benchmark as a whole are expected to continue to fluctuate. Increases in start-up costs associated with new programs and pricing within the electronics industry also could adversely impact our gross margin as they did during 2005.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$62.3 million in 2005, an increase of 2% from \$61.1 million in 2004. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 2.8% and 3.1%, respectively, in 2005 and 2004. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales is primarily associated with the increase in sales.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was approximately \$0.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, in 2005 and 2004. The decrease is primarily due to lower fees associated with the three-year \$100 million credit agreement entered into on January 20, 2005. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$25.2 million represented an effective tax rate of 23.8% for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$23.2 million at an effective tax rate of 24.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in the effective tax rate is primarily due to higher estimated income tax benefits for 2005 in foreign tax jurisdictions as compared to 2004 and net income tax benefits related to certain previously filed U.S. tax returns. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Net Income

We reported net income of approximately \$80.6 million, or diluted earnings of \$1.88 per share for 2005, compared with net income of approximately \$71.0 million, or diluted earnings of \$1.67 per share for 2004. The net increase of \$9.6 million in 2005 was due to the factors discussed above.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2003

Sales

Sales for 2004 were \$2.0 billion, an 8.8% increase from sales of \$1.8 billion in 2003. The increase of \$161.5 million resulted from increased sales under new programs and increased activity with existing customers. Of this increase, \$84.7 million was attributable to the operation of our systems integration facilities and \$107.6 million to an overall increase in PCBA sales volume. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$30.8 million primarily due to decreased demand in Europe which resulted in the consolidation and downsizing of certain manufacturing facilities.

Sales from the operation of our systems integration facilities represented 25.1% and 22.7% of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Our facilities in the Americas provided 75.5% and 77.7% of net sales, respectively, during 2004 and 2003. We opened the Loveland, Colorado facility in May 2003 and the Redmond, Washington facility in October 2003. Both the Loveland and Redmond facilities provide systems integration services. Our facilities in Asia provided 19.3% and 13.1% of our net sales, respectively, during 2004 and 2003. In 2003, our Singapore facility included both a systems integration and PCBA operation. During 2003, the PCBA facility ceased operations. During 2004, the systems integration operation in Singapore ceased operations. Our facilities in Europe provided 5.2% and 9.2% of net sales, respectively, during 2004 and 2003. During the fourth quarter of 2003, we closed our East Kilbride, Scotland facility. During the second quarter of 2003, we closed the Cork, Ireland facility. Both facilities were sold during 2004.

During 2004 and 2003, 30.2% and 27.0%, respectively, of our sales were from our international operations. The increase in the percentage of international sales for 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily reflected the additional sales resulting from the operation of the facilities in Thailand, including the Korat facility which began operations in September 2004.

We had a backlog of approximately \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2004, as compared to the 2003 year-end backlog of \$1.1 billion.

Americas

Sales in the Americas during 2004 increased \$81.4 million, or 5.7%, compared to 2003. This net increase included a \$111.6 million increase attributable to sales under new programs and increased activity with existing systems integration customers. This increase was offset by a \$30.2 million net decrease in PCBA sales volume attributable to the impact of maturing programs and new product introductions.

Asia

Sales in Asia during 2004 increased \$143.8 million, or 59.5%, compared to 2003. This net increase included a \$146.1 million increase in PCBA sales volumes attributable to ramping new programs in Asia and transferring existing customer business to Asia and a \$2.3 million decrease in sales volume from systems integration customers.

Europe

Sales in Europe during 2004 decreased \$63.8 million, or 37.8%, compared to 2003. This net decrease included a \$24.7 million decrease in sales volumes from systems integration customers, a \$30.8 million decrease in PCBA sales resulting from the closing of the East Kilbride, Scotland and Cork, Ireland facilities and an \$8.3 million net decrease in overall PCBA sales volume. The overall decrease in sales volume in Europe during this time was a result of lower demand for our customers' products in Europe and the transfer of production for some customers to lower cost production geographies.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased 2.3% to \$153.8 million in 2004 from \$150.3 million in 2003. Gross profit as a percentage of sales for 2004 and 2003 decreased to 7.7% from 8.2%. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased because of new program ramps, new program introduction delays and a high level of mix changes during 2004. These activities combined to impact the level of efficiency in our production and negatively impacted our gross profit.

The 2004 and 2003 gross profit includes charges (credits) related to reserves for excess and obsolete inventory. During 2004 and 2003, \$(1.6) million and \$6.3 million of (reduced) additional inventory reserves were recorded, respectively. During 2004, favorable market conditions, improved demand by customers and financial statement positions among our customers contributed to decreased excess and obsolete inventory levels as previously reserved inventory was sold.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$61.1 million in 2004, a decrease of 6.0% from \$65.0 million in 2003. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 3.1% and 3.5%, respectively, in 2004 and 2003. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales was primarily associated with the increase in sales and also reflects the impact of facility consolidation and downsizing which occurred in 2003.

The charge to operations for bad debt allowance declined to \$1.8 million during 2004 from \$6.6 million during 2003 as we had fewer customers with financial difficulties.

Contract Settlement

During the first quarter of 2003, we settled and released various claims arising out of customer manufacturing agreements. In connection with the settlement of these claims, we recorded a non-cash gain totaling \$8.1 million.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was approximately \$1.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, in 2004 and 2003. The decrease was primarily due to repayments of outstanding debt, and to the conversion of our 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes to common shares in September 2003. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$23.2 million represented an effective tax rate of 24.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared with \$27.6 million at an effective tax rate of 33.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily related to the dissolution of an inactive foreign owned subsidiary during 2004 that resulted in an \$11.3 million foreign tax benefit. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Net Income

We reported net income of approximately \$71.0 million, or diluted earnings of \$1.67 per share for 2004, compared with net income of approximately \$55.4 million, or diluted earnings of \$1.39 per share for 2003. The net increase of \$15.6 million in 2004 was due to the factors discussed above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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 decreased to \$110.8 million at December 31, 2005 from \$124.9 million at December 31, 2004.

Cash used in operating activities was \$1.7 million in 2005. The cash used in operations during 2005 consisted primarily of \$80.6 million of net income adjusted for \$26.2 million of depreciation and amortization, and a \$114.7 million increase in accounts payable, offset by a \$113.7 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$104.3 million increase in inventories. Working capital was \$646.4 million at December 31, 2005 and \$569.9 million at December 31, 2004. Our days sales outstanding of 53 days and our inventory turns of 6.4 times reflect the impact of the level of new program activities.

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.

Cash used in investing activities was \$21.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Capital expenditures of \$46.4 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 and included \$5.9 million for the purchase of manufacturing and office facilities in Minnesota that we previously leased.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. During 2005, we received \$8.1 million from the exercise of stock options and the employee stock purchase plan, and paid \$0.4 million in debt issuance costs. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

We have a \$100.0 million three-year revolving credit line with a syndicate of commercial banks for general corporate purposes which can be increased to a total of \$200.0 million. We are entitled to borrow under the revolving credit line up to \$100.0 million. Interest on the revolving credit line 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 agreement. A commitment fee of 0.20% to 0.35% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility is payable quarterly in arrears. As of December 31, 2005, we had no borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit line and \$100.0 million was available for future borrowings.

The revolving credit facility 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 revolving credit facility contains customary financial covenants as to working capital, interest coverage, 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. At December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with all such restrictions.

Our Thailand subsidiary has a credit agreement with Kasikornbank Public Company (formerly Thai Farmers Bank Public Company Limited) and Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited (the Thai Credit Agreement). The Thai Credit Agreement provides that the lenders will make available to our Thailand subsidiary up to approximately \$28.5 million in revolving loans, and machinery loans through September 2006. The Thai Credit Agreement is secured by land, buildings and machinery in Thailand. In addition, the Thai Credit Agreement provides for approximately \$1.8 million (72.0 million Thai baht) in working capital availability in the form of working capital loans (20.0 million Thai baht) and bank guarantees (52.0 million Thai baht). As of December 31, 2005, 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.

At December 31, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$110.8 million, short-term investments totaling \$216.0 million and \$128.5 million available for borrowings under our revolving credit lines. We believe that during the next twelve months, our capital expenditures will be approximately \$45 million, principally for machinery and equipment to support our ongoing business around the globe, in addition to our planned expansion in Asia, which we anticipate will be a new building facility 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

We have certain contractual obligations that extend out beyond 2006 under lease obligations. Non-cancelable purchase commitments do not typically extend beyond the normal lead-time of several weeks. Purchase orders beyond this time frame are typically cancelable. We do not utilize off-balance sheet financing techniques other than traditional operating leases and we have not guaranteed the obligations of any entity that is not one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The total contractual cash obligations in existence at December 31, 2005 due pursuant to contractual commitments are:

	Payments due by period				
	Total (in thousands)	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating Lease Obligations	\$ 35,208	\$ 7,962	\$ 9,873	\$ 6,204	\$ 11,169

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of December 31, 2005, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Item 7A. *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 December 31, 2005, we did not have any foreign currency hedges. Our sales are substantially denominated in U.S. dollars. Our primary foreign currency cash flows are generated in certain European countries 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. At December 31, 2005, the outstanding amount in the short-term investment portfolio was \$216.0 million of auction rate securities with an average return of 3.0%.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data***BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2005	2004
	(in thousands, except for par value)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,845	\$ 124,862
Short-term investments	215,960	242,506
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,318 and \$6,985, respectively	365,568	251,305
Inventories, net	361,554	256,876
Prepaid expenses and other assets	22,252	15,576
Deferred tax asset	8,327	10,444
Total current assets	1,084,506	901,569
Property, plant and equipment, net	94,140	71,569
Goodwill, net	112,978	112,853
Other, net	6,784	6,010
	\$ 1,298,408	\$ 1,092,001
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 371,887	\$ 257,054
Income taxes payable	29,694	28,075
Accrued liabilities	36,562	46,502
Total current liabilities	438,143	331,631
Other long-term liabilities	2,460	2,431
Deferred tax liability	11,686	6,422
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, \$0.10 par value; 5,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common shares, \$0.10 par value; 85,000 shares authorized; issued 42,240 and 41,676, respectively; outstanding 42,166 and 41,602, respectively	4,217	4,160
Additional paid-in capital	562,986	552,503
Retained earnings	287,272	206,683
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,175)	(11,648)
Less treasury shares, at cost; 74 shares	(181)	(181)
Total shareholders' equity	846,119	751,517
Commitments and contingencies	\$ 1,298,408	\$ 1,092,001

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Sales	\$ 2,257,225	\$ 2,001,340	\$ 1,839,821
Cost of sales	2,095,623	1,847,573	1,689,548
Gross profit	161,602	153,767	150,273
Selling, general and administrative expenses	62,322	61,108	64,976
Contract settlement			(8,108)
Restructuring charges			2,815
Income from operations	99,280	92,659	90,590
Interest expense	(330)	(1,705)	(7,714)
Interest income	7,786	4,516	3,842
Other expense	(922)	(1,317)	(3,708)
Income before income taxes	105,814	94,153	83,010
Income tax expense	(25,225)	(23,162)	(27,574)
Net income	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.45
Diluted	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.39
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic	41,788	41,134	38,124
Diluted	42,853	42,465	41,432

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net income	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Other comprehensive income:			
Change in fair market value of derivative instruments, net of tax			539
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,473	2,150	5,020
Comprehensive income	\$ 84,062	\$ 73,141	\$ 60,995

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

38

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity

	Shares (in thousands)	Common shares	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Treasury shares	Total shareholders equity
Balances, December 31, 2002	36,532	\$ 3,653	434,659	80,256	(19,357)	(181)	499,030
Stock split	(1)		(104)				(104)
Conversion of debt	2,992	299	79,736				80,035
Stock options exercised	1,299	130	16,549				16,679
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised			6,258				6,258
Common shares issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	80	8	1,368				1,376
Federal tax benefit of Employee Stock Purchase Plan			56				56
Comprehensive income				55,436	5,559		60,995
Balances, December 31, 2003	40,902	4,090	538,522	135,692	(13,798)	(181)	664,325
Accrued compensation expense			164				164
Stock options exercised	619	62	7,810				7,872
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised			3,975				3,975
Common shares issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	81	8	1,958				1,966
Federal tax benefit of Employee Stock Purchase Plan			74				74
Comprehensive income				70,991	2,150		73,141
Balances, December 31, 2004	41,602	4,160	552,503	206,683	(11,648)	(181)	751,517
Stock options exercised	486	49	6,019				6,068
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised			2,375				2,375
Common shares issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	78	8	2,007				2,015
Federal tax benefit of Employee Stock Purchase Plan			82				82
Comprehensive income				80,589	3,473		84,062
Balances, December 31, 2005	42,166	\$ 4,217	562,986	287,272	(8,175)	(181)	846,119

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	26,168	26,866	29,088
Deferred income taxes	7,381	873	(3,563)
Asset impairments		1,417	281
(Gain) loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment	15	(1,583)	(176)
Accrued compensation expense		164	
Federal tax benefit of stock options exercised	2,375	3,975	6,258
Federal tax benefit of Employee Stock Purchase Plan	82	74	56
Tax benefit of acquired net operating loss carryforwards			1,025
Gain on conversion of debt to equity			308
Other, net	643		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(113,690)	(42,038)	(25,250)
Inventories	(104,313)	(18,015)	(39,320)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(7,309)	2,794	(4,832)
Accounts payable	114,715	(11,155)	54,470
Accrued liabilities	(10,021)	(12,062)	(9,577)
Income taxes	1,636	9,873	12,402
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	(1,729)	32,174	76,606
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of short-term investments	(303,320)	(127,201)	(208,660)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments	329,866	123,525	139,270
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(46,404)	(16,554)	(18,750)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	278	6,030	455
Additions to purchased software	(2,011)	(825)	(790)
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,591)	(15,025)	(88,475)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from stock options exercised	6,068	7,872	16,679
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	2,015	1,966	1,376
Debt issuance cost	(412)		
Principal payments on other long-term debt		(21,028)	(35,941)
Stock split costs			(104)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,671	(11,190)	(17,990)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,632	1,593	4,033
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(14,017)	7,552	(25,826)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	124,862	117,310	143,136
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 110,845	\$ 124,862	\$ 117,310

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(amounts in thousands, except per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Business

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, Europe and Asia.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents of \$54.2 million and \$78.9 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, consist primarily of money-market funds and time deposits with an initial term of less than three months.

(d) Short-term Investments

The Company's short-term investments are reported at fair value. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company's short-term investments consist of \$216.0 million and \$242.5 million, respectively, of auction rate securities classified as available-for-sale. Although the Company's auction rate securities generally have original contractual maturities greater than 10 years, the underlying interest rates on such securities reset at intervals ranging from 7 to 49 days. Therefore, these auction rate securities are priced and subsequently trade as short-term investments because of the interest rate reset feature. As a result, the Company has classified its auction rate securities as short-term investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

(e) Inventories

Inventories include material, labor and overhead and are stated at the lower of cost (principally first-in, first-out method) or market.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets - 10 to 40 years for buildings and building improvements, 2 to 10 years for machinery and equipment, 2 to 8 years for furniture and fixtures, 3 to 5 years for vehicles. Leasehold improvements are amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful life of the improvement or the remainder of the lease term.

(g) Goodwill and Other Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS No. 142 also requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

Other assets consist primarily of capitalized purchased software costs, which are amortized straight-line over the estimated useful life of the related software, which ranges from three to seven years. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, \$2.0 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of purchased software costs were capitalized. The accumulated amortization of purchased software costs at December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$10.2 million and \$8.0 million, respectively.

(h) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with 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. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to 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 is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented in the balance sheet and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposed group classified as held for sale would be presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the balance sheet.

Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives 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 is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the asset's fair value. For goodwill, the impairment determination is made at the reporting unit level and consists of two steps. First, the Company determines the fair value of a reporting unit, which the Company has determined to be consistent with its operating segments as defined in Note 13 Segment and Geographic Information, and compares it to its carrying amount. Second, if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. The residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill. This 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 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. The Company completed the annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2003, 2004 and 2005 and determined that no impairment existed as of the date of the impairment test. To date, the Company has not recognized any impairment of its goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 142. However, no assurances can be given that future evaluations of goodwill will not result in charges to earnings because of future impairments.

(i) Earnings Per Share

On October 22, 2003, the Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend payable on November 13, 2003, to shareholders of record as of November 6, 2003. 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 consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively adjusted for the stock split. 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 years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. Stock equivalents include common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and other equity instruments, and are computed using the treasury stock method. The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Numerator for basic earnings per share - net income	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Interest expense on 6% convertible debt, net of tax			2,180
Numerator for diluted earnings per share	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 57,616
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period	41,788	41,134	38,124
Incremental common shares attributable to exercise of outstanding dilutive options	1,065	1,331	1,291
Incremental common shares attributable to conversion of 6% convertible debt			2,017
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	42,853	42,465	41,432
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.45
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.39

Options to purchase 1.0 million, 1.1 million, and 0.6 million common shares in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, 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.

(j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is primarily derived from the sale of circuit boards and systems. Revenue from the sale of circuit board assemblies, systems and excess inventory is recognized 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. The Company assumes no significant obligations after shipment as the Company typically warrants workmanship only. Therefore our warranty provisions are insignificant. To a lesser extent, the Company also derives revenue from non-manufacturing services, such as product design, circuit board layout, and test development. Service related revenues are recognized when the service is rendered. Costs related to these services are expensed as incurred.

(k) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. 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 taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(I) Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

The Company applies 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 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 is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price.

SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R), which replaces SFAS No. 123 and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. 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. SFAS No. 123R is effective January 1, 2006 for calendar year companies. Accordingly, the Company will implement the revised standard in the first quarter of 2006.

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. No options held by non-employee directors were subject to acceleration. An option was considered out-of-the-money if the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price, \$28.30, 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. It is estimated that the maximum future compensation expense that will be avoided, based on the Company's implementation date for SFAS No. 123R of January 1, 2006, is approximately \$6.8 million, of which approximately \$2.5 million is 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 year ended December 31, 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 year ended December 31, 2005 resulting from the vesting acceleration.

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As allowed by SFAS No. 123, the Company has elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting described above, and has adopted only the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123. The following table illustrates the effect on net income if the fair-value-based method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each period.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net income, as reported	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Add stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects		98	
Deduct total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(7,462)	(2,794)	(1,980)
Net income, as adjusted	\$ 73,127	\$ 68,295	\$ 53,456
Earnings per share:			
Basic, as reported	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.45
Basic, as adjusted	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.40
Diluted, as reported	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.39
Diluted, as adjusted	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.34

These adjusted results may not be indicative of the future results for the full fiscal year due to potential grants, vesting and other factors. The fair value of each option grant and Employee Stock Purchase Plan purchase right is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The assumptions used to value the option grants and purchase rights during the year ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Stock Options			
Expected life of options	4 - 5 years	4 - 5 years	4 years
Weighted-average volatility	57.9%	60.1%	57.9%
Risk-free interest rate	3.77% to 4.06%	3.64% to 3.90%	2.55% to 3.20%
Dividend yield	zero	zero	zero
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			
Expected life of purchase right	6 months	6 months	6 months
Volatility	37.5%	37.4%	47.0%
Risk-free interest rate	2.87%	1.00%	1.10%
Dividend yield	zero	zero	zero

(m) Use of Estimates

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.

(n) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accrued liabilities and accounts payable. The Company believes that the carrying value of these

instruments approximate their fair value. See Note 11 and Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities below.

(o) Foreign Currency

For foreign subsidiaries using the local currency as their functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. The effects of these translation adjustments are reported in other comprehensive income. Exchange losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity involved are included in other expense and totaled approximately \$1.4 million, \$2.2 million and \$3.5 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(p) Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities* and SFAS No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities, an Amendment of SFAS 133*. These statements establish accounting and reporting standards requiring that derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value as either assets or liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use and designation of the derivative at its inception. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results of the hedged item in the statements of operations, and requires the Company to formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of the hedge transaction to receive hedge accounting. For derivatives designated as cash-flow hedges, changes in fair value, to the extent the hedge is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Overall hedge effectiveness is measured at least quarterly. Any changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument resulting from hedge ineffectiveness, as defined by SFAS No. 133 and measured based on the cumulative changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument and the cumulative changes in the estimated future cash flows of the hedged item, are recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company entered into interest rate swap agreements to reduce its exposure to market risks from changing interest rates. The Company had designated its swap agreement outstanding during 2003 as a cash flow hedge. The Company recognized \$0.9 million in losses, included in interest expense, on the interest rate swap attributable to interest costs occurring during 2003. No gain or loss on ineffectiveness was required to be recognized during 2003. The interest rate swap expired on December 31, 2003. There were no interest rate swap agreements outstanding during 2005 and 2004.

The Company has utilized and may in the future utilize derivative financial instruments with respect to a portion of its interest rate risks to achieve a more predictable cash flow by reducing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

(q) Recently Enacted Accounting Principles

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51 (FIN 46)*. In December 2003, the FASB issued a revision to FIN 46 to make certain technical corrections and address certain implementation issues that had arisen. FIN 46, as revised, clarifies existing accounting literature regarding the consolidation of entities in which a company holds a controlling financial interest. A majority voting interest in an entity has generally been considered indicative of a controlling financial interest. FIN 46 specifies other factors (variable interests) which must be considered when determining whether a company holds a controlling financial interest in, and therefore must consolidate, an entity (variable interest entities). The provisions of FIN 46, as revised,

were adopted as of January 31, 2004. The adoption of this Interpretation had no impact on the Company's overall financial position and results of operations as the Company has no interest in variable interest entities.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs* an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4 (SFAS No. 151). SFAS No. 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that such items be recognized as current-period charges, regardless of whether they meet the criterion of *so abnormal* as stated in ARB No. 43. SFAS No. 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not expect that adoption of SFAS No. 151 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations, or liquidity.

In December 2004, the FASB issued 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. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 123R on January 1, 2006. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS No. 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. The Company is currently considering the modified prospective method of transition and expects that adoption of SFAS No. 123R will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations. Based on preliminary estimates, the future compensation cost to be recognized as a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 123R for the year ended December 31, 2006 will be \$1.8 million. In addition, for any new awards that may be granted during 2006, the Company will incur additional expense that cannot yet be quantified. SFAS No. 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current accounting literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after the adoption. See *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* above.

In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, which expresses views of the SEC staff regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations, and provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. The Company will consider the guidance of this SAB as it adopts SFAS No. 123R.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 109-2, *Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004* (the Jobs Act) which provides a practical exception to the SFAS No. 109 requirement to reflect the effect of a new tax law in the period of enactment by allowing additional time beyond the financial reporting period to evaluate the effects on plans for reinvestment or repatriation of unremitted foreign earnings. The Jobs Act was enacted on October 22, 2004. The Company does not expect that these provisions will have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations, or liquidity.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 109-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004*, which indicated that this deduction should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109. Beginning in 2005, the Company recognizes the allowable deductions as qualifying activity occurs.

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. The provisions of SFAS No. 153 are effective for nonmonetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its 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 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Early adoption is permitted for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after the date SFAS No. 154 was issued. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 143-1, Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations, (FSP 143-1) that provides guidance on the accounting for obligations associated with the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the WEEE Directive), which was adopted by the European Union (EU). FSP 143-1 provides guidance on accounting for the effects of the WEEE Directive with respect to historical waste and waste associated with products on the market on or before August 13, 2005. FSP 143-1 was required to be applied to the later of the first reporting period ending after June 8, 2005 or the date of the adoption of the WEEE Directive into law by the applicable EU member country. The WEEE Directive has been adopted into law by the EU member country in which the Company has operations. The Company adopted the provisions of FSP 143-1 as it relates to these countries with no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued EITF 05-06, Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements after Lease Inception or Acquired in a Business Combination. EITF 05-06 requires that leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination be capitalized over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or a term that includes required lease periods and renewals that are deemed to be reasonably assured at the date of acquisition. EITF 05-06 also requires leasehold improvements that are placed in service significantly after and not contemplated at or near the beginning of the lease term should be amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or a term that includes required lease periods and renewals that are deemed to be reasonably assured (as defined in paragraph 5 of SFAS No. 13) at the date the leasehold improvements are purchased. EITF 05-06 is effective for leasehold improvements that are purchased or acquired in reporting periods beginning after June 29, 2005. The adoption of EITF 05-06 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 123(R)-2, Practical Accommodation to the Application of Grant Date as Defined in FAS 123(R) (FSP 123(R)-2). FSP 123(R)-2 provides guidance on the application of grant date as defined in SFAS No. 123(R). In accordance with this standard a grant date of an award exists if a) the award is a unilateral grant and b) the key terms and conditions of the award are expected to be communicated to an individual recipient within a relatively short time period from the date of approval. The Company will adopt this standard when it adopts SFAS No. 123(R), and does not anticipate that the implementation of this statement will have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations.

In November 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 123(R)-3, Transition Election Related to Accounting for the Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards (FSP 123(R)-3). FSP 123(R)-3 provides an elective alternative method that establishes a computational component to arrive at the

beginning balance of the accumulated paid-in capital pool related to employee compensation and a simplified method to determine the subsequent impact on the accumulated paid-in capital pool of employee awards that are fully vested and outstanding upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). The Company is currently evaluating this transition method.

(r) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of prior period amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income, total assets or total shareholders' equity as previously reported.

Note 2 Inventories

Inventory costs are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Raw materials	\$ 252,878	\$ 180,629
Work in process	89,380	57,044
Finished goods	31,820	32,520
Obsolescence reserve	(12,524)	(13,317)
	\$ 361,554	\$ 256,876

Note 3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Land	\$ 5,368	\$ 5,256
Buildings and building improvements	28,850	22,224
Machinery and equipment	234,060	200,547
Furniture and fixtures	4,020	8,075
Vehicles	468	424
Leasehold improvements	14,937	13,643
	287,703	250,169
Less accumulated depreciation	(193,563)	(178,600)
	\$ 94,140	\$ 71,569

Note 4 Goodwill

Goodwill associated with each of the Company's business segments and changes in those amounts during the year were as follows:

	Americas	Asia	Europe	Total
Goodwill, December 31, 2002	\$ 107,854	\$ 9,843	\$ 2,126	\$ 119,823
Deferred tax valuation allowance purchase accounting adjustment	(1,025)			(1,025)
Final purchase accounting adjustment		(3,168)	(2,209)	(5,377)
Currency translation adjustment	(26)		83	57
Goodwill, December 31, 2003	106,803	6,675		113,478
Deferred tax purchase accounting adjustment		(607)		(607)
Currency translation adjustment	(18)			(18)
Goodwill, December 31, 2004	106,785	6,068		112,853
Currency translation adjustment	125			125
Goodwill, December 31, 2005	\$ 106,910	\$ 6,068	\$	\$ 112,978

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company sold inventory to a customer for an amount in excess of its estimated fair value recorded at the acquisition date. Therefore, the Company reduced goodwill for the consideration received over the estimated fair value.

Note 5 Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes net income and the change in the cumulative translation adjustment. Comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net income	\$ 80,589	\$ 70,991	\$ 55,436
Cumulative translation adjustment	3,473	2,150	5,020
Hedge accounting for derivative financial instruments, net of tax of \$364			539
Comprehensive income	\$ 84,062	\$ 73,141	\$ 60,995

Changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments that effectively offset the variability of cash flows associated with variable-rate, long-term debt obligations are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). These amounts subsequently are reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment of the hedged interest payments in the same period in which the related interest affects earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company reclassified \$0.6 million into interest expense. There were no interest rate swap agreements outstanding during 2005 and 2004.

Accumulated foreign currency translation losses were \$8.2 million and \$11.6 million at December 31, 2005, and 2004, respectively. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the foreign currency translation gain resulted primarily from unrealized gains related to the Company's subsidiaries in Brazil and Scotland. All of the Company's foreign currency translation adjustment amounts relate to investments that are permanent in nature. To the extent that such amounts relate to investments that are permanent in nature, no adjustment for income taxes is made.

Note 6 Borrowing Facilities

On January 20, 2005, the Company entered into a three-year, \$100 million Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement) by and among the Company; the Banks party thereto; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent, collateral agent and issuing lender; and Fleet National Bank, Wells Fargo Bank and Comerica Bank as co-documentation agents. This new credit facility has a \$100 million three-year revolving credit line for general corporate purposes which can be increased to a total of \$200 million.

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 on the unused portion of the revolving facility is payable quarterly in arrears. As of December 31, 2005, 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, interest coverage, 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 December 31, 2005, 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 (formerly Thai Farmers Bank Public Company Limited) and Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited (the Thai Credit Agreement). The Thai Credit Agreement provides that the lenders will make available to the Company's Thailand subsidiary up to approximately \$28.5 million in revolving loans and machinery loans for a term of five years through September 2006. The Thai Credit Agreement is secured by land, buildings and machinery in Thailand. In addition, the Thai Credit Agreement provides for approximately \$1.8 million (72.0 million Thai baht) in working capital availability in the form of working capital loans (20.0 million Thai baht) and bank guarantees (52.0 million Thai baht). As of December 31, 2005, the Company's Thailand subsidiary had no working capital borrowings outstanding.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company called its outstanding 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due August 15, 2006 (the Notes) for redemption. All of the Notes were converted, at the holders' option, into approximately 3.0 million common shares on September 5, 2003, net of related interest and deferred financing costs.

The Company had an interest rate swap transaction agreement under which it paid a fixed rate of interest of 6.63% plus 1.25% to 3.00% based upon its debt ratio as specified in the debt agreement, hedging against the variable interest rates charged by the term loan. The receive rate under the swap was based on LIBOR. The interest rate swap expired on December 31, 2003.

Note 7 Commitments

The Company leases certain manufacturing equipment, office equipment, vehicles and office, warehouse and manufacturing facilities under operating leases. Some of the leases provide for escalation of the lease payments as maintenance costs and taxes increase. The leases expire at various times through 2020. Leases for office space and manufacturing facilities generally contain renewal options. Rental expense for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 was \$10.9 million, \$10.7 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.

The Company leased manufacturing and office facilities in Minnesota from a partnership whose partners include shareholders and a former director of the Company (the Leased Property). These operating leases had initial terms of ten years, expiring through August 2006 with annual renewals thereafter. In March 2005, the Company purchased the Leased Property in Minnesota for \$5.9 million. The purchase price was negotiated at arms length and the Company believes that the purchase price did not exceed fair market value. Total rent expense associated with these leases was \$0.2 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, for each of the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2006	\$ 7,962
2007	5,544
2008	4,329
2009	3,538
2010	2,666
Thereafter	11,169
Total	\$ 35,208

The Company enters into contractual commitments to deliver products and services in the ordinary course of business. The Company believes that all such contractual commitments will be met or renegotiated such that no material adverse financial impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity will result from these commitments.

Note 8 Common Shares and Stock Option Plans

On October 22, 2003, the Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend payable on November 13, 2003, to shareholders of record as of November 6, 2003. 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 shares the par value of the additional shares arising from the split. All share and per share data appearing in these financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively adjusted for the stock split.

In 1990, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and its shareholders approved a Stock Option Plan (the 1990 Plan) for the benefit of its employees, including executive officers. The 1990 Plan, as amended, authorized the Company, upon recommendation of the compensation committee of the Board of Directors, to grant options to purchase a total of 4.8 million common shares of the Company to key employees of the Company. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has outstanding options with respect to 1.2 million common shares under the 1990 Plan. The 1990 Plan expired in May 2000, and no additional grants may be made under that plan.

The 1990 Plan provided for the discretionary granting by the Company of incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as well as non qualified stock options. The exercise price of any incentive stock option must not be less than the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant. The stock options will terminate no later than 10 years after the date of grant. Although options may vest in increments over time, they historically have become 20% vested two years after the options are granted and 100% vested after 5 years.

On February 16, 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and subsequently its shareholders approved the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 2000 Stock Awards Plan (the 2000 Plan). The 2000 Plan authorizes the Company, upon recommendation of the compensation committee of the Board of Directors, to grant 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 maximum number of common shares that may be subject to outstanding awards determined immediately after the grant of any award, and the maximum number of shares which may be issued under the 2000 Plan, as amended, pursuant to all awards, may not exceed 7.5 million shares (subject to antidilutive adjustment).

The 2000 Plan provides for the discretionary granting by the Company of incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as well as non qualified stock options. Incentive stock options may only be granted to employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. The exercise price of any incentive stock option must not be less than the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant. The exercise price of any incentive stock option granted to 10% shareholders (employees who possess more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of shares of the Company) must be at least 110% of the fair market value of the common shares at the time such option is granted. The stock options will terminate 5 years after the grant date for 10% shareholders and 10 years after the date of grant for all other optionees. Options granted under the 2000 Plan vest over 4 years. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has outstanding options with respect to 2.3 million common shares and 4.7 million additional options may be granted under the 2000 Plan.

In December of 1994, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the 1994 Plan) for the benefit of members of the Board of Directors of the Company or its affiliates who were not employees of the Company or its affiliates (as defined in the 1994 Plan). The aggregate number of common shares for which options may be granted under the 1994 Plan was 0.3 million. Under the terms of the 1994 Plan, as amended, each member of the Board of Directors of the Company or its affiliates who was not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates on the date of the grant (a Non-Employee Director) received a grant of an option to purchase 9 thousand common shares of the Company upon the date of his election or re-election to the Board of Directors. The 1994 Plan was replaced in 2002, and no additional grants may be made under that plan. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has outstanding options with respect to 0.1 million common shares under the 1994 Plan.

In May 2002, the shareholders of the Company adopted the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 2002 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the 2002 Plan) for the benefit of members of the Board of Directors of the Company or its affiliates who are not employees of the Company or its affiliates. The 2002 Plan replaced the 1994 Plan. The 2002 Plan provides for the granting of a stock option to purchase up to 10.5 thousand common shares upon the occurrence of the non-employee director's election or re-election to the Board. The maximum number of common shares for which options may be granted under the 2002 Plan is 450 thousand. No awards may be granted under the 2002 Plan after the expiration of ten years from February 26, 2002, the date of its adoption by the Board of Directors. The 2002 Plan remains in effect as to awards made prior to the expiration of ten years until such awards have been satisfied or have expired. All awards under the 2002 Plan are fully vested upon the date of grant. The exercise price per common share of options granted under the 2002 Plan will be the fair market value of a common share on the date such option is granted. In May 2005, 2004 and 2003, pursuant to the 2002 Plan, 50.5 thousand, 31 thousand and 42 thousand options, respectively, were granted to Non-Employee Directors to purchase common shares at an exercise price of \$28.30, \$25.70 and \$19.03 per share, respectively. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has outstanding options with respect to 0.2 million common shares and 0.3 million additional options may be granted under the 2002 Plan.

In April 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and subsequently its shareholders approved the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Purchase Plan). Under the Purchase Plan, employees meeting specific employment qualifications are eligible to participate and can purchase shares semi-annually through payroll deductions at the lower of 85% of the fair market value of the common shares at the commencement or end of the offering period. The Purchase Plan permits

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eligible employees to purchase common shares through payroll deductions for up to the lesser of 17% of qualified compensation or \$25 thousand. On November 30, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the termination of the Purchase Plan as of December 31, 2005. Subsequent to this date, shares will no longer be offered under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

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

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2002	4,990	\$ 13.93
Granted	999	\$ 30.75
Exercised	(1,299)	\$ 12.84
Canceled	(179)	\$ 15.82
Balance at December 31, 2003	4,511	\$ 17.89
Granted	604	\$ 34.51
Exercised	(619)	\$ 12.72
Canceled	(207)	\$ 22.60
Balance at December 31, 2004	4,289	\$ 20.75
Granted	57	\$ 28.83
Exercised	(486)	\$ 12.49
Canceled	(135)	\$ 26.68
Balance at December 31, 2005	3,725	\$ 21.74

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Average Outstanding Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$9.29 - \$10	67	0.77	\$ 9.51	67	\$ 9.51
\$ 10 - \$15	1,256	4.18	\$ 12.78	1,060	\$ 12.80
\$ 15 - \$20	806	4.13	\$ 17.69	669	\$ 17.94
\$ 20 - \$25	480	5.93	\$ 22.96	251	\$ 22.34
\$ 25 - \$30	82	8.98	\$ 27.31	82	\$ 27.31
\$ 30 - \$35	42	9.10	\$ 33.75	35	\$ 33.97
\$ 35 - \$40	992	8.44	\$ 35.62	992	\$ 35.62
	3,725			3,156	

At December 31, 2005, the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding options was \$9.2933 - \$36.20 and 5.63 years, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the number of options exercisable was 3.2 million, 2.1 million and 2.1 million, respectively, and the weighted average exercise price of those options was \$22.36, \$15.07 and \$14.40, respectively.

The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 in accounting for its stock option plans and, accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock options in the financial statements. See Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share as if we had accounted for our employee stock options under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123 in Note 1 (l) Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. The weighted average fair value of the options granted during 2005, 2004, and 2003 is

estimated as \$14.05, \$9.80 and \$8.38, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of the purchase rights granted during 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$7.54, \$7.28 and \$5.26, respectively. The fair value of each option grant and the Purchase Plan purchase right is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Note 9 Income Taxes

Income tax expense based on income before income taxes consists of:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 13,080	\$ 9,693	\$ 20,038
State and local	202	7,760	3,508
Foreign	2,105	180	252
	15,387	17,633	23,798
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	2,848	5,027	(2,077)
State and local	643	1,235	555
Foreign	3,890	(5,389)	(2,041)
	7,381	873	(3,563)
Charges in lieu of taxes:			
Attributable to employee stock plans	2,457	4,049	6,314
Attributable to acquired deductions		607	
Attributable to acquired net operating loss carryforwards			1,025
	2,457	4,656	7,339
	\$ 25,225	\$ 23,162	\$ 27,574

Included in deferred taxes for 2003 is \$0.4 million related to the change of the fair value of the derivative financial instrument included in other comprehensive income.

Income tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Tax at statutory rate	\$ 37,035	\$ 32,954	\$ 29,054
State taxes, net of federal benefit	549	5,847	2,641
Tax exempt interest	(2,005)	(1,118)	(894)
U.S. tax benefit on export sales	(831)	(831)	(1,029)
Effect of foreign operations	(5,976)	(3,979)	(4,912)
Valuation allowance	(2,404)	308	(1,937)
Write-off of investment in inactive foreign owned subsidiary		(11,253)	
Losses in foreign jurisdictions for which no benefit has been provided	130	412	4,120
Other	(1,273)	822	531
Total income tax expense	\$ 25,225	\$ 23,162	\$ 27,574

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The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Deferred tax assets:		
Carrying value of inventories	\$ 4,671	\$ 3,884
Accrued liabilities and allowances deductible for tax purposes on a cash basis	5,043	7,290
Plant and equipment		952
Net operating loss carryforwards	2,645	16,157
	12,359	28,283
Less: valuation allowance	(2,352)	(11,660)
Net deferred tax assets	10,007	16,623
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plant and equipment, due to differences in depreciation	(7,585)	(9,219)
Goodwill	(4,462)	(1,825)
Other	(1,319)	(1,557)
Gross deferred tax liability	(13,366)	(12,601)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ (3,359)	\$ 4,022

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, \$8.3 million and \$10.4 million, respectively, of the total net deferred tax asset (liability) are included in current assets and \$11.7 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, are included in non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was an increase (decrease) of \$(9.3) million, \$0.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowances at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company had operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$1.2 million in Brazil, \$2.7 million in Singapore, and \$3.6 million in England with indefinite carryforward periods, and operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$2.2 million in Mexico with a ten year carryforward period. The utilization of these net operating loss carryforwards is limited to the future operations of the Company in the tax jurisdictions in which such carryforwards arose. The Company had operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$23.3 million in Scotland and \$4.2 million in Ireland which expired unused upon the liquidation of certain subsidiaries during 2005. The Company included a full valuation allowance as of December 31, 2004 for the Scotland and Ireland operating loss carryforwards.

Worldwide income before income taxes consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
United States	\$ 64,943	\$ 68,397	\$ 78,449
Foreign	40,871	25,756	4,561
	\$ 105,814	\$ 94,153	\$ 83,010

Cumulative undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries amounted to \$120.7 million as of December 31, 2005. The Company considers earnings from these 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). Determination of the amount of any unrecognized deferred tax liability on these undistributed earnings is not practical.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Jobs Act) introduced a special one-time dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer, provided certain conditions are met. If certain conditions are met, an 85% income tax deduction would apply to eligible repatriations of certain foreign earnings. The Company did not repatriate any unremitted foreign earnings under the special one-time repatriation provisions of the Jobs Act.

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 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 years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003 by approximately \$5.9 million (approximately \$0.14 per diluted share), \$1.5 million (approximately \$0.03 per diluted share) and \$2.8 million (approximately \$0.07 per diluted share), respectively.

Note 10 Major Customers

The Company's customers operate in industries that are, to a varying extent, subject to rapid technological change, vigorous competition and short product life cycles. Developments adverse to the electronics industry, the Company's customers or their products could impact the Company's overall credit risk.

The Company extends credit based on evaluation of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral or other security from its customers and would incur a loss equal to the carrying value of the accounts receivable if its customer failed to perform according to the terms of the credit arrangement.

Sales to major customers were as follows for the indicated periods:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Customer A	\$ 670,062	\$ 616,232	\$ 809,846
Customer B	327,736	325,229	237,594

Note 11 Financial Instruments and Concentration of Credit Risk

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accrued liabilities and accounts payable approximate fair value. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had no significant off-balance sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign currency exchange contracts or other hedging arrangements. Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and trade accounts receivable. Management maintains the majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions. Due to the high credit quality of the Company's short-term investments, the Company has not experienced any losses on these investments to date. One of the most significant credit risks is the ultimate realization of accounts receivable. This risk is mitigated by (i) sales to well established companies, (ii) ongoing credit evaluation of customers, and (iii) frequent contact with customers, especially the most significant customers, thus enabling management to monitor current changes in business operations and to respond accordingly.

Management considers these concentrations of credit risks in establishing our allowance for doubtful accounts and believes these allowances are adequate. Our largest customer represented approximately 36% and 33% of our gross accounts receivable as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Note 12 Concentrations of Business Risk

Substantially all of the Company's sales are derived from electronics manufacturing services in which the Company purchases components specified by its customers. The Company uses numerous suppliers of electronic components and other materials for its operations. Some components used by the Company have been subject to industry-wide shortages, and suppliers have been forced to allocate available quantities among their customers. The Company's inability to obtain any needed components during periods of allocation could cause delays in manufacturing and could adversely affect results of operations.

Note 13 Segment and Geographic Information

The Company has 18 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.

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net sales:			
Americas	\$ 1,981,914	\$ 1,824,931	\$ 1,763,986
Asia	592,781	400,514	246,501
Europe	211,474	210,515	318,468
Elimination of intersegment sales	(528,944)	(434,620)	(489,134)
	\$ 2,257,225	\$ 2,001,340	\$ 1,839,821
Depreciation and amortization:			
Americas	\$ 13,910	\$ 15,647	\$ 17,205
Asia	8,076	6,358	5,585
Europe	1,321	1,736	2,666
Corporate	2,861	3,125	3,632
	\$ 26,168	\$ 26,866	\$ 29,088
Income from operations:			
Americas	\$ 77,411	\$ 82,424	\$ 104,410
Asia	47,687	20,668	9,136
Europe	(1,486)	7,232	(4,270)
Corporate and intersegment eliminations	(24,332)	(17,665)	(18,686)
	\$ 99,280	\$ 92,659	\$ 90,590
Capital expenditures:			
Americas	\$ 30,206	\$ 9,698	\$ 11,060
Asia	15,990	6,681	6,859
Europe	208	175	831
	\$ 46,404	\$ 16,554	\$ 18,750
Total assets:			
Americas	\$ 1,000,018	\$ 860,785	\$ 822,963
Asia	230,938	173,003	136,898
Europe	61,425	49,116	66,557
Corporate	6,027	9,097	11,620
	\$ 1,298,408	\$ 1,092,001	\$ 1,038,038

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.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net sales derived from:			
Printed circuit boards	\$ 1,749,206	\$ 1,499,852	\$ 1,422,997
Systems integration and box build	508,019	501,488	416,824
	2,257,225	\$ 2,001,340	\$ 1,839,821
Geographic net sales:			
United States	\$ 1,776,605	\$ 1,568,835	\$ 1,415,959
Asia	67,483	71,715	50,126
Europe	395,585	336,594	356,031
Other	17,552	24,196	17,705
	\$ 2,257,225	\$ 2,001,340	\$ 1,839,821
Long-lived assets:			
United States	\$ 53,868	\$ 41,620	\$ 50,312
Asia	37,468	29,480	29,297
Europe	1,172	2,466	8,365
Other	8,416	4,013	4,894
	\$ 100,924	\$ 77,579	\$ 92,868

Note 14 Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has defined contribution plans qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code for the benefit of its U.S. employees. The plans cover all U.S. employees with at least one year of service. Under the provisions of the plans, the Company will match a portion of each participant's contribution. The Company may also make discretionary contributions to the plans. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company made contributions to the plans of approximately \$2.6 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. 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. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company made contributions to the international plans of approximately \$0.4 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million.

Note 15 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.

One of the legal actions involves a payable dispute with Compaq Computer Corporation, a former customer of a predecessor company (AVEX) acquired by the Company in 1999. The lawsuit in the 189th Judicial District Court of Harris County, Texas alleges that the former customer overpaid AVEX approximately \$12 million for products it purchased from AVEX in 1998, 1999 and 2000. The Company denies responsibility for these claims and has filed a counterclaim against the former customer for non payment of approximately \$2 million of outstanding receivables. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its claim against the former customer and defend against the former customer's allegations. At the present time, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the probable loss, if any, associated with these matters.

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 the taxing authority from conducting an examination of the tax period(s) for which such statute of limitation has expired. The Company believes that it has adequately provided for its tax liabilities.

Note 16 Restructuring Charges and Asset Impairments

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 and asset impairments during 2003 related to reductions in workforce, re-sizing and closure of facilities and the transition of certain facilities into new product introduction centers. These charges were recorded pursuant to plans developed and approved by management. These charges were largely intended to align capacity and infrastructure to current and anticipated customer demand.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company closed its East Kilbride, Scotland facility. The Scotland facility had been affected by customer cancellations and delays of orders because of the downturn in end-market demand for such customers' products, as well as the customers' demands for lower product manufacturing costs. In connection with the closing of the Scotland facility, the Company recorded in 2003 \$2.8 million in restructuring charges, including \$2.4 million in severance costs and \$0.4 million in contract termination costs. The East Kilbride, Scotland facility was sold on August 31, 2004. The Cork, Ireland facility was closed during the second quarter of 2003 and was sold on April 8, 2004.

During 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded asset impairments of approximately \$1.4 million (\$1.1 million after tax) and \$0.3 million (\$0.2 million after tax) for the write-down of assets held for sale to fair value, respectively. In addition, the Company recorded a \$1.3 million (\$1.0 million after tax) gain on the sale of the Cork, Ireland facility in 2004.

Note 17 Contract Settlement

During the first quarter of 2003, the Company settled and released various claims arising out of customer manufacturing agreements. In connection with the settlement of these claims, the Company recorded a non-cash gain totaling \$8.1 million.

Note 18 Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth certain unaudited quarterly information with respect to the Company's results of operations for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003. Earnings per share are computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Therefore, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share may not equal the total earnings per share amounts for the fiscal year.

	2005 Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Sales	\$ 509,582	\$ 560,817	\$ 561,452	\$ 625,374
Gross profit	37,485	38,746	40,304	45,067
Net income	16,929	18,698	20,307	24,655
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.59
Diluted	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.57

	2004 Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Sales	\$ 480,966	\$ 491,392	\$ 504,750	\$ 524,232
Gross profit	37,157	38,349	38,518	39,743
Net income	15,195	17,556	18,033	20,207
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	0.37	0.43	0.44	0.49
Diluted	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.47

	2003 Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Sales	\$ 448,470	\$ 448,948	\$ 455,352	\$ 487,051
Gross profit	35,605	36,924	36,970	40,774
Net income	17,331	11,752	12,944	13,409
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	0.47	0.32	0.34	0.33
Diluted	0.44	0.31	0.32	0.32

Note 19 Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following is additional information concerning supplemental disclosures of cash payments

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Income taxes paid, net	\$ 13,463	\$ 8,288	\$ 11,644
Interest paid	\$ 303	\$ 764	\$ 8,269

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Benchmark Electronics, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Benchmark Electronics, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, 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 March 10, 2006, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas

March 10, 2006

63

Management's Report

The management of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. has prepared and is responsible for the consolidated financial statements and related financial data contained in this report. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include certain amounts based upon management's best estimates and judgments. The financial information contained elsewhere in this annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company maintains internal accounting control systems that are adequate to prepare financial records and to provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safe-guarded from loss or unauthorized use. We believe these systems are effective, and the cost of the systems does not exceed the benefits obtained.

The Audit Committee, composed exclusively of independent, outside directors, has reviewed all financial data included in this report. The committee meets periodically with the Company's management and independent registered public accountants on financial reporting matters. The independent registered public accountants have complete access to the Audit Committee and may meet with the committee, without management present, to discuss their audit results and opinions on the quality of financial reporting.

The role of independent registered public accountants is to render a professional, independent opinion on management's financial statements to the extent required by generally accepted auditing standards in the United States of America. Benchmark's responsibility is to conduct its affairs according to the highest standards of personal and corporate conduct.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. *Controls And Procedures*

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's management (with the participation of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer), conducted an evaluation pursuant to Rule 13a-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report such disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, 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 period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, 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 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 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.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2005.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their attestation report which is included below.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Benchmark Electronics, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Benchmark Electronics, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Benchmark Electronics, 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 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, 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, Benchmark Electronics, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

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

of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, and our report dated March 10, 2006, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas

March 10, 2006

Item 9B. *Other Information*

Not applicable.

67

PART III**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant**

The information under the captions Election of Directors, Executive Officers and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the 2006 Proxy Statement), to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information under the caption Executive Compensation and Other Matters in the 2006 Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

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

The information under the caption Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management in the 2006 Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

The following table sets forth certain information relating to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2005.

Plan Category	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
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,623,084	\$ 21.85	4,989,220
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)	101,775	\$ 17.84	
Total	3,724,859	\$ 21.74	4,989,220

(1) In December of 1994, the Board of Directors adopted the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the 1994 Plan) for the benefit of members of the Board of Directors of Benchmark or its affiliates who are not employees of Benchmark or its affiliates (as defined in the 1994 Plan). The 1994 Plan was not required to be approved by our shareholders. All awards under the 1994 Plan were fully vested upon the date of grant. The exercise price per common share of options granted under the 1994 Plan was the fair market value of a Common Share on the date such option was granted. As of December 31, 2005, the Company has outstanding options with respect to 101,775 Common Shares under the 1994 Plan. The 1994 Plan was replaced in 2002, and no additional grants may be made under that plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information under the caption Certain Transactions in the 2006 Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information under the caption Audit Committee Report to Shareholders in the 2006 Proxy Statement, to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) (1) Financial statements of the Company filed as part of this report:

See Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(2) Financial statement schedule filed as part of this report:

Schedule II Valuation Accounts

(in thousands)	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charges to Operations	Other	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 31, 2005:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts(1)	\$ 6,985	(627)	70	1,110	5,318
Inventory obsolescence reserve(2)	\$ 13,317	54	(77)	770	12,524
Year ended December 31, 2004:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts(1)	\$ 6,475	1,789	172	1,451	6,985
Inventory obsolescence reserve(2)	\$ 18,267	(1,572)	12	3,390	13,317
Year ended December 31, 2003:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts(1)	\$ 5,764	6,589	(175)	5,703	6,475
Inventory obsolescence reserve(2)	\$ 17,181	6,281	378	5,573	18,267

(1) Deductions in the allowance for doubtful accounts represent write-offs, net of recoveries, of amounts determined to be uncollectible.

(2) Deductions in the inventory obsolescence reserve represent disposals of inventory determined to be obsolete.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Schedule

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Benchmark Electronics, Inc.:

Under date of March 10, 2006, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, as included by reference in this annual report on form 10-K for the year 2005. In connection with the audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related consolidated financial statement schedule included in Item 15(a)2. This financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement schedule based on our audits.

In our opinion, such 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.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas
March 10, 2006

70

(3) Exhibits

Each exhibit marked with an asterisk is filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Exhibit

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Asset and Share Purchase Agreement by and between Benchmark Electronics, Inc., ACT Manufacturing, Inc., ACT Manufacturing Securities Corp., ACT Manufacturing U.S. Holdings, LLC. and CMC Industries, Inc. dated July 2, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated July 2, 2002 and filed on July 5, 2002).
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Number 33-46316) (the "Registration Statement")).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated December 1, 2004 and filed on April 28, 2005).
3.3	Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company adopted by the shareholders of the Company on May 20, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
3.4	Statement of Resolution Establishing Series A Cumulative Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B of the Rights Agreement dated December 11, 1998 between the Company and Harris Trust Savings Bank, as Rights Agent, included as Exhibit 1 to the Company's Form 8A12B filed December 11, 1998).
3.5	Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company approved by the shareholders of the Company on August 13, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-103183)).
4.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement).
4.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated December 1, 2004 and filed on April 28, 2005).
4.3	Amendment to the Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company adopted by the shareholders of the Company on May 20, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
4.4	Specimen form of certificate evidencing the Common Share (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registration Statement).
4.5	Rights Agreement dated December 11, 1998 between the Company and Harris Trust Savings Bank, as Rights Agent, together with the following exhibits thereto: Exhibit A Form of Statement of Resolution Establishing Series A Cumulative Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Benchmark Electronics, Inc.; Exhibit B Form of Right Certificate; and Exhibit C Summary of Rights to Purchase Preferred Stock of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Company's Form 8A12B filed December 11, 1998).
4.6	Summary of Rights to Purchase Preferred Stock of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Form 8A12B/A filed December 22, 1998).

- 4.7 Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company approved by the shareholders of the Company on August 13, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-103183)).
- 10.1 Form of Indemnity Agreement between the Company and its directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).
- 10.2 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Stock Option Plan dated May 11, 1990 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registration Statement).
- 10.3 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Incentive Stock Option Agreement used under the 1990 Stock Option Plan between the Company and the optionee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registration Statement).
- 10.4 Form of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement used under the 1990 Stock Option Plan between the Company and the optionee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registration Statement).
- 10.5 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).
- 10.6 First Amendment to the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-103183)).
- 10.7 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-76207)).
- 10.8 Benchmark Electronics, Inc. 2000 Stock Awards Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-54186)).
- 10.9 Form of incentive stock option agreement for use under the 2000 Stock Awards Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-54186)).
- 10.10 First Amendment to the Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000).
- 10.11 Lease Agreement dated June 1, 2000 between Industrial Properties of the South and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000).
- 10.12 Lease Agreement dated February 29, 2000 between Millikan Properties, LLC and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999).

- 10.13 Lease Agreement dated February 12, 2003 by and between the Company and BAE SYSTEMS Information and Electronic Systems Integration Inc. (incorporate by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002).
- 10.14 Sublease Agreement dated February 12, 2003 by and between the Company and BAE SYSTEMS Information and Electronic Systems Integration Inc. (incorporate by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002).
- 10.15 Lease Agreement dated March 13, 2000 by and between Laguna South Exchange LLC and Advanced Digital Information Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).
- 10.16 Assignment of Lease dated October 31, 2003 by and between Advanced Digital Information Corporation, Diversified Assets LLC and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003).
- 10.17 Guarantee dated September 10, 1998 by the Company in favor of Kilmore Developments Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
- 10.18 Lease Agreement dated March 9, 2001 by and between BEI Electronics Ireland Limited and Canada Life Assurance (Ireland) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000).
- 10.19 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated January 20, 2005 by and between the Company; the Banks party thereto; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent, collateral agent and issuing lender; and Fleet National Bank, Wells Fargo Bank and Comerica Bank as co-documentation agents (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated January 20, 2005 and filed on January 25, 2005).
- 10.20 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of August 24, 1999 by and between the Company and J. M. Huber Corporation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated August 24, 1999 and filed on September 8, 1999).
- 10.21 Employment Agreement between the Company and its President and Chief Executive Officer effective December 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated November 11, 2005 and filed on November 14, 2005).
- 10.22 Employment Agreement between the Company and its Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective December 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated November 11, 2005 and filed on November 14, 2005).
- 10.23 ACT Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited Credit Facilities Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2002 and filed on November 14, 2002).
- 10.24 Form of Benchmark Electronics, Inc. Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed April 15, 2002).

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- 10.25 Real Estate Purchase Agreement effective as of February 28, 2005 by and between the Company, and David H. Arnold and Muriel M. Arnold, and Daniel M. Rukavina and Patricia A. Rukavina (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004).
- 10.26 Employment Agreement between the Company and its Chairman of the Board of Directors effective January 1, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated November 30, 2005 and filed on December 2, 2005).
- 10.27 Employment Agreement between the Company and its Executive Vice President effective December 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated December 1, 2005 and filed on December 2, 2005).
- 10.28* Code of Conduct.
- 11 Statement regarding Computation of Per-Share Earnings (incorporated by reference to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 1(i) Earnings Per Share in Item 8 of this report).
- 12* Statement regarding Computation of Ratios.
- 21* Subsidiaries of Benchmark Electronics, Inc.
- 23* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm concerning incorporation by reference in the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Registration No. 33-61660, No. 333-26805, No. 333-28997, No. 333-54186, No. 333-66889, No. 333-76207, No. 333-103183, and No. 333-101744) and on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-84488).
- 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

* Filed herewith.

74

SIGNATURES

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

BENCHMARK ELECTRONICS, INC.

By:

/s/ CARY T. FU
 Cary T. Fu
Chief Executive Officer
 Date: March 10, 2006

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

Name	Position	Date
/s/ CARY T. FU Cary T. Fu	President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	March 10, 2006
/s/ GAYLA J. DELLY Gayla J. Delly	Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 10, 2006
/s/ DONALD E. NIGBOR Donald E. Nigbor	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 10, 2006
/s/ STEVEN A. BARTON Steven A. Barton	Director and Executive Vice President	March 10, 2006
/s/ JOHN W. COX John W. Cox	Director	March 10, 2006
/s/ JOHN C. CUSTER John C. Custer	Director	March 10, 2006
/s/ PETER G. DORFLINGER Peter G. Dorflinger	Director	March 10, 2006
/s/ LAURA W. LANG Laura W. Lang	Director	March 10, 2006
/s/ BERNEE D.L. STROM Bernee D.L. Strom	Director	March 10, 2006