

SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS INC

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2006

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**Commission file number 1-5560
SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

04-2302115

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

20 Sylvan Road, Woburn, Massachusetts

(Address of principal executive offices)

01801

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(781) 376-3000**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class
Common Stock, par value \$.25 per share

Outstanding at August 3, 2006
161,046,818

SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS, INC.
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FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Net revenues	\$ 197,058	\$ 191,532	\$ 580,617	\$ 602,197
Cost of goods sold (includes share-based compensation expense of \$604 and \$1,514 for the three and nine month period ended June 30, 2006, respectively)	123,711	113,658	363,197	363,705
Gross profit	73,347	77,874	217,420	238,492
Operating expenses:				
Research and development (includes share-based compensation expense of \$1,533 and \$4,481 for the three and nine month period ended June 30, 2006, respectively)	40,619	39,823	123,606	115,612
Selling, general and administrative (includes share-based compensation expense of \$1,533 and \$4,293 for the three and nine month period ended June 30, 2006, respectively)	26,333	25,745	75,296	78,027
Amortization of intangible assets	536	536	1,608	1,818
Total operating expenses	67,488	66,104	200,510	195,457
Operating income	5,859	11,770	16,910	43,035
Interest expense	(3,231)	(3,683)	(11,489)	(10,851)
Other income, net	1,822	1,536	6,571	3,724
Income before income taxes	4,450	9,623	11,992	35,908
Provision for income taxes	1,445	2,234	3,774	13,358
Net income	\$ 3,005	\$ 7,389	\$ 8,218	\$ 22,550
Per share information:				
Net income, basic and diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.14
Number of weighted-average shares used in per share computations, basic	159,699	157,809	159,119	157,161
Number of weighted-average shares used in per share computations, diluted	160,876	158,682	159,739	158,621

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share amounts)

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,242	\$ 116,522
Short-term investments	56,005	113,325
Restricted cash	6,263	6,013
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,325 and \$5,815, respectively	204,257	171,454
Inventories	101,962	77,400
Other current assets	9,964	11,268
Total current assets	470,693	495,982
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$262,468 and \$260,731, respectively	152,257	144,208
Property held for sale	6,975	6,630
Goodwill	491,972	493,389
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of \$10,519 and \$8,911, respectively	16,122	17,730
Deferred tax assets	13,331	16,052
Other assets	15,412	13,852
Total assets	\$ 1,166,762	\$ 1,187,843
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Accounts payable	75,804	72,276
Accrued compensation and benefits	26,946	19,679
Other current liabilities	8,931	16,280
Total current liabilities	161,681	158,235
Long-term debt, less current maturities	179,335	230,000
Other long-term liabilities	7,214	7,044
Total liabilities	348,230	395,279
Contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value: 25,000 authorized, no shares issued	40,133	39,656

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Common stock, \$0.25 par value: 525,000 shares authorized; 160,545 issued and 160,532 outstanding at June 30, 2006 and 158,625 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005

Additional paid-in capital	1,344,904	1,327,631
Accumulated deficit	(565,368)	(573,586)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,137)	(1,137)
Total stockholders' equity	818,532	792,564
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,166,762	\$ 1,187,843

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8,218	\$ 22,550
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Share-based compensation expense	10,288	
Depreciation	28,137	27,949
Charge in lieu of income tax expense		9,495
Amortization	1,608	1,818
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,681	1,197
Contribution of common shares to Savings and Retirement Plans	5,573	8,770
Deferred income taxes	2,742	1,248
Gain on sale of assets	(243)	(67)
Property held for sale	(346)	
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	510	(512)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(32,939)	(3,722)
Inventories	(23,798)	(1,616)
Other assets	(539)	527
Accounts payable	3,527	(11,283)
Other liabilities	89	(12,580)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,508	43,774
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(36,702)	(27,639)
Sale of short-term investments	930,902	863,630
Purchase of short-term investments	(873,583)	(891,120)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	20,617	(55,129)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on long-term borrowings	(50,665)	
Change in restricted cash	(252)	
Repurchase of treasury stock	(88)	
Exercise of stock options	1,600	4,790
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(49,405)	4,790
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(24,280)	(6,565)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	116,522	123,505

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 92,242	\$ 116,940
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Supplemental cash flow disclosures:

Taxes paid	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,567
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Interest paid	\$ 12,893	\$ 12,415
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Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:

Non-cash proceeds received from non-monetary exchange	\$ 760	\$
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Skyworks Solutions, Inc. (Skyworks or the Company) is an industry leader in radio solutions and precision analog semiconductors servicing a diversified set of mobile communications customers. The Company s front-end modules, radio solutions and multimode transceivers are at the heart of many of today s leading-edge multimedia handsets and wireless networking platforms. Skyworks also offers a portfolio of highly innovative linear products, supporting a wide range of applications including automotive, broadband, consumer, industrial, infrastructure, medical, military, Radio Frequency Identification, satellite and wireless data.

Skyworks was formed through the merger (Merger) of the wireless business of Conexant Systems, Inc. (Conexant) and Alpha Industries, Inc. (Alpha) on June 25, 2002, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of December 16, 2001, and amended as of April 12, 2002, by and among Alpha, Conexant and Washington Sub, Inc. (Washington), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Conexant to which Conexant spun off its wireless communications business. Pursuant to the Merger, Washington merged with and into Alpha, with Alpha as the surviving corporation. Immediately following the Merger, Alpha purchased Conexant s semiconductor assembly and test facility located in Mexicali, Mexico and certain related operations (the Mexicali Operations). For purposes of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the Washington business and the Mexicali Operations are collectively referred to as

Washington/Mexicali. Shortly thereafter, Alpha changed its corporate name to Skyworks Solutions, Inc. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures, normally included in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. However, in the opinion of management, the financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting of adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company. The results of operations for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. This information should be read in conjunction with the Company s financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company s Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005 as filed with the SEC.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenues from product sales are recognized upon shipment and transfer of title, in accordance with the shipping terms specified in the arrangement with the customer. Revenue from license fees and intellectual property is recognized when these fees are due and payable, and all other criteria of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 have been met. Revenue recognition is deferred in all instances where the earnings process is incomplete. Certain product sales are made to electronic component distributors under agreements allowing for price protection and/or a right of return on unsold products. A reserve for sales returns and allowances for customers is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. During the three month period ended June 30, 2006, accounts receivable was negatively impacted due to reduced payments from Vitelcom Mobile (a Spanish designer, manufacturer and distributor of mobile phones) and an Asian component distributor. The Company received approximately \$20.0 million less cash from these two primarily baseband product area customers than was originally forecasted during the three month period ended June 30, 2006. The accounts receivable balance from these customers at June 30, 2006 was approximately \$47.0 million in the aggregate. We have received a payment from the Asian component distributor after quarter end of \$3.0 million and currently believe that these receivables will ultimately be collectible. However, an adverse change in the financial condition of one or both of these customers would require the Company to adjust allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses.

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FISCAL YEAR

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Friday closest to September 30. Fiscal year 2005 ended on September 30, 2005, and the third quarters of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005 ended on June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005, respectively.

RECLASSIFICATION

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's consolidated financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation.

PROPERTY HELD FOR SALE

Property held for sale at June 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005 relates to land and buildings no longer in use and is recorded at estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. In March 2004, we entered into a contractual arrangement for the sale of the property, contingent upon obtaining specific regulatory approvals. As of June 30, 2006, the prospective buyer had received a portion of these regulatory approvals. In February 2006, the Company and the prospective buyer entered into an amendment to the Purchase and Sale Agreement allowing the prospective purchaser to extend the permitting period upon making payments to the Company. The prospective purchaser can extend the permitting period until June 30, 2007 at its sole discretion.

DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

Financing costs are capitalized as an asset on the Company's balance sheet. The Company calculates amortization based on the effective interest rate method. The Company amortized additional deferred financing costs during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 due to the early extinguishment of \$50.7 million of its long-term debt as more fully described in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

INCOME TAXES

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. This method also requires the recognition of future tax benefits such as net operating loss carryforwards, to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The carrying value of the Company's net deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions, based on estimates and assumptions. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, the Company may be required to record additional valuation allowances against its deferred tax assets resulting in additional income tax expense in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Management evaluates the realizability of the deferred tax assets and assesses the adequacy of the valuation allowance quarterly. Likewise, in the event that the Company was to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would increase income or decrease the carrying value of goodwill in the period such determination was made. It was the Company's intention to permanently reinvest the undistributed earnings of all its foreign subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 23, Accounting for Income Taxes - Special Areas. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, the Company reversed its policy of permanently reinvesting the earnings of its Mexican business. This policy reversal increased the 2005 tax provision by \$9.0 million. For the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, U.S. income tax was provided on current earnings attributable to our operations in Mexico. No provision has been made for U.S. federal, state, or additional foreign income taxes that would be due upon the actual or deemed distribution of undistributed earnings of our other foreign subsidiaries, which have been, or are intended to be, permanently reinvested.

Table of Contents**FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTING**

The foreign operations of the Company are subject to exchange rate fluctuations and foreign currency transaction costs. The functional currency for the Company's foreign operations is the U.S. dollar. Exchange gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations for the year. Inventories, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets, costs of goods sold, and depreciation and amortization are remeasured from the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at historical exchange rates; other accounts are translated at current exchange rates. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of the Company's long-term deferred tax assets are included in the provision for income taxes and increased tax expense by \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively. In addition, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of the Company's long-term deferred tax assets reduced tax expense by \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005, respectively. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of all other accounts are included in other income, net. There was no impact from the remeasurement of all other accounts for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006. The Company recognized a gain of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005, respectively.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On October 1, 2005, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004),

Share-Based Payment, (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options, employee stock purchases related to the Company's 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), restricted stock and other special equity awards based on estimated fair values. SFAS 123(R) supersedes the Company's previous accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, Share Based Payment (SAB 107), providing interpretative guidance relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard as of October 1, 2005, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, reflect the impact of SFAS 123(R). In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123(R). Share-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123(R) for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 was \$3.7 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, or \$0.02 and \$0.06 per share. These share-based compensation expenses related to employee stock options, ESPP purchases, non-vested (restricted) stock grants with attached service conditions, performance share units probable of achievement and restricted stock grants with both a service condition and market condition attached. No share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options or ESPP purchases was recognized during the three or nine month periods ended July 1, 2005 because the Company had not adopted the recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123). For further information, please see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for stock-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under SFAS 123. Under the intrinsic value method, no share-based compensation expense had been recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations when the exercise price of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors equaled the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. Share-based compensation expense was recognized in fiscal year 2005 for restricted stock awards made in May 2005.

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Share-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest during the period. Share-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations for the first three quarters of fiscal 2006 included compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted on or before, but not yet vested as of, September 30, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the pro forma provisions of SFAS 123, and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to September 30, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). As share-based compensation expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the first three quarters of fiscal 2006 is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Upon adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company elected to retain its method of valuation for share-based awards using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model (Black-Scholes model) which was also previously used for the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123. The Company's determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors.

COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

The Company accounts for comprehensive loss in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income (SFAS No. 130). SFAS No. 130 is a financial statement presentation standard that requires the Company to disclose non-owner changes included in equity but not included in net income or loss. Comprehensive loss presented in the financial statements consists of adjustments to the Company's minimum pension liability as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance as of September 30, 2005	\$ (1,137)	\$ (1,137)
Change in period		
Balance as of June 30, 2006	\$ (1,137)	\$ (1,137)

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs, an amendment to APB No. 23, Chapter 4 (SFAS No. 151). The amendments made by SFAS No. 151 clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) should be recognized as current-period charges and require the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The guidance is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 151 on October 1, 2005 and it did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29 (SFAS No. 153). The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions (APB No. 29) is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in APB No. 29, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS No. 153 amends APB No. 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. SFAS No. 153 is effective for such exchange transactions occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

The Company adopted SFAS No. 153 on October 1, 2005 and it did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

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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). This Statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes* and FASB Statement No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements* an amendment of APB Opinion No. 28, and also changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 applies to all voluntary changes in an accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and error corrections occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

On November 10, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123(R)-3, *Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards* the FASB Staff Position. The Company is currently evaluating whether it will adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of share-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123(R). The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee share-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee share-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123(R).

In March 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Issue No. 04-13, *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty* (EITF 04-13). EITF 04-13 clarifies the circumstances under which two or more transactions involving inventory with the same counterparty should be viewed as a single nonmonetary transaction. In addition the EITF reached a consensus that there are circumstances under which nonmonetary exchanges of inventory within the same line of business should be recognized at fair value. Issue 04-13 is effective for new arrangements entered into in reporting periods beginning after March 15, 2006. The Company adopted the provisions of EITF 04-13 in the three month period ended June 30, 2006 and it had no material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions, as defined. FIN 48 seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement related to accounting for income taxes. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company has not yet determined the impact this interpretation will have on our results from operations or financial position.

NOTE 3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities are categorized as available for sale and are summarized as follows as of June 30, 2006 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Market Value
Short term available for sale securities:				
Auction rate securities	\$ 56,005	\$	\$	\$ 56,005
Total marketable securities	\$ 56,005	\$	\$	\$ 56,005

Marketable securities are categorized as available for sale and are summarized as follows as of September 30, 2005 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Market Value
Short term available for sale securities:				

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Auction rate securities	\$ 113,325	\$	\$	\$ 113,325
Total marketable securities	\$ 113,325	\$	\$	\$ 113,325

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Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 10,803	\$ 8,080
Work-in-process	68,254	49,329
Finished goods	22,905	19,991
	\$ 101,962	\$ 77,400

NOTE 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Land	\$ 9,423	\$ 9,423
Land and leasehold improvements	4,473	4,284
Buildings	64,656	59,586
Machinery and equipment	317,138	317,334
Construction in progress	19,035	14,312
	414,725	404,939
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(262,468)	(260,731)
	\$ 152,257	\$ 144,208

NOTE 6. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and intangible assets are principally the result of the Merger completed on June 25, 2002. The Company tests its goodwill for impairment annually as of the first day of its fourth fiscal quarter and in interim periods if certain events occur indicating that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired.

Goodwill and intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	June 30, 2006 Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	September 30, 2005 Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Goodwill		\$ 491,972	\$	\$ 491,972	\$ 493,389	\$	\$ 493,389
Amortized intangible assets:							
Developed technology	10	10,550	(5,306)	5,244	10,550	(4,651)	5,899
Customer relationships	10	12,700	(5,091)	7,609	12,700	(4,138)	8,562

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Other	3	122	(122)		122	(122)						
		23,372	(10,519)	12,853	23,372	(8,911)	14,461					
Unamortized intangible assets:												
Trademarks		3,269		3,269	3,269		3,269					
	\$	26,641	\$	(10,519)	\$	16,122	\$	26,641	\$	(8,911)	\$	17,730

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Amortization expense related to intangible assets are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Amortization expense	\$536	\$536	\$1,608	\$1,628

The changes in the gross carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets are as follows (in thousands):

	Goodwill and Intangible Assets					
	Goodwill	Developed Technology	Customer Relationships	Trademarks	Other	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2005	\$ 493,389	\$ 10,550	\$ 12,700	\$ 3,269	\$ 122	\$ 520,030
Deductions during period	(1,417)					(1,417)
Balance as of June 30, 2006	\$ 491,972	\$ 10,550	\$ 12,700	\$ 3,269	\$ 122	\$ 518,613

The deduction to goodwill in the nine months ended June 30, 2006 reflects the recognition of a portion of the deferred tax assets for which no benefit was previously recognized as of the date of the Merger. The future realization of certain pre-Merger deferred tax assets will be applied to reduce the carrying value of goodwill. The remaining pre-Merger deferred tax assets that could reduce goodwill in future periods are \$30.5 million as of June 30, 2006. Annual amortization expense related to intangible assets for the next five years is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Amortization expense	\$2,144	\$2,144	\$2,144	\$2,144	\$2,144

NOTE 7. BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS**LONG-TERM DEBT**

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

	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Junior notes	\$ 179,335	\$ 230,000
Less-current maturities		
	\$ 179,335	\$ 230,000

Junior notes represent the Company's 4.75% convertible subordinated notes due November 2007. These Junior notes can be converted into 110.4911 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal balance, which is the equivalent of a conversion price of approximately \$9.05 per share. The Company may redeem the Junior notes at any time after November 20, 2005. The redemption price of the Junior notes between the period November 20, 2005 through November 14, 2006, will be \$1,011.875 per \$1,000 principal amount of notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The redemption price of the notes beginning on November 15, 2006 and thereafter will be \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount of notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. Holders may require the Company to repurchase the Junior notes upon a change in control of the Company. The Company pays interest in cash semi-annually in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of

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each year. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt approximated \$178.0 million at June 30, 2006. The Company retired \$50.7 million of its 4.75% convertible subordinated notes through an open market repurchase transaction during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006. The Company recorded a gain of approximately \$50,000 and expensed approximately \$572,000 in previously capitalized deferred financing costs. Aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year

2006	
2007	
2008	179,335
	\$ 179,335

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SHORT-TERM DEBT

On July 15, 2003, the Company entered into a receivables purchase agreement under which it has agreed to sell from time to time certain of its accounts receivable to Skyworks USA, Inc. ("Skyworks USA"), a wholly-owned special purpose entity that is fully consolidated for accounting purposes. Concurrently, Skyworks USA entered into an agreement with Wachovia Bank, N.A. providing for a \$50.0 million credit facility ("Facility Agreement") secured by the purchased accounts receivable. As a part of the consolidation, any interest incurred by Skyworks USA related to monies it borrows under the Facility Agreement is recorded as interest expense in the Company's results of operations. The Company performs collections and administrative functions on behalf of Skyworks USA. Interest related to the Facility Agreement is at LIBOR plus 0.4%. As of June 30, 2006, Skyworks USA had borrowed \$50.0 million under this agreement.

NOTE 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREE BENEFITS

The Company maintains a 401(k) plan covering substantially all of its employees. All of the Company's employees who are at least 21 years old are eligible to receive discretionary Company contributions under the 401(k) plan. Discretionary Company contributions are determined by the Board of Directors and may be in the form of cash or the Company's stock. The Company has generally contributed a match of up to 4.0% of an employee's annual eligible compensation. For those employees employed by Alpha for five (5) years or more prior to the Merger, the Company contributes an additional match of up to 0.75% of the employee's annual eligible compensation. For the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, the Company contributed and recognized expense for approximately 174,999 and 561,933 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock valued at \$1.0 million, and \$3.2 million, respectively, to fund the Company's obligation under the 401(k) plan. Comparatively, for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005, the Company contributed and recognized expense for approximately 277,053 and 519,311 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock valued at \$1.7 million, and \$3.9 million, respectively, to fund the Company's obligation under the 401(k) plan.

In connection with Conexant's spin-off of its Washington/Mexicali business, Conexant transferred obligations to Washington/Mexicali for its pension plan and retiree benefits. The amounts that were transferred relate to approximately twenty Washington/Mexicali employees that had enrolled in Conexant's Voluntary Early Retirement Plan ("VERP") in 1998. The VERP also provides health care benefits to members of the plan. The Company currently does not offer defined benefit pension plans or retiree health benefits to its employees.

The Company incurred net periodic benefit costs of \$22,000 and \$28,000 for pension benefits for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005, respectively, and \$66,000 and \$84,000 for pension benefits for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005. The Company incurred net periodic benefits costs of \$29,000 and \$31,000 for retiree medical benefits for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005, respectively, and \$87,000 and \$93,000 for retiree medical benefits for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005. The Company contributed \$0.1 million to the pension benefit plan during each of the first three quarters of fiscal 2006, and expects to contribute approximately \$0.1 million to the pension benefit plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

NOTE 9. CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, various lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been, and may in the future be, instituted or asserted against the Company, including those pertaining to patent infringement, intellectual property, environmental, product liability, safety and health, employment and contractual matters.

Additionally, the semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties have asserted and may in the future assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to our business and have demanded and may in the future demand that we license their technology. The outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty and some lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be disposed of unfavorably to the Company. Intellectual property disputes often have a risk of injunctive relief, which, if imposed against the Company, could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition, or results of operations.

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From time to time we are involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. We believe that there is no such ordinary course litigation pending that could have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 10. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES

The Company does not currently have any guarantees. The Company generally indemnifies its customers from third-party intellectual property infringement litigation claims related to its products. In connection with certain facility leases, the Company has indemnified its lessors for certain claims arising from the facility or the lease. The Company indemnifies its directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the state of Delaware. The duration of the indemnities varies, and in many cases is indefinite. The indemnities to customers in connection with product sales generally are subject to limits based upon the amount of the related product sales and in many cases are subject to geographic and other restrictions. In certain instances, the Company's indemnities do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential future payments the Company could be obligated to make. The Company has not recorded any liability for these indemnities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

NOTE 11. RESTRUCTURING*2004 Corporate Restructuring Plan*

During fiscal 2004, the Company consolidated cellular systems software design centers in an effort to improve the Company's overall time to market for next-generation multimedia systems development. These actions aligned the Company's structure with its current business environment. The Company implemented reductions in force at three remote facilities and recorded restructuring charges of approximately \$4.2 million for costs related to severance benefits for affected employees and lease obligations. All amounts accrued for have been paid as of June 30, 2006. Activity and liability balances related to the fiscal 2004 restructuring actions are as follows (in thousands):

	Workforce Reductions	Facility Closings	Total
Charged to costs and expenses	\$ 3,685	\$ 498	\$ 4,183
Cash payments	(3,530)	(287)	(3,817)
Restructuring balance, September 30, 2004	155	211	366
Cash payments	(155)	(198)	(353)
Restructuring balance, September 30, 2005	\$	\$ 13	\$ 13
Cash payments		(13)	(13)
Restructuring balance, June 30, 2006	\$	\$	\$

Pre-Merger Alpha Restructuring Plan

In addition, the Company assumed approximately \$7.8 million of restructuring reserves from Alpha in connection with the Merger. During the third quarters of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, payments related to the restructuring reserves assumed from Alpha were \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. For the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005, payments related to the restructuring reserves assumed from Alpha were \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2006 the restructuring reserve balance related to Alpha was \$0.7 million and primarily related to estimated future payments on a lease that expires in 2008.

NOTE 12. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company follows SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information (SFAS No. 131). SFAS No. 131 establishes standards for the way public business enterprises report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and in interim reports to shareholders. The method for determining what information to report is based on the way that management organizes the segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. In evaluating financial performance, management uses sales and operating profit as the measure of the segments' profit or loss. Based on the guidance in

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SFAS No. 131, the Company has one operating segment for financial reporting purposes, which designs, develops, manufactures and markets proprietary semiconductor products and system solutions, including intellectual property, for manufacturers of wireless communication products.

NOTE 13. EMPLOYEE STOCK BENEFIT PLANS

Net income for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 included share-based compensation expense under SFAS 123(R) of \$3.7 million and \$10.3 million, respectively. Share-based compensation expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 included \$3.0 million on employee stock options, \$0.2 million on non-vested restricted stock with service and market conditions, \$0.1 million on non-vested restricted stock with service conditions and \$0.4 million on the ESPP. Share-based compensation expense for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 included \$8.3 million on employee stock options, \$0.5 million on non-vested restricted stock with service and market conditions, \$0.2 million on non-vested restricted stock with service conditions and \$1.3 million on ESPP purchases. Net income for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005 reflected share-based compensation expense of \$26,000 for restricted stock awards issued during those periods.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company maintains a domestic and an international employee stock purchase plan. Under these plans, eligible employees may purchase common stock through payroll deductions of up to 10% of compensation. The price per share is the lower of 85% of the market price at the beginning or end of each offering period (generally six months). The plans provide for purchases by employees of up to an aggregate of 4,600,000 shares through December 31, 2012. During the three month period ended June 30, 2006 the Company did not issue any shares under these plans. During the three month period ended July 1, 2005, the Company issued 345,873 shares under the plans. At June 30, 2006, 2,155,968 shares were available for purchase under these plans.

Employee Stock Option Plans

The Company has share-based compensation plans under which employees and directors may be granted options to purchase common stock. Options are generally granted with exercise prices at not less than the fair market value on the grant date, generally vest over 4 years and expire 7 or 10 years after the grant date. As of June 30, 2006, a total of 46.8 million shares are authorized for grant under the Company's share-based compensation plans. The number of common shares reserved for granting of future awards to employees and directors under these plans was 15.5 million at June 30, 2006. In addition, options outstanding as of June 30, 2006 include 10.1 million options issued in connection with the Merger. The remaining unrecognized compensation expense on stock options at June 30, 2006 was \$21.2 million. The weighted average period over which the cost is expected to be recognized is approximately 2.1 years.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had 10 equity compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance to our employees and/or directors:

the 1986 Long-Term Incentive Plan,

the 1994 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan

the 1996 Long-Term Incentive Plan

the Directors' 1997 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan

the 1999 Employee Long-Term Incentive Plan

the Directors' 2001 Stock Option Plan

the Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan

the 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

the Washington Sub, Inc. 2002 Stock Option Plan and

the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

Except for the 1999 Employee Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Washington Sub, Inc. 2002 Stock Option Plan and the Non-Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan, each of the foregoing equity compensation plans was approved by our stockholders.

Table of Contents*Non-Vested (Restricted) Stock Awards With Service Conditions*

The Company's share-based compensation plans provide for awards of restricted shares of common stock and other stock-based incentive awards to officers, other employees and certain non-employees. Restricted stock awards are subject to forfeiture if employment terminates during the prescribed retention period (generally within four years of the date of award). The Company granted 106,000 restricted shares in the second quarter of 2006 and 160,500 restricted shares in fiscal 2005 with a four year graded vesting. The remaining unrecognized compensation expense on restricted stock with service conditions outstanding at June 30, 2006 was \$1.0 million, and the weighted average period over which the cost is expected to be recognized is approximately 3.3 years.

Non-Vested (Restricted) Stock Awards With Market Conditions and Service Conditions

The Company granted 493,125 shares of restricted common stock with market conditions and service conditions during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The market condition allows for accelerated vesting of the award as of the first, second, and, if not previously accelerated, the third anniversary of the grant date. Specifically, if the Company's stock performance meets or exceeds the 60th percentile of its selected peer group for the years ended on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date, then 50% of the award vests upon each anniversary (up to 100%). If the restricted stock recipient meets the service condition but not the market condition in years 1, 2 and 3, then the restricted stock vests 50% at the end of year 3 and 50% at the end of year 4. The Company calculated a derived service period of approximately 2.5 years using a Monte-Carlo simulation to simulate a range of possible future stock prices for the Company and the members of the Company's selected peer group. The remaining unrecognized compensation expense on restricted stock with market and service condition vesting at June 30, 2006 was \$1.5 million. The weighted average period over which the cost is expected to be recognized is approximately 1.7 years.

Performance Units With Milestone-Based Performance Conditions

The Company granted 207,000 performance units to non-executives with milestone-based performance conditions during the second quarter of fiscal 2006. The units will convert to common stock at such time that the performance conditions are deemed to be achieved. The performance units will be expensed over implicit performance periods ranging from 11-23 months. The Company will utilize both quantitative and qualitative criteria to judge whether the milestones are probable of achievement. If the milestones are deemed to be not probable of achievement no expense will be recognized until such time as they become probable of achievement. If a milestone is initially deemed probable of achievement and subsequent to that date it is deemed to be not probable of achievement the Company will discontinue recording expense on the units. If the milestone is deemed to be improbable of achievement any expense recorded on those units will be reversed. The fair value of the performance units at the date of grant was \$1.1 million in the aggregate. Upon the grant date and at June 30, 2006, the Company determined that achievement of the milestones was not probable, thus no compensation expense has been recorded for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006. We also granted 15,000 performance units during the three month period ended June 30, 2006, pursuant to which the recipient would receive common stock if certain milestones are achieved. We determined that as of June 30, 2006, achievement of the milestones was probable and recorded compensation expense for the period ended June 30, 2006. The fair value of the performance units at the date of grant was \$0.1 million in the aggregate.

Share-Based Compensation Plans for Directors

The Company has three share-based compensation plans for non-employee directors – the 1994 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, the 1997 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan and the Directors' 2001 Stock Option Plan. Under the three plans, a total of 1.5 million shares have been authorized for option grants. As of June 30, 2006, under the three plans, a total of 0.2 million shares are available for new grants. The three plans have substantially similar terms and conditions and are structured to provide options to non-employee directors as follows: a new director receives a total of 45,000 options upon becoming a member of the Board; and continuing directors receive 15,000 options after each Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The maximum contractual term of the Director stock options is 10 years. Under these plans, the option price is the fair market value at the time the option is granted. Beginning in fiscal 2001, all options granted became exercisable 25% per year beginning one year from the date of grant. Options granted prior to fiscal 2001 became exercisable at a rate of 20% per year beginning one year from the date of grant. During the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, there were 45,000 and 165,000 options granted under these plans, respectively. During the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005, there were 120,000 and 165,000 options

granted under these plans, respectively. At June 30, 2006, a total of 937,500 options at a weighted average exercise price of \$9.89 per share are outstanding under these three plans, and 551,250 shares were exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$11.63 per share. The remaining unrecognized compensation expense on stock options at June 30, 2006 was \$1.4 million. The weighted average period over which the cost is

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expected to be recognized is approximately 2.3 years. The above-mentioned activity for the share-based compensation plans for directors is included in the option tables below.

Distribution and Dilutive Effect of Options

The following table illustrates the grant dilution and exercise dilution:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Shares of common stock outstanding	160,532	158,291	160,532	158,291
Granted	239	505	3,670	4,499
Cancelled/forfeited	(1,028)	(987)	(3,455)	(2,994)
Expired				
Net options granted	(789)	(482)	215	1,505
Grant dilution (1)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	0.1%	0.9%
Exercised	128	106	358	834
Exercise dilution (2)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%

(1) The percentage for grant dilution is computed based on net options granted as a percentage of shares of common stock outstanding.

(2) The percentage for exercise dilution is computed based on options exercised as a percentage of shares of common stock outstanding.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, the dilutive effect of in-the-money employee stock options was approximately 0.6 million shares or 0.4% of the basic shares outstanding based on the Company's average share price of \$5.80.

General Option Information

A summary of stock option transactions follows (shares in thousands):

	Options Available for Grant	Shares	Options Outstanding Weighted average exercise price of shares under plan
Balance outstanding at September 30, 2004	5,710	31,763	\$ 13.63
Granted (1)	(4,908)	4,668	8.47
Exercised		(935)	5.57
Cancelled/forfeited (2)	2,113	(3,918)	13.66
Expired			
Additional shares reserved	5,500		
Balance outstanding at September 30, 2005	8,415	31,578	\$ 12.99
Granted (1)	(4,568)	3,669	5.20
Exercised		(358)	4.46
Cancelled/forfeited (2)	1,613	(3,455)	12.45
Expired			
Additional shares reserved	10,000		
Balance outstanding at June 30, 2006	15,460	31,434	\$ 12.24

(1) Granted under Options Available for Grant reflect restricted stock grants for the year ended September 30, 2005 and for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 of 160,500 shares and 599,125 shares, respectively. Pursuant to the plan under which they were awarded, these restricted stock grants are deemed equivalent to the issue of 240,750 and 898,688

stock options,
respectively.

- (2) Cancelled under
Options
Available for
Grant do not
include any
cancellations
under
terminated
plans. For the
year ended
September 30,
2005 and for the
nine month
period ended
June 30, 2006,
cancellations
under
terminated plans
were 1,805,000
and 1,842,000
stock options,
respectively.

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The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options as of June 30, 2006 (Shares and Aggregate Intrinsic Value in thousands):

Range of exercise prices	Number outstanding	Options Outstanding			Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Options Exercisable			Aggregate Intrinsic Value
		Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted average exercise price per share		Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted average exercise price per share	
\$0.45 \$4.99	6,087	7.0	\$ 4.73	\$ 4,733	2,636	5.7	\$ 4.52	\$ 2,615	
\$5.01 \$8.93	6,070	8.2	\$ 7.68	265	1,947	7.4	\$ 7.55	72	
\$8.96 \$9.60	6,565	7.5	\$ 9.32		6,314	7.5	\$ 9.33		
\$9.67 \$17.12	6,919	3.4	\$ 15.14		6,796	3.3	\$ 15.21		
\$17.20 \$39.80	5,609	4.2	\$ 23.80		5,609	4.2	\$ 23.80		
\$40.13 \$170.44	184	3.3	\$ 53.97		184	3.3	\$ 53.97		
	31,434	6.0	\$ 12.24	\$ 4,998	23,486	5.3	\$ 14.15	\$ 2,687	

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$5.51 as of June 30, 2006, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 was \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005 was \$0.2 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. The fair value of stock options vested at June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005 was \$69.1 million and \$32.8 million, respectively. The total number of in-the-money options exercisable as of June 30, 2006 was 2.9 million. As of September 30, 2005, 24.1 million outstanding options were exercisable, and the weighted average exercise price was \$14.68.

General Nonvested (Restricted) Shares Information

A summary of the restricted share transactions follows (shares in thousands):

	Shares		Weighted average Grant-date fair value
Balance outstanding at September 30, 2004		\$	
Granted	161		5.20
Vested	()		
Forfeited	()		
Balance Outstanding at September 30, 2005	161	\$	5.20
Granted	599		5.06
Vested	(40)		5.20
Forfeited	(6)		5.12
Balance Outstanding at June 30, 2006	714	\$	5.08

40,127 restricted stock awards with service conditions are vested at June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents*Valuation and Expense Information under SFAS 123(R)*

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options, employee stock purchases, and restricted stock grants under SFAS 123(R) for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 which was allocated as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006
Cost of sales	604	1,514
Research and development	1,533	4,481
Selling, general and administrative	1,533	4,293
Share-based compensation expense included in operating expenses	\$ 3,670	\$ 10,288

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had capitalized share-based compensation expense of \$0.4 million in inventory. The Company did not recognize any tax benefit on the share-based compensation recorded in the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 because we have established a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets.

The table below reflects net income per share, basic and diluted, for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 compared with the pro forma information for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006	
Net income as reported for prior periods (1)	N/A	\$ 7,389	N/A	\$ 22,550
Share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options, employee stock purchases, and restricted stock grants (2)	(3,670)	(7,207)	(10,288)	(21,130)
Net income, including the effect of share-based compensation expense (3)	\$ 3,005	\$ 182	\$ 8,218	\$ 1,420

Per share information, basic and diluted:

Net income, as reported for the prior period (1)	N/A	\$ 0.05	N/A	\$ 0.14
Net income, including the effect of share-based compensation expense (3)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.01

- (1) Net income and net income per share prior to fiscal 2006 did not include share-based compensation

expense related
to employee
stock options
and ESPP
purchases under
SFAS 123
because we did
not adopt the
recognition
provisions of
SFAS 123.

(2) Share-based
compensation
expense prior to
fiscal 2006 is
calculated based
on the pro forma
application of
SFAS 123 as
previously
disclosed in the
notes to the
Consolidated
Financial
Statements.

(3) Net income and
net income per
share prior to
fiscal 2006
represents pro
forma
information
based on SFAS
123 as
previously
disclosed in the
notes to the
Consolidated
Financial
Statements.

The weighted-average estimated fair value of employee stock options granted during the three and nine month

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periods ended June 30, 2006 was \$4.06 per share and \$3.20 per share, respectively, using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2006
Expected volatility	66.02%
Risk free interest rate	4.80%
Dividend yield	0.00
Expected option life (7 year contractual life options)	4.42
Expected option life (10 year contractual life options)	5.84

The Company used an arithmetic average of historical volatility and implied volatility to calculate its expected volatility at June 30, 2006. Historical volatility was determined by calculating the mean reversion of the daily-adjusted closing stock price over the past 3.37 years of the Company's existence (post-Merger). The implied volatility was calculated by analyzing the 52-week minimum and maximum prices of publicly traded call options on the Company's common stock. The Company concluded that an arithmetic average of these two calculations provided for the most reasonable estimate of expected volatility under the guidance of SFAS 123(R).

The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed Treasury bill interest rates (risk free) appropriate for the term of the Company's employee stock options.

The expected life of employee stock options represents a calculation based upon the historical exercise, cancellation and forfeiture experience for the Company over the past 3.37 years (post-Merger). The Company determined that it had two populations with unique exercise behavior. These populations included stock options with a contractual life of 7 years and 10 years, respectively.

As share-based compensation expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 is actually based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for annualized estimated forfeitures of 8.59%. SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures were estimated based on historical experience.

Pro Forma Information Under SFAS 123 for Periods Prior to Fiscal 2006

The weighted-average estimated fair value of employee stock options granted during the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005 was \$2.68 per share and \$4.20 per share, respectively, using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three and Nine Months Ended July 1, 2005
Expected volatility	75.00%
Risk free interest rate	3.60%
Dividend yield	0.00
Expected option life (years)	4.0

For purposes of pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, the estimated fair value of the options is assumed to be amortized to expense over the options' vesting period.

Table of Contents**NOTE 14. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Net income	\$ 3,005	\$ 7,389	\$ 8,218	\$ 22,550
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	159,699	157,809	159,119	157,161
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock	1,177	873	620	1,460
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	160,876	158,682	159,739	158,621
Net income per share basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.14
Effect of dilutive stock options				
Net income per share diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.14

Debt securities convertible into approximately 19.8 million shares and stock option awards exercisable for approximately 23.7 million shares were outstanding but not included in the computation of earnings per share for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Debt securities convertible into approximately 19.8 million shares and equity based awards exercisable for approximately 24.4 million shares were outstanding but not included in the computation of earnings per share for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. If the Company had earned at least \$19.9 million and \$62.7 million in net income for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively, the debt securities would have been dilutive to earnings per share. Debt securities convertible into approximately 25.4 million shares and stock options exercisable into approximately 27.6 million shares were outstanding but not included in the computation of earnings per share for the three month period ended July 1, 2005 as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Debt securities convertible into approximately 25.4 million shares and stock options exercisable into approximately 26.4 million shares were outstanding but not included in the computation of earnings per share for the nine month period ended July 1, 2005 as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This report and other documents we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are subject to the safe harbor created by those sections. Words such as believes, expects, may, will, would, should, could, seek, intends, plan, continue, estimates, anticipates, predicts, and similar expressions or variations or negatives of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters such as the development of new products, enhancements or technologies, sales levels, expense levels and other statements regarding matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements. Although forward-looking statements in this report reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially and adversely from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those in the forward-looking statements. We urge you to consider the risks and uncertainties discussed in this report under the

heading Certain Business Risks and in the other documents filed with the SEC in evaluating our forward-looking statements. We have no plans, and undertake no obligation, to revise or update our forward-looking statements to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report. We caution readers not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

In this document, the words we, our, ours and us refer only to Skyworks Solutions, Inc. and not any other person or entity.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND JULY 1, 2005**

The following table sets forth the results of our operations expressed as a percentage of net revenues for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 and July 1, 2005:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 1, 2005
Net revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	62.8	59.3	62.6	60.4
Gross margin	37.2	40.7	37.4	39.6
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	20.6	20.8	21.2	19.2
Selling, general and administrative	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0
Amortization	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total operating expenses	34.3	34.5	34.5	32.5
Operating income	2.9	6.2	2.9	7.1
Interest expense	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.8)
Other income, net	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
Income before income taxes	2.2	5.1	2.0	5.9
Provision for income taxes	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.2
Net income	1.5%	3.9%	1.4%	3.7%

GENERAL

During the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, certain key factors contributed to our overall results of operations and cash flows from operations. More specifically:

We retired \$50.7 million in long-term debt in an accretive transaction and invested \$36.7 million in capital equipment during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 thereby expanding our capacity to efficiently manage future growth in operations;

Cash provided by operations was \$4.5 million for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006. Cash used in operations was \$18.3 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 principally due to an increase in accounts receivable and inventory balances;

Revenues in the Radio Frequency (RF) Solutions and Linear Products areas increased to \$185.6 million from \$162.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in 2005, a 14.1% increase, and an increase of \$46.8 million or 9.5% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in 2005. These increases were offset by a decrease in revenues from our baseband product area of \$12.6 million or 52.3% for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. Baseband product revenues decreased \$54.1 million or 56.1% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to 2005. Assembly and test services revenue also declined by \$14.3 million for the nine month

period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to 2005 due to the completion of the test and assembly services arrangement with Conexant in the third quarter of fiscal 2005;

Raw material input cost increases, increased off-shore assembly and test expenses and opportunistic price increases from some of our silicon suppliers all contributed to a decline in gross margin as a percent of revenue. In addition, ramping multiple new products which initially results in lower yields and longer test times caused our gross margin as a percent of revenue to decline to 37.2% from 40.7% for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the same period in the prior year and from 39.6% in the nine month period of fiscal 2005 to 37.4% in the nine month period ended June 30, 2006. The impact of these adverse factors was partially offset by higher contribution margins received from intellectual property revenue during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005;

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We recorded \$3.7 million and \$10.3 million in share-based compensation expense upon the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, (SFAS 123(R)) during the three month and nine month period ended June 30, 2006, respectively. Approximately \$1.5 million, \$4.5 million and \$4.3 million were included in cost of goods sold, research and development expense and selling, general and administrative expense, respectively, for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006;

SHARED-BASED PAYMENTS

We grant stock options to purchase our common stock to our employees and directors under our stock option plans. We also grant restricted stock to certain key employees, which may have service, market or performance based conditions attached, and we also granted performance shares to certain of our employees during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006. Eligible employees can also purchase shares of our common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value on the first or the last day of the offering period under our employee stock purchase plan. The benefits provided under these plans are share-based payments subject to the provisions of revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (FAS 123R), Share-Based Payment. Effective October 1, 2005, we use the fair value method to apply the provisions of FAS 123R with a modified prospective application which provides for certain changes to the method for valuing share-based compensation. The valuation provisions of FAS 123R apply to new awards and to awards that are outstanding on the effective date and subsequently modified or cancelled. Under the modified prospective application, prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. Share-based compensation expense recognized under FAS 123R for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 was \$10.3 million. At June 30, 2006, total unrecognized estimated compensation expense related to non-vested stock options granted prior to that date was \$ 22.6 million. The weighted average period over which the unrecognized estimated compensation expense related to non-vested stock options will be recognized is 2.1 years. Stock options, before forfeitures and cancellations, granted during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 represented 2.3% of outstanding shares as of June 30, 2006.

At June 30, 2006, total unrecognized compensation for restricted stock (nonvested awards) was \$2.5 million. Upon adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company elected to retain its method of valuation for share-based awards granted beginning in fiscal 2006 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model (Black-Scholes model) which was also previously used for the Company s pro forma information required under SFAS 123. The Company s determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company s stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company s expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions in the application of FAS 123R in future periods, the compensation expense that we record under FAS 123R may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period. Therefore, we believe it is important for investors to be aware of the high degree of subjectivity involved when using option-pricing models to estimate share-based compensation under FAS 123R. Option-pricing models were developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting or hedging restrictions, are fully transferable and do not cause dilution. Certain share-based payments, such as employee stock options, may expire worthless or otherwise result in zero intrinsic value as compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Alternatively, value may be realized from these instruments that is significantly in excess of the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. There is currently no market-based mechanism or other practical application to verify the reliability and accuracy of the estimates stemming from these valuation models, nor is there a means to compare and adjust the estimates to actual values. Although the fair value of employee share-based awards is determined in accordance with FAS 123R and the Securities and Exchange Commission s Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) using an option-pricing model, that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a willing buyer/willing seller market transaction. Estimates of share-based compensation expenses are significant to our financial statements, but these expenses are based on option valuation models and will never result in the payment of cash by us. For this reason, and because

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we do not view share-based compensation as related to our operational performance, we exclude estimated share-based compensation expense when evaluating the business performance of our operations.

The guidance in FAS 123R and SAB 107 is relatively new, and best practices are not well established. The application of these principles may be subject to further interpretation and refinement over time. There are significant differences among valuation models, and there is a possibility that we will adopt different valuation models in the future. This may result in a lack of consistency in future periods and materially affect the fair value estimate of share-based payments. It may also result in a lack of comparability with other companies that use different models, methods and assumptions.

Theoretical valuation models and market-based methods are evolving and may result in lower or higher fair value estimates for share-based compensation. The timing, readiness, adoption, general acceptance, reliability and testing of these methods is uncertain. Sophisticated mathematical models may require voluminous historical information, modeling expertise, financial analyses, correlation analyses, integrated software and databases, consulting fees, customization and testing for adequacy of internal controls. Market-based methods are emerging that, if employed by us, may dilute our earnings per share and involve significant transaction fees and ongoing administrative expenses. The uncertainties and costs of these extensive valuation efforts may outweigh the benefits to investors.

We did not modify any of our outstanding share options prior to the adoption of FAS 123R with the exception of the acceleration of certain of our unvested out of the money stock options on September 2, 2005. Specifically, we accelerated the vesting of options previously awarded to employees and officers that had an exercise price per share over \$9.00 and were granted prior to November 10, 2004 and were accounted for under SFAS 123. As a result of this action, options to purchase approximately 3.8 million shares of Skyworks stock became immediately exercisable. The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was accounted for under APB Opinion Number 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and made to avoid recognizing compensation cost of approximately \$21.0 million associated with certain out-of-the-money options in the statement of operations in future financial statements upon the effectiveness of SFAS 123(R). The decision to not accelerate the vesting of stock options with an exercise price under \$9.01, as well as those granted after November 9, 2004, balanced our desire to manage compensation expense with our need to continue to motivate and retain employees. The options accelerated were out-of-the money by a minimum of \$1.49 per share, based on the closing market price of Skyworks' common stock on September 2, 2005.

During fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2006, we elected to gradually transition more of our share-based compensation awards to restricted stock (with service, market or performance based conditions) from traditional stock options.

We granted 222,000 performance units during the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, pursuant to which recipients would receive common stock if certain milestones are achieved. With respect to 205,000 performance units granted during the first six months of fiscal 2006, we determined that as of the grant date and June 30, 2006, achievement of the milestones was not probable, thus we did not recognize any compensation expense for the period ending June 30, 2006. With respect to 15,000 performance units granted during the three month period ended June 30, 2006, we determined that as of June 30, 2006, achievement of the milestones was probable and recorded compensation expense for the period ending June 30, 2006.

We used an arithmetic average of historical volatility and implied volatility to calculate our expected volatility at June 30, 2006. Historical volatility was determined by calculating the mean reversion of the daily-adjusted closing stock price over the past 3.37 years of our existence (post-Merger). The implied volatility was calculated by analyzing the 52-week minimum and maximum prices of publicly traded call options on our common stock. We concluded that an arithmetic average of these two calculations provided for the most reasonable estimate of expected volatility under the guidance of SFAS 123(R). Utilizing this methodology results in a volatility of 66.02% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006.

The expected life of employee stock options represents a calculation based upon the historical exercise experience of our stock options over the past 3.37 years (post-Merger). We determined that we had two populations with unique exercise behavior. These populations included stock options with a contractual life of 7 years and 10 years, respectively. This methodology results in an expected term calculation of 4.42 and 5.84 years, respectively.

The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield curve of U.S. Treasury strip securities for a period consistent with the contractual life of the option in effect at the time of grant (weighted-average of 4.80% for the nine month period ended

June 30, 2006).

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The post-vesting forfeiture rate is estimated using historical option cancellation information (weighted-average of 8.59% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006).

NET REVENUES

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Net revenues	\$ 197,058	2.89%	\$ 191,532	\$ 580,617	(3.58)%	\$ 602,197
We market and sell our semiconductor products and system solutions to leading Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of communication electronics products, third-party original design manufacturers (ODMs) and contract manufacturers, and indirectly through electronic components distributors.						
Net revenues increased 2.9% in the third fiscal quarter of 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in 2005 and decreased 3.6% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in 2005. Revenues from our RF Solutions and Linear Product areas increased 14.1% (\$23.0 million) from \$162.6 million to \$185.6 million in the third fiscal quarter of 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in 2005. Revenues from these product areas increased 9.5% (\$46.8 million) from \$491.8 million to \$538.6 million in the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding period in 2005. The increase in revenues for the three month period was partially offset by a 52.3% (\$12.6 million) decrease in revenue in our baseband product area for the three month period ended June 30, 2006. The increase for the nine month period was completely offset by a 56.1% (\$54.1 million) decrease in revenue in our baseband product area for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006. The decreases in baseband revenues reflect a market share consolidation from tier-three suppliers to leading cellular handset OEMs. We anticipate continuing revenue growth in the RF and Linear Product areas and a continued decline in revenues from our baseband product area in future periods. Assembly and test service revenues also decreased by approximately \$4.9 million and \$14.3 million for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2005 due to the completion of the assembly and test services agreement with Conexant. Overall average selling prices declined 11.7% for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. Average selling prices remained relatively consistent between the second and third fiscal quarters of 2006. The overall decrease in average selling prices was offset by an increase in overall units sold for both the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods in the prior year.						

GROSS PROFIT

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Gross profit	\$ 73,347	(5.8)%	\$ 77,874	\$ 217,420	(8.8)%	\$ 238,492
% of net revenues	37.2%		40.7%	37.4%		39.6%

Gross profit represents net revenues less cost of goods sold. Cost of goods sold consists primarily of purchased materials, labor and overhead (including depreciation) associated with product manufacturing, royalty and other intellectual property costs and sustaining engineering expenses pertaining to products sold.

The decrease in gross profit in aggregate dollars was principally due to the previously discussed baseband product area revenue decline of \$12.6 million and \$54.1 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2005, and the associated contribution margin decline of approximately \$6.0 million and \$27.0 million, respectively. These decreases also were the result of raw material input cost increases, increased off-shore assembly and test expenses and opportunistic price increases from some of our silicon suppliers. In addition, ramping multiple new products which initially results in lower yields and longer test times caused our gross margin as a percent of revenue to decline. The impact of these adverse factors was

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partially offset by higher contribution margins received from intellectual property revenue during the nine month period as compared to the same period in 2005.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Research and development	\$40,619	2.0%	\$39,823	\$123,606	6.9%	\$115,612
% of net revenues	20.6%		20.8%	21.2%		19.2%

Research and development expenses consist principally of direct personnel costs, costs for pre-production evaluation and testing of new devices, and design and test tool costs.

The increase in research and development expenses illustrated in the table above for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, when compared to the corresponding periods in 2005, is primarily attributable to increased labor and benefit costs incurred to support our next generation multimode radios and precision analog semiconductors. We anticipate acceleration in the ramping of our Helios EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for Global Evolution) radio, CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) solutions and next generation front-end modules at several of our top customers during the remainder of 2006 and in fiscal 2007. The increased research and development cost primarily supports these ramping products. We also incurred approximately \$1.5 million and \$4.5 million in research and development related share-based compensation expense in the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 related to our adoption of SFAS 123(R). No share-based compensation expense was recorded in the corresponding periods in fiscal 2005.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Selling, general and administrative	\$26,333	2.3%	\$25,745	\$75,296	(3.5)%	\$78,027
% of net revenues	13.4%		13.4%	13.0%		13.0%

Selling, general and administrative expenses include personnel costs (legal, accounting, treasury, human resources, information systems, customer service, etc.), sales representative commissions, advertising and other marketing costs. As detailed in the table above, selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 when compared to the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. This increase primarily resulted from our recognition of \$1.5 million in share-based compensation expense during the three month period ended June 30, 2006 related to our adoption of SFAS 123(R). Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, primarily as the result of a reduction in legal expenses incurred to protect our intellectual property portfolio. These cost savings were marginally offset by our recognition of \$4.3 million in share-based compensation expense in the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 related to our adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Table of Contents**AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Amortization	\$536	0.0%	\$536	\$1,608	(11.6)%	\$1,818
% of net revenues	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%		0.3%

In 2002, we recorded \$36.4 million of intangible assets consisting of developed technology, customer relationships and a trademark. These assets are principally being amortized on a straight-line basis over a 10-year period. The decrease in amortization expense for the first nine months of 2006 and as compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2005 is due to the recognition of amortization expense on a warrant of \$0.2 million in fiscal 2005. The warrant expired without being exercised on January 20, 2005.

INTEREST EXPENSE

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Interest expense	\$3,231	(12.3)%	\$3,683	\$11,489	5.9%	\$10,851
% of net revenues	1.6%		1.9%	2.0%		1.8%

Interest expense is comprised principally of payments in connection with the \$50.0 million credit facility between Skyworks USA, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, and Wachovia Bank, N.A. (Facility Agreement) and the Company's 4.75% convertible subordinated notes (the Junior Notes).

The increase in interest expense for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, when compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2005, is primarily due to a higher interest rate paid on the Facility Agreement resulting from an increase in LIBOR during such period, as well as an increase in the amortization of capitalized deferred financing costs of \$0.6 million in the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 due to the retirement of \$50.7 million of our Junior Notes. The decrease in interest expense for the three month period ended June 30, 2006 is due to the retirement of \$50.7 million of our Junior Notes in March 2006 and the consequential decrease in required interest payments. See Note 7 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to our borrowing arrangements.

OTHER INCOME, NET

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Other income, net	\$1,822	18.6%	\$1,536	\$6,571	76.5%	\$3,724
% of net revenues	0.9%		0.8%	1.1%		0.6%

Other income, net is comprised primarily of foreign exchange gains/losses, interest income on invested cash balances and other non-operating income and expense items.

The increase in other income for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 when compared to the corresponding periods in the previous fiscal year is primarily related to an increase in interest income on invested cash balances as a result of increased interest rates earned on our auction rate securities.

Table of Contents**PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES**

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005	June 30, 2006	Change	July 1, 2005
Provision for income taxes	\$1,445	(35.3)%	\$2,234	\$3,774	(71.7)%	\$13,358
% of net revenues	0.7%		1.2%	0.6%		2.2%

As a result of our history of operating losses and the expectation of future operating results, we determined that it is more likely than not that historical income tax benefits will not be realized except for certain future deductions associated with our foreign operations. Consequently, as of June 30, 2006, we have maintained a valuation allowance against all of our net U.S. deferred tax assets. We are currently compiling and evaluating future anticipated operating results for fiscal years 2007 and beyond. Upon completion of this analysis when combined with our most recent multiple year trend of operating profits we may conclude that it is appropriate to reverse a portion of our valuation allowance. Deferred tax assets have been recognized for foreign operations when management believes they will be recovered during the carry forward period.

The provision for income taxes for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, consists of approximately \$1.2 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, of foreign income taxes incurred by foreign operations. The provision for income taxes for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005 consisted of approximately \$0.0 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, of foreign income taxes incurred by foreign operations. The provision for income taxes also principally includes \$2.2 million of additional foreign taxes for the nine month period ended July 1, 2005 related to a change in the expected future benefit of our deferred tax assets as the result of regulated reductions in the applicable tax rates in Mexico. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of the Company's foreign-denominated long-term deferred tax assets are included in the provision for income taxes and increased our tax expense by \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of the Company's foreign-denominated long-term deferred tax assets for the three and nine month periods ended July 1, 2005, decreased our tax expense by \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. In addition, the provision for income taxes for both the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006 consists of approximately \$0.3 million of U.S. income taxes recorded as a charge reducing the carrying value of goodwill. As noted in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, no benefit has been recognized for certain pre-Merger deferred tax assets. The benefit from the recognition of these deferred items reduces the carrying value of goodwill instead of a reduction of income tax expense. We will evaluate the realization of the pre-Merger deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis and adjust the provision for income taxes accordingly. As a result, the effective tax rate may vary in subsequent quarters. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005, the Company reversed its policy of permanently reinvesting the earnings of its Mexican subsidiary. Accordingly, approximately \$17.0 million of accumulated earnings was distributed, which was not subject to Mexican withholding tax and could be applied against U.S. net operating loss carryforwards resulting in no U.S. income tax expense. For the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, U.S. income tax was provided on current earnings attributable to our operations in Mexico. No provision has been made for U.S. federal, state, or additional foreign income taxes, which would be due upon the actual or deemed distribution of undistributed earnings of our other foreign subsidiaries, which have been or are, intended to be permanently reinvested. The effect on our financial statements is immaterial.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

	Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,	
(dollars in thousands)	2006	July 1, 2005
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$ 116,522	\$ 123,505
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,508	43,774
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	20,617	(55,129)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(49,405)	4,790
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 92,242	\$ 116,940

Our cash and cash equivalent balances declined by \$24.3 million to \$92.2 million at June 30, 2006 from \$116.5 million at September 30, 2005. The number of days sales outstanding for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 increased to 94 from 79 for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. Annualized inventory turns for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 were 4.9 compared to 5.6 for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, we generated \$4.5 million in cash from operating activities and achieved net income of \$8.2 million. Our net income for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 was offset by multiple non-cash charges (including depreciation, amortization, contribution of common shares to savings and retirement plans, share-based compensation expense and deferred tax assets) totaling \$50.0 million. During this period, we also experienced an increase in accounts payable balances of \$3.5 million, which were offset by an increase in inventory balances of \$23.8 million and an increase in receivable balances of \$32.9 million. The increase in inventory balances is primarily the result of certain of our Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and an Original Design Manufacturer (ODM) changing their product demand forecasts so as to correct short term channel inventory imbalances. Accounts receivable and days sales outstanding were negatively impacted due to reduced payments from Vitelcom Mobile (a Spanish designer, manufacturer and distributor of mobile phones) and an Asian component distributor. The Company received approximately \$20.0 million less cash from these two primarily baseband product area customers than was originally forecasted during the three month period ended June 30, 2006. The accounts receivable balance from these customers at June 30, 2006 was approximately \$47.0 million in the aggregate. We have received a payment from the Asian component distributor after quarter end of \$3.0 million and currently believe that these receivables will ultimately be collectible.

Cash provided by investing activities for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006, consisted of net sales of \$57.3 million in auction rate securities offset by capital expenditures of \$36.7 million primarily related to the equipment utilized to design new highly integrated products and processes, enabling us to address new opportunities and to meet our customers' demands. The proceeds from the net sales of our auction rate securities were utilized, in part, to retire \$50.7 million of our Junior Notes. We believe a focused program of capital expenditures will be required to sustain our current manufacturing capabilities. We may also consider acquisition opportunities to extend our technology portfolio and design expertise and to expand our product offerings.

Cash used in financing activities for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 represents the retirement of \$50.7 million in our Junior Notes and the pledge of \$0.3 million in cash on a new insurance policy offset by stock option exercises of \$1.6 million. As of June 30, 2006, our facility agreement of \$50.0 million is fully drawn. Our Junior Notes of approximately \$179.3 million are due in November 2007. We paid approximately \$12.8 million in interest to service this debt during the nine months ended June 30, 2006.

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Cash provided by operating activities was \$43.8 million for the nine month period ended July 1, 2005, reflecting net income of \$22.6 million and non-cash charges (including depreciation, charge in lieu of income tax expense, amortization and contribution of common shares to savings and retirement plans) of \$49.2 million. This was offset by an increase in receivables of \$3.7 million, an increase in inventories of \$1.6 million, a decrease in accounts payable balances of \$11.3 million and a decrease in other liabilities of \$12.5 million.

Cash used in investing activities for the nine month period ended July 1, 2005 consisted of capital expenditures of \$27.6 million and net investments in auction rate securities of \$27.5 million.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine month period ended July 1, 2005 represents cash provided by stock option exercises of \$4.8 million.

Based on our results of operations for the nine month period ended June 30, 2006 and current trends, we expect our existing sources of liquidity, together with cash expected to be generated from operations, will be sufficient to fund our research and development, capital expenditures, debt obligations, purchase obligations, working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, we cannot assure you that the capital required to fund these expenses would be available in the future. In addition, any strategic investments and acquisitions that we may make to help us grow our business may require additional capital resources. If we are unable to obtain enough capital to meet our capital needs on a timely basis or at all, our business and operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may from time to time seek to retire our outstanding debt through cash purchases or exchanges for equity securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Our contractual obligations disclosure in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2005 has not materially changed since we filed that report.

CERTAIN BUSINESS RISKS

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control. This discussion highlights some of the risks, which may affect our future operating results. These are the risks and uncertainties we believe are most important for you to consider. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, which we currently deem immaterial or which are similar to those faced by other companies in our industry or business in general, may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition and operating results would likely suffer.

We operate in the highly cyclical wireless communications semiconductor industry, which is subject to significant downturns.

We operate primarily in the semiconductor industry, which is cyclical and subject to rapid change and evolving industry standards. From time to time, changes in general economic conditions, together with other factors, cause significant upturns and downturns in the industry. Periods of industry downturn are characterized by diminished product demand, production overcapacity, excess inventory levels and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. These characteristics, and in particular their impact on the level of demand for digital cellular handsets, may cause substantial fluctuations in our revenues and results of operations. Furthermore, downturns in the semiconductor industry may be severe and prolonged, and any prolonged delay or failure of the industry or the wireless communications market to recover from downturns would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The semiconductor industry also periodically experiences increased demand and production capacity and materials constraints, which may affect our ability to meet customer demand for our products. We have experienced these cyclical fluctuations in our business and may experience cyclical fluctuations in the future.

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We have incurred substantial operating losses in the past and may experience future losses.

Our operating results for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 were adversely affected by a global economic slowdown, decreased consumer confidence, reduced capital spending, and adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns in the telecommunications and related industries. These factors led to a slowdown in customer orders, an increase in the number of cancellations and reschedulings of backlog, higher overhead costs as a percentage of our reduced net revenue, and an abrupt decline in demand for many of the end-user products that incorporate our wireless communications semiconductor products and system solutions. Although we emerged from this period of economic weakness in fiscal 2004, should economic conditions deteriorate for any reason, it could result in underutilization of our manufacturing capacity, reduced revenues or changes in our revenue mix, and other impacts that would materially and adversely affect our operating results. Due to this economic uncertainty, although we were profitable in fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005, we cannot assure you that we will be able to sustain such profitability or that we will not experience future operating losses.

Additionally, the conflict in Iraq, as well as other contemporary international conflicts, natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and civil and military unrest contributes to the economic uncertainty. These continuing and potentially escalating conflicts can also be expected to place continued pressure on economic conditions in the United States and worldwide. These conditions make it extremely difficult for our customers, our vendors and for us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. If such uncertainty continues or economic conditions worsen (or both), our business, financial condition and results of operations will likely be materially and adversely affected.

The wireless semiconductor markets are characterized by intense competition.

The wireless communications semiconductor industry in general and the markets in which we compete in particular are intensely competitive. We compete with U.S. and international semiconductor manufacturers of all sizes in terms of resources and market share. We currently face significant competition in our markets and expect that intense price and product competition will continue. This competition has resulted in, and is expected to continue to result in, declining average selling prices for our products and increased challenges in maintaining or increasing market share. Furthermore, additional competitors may enter our markets as a result of growth opportunities in communications electronics, the trend toward global expansion by foreign and domestic competitors and technological and public policy changes. We believe that the principal competitive factors for semiconductor suppliers in our markets include, among others:

- rapid time-to-market and product ramp,

- timely new product innovation,

- product quality, reliability and performance,

- product price,

- features available in products,

- compliance with industry standards,

- strategic relationships with customers, and

- access to and protection of intellectual property.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully address these factors. Many of our competitors enjoy the benefit of:

- long presence in key markets,

- name recognition,

high levels of customer satisfaction,

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ownership or control of key technology or intellectual property, and

strong financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical or other resources.

As a result, certain competitors may be able to adapt more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can.

Current and potential competitors have established or may in the future establish, financial or strategic relationships among themselves or with customers, resellers or other third parties. These relationships may affect customers purchasing decisions. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. Furthermore, some of our customers have divisions that internally develop or manufacture products similar to ours, and may compete with us. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current and potential competitors. Increased competition could result in pricing pressures, decreased gross margins and loss of market share and may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our manufacturing processes are extremely complex and specialized.

Our manufacturing operations are complex and subject to disruption, including for causes beyond our control. The fabrication of integrated circuits is an extremely complex and precise process consisting of hundreds of separate steps. It requires production in a highly controlled, clean environment. Minor impurities, contamination of the clean room environment, errors in any step of the fabrication process, defects in the masks used to print circuits on a wafer, defects in equipment or materials, human error, or a number of other factors can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous die on each wafer to malfunction. Because our operating results are highly dependent upon our ability to produce integrated circuits at acceptable manufacturing yields, these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we may discover from time to time defects in our products after they have been shipped, which may require us to pay warranty claims, replace products, or pay costs associated with the recall of a customer's products containing our parts.

Additionally, our operations may be affected by lengthy or recurring disruptions of operations at any of our production facilities or those of our subcontractors. These disruptions may include electrical power outages, fire, earthquake, flooding, war, acts of terrorism, health advisories or risks, or other natural or man-made disasters. Disruptions of our manufacturing operations could cause significant delays in shipments until we are able to shift the products from an affected facility or subcontractor to another facility or subcontractor. In the event of such delays, we cannot assure you that the required alternative capacity, particularly wafer production capacity, would be available on a timely basis or at all. Even if alternative wafer production or assembly and test capacity is available, we may not be able to obtain it on favorable terms, which could result in higher costs and/or a loss of customers. We may be unable to obtain sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand, either at our own facilities or through external manufacturing or similar arrangements with others.

Due to the highly specialized nature of the gallium arsenide integrated circuit manufacturing process, in the event of a disruption at the Newbury Park, California or Woburn, Massachusetts semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities, alternative gallium arsenide production capacity would not be immediately available from third-party sources. These disruptions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to maintain and improve manufacturing yields that contribute positively to our gross margin and profitability.

Minor deviations or perturbations in the manufacturing process can cause substantial manufacturing yield loss, and in some cases, cause production to be suspended. Manufacturing yields for new products initially tend to be lower as we complete product development and commence volume manufacturing, and typically increase as we bring the product to full production. Our forward product pricing includes this assumption of improving manufacturing yields and, as a result, material variances between projected and actual manufacturing yields will have a direct effect on our gross margin and profitability. The difficulty of accurately forecasting manufacturing yields and maintaining cost competitiveness through improving manufacturing yields will continue to be magnified by the increasing

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process complexity of manufacturing semiconductor products. Our manufacturing operations will also face pressures arising from the compression of product life cycles, which will require us to manufacture new products faster and for shorter periods while maintaining acceptable manufacturing yields and quality without, in many cases, reaching the longer-term, high-volume manufacturing conducive to higher manufacturing yields and declining costs.

We are dependent upon third parties for the manufacture, assembly and test of our products.

We rely upon independent wafer fabrication facilities, called foundries, to provide silicon-based products and to supplement our gallium arsenide wafer manufacturing capacity. There are significant risks associated with reliance on third-party foundries, including:

- the lack of ensured wafer supply, potential wafer shortages and higher wafer prices,

- limited control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, production costs and quality assurance, and

- the inaccessibility of, or delays in obtaining access to, key process technologies.

Although we have long-term supply arrangements to obtain additional external manufacturing capacity, the third-party foundries we use may allocate their limited capacity to the production requirements of other customers. If we choose to use a new foundry, it will typically take an extended period of time to complete the qualification process before we can begin shipping products from the new foundry. The foundries may experience financial difficulties, be unable to deliver products to us in a timely manner or suffer damage or destruction to their facilities, particularly since some of them are located in earthquake zones. If any disruption of manufacturing capacity occurs, we may not have alternative manufacturing sources immediately available. We may therefore experience difficulties or delays in securing an adequate supply of our products, which could impair our ability to meet our customers' needs and have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Although we own and operate a test and assembly facility, we still depend on subcontractors to package, assemble and test certain of our products. We do not have long-term agreements with any of our assembly or test subcontractors and typically procure services from these suppliers on a per order basis. If any of these subcontractors experiences capacity constraints or financial difficulties, suffers any damage to its facilities, experiences power outages or any other disruption of assembly or testing capacity, we may not be able to obtain alternative assembly and testing services in a timely manner. Due to the amount of time that it usually takes us to qualify assemblers and testers, we could experience significant delays in product shipments if we are required to find alternative assemblers or testers for our components. Any problems that we may encounter with the delivery, quality or cost of our products could damage our customer relationships and materially and adversely affect our results of operations. We are continuing to develop relationships with additional third-party subcontractors to assemble and test our products. However, even if we use these new subcontractors, we will continue to be subject to all of the risks described above.

We are dependent upon third parties for the supply of raw materials and components.

Our manufacturing operations depend on obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials and the components used in our manufacturing processes. Although we maintain relationships with suppliers located around the world with the objective of ensuring that we have adequate sources for the supply of raw materials and components for our manufacturing needs, recent increased demand from the semiconductor industry for such raw materials and components has resulted in tighter supplies. We cannot assure you that our suppliers will be able to meet our delivery schedules, that we will not lose a significant or sole supplier, or that a supplier will be able to meet performance and quality specifications. If a supplier were unable to meet our delivery schedules, or if we lost a supplier or a supplier were unable to meet performance or quality specifications, our ability to satisfy customer obligations would be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we review our relationships with suppliers of raw materials and components for our manufacturing needs on an ongoing basis. In connection with our ongoing review, we may modify or terminate our relationship with one or more suppliers. We may also enter into other sole supplier arrangements to meet certain of our raw material or component needs. While we do not typically rely on a

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single source of supply for our raw materials, we are currently dependent on a sole-source supplier for epitaxial wafers used in the gallium arsenide semiconductor manufacturing processes at our manufacturing facilities. To the extent we enter into additional sole supplier arrangements for any of our raw materials or components, the risks associated with our supply arrangements would be exacerbated.

Changes in the accounting treatment of share-based compensation have adversely affected our results of operations.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* to require companies to expense employee stock options for financial reporting purposes, effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Such equity-based award expensing has required us to value our employee stock option grants and other equity-based awards pursuant to an option valuation formula and amortize that value against our earnings over the vesting period in effect for those options. Historically we accounted for stock-based awards to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and had adopted the disclosure-only alternative of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Share-Based Compensation*. In April 2005, the SEC issued a rule amending the compliance date which allows companies to implement SFAS 123(R) at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period, that begins after June 15, 2005. As a result, we implemented SFAS 123(R) in the reporting period starting October 1, 2005. This change in accounting treatment has materially affected our reported results of operations as the share-based compensation expense has been and will continue to be charged directly against our reported earnings but will have no impact on cash flows from operations. We anticipate that our share-based compensation expense will approximate \$25.1 million in fiscal 2006 through 2011. This expense projection is calculated as of June 30, 2006 and does not taken into account any future equity awards that we might issue nor does it account for future actual stock-based award forfeitures. We will be required to adjust future share-based compensation expense for actual future stock option forfeitures.

Our success depends upon our ability to develop new products and reduce costs in a timely manner.

The wireless communications semiconductor industry generally and, in particular, the markets into which we sell our products are highly cyclical and characterized by constant and rapid technological change, rapid product evolution, price erosion, evolving technical standards, short product life cycles, increasing demand for higher levels of integration, increased miniaturization, and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. Our operating results depend largely on our ability to continue to cost-effectively introduce new and enhanced products on a timely basis. The successful development and commercialization of semiconductor devices and modules is highly complex and depends on numerous factors, including:

- the ability to anticipate customer and market requirements and changes in technology and industry standards,
- the ability to obtain capacity sufficient to meet customer demand,
- the ability to define new products that meet customer and market requirements,
- the ability to complete development of new products and bring products to market on a timely basis,
- the ability to differentiate our products from offerings of our competitors,
- overall market acceptance of our products, and
- the ability to obtain adequate intellectual property protection for our new products.

Our ability to manufacture current products, and to develop new products, depends, among other factors, on the viability and flexibility of our own internal information technology systems (*IT Systems*).

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We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources to make the substantial investment in research and development needed to develop and bring to market new and enhanced products in a timely manner. We will be required to continually evaluate expenditures for planned product development and to choose among alternative technologies based on our expectations of future market growth. We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop and introduce new or enhanced wireless communications semiconductor products in a timely and cost-effective manner, that our products will satisfy customer requirements or achieve market acceptance or that we will be able to anticipate new industry standards and technological changes. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to respond successfully to new product announcements and introductions by competitors or to changes in the design or specifications of complementary products of third parties with which our products interface. If we fail to rapidly and cost-effectively introduce new and enhanced products in sufficient quantities and that meet our customers requirements, our business and results of operations would be materially and adversely harmed.

In addition, prices of many of our products decline, sometimes significantly, over time. We believe that to remain competitive, we must continue to reduce the cost of producing and delivering existing products at the same time that we develop and introduce new or enhanced products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to reduce the cost of our products to remain competitive.

The markets into which we sell our products are characterized by rapid technological change.

The demand for our products can change quickly and in ways we may not anticipate. Our markets generally exhibit the following characteristics:

- rapid technological developments and product evolution,

- rapid changes in customer requirements,

- frequent new product introductions and enhancements,

- demand for higher levels of integration, decreased size and decreased power consumption,

- short product life cycles with declining prices over the life cycle of the product, and

- evolving industry standards.

These changes in our markets may contribute to the obsolescence of our products. Our products could become obsolete or less competitive sooner than anticipated because of a faster than anticipated change in one or more of the above-noted factors.

The ability to attract and retain qualified personnel to contribute to the design, development, manufacture and sale of our products is critical to our success.

As the source of our technological and product innovations, our key technical personnel represent a significant asset. Our success depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, including executive officers and other key management and technical personnel. The competition for management and technical personnel is intense in the semiconductor industry, and therefore we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain qualified management and other personnel necessary for the design, development, manufacture and sale of our products. We may have particular difficulty attracting and retaining key personnel during periods of poor operating performance, given, among other things, the use of equity-based compensation by us and our competitors. The loss of the services of one or more of our key employees or our inability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to operate our business.

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If OEMs and ODMs of communications electronics products do not design our products into their equipment, we will have difficulty selling those products. Moreover, a design win from a customer does not guarantee future sales to that customer.

Our products are not sold directly to the end-user, but are components or subsystems of other products. As a result, we rely on OEMs and ODMs of wireless communications electronics products to select our products from among alternative offerings to be designed into their equipment. Without these design wins, we would have difficulty selling our products. If a manufacturer designs another supplier's product into one of its product platforms, it is more difficult for us to achieve future design wins with that platform because changing suppliers involves significant cost, time, effort and risk on the part of that manufacturer. Also, achieving a design win with a customer does not ensure that we will receive significant revenues from that customer. Even after a design win, the customer is not obligated to purchase our products and can choose at any time to reduce or cease use of our products, for example, if its own products are not commercially successful, or for any other reason. We cannot assure you that we will continue to achieve design wins or to convert design wins into actual sales, and any failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

Lengthy product development and sales cycles associated with many of our products may result in significant expenditures before generating any revenues related to those products.

After our product has been developed, tested and manufactured, our customers may need three to six months or longer to integrate, test and evaluate our product and an additional three to six months or more to begin volume production of equipment that incorporates the product. This lengthy cycle time increases the possibility that a customer may decide to cancel or change product plans, which could reduce or eliminate our sales to that customer. As a result of this lengthy sales cycle, we may incur significant research and development expenses, and selling, general and administrative expenses, before we generate the related revenues for these products. Furthermore, we may never generate the anticipated revenues from a product after incurring such expenses if our customer cancels or changes its product plans.

Uncertainties involving the ordering and shipment of, and payment for, our products could adversely affect our business.

Our sales are typically made pursuant to individual purchase orders and not under long-term supply arrangements with our customers. Our customers may cancel orders before shipment. Additionally, we sell a portion of our products through distributors, some of whom have rights to return unsold products. We may purchase and manufacture inventory based on estimates of customer demand for our products, which is difficult to predict. This difficulty may be compounded when we sell to OEMs indirectly through distributors or contract manufacturers, or both, as our forecasts of demand will then be based on estimates provided by multiple parties. In addition, our customers may change their inventory practices on short notice for any reason. The cancellation or deferral of product orders, the return of previously sold products, or overproduction due to a change in anticipated order volumes could result in us holding excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in inventory write-downs and, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

In addition, if a customer encounters financial difficulties of its own as a result of a change in demand or build up of inventory, or for any other reason, the customer's ability to make timely payments to us for non-returnable products could be impaired. For example, as of June 30, 2006, accounts receivable and days sales outstanding were negatively impacted due to reduced payments from Vitelcom Mobile (a Spanish designer, manufacturer and distributor of mobile phones) and an Asian component distributor. These customers have not made timely payments on the amounts owed to us and thus our near term cash payments from these customers remain uncertain. We are currently working to establish payment arrangements, however, the failure of these two and other customers to make timely payments to us could result in a material adverse impact on our financial condition.

If our market capitalization does not increase, we may be required under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to re-evaluate whether our goodwill and certain other indefinite lived intangible assets are permanently impaired.

It is our policy to conduct our annual impairment analysis of goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets at the beginning of our fourth fiscal quarter. We conducted this impairment analysis in fiscal 2006 and determined that

our goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets were not impaired as of July 1, 2006. However, subsequent

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to this analysis the share price of our common stock has decreased. Should our market capitalization not increase or continue to decrease further we may be required to re-evaluate whether our intangible assets are impaired in future reporting periods. If we conclude the impairment is permanent this may require us to write-down our intangible assets resulting in our recording an impairment charge.

Our reliance on a small number of customers for a large portion of our sales could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations.

Significant portions of our sales are concentrated among a limited number of customers. If we lost one or more of these major customers, or if one or more major customers significantly decreased its orders for our products, our business would be materially and adversely affected. Sales to our three largest customers, including sales to their manufacturing subcontractors, represented approximately 50.3% and 49.8% of our net revenue for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively. We expect that our largest customers will continue to account for a substantial portion of our net revenue in fiscal 2006 and for the foreseeable future.

Average product life cycles in the semiconductor industry tend to be very short.

In the semiconductor industry, product life cycles tend to be short relative to the sales and development cycles. Therefore, the resources devoted to product sales and marketing may not result in material revenue, and from time to time we may need to write off excess or obsolete inventory. If we were to incur significant marketing expenses and investments in inventory that we are not able to recover, and we are not able to compensate for those expenses, our operating results would be materially and adversely affected. In addition, if we sell our products at reduced prices in anticipation of cost reductions but still hold higher cost products in inventory, our operating results would be harmed.

Our leverage and our debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow.

On June 30, 2006, we had total indebtedness of approximately \$229.0 million, which represented approximately 23.0% of our total capitalization.

As long as our 4.75 percent convertible subordinated notes due November 2007 remain outstanding, we will have debt service obligations on such notes of approximately \$8,518,412 per year in interest payments. If we issue other debt securities in the future, our debt service obligations will increase. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash to meet these obligations and must instead use our existing cash or investments, we may have to reduce or curtail other activities of our business.

We intend to fulfill our debt service obligations from cash expected to be generated by our operations, and from our existing cash and investments. If necessary, among other alternatives, we may add lease lines of credit to finance capital expenditures and we may obtain other long-term debt, lines of credit and other financing.

Our indebtedness could have significant negative consequences, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions,

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing,

- requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of any cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures,

- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete, and

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placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

Despite our current debt levels, we are able to incur substantially more debt, which would increase the risks described above.

We face a risk that capital needed for our business will not be available when we need it.

We may need to obtain sources of financing in the future. We expect our existing sources of liquidity, together with cash expected to be generated from operations, will be sufficient to fund our research and development, capital expenditures, debt obligations, purchase obligations, working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, we cannot assure you that the capital required to fund these expenses will be available in the future. To the extent that existing cash and securities and cash from operations are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing. Conditions existing in the U.S. capital markets, if and when we seek additional financing as well as the then current condition of the Company, will affect our ability to raise capital, as well as the terms of any such financing. We may not be able to raise enough capital to meet our capital needs on a timely basis or at all. Failure to obtain capital when required would have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, any strategic investments and acquisitions that we may make to help us grow our business may require additional capital resources. We cannot assure you that the capital required to fund these investments and acquisitions will be available in the future.

Remaining competitive in the semiconductor industry requires transitioning to smaller geometry process technologies and achieving higher levels of design integration.

In order to remain competitive, we expect to continue to transition our semiconductor products to increasingly smaller line width geometries. This transition requires us to modify the manufacturing processes for our products, design new products to more stringent standards, and to redesign some existing products. In the past, we have experienced some difficulties migrating to smaller geometry process technologies or new manufacturing processes, which resulted in sub-optimal manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses. We may face similar difficulties, delays and expenses as we continue to transition our products to smaller geometry processes in the future. In some instances, we depend on our relationships with our foundries to transition to smaller geometry processes successfully. We cannot assure you that our foundries will be able to effectively manage the transition or that we will be able to maintain our foundry relationships. If our foundries or we experience significant delays in this transition or fail to efficiently implement this transition, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. As smaller geometry processes become more prevalent, we expect to continue to integrate greater levels of functionality, as well as customer and third party intellectual property, into our products. However, we may not be able to achieve higher levels of design integration or deliver new integrated products on a timely basis, or at all.

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

A substantial majority of our net revenues are derived from customers located outside the United States, primarily countries located in the Asia-Pacific region and Europe. In addition, we have design centers and suppliers located outside the United States, and third-party packaging, assembly and test facilities and foundries located in the Asia-Pacific region. Finally, we have our own packaging, assembly and test facility in Mexicali, Mexico. Our international sales and operations are subject to a number of risks inherent in selling and operating abroad. These include, but are not limited to, risks regarding:

currency exchange rate fluctuations,

local economic and political conditions, including social, economic and political instability,

disruptions of capital and trading markets,

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restrictive governmental actions (such as restrictions on transfer of funds and trade protection measures, including export duties, quotas, customs duties, import or export controls and tariffs),

changes in legal or regulatory requirements,

natural disasters, acts of terrorism, widespread illness and war,

limitations on the repatriation of funds,

difficulty in obtaining distribution and support,

cultural differences in the conduct of business,

the laws and policies of the United States and other countries affecting trade, foreign investment and loans, and import or export licensing requirements,

tax laws,

the possibility of being exposed to legal proceedings in a foreign jurisdiction, and

limitations on our ability under local laws to protect or enforce our intellectual property rights in a particular foreign jurisdiction.

Additionally, we are subject to risks in certain global markets in which wireless operators provide subsidies on handset sales to their customers. Increases in handset prices that negatively impact handset sales can result from changes in regulatory policies or other factors, which could impact the demand for our products. Limitations or changes in policy on phone subsidies in South Korea, Japan, China and other countries may have additional negative impacts on our revenues.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by substantial quarterly and annual fluctuations and market downturns.

Our revenues, earnings and other operating results have fluctuated in the past and our revenues, earnings and other operating results may fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations are due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

These factors include, among others:

changes in end-user demand for the products (principally digital cellular handsets) manufactured and sold by our customers,

the effects of competitive pricing pressures, including decreases in average selling prices of our products,

production capacity levels and fluctuations in manufacturing yields,

availability and cost of products from our suppliers,

the gain or loss of significant customers,

our ability to develop, introduce and market new products and technologies on a timely basis,

new product and technology introductions by competitors,

changes in the mix of products produced and sold,

market acceptance of our products and our customers, and

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intellectual property disputes.

The foregoing factors are difficult to forecast, and these, as well as other factors, could materially and adversely affect our quarterly or annual operating results. If our operating results fail to meet the expectations of analysts or investors, it could materially and adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Global economic conditions that impact the wireless communications industry could negatively affect our revenues and operating results.

Global economic weakness can have wide-ranging effects on markets that we serve, particularly wireless communications equipment manufacturers and network operators. Although the wireless communications industry has recovered somewhat from an industry-wide recession, such recovery may not continue. In addition, we cannot predict what effects negative events, such as war or other international conflicts, may have on the economy or the wireless communications industry. The continued threat of terrorism and heightened security and military action in response to this threat, or any future acts of terrorism, may cause further disruptions to the global economy and to the wireless communications industry and create further uncertainties. Further, a continued economic recovery may not benefit us in the near term. If it does not, our ability to increase or maintain our revenues and operating results may be impaired.

Our gallium arsenide semiconductors may cease to be competitive with silicon alternatives.

Among our product portfolio, we manufacture and sell gallium arsenide semiconductor devices and components, principally power amplifiers and switches. The production of gallium arsenide integrated circuits is more costly than the production of silicon circuits. The cost differential is due to higher costs of raw materials for gallium arsenide and higher unit costs associated with smaller sized wafers and lower production volumes. Therefore, to remain competitive, we must offer gallium arsenide products that provide superior performance over their silicon-based counterparts. If we do not continue to offer products that provide sufficiently superior performance to justify the cost differential, our operating results may be materially and adversely affected. We expect the costs of producing gallium arsenide devices will continue to exceed the costs of producing their silicon counterparts. Silicon semiconductor technologies are widely used process technologies for certain integrated circuits and these technologies continue to improve in performance. We cannot assure you that we will continue to identify products and markets that require performance attributes of gallium arsenide solutions.

We may be subject to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights, or demands that we license third-party technology, which could result in significant expense and prevent us from using our technology.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties have asserted and may in the future assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to our business and have demanded and may in the future demand that we license their technology or refrain from using it.

Any litigation to determine the validity of claims that our products infringe or may infringe intellectual property rights of another, including claims arising from our contractual indemnification of our customers, regardless of their merit or resolution, could be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel. Regardless of the merits of any specific claim, we cannot assure you that we would prevail in litigation because of the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in intellectual property litigation. If litigation were to result in an adverse ruling, we could be required to:

pay substantial damages,

cease the manufacture, import, use, sale or offer for sale of infringing products or processes,

discontinue the use of infringing technology,

expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, and

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license technology from the third party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms.

We cannot assure you that our operating results or financial condition will not be materially adversely affected if we were required to do any one or more of the foregoing items.

Many of our products incorporate technology licensed or acquired from third parties.

We sell products in markets that are characterized by rapid technological changes; evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions, short product life cycles and increasing levels of integration. Our ability to keep pace with this market depends on our ability to obtain technology from third parties on commercially reasonable terms to allow our products to remain in a competitive posture. If licenses to such technology are not available on commercially reasonable terms and conditions, and we cannot otherwise integrate such technology, our products or our customers' products could become unmarketable or obsolete, and we could lose market share. In such instances, we could also incur substantial unanticipated costs or scheduling delays to develop substitute technology to deliver competitive products.

If we are not successful in protecting our intellectual property rights, it may harm our ability to compete.

We rely on patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property laws, as well as nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies, information, data, devices, algorithms and processes. In addition, we often incorporate the intellectual property of our customers, suppliers or other third parties into our designs, and we have obligations with respect to the non-use and non-disclosure of such third-party intellectual property. In the future, it may be necessary to engage in litigation or like activities to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others, including our customers. This could require us to expend significant resources and to divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from our business operations. We cannot assure you that:

the steps we take to prevent misappropriation, infringement, dilution or other violation of our intellectual property or the intellectual property of our customers, suppliers or other third parties will be successful,

any existing or future patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets or other intellectual property rights or ours will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or

any of the measures described above would provide meaningful protection.

Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization, develop similar technology independently or design around our patents. If any of our intellectual property protection mechanisms fails to protect our technology, it would make it easier for our competitors to offer similar products, potentially resulting in loss of market share and price erosion. Even if we receive a patent, the patent claims may not be broad enough to adequately protect our technology. Furthermore, even if we receive patent protection in the United States, we may not seek, or may not be granted, patent protection in foreign countries. In addition, effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited for certain technologies and in certain foreign countries.

There is a growing industry trend to include or adapt open source software that is generally made available to the public by its developers, authors or third parties. Often such software includes license provisions, requiring public disclosure of any derivative works containing open source code. There is little legal precedent in the area of open source software or its effects on copyright law or the protection of proprietary works. We take steps to avoid the use of open source works in our proprietary software, and are taking steps to limit our suppliers from doing so. However, in the event a copyright holder were to demonstrate in court that we have not complied with a software license, we may be required to cease production or distribution of that work or to publicly disclose the source code for our proprietary software, which may negatively affect our operations or stock price.

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We attempt to control access to and distribution of our proprietary information through operational, technological and legal safeguards. Despite our efforts, parties, including former or current employees, may attempt to copy, disclose or obtain access to our information without our authorization. Furthermore, attempts by computer hackers to gain unauthorized access to our systems or information could result in our proprietary information being compromised or interrupt our operations. While we attempt to prevent such unauthorized access we may be unable to anticipate the methods used, or be unable to prevent the release of our proprietary information.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to effect suitable investments, alliances and acquisitions, and to integrate companies we acquire.

Although we have in the past and intend to continue to invest significant resources in internal research and development activities, the complexity and rapidity of technological changes and the significant expense of internal research and development make it impractical for us to pursue development of all technological solutions on our own. On an ongoing basis, we intend to review investment, alliance and acquisition prospects that would complement our product offerings, augment our market coverage or enhance our technological capabilities. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify and consummate suitable investment, alliance or acquisition transactions in the future. Moreover, if we consummate such transactions, they could result in:

- issuances of equity securities dilutive to our stockholders,

- large one-time write-offs,

- the incurrence of substantial debt and assumption of unknown liabilities,

- the potential loss of key employees from the acquired company,

- amortization expenses related to intangible assets, and

- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns.

Moreover, integrating acquired organizations and their products and services may be difficult, expensive, time-consuming and a strain on our resources and our relationship with employees and customers and ultimately may not be successful. Additionally, in periods following an acquisition, we will be required to evaluate goodwill and acquisition-related intangible assets for impairment. When such assets are found to be impaired, they will be written down to estimated fair value, with a charge against earnings. For instance, we recorded a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in fiscal 2003 in the amount of \$397.1 million as a result of the goodwill obtained in connection with the Merger.

Certain provisions in our organizational documents and Delaware law may make it difficult for someone to acquire control of us.

We have certain anti-takeover measures that may affect our common stock. Our certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the Delaware General Corporation Law contain several provisions that would make more difficult an acquisition of control of us in a transaction not approved by our Board of Directors. Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws include provisions such as:

- the division of our Board of Directors into three classes to be elected on a staggered basis, one class each year,

- the ability of our Board of Directors to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without further authorization of stockholders,

- a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent,

- elimination of the right of stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders,

a requirement that stockholders provide advance notice of any stockholder nominations of directors or any proposal of new business to be considered at any meeting of stockholders,

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a requirement that the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3 percent of our shares be obtained to amend or repeal any provision of our by-laws or the provision of our certificate of incorporation relating to amendments to our by-laws,

a requirement that the affirmative vote of at least 80% of our shares be obtained to amend or repeal the provisions of our certificate of incorporation relating to the election and removal of directors, the classified board or the right to act by written consent,

a requirement that the affirmative vote of at least 80% of our shares be obtained for business combinations unless approved by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors and, in the event that the other party to the business combination is the beneficial owner of 5% or more of our shares, a majority of the members of Board of Directors in office prior to the time such other party became the beneficial owner of 5% or more of our shares,

a fair price provision, and

a requirement that the affirmative vote of at least 90% of our shares be obtained to amend or repeal the fair price provision.

In addition to the provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law generally provides that a corporation shall not engage in any business combination with any interested stockholder during the three-year period following the time that such stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless a majority of the directors then in office approves either the business combination or the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder or specified stockholder approval requirements are met.

Increasingly stringent environmental laws, rules and regulations may require us to redesign our existing products and processes, and could adversely affect our ability to cost-effectively produce our products.

The semiconductor and electronics industries have been subject to increasing environmental regulations. A number of domestic and foreign jurisdictions seek to restrict the use of various substances, a number of which have been used in our products or processes. For example, the European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) Directive requires that certain substances be removed from all electronics components by July 1, 2006. Removing such substances requires the expenditure of additional research and development funds to seek alternative substances, as well as increased testing by third parties to ensure the quality of our products and compliance with the RoHS Directive. Alternative substances may not be readily available or commercially feasible, may only be available from a single source, or may be significantly more expensive than their restricted counterparts. While we have implemented a compliance program to ensure our product offering meets these regulations, if we are unable to complete the transition in a timely manner, or ensure consistent quality and product yields with redesigned processes, our operations may be adversely affected.

We may be liable for penalties under environmental laws, rules and regulations, which could adversely impact our business.

We have used, and will continue to use, a variety of chemicals and compounds in manufacturing operations and have been and will continue to be subject to a wide range of environmental protection regulations in the United States and in foreign countries. We cannot assure you that current or future regulation of the materials necessary for our products would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental regulations often require parties to fund remedial action for violations of such regulations regardless of fault. Consequently, it is often difficult to estimate the future impact of environmental matters, including potential liabilities. Furthermore, our customers increasingly require warranties or indemnity relating to compliance with environmental regulations. We cannot assure you that the amount of expense and capital expenditures that might be required to satisfy environmental liabilities, to complete remedial actions and to continue to comply with applicable environmental laws will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Our stock price has been volatile and may fluctuate in the future. Accordingly, you might not be able to sell your shares of common stock at or above the price you paid for them.

The trading price of our common stock has and may continue to fluctuate significantly. Such fluctuations may be influenced by many factors, including:

our performance and prospects,

the performance and prospects of our major customers,

the depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock,

investor perception of us and the industry in which we operate,

changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts,

general financial and other market conditions, and

domestic and international economic conditions.

Public stock markets have recently experienced extreme price and trading volume volatility, particularly in the technology sectors of the market. This volatility has significantly affected the market prices of securities of many technology companies for reasons frequently unrelated to or disproportionately impacted by the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In addition, fluctuations in our stock price, volume of shares traded, and our price-to-earnings multiple may have made our stock attractive to momentum, hedge or day-trading investors who often shift funds into and out of stocks rapidly, exacerbating price fluctuations in either direction, particularly when viewed on a quarterly basis. Our Company has been, and in the future may be, the subject of commentary by financial news media. Such commentary may contribute to volatility in our stock price. If our operating results do not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price may decline, possibly substantially over a short period of time. Accordingly, you may not be able to resell your shares of common stock at or above the price you paid.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk. There have been no material changes in market risk exposures from those disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2006. The term disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports

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that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2006, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in internal controls.

No changes in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Skyworks' internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

(c)

The following table provides information regarding repurchases of common stock made by us during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2006:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximately Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
May 10, 2006	13,043(1)	\$6.76	N/A(2)	N/A(2)

(1) All shares of common stock reported in the table above were purchased by us, at the fair market value of the common stock on May 10, 2006, in connection with the satisfaction of tax withholding obligations under restricted stock agreements between us and certain of our executive officers.

(2) We have no publicly announced plans or programs.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**Number Description**

- 31.1* Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2* Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1* Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2* Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

SKYWORKS SOLUTIONS, INC.

Date: August 9, 2006

By: /s/ David J. Aldrich
David J. Aldrich, President and Chief
Executive Officer (Principal Executive
Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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