

Super Micro Computer, Inc.
Form 10-K
August 31, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-33383

Super Micro Computer, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

77-0353939
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

980 Rock Avenue

San Jose, CA 95131

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(408) 503-8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|---|---|
| Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share | The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. |

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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

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

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates, based upon the closing price of the Common Stock on December 31, 2008, as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market, was approximately \$149,571,000. Shares of Common Stock held by each executive officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock, based on filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, have been excluded since such persons may be deemed affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

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As of August 18, 2009 there were 34,814,988 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding, which is the only class of common stock of the registrant issued.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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This section and other parts of this Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act) that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology including would, could, may, will, should, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, or continue, the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. In evaluating these statements, you should specifically consider various factors, including the risks described under Risk Factors below and in other parts of this Form 10-K as well as in our other filings with the SEC. These factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

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PART I

**Item 1. *Business*
Overview**

We design, develop, manufacture and sell application optimized, high performance server solutions based on an innovative, modular and open-standard x86 architecture. Our solutions include a range of complete rackmount and blade server systems as well as components. We offer our clients a high degree of flexibility and customization by providing what we believe to be the industry's broadest array of server components, which are interoperable and can be configured to create complete server systems. Our server systems and components are architected to provide high levels of reliability, quality and scalability, thereby enabling benefits in the areas of performance, thermal management, power efficiency and total cost of ownership. We base our solutions on open standard components, such as processors from Intel and AMD and our solutions can run on the Linux and Windows operating systems.

We perform the majority of our research and development efforts in-house, which increases the communication and collaboration between design teams, streamlines the development process and reduces time-to-market. We have developed a set of design principles which allow us to aggregate individual industry standard materials to develop proprietary components, such as serverboards, chassis, power supplies and networking / storage devices. This building block approach allows us to provide a broad range of SKUs, and enables us to build and deliver application-optimized solutions based upon customers' application requirements. As of June 30, 2009, we offered over 4,800 SKUs, including SKUs for server systems, serverboards, chassis and power supplies and other system accessories.

We sell our server systems and components primarily through distributors, which include value added resellers and system integrators, and to a lesser extent to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) as well as through our direct sales force. During fiscal year 2009, our products were purchased by over 500 customers, most of which are distributors in approximately 76 countries. We commenced operations in 1993 and have been profitable every year since inception. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, our net sales were \$505.6 million, \$540.5 million and \$420.4 million, respectively and our net income was \$16.1 million, \$25.4 million and \$19.3 million, respectively.

Industry Background

Increasing Demand for Computing Capacity

As businesses of all sizes process larger quantities of data to communicate, transact and collaborate, their business processes are becoming more complex and their requirements for computing capacity are growing rapidly. Businesses are using traditional networked environments, such as local area networks, or LANs, as well as the Internet, to host a wide range of applications including databases, Intranets and email. Businesses are also using external functions, such as data centers, e-commerce storefronts and extranets, to enable growth of their operations. The infrastructure and computing model to support those businesses are often referred to as Cloud Computing. All of these factors and business needs are fueling the demand for increased computing power and storage capacity.

Evolution of Open Systems and Scale-out Computing

Computing architectures are continuing to evolve to meet this rapidly growing demand for computing capacity. As businesses increasingly require solutions that provide flexibility and scalability in a cost effective manner, they are moving away from traditional proprietary computing solutions toward open system servers with x86 based architectures using either Linux or Windows operating systems. Businesses are building upon this modular and open system concept to create what are commonly referred to as scale-out computing architectures. These scale-out architectures typically consist of open standard components that are assembled into modular

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computing systems and organized into clustered or rackmount server configurations. These systems are designed to comply with a set of industry standard specifications that are referred to as Server System Infrastructure, or SSI. SSI is also an industry standard organization, which defines server specification standards. We actively participate in the SSI organization and have a representative on the board directors. Our development methodology for servers is not only to comply with the SSI standards but also to focus on the superset of SSI (which we call Super-SSI), in order that our products accommodate our own proprietary design as well as comply with SSI standards. Scale-out computing enables businesses to add computing capacity incrementally as their needs arise without significantly disrupting existing systems, providing greater flexibility and scalability and improving total cost of ownership over earlier generations of server systems.

Increasing Need for Rapidly Deployable, Highly Optimized Server Solutions

Scale-out server architectures provide significant benefits for many businesses. However, there are a wide range of circumstances in which businesses need more than just the incremental computing capacity that can be obtained by adding more general purpose servers as part of a scale-out deployment. In these circumstances, the nature of the underlying computing architecture contributes meaningfully to the competitive advantage of the business. We refer to the solutions these businesses seek as application optimized solutions, as these businesses typically need customized server configurations which provide optimal levels of processing, I/O or memory. These situations include, among others:

Large scalable server farms: Data centers of online service providers and Global 2000 companies, as well as supercomputing clusters of large research organizations, want to optimize industry standard components by architecting a system platform that enables higher performance through enhanced processing or I/O, more efficient memory bandwidth and greater capacity.

Businesses that have complex computing requirements: Certain businesses, such as financial services companies, oil exploration companies and entertainment production studios, require systems that have optimized processing and I/O capabilities in order to maximize information and image capture and processing.

OEMs: Certain OEMs, including vendors of networking hardware and medical imaging equipment, seek to differentiate their end products by requiring a broad selection of high performance and rapidly deployable server solutions that can be optimized for specific applications for their end customers.

In all of these situations, server vendors are selected based on several key criteria:

Rapidly deployable server solutions. Many businesses desire the most advanced server technology as soon as it becomes commercially available. For instance, given the rapid product development cycles of new technologies in the networking hardware market, vendors of networking equipment increasingly seek to partner for certain aspects of their solutions, such as server technology, because it enables them to deliver a high performance solution to their customers more quickly. Similarly, online service providers must continue to deploy the latest server technology as soon as it becomes available since the ability to cost-effectively deliver a high degree of service is critical to their business. Because traditional server vendors typically use third party component suppliers, they must deal with the time, complexity and sometimes conflicting interests of coordinating with multiple suppliers throughout the product design and manufacturing process. This lengthens the time required to incorporate new technology into next generation systems. As a result, when building or upgrading their computing capability, businesses must either wait to deploy the latest products or accept solutions that do not incorporate the benefits of the latest technology.

Increased optimization for specific business needs. Servers are deployed to address widely differing applications with very different system requirements. An online gaming company, for instance, may require a server architecture that enables optimal graphic processing, while a scientific research organization may require a server architecture that maximizes computing power. In either case, the business will seek to deploy server systems that are optimized to its specific needs to maximize performance while minimizing costs. Traditional server vendors typically offer only a limited number of standalone server models. Given this lack of flexibility

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and choice, building an application optimized server solution with traditional server components can be challenging. In order to meet their performance requirements, businesses must often purchase more computing functionality, including potentially more memory, greater processing power or more efficient power supplies, than would be otherwise necessary had the system been optimized for a specific business need. This increases not only the initial purchase price, but also the total cost of ownership over the useful life of the servers. Alternatively, businesses that seek a customized server solution from traditional server vendors face limited choices and often must accept considerable delays.

Superior price-to-performance per watt. In addition to the need for rapidly available and highly optimized server solutions, businesses with application optimized server needs face growing scalability challenges. Many application optimized server deployments constitute increasingly larger server systems, particularly in scale-out configurations, and can involve hundreds or even thousands of servers. Deployments of this magnitude can present numerous performance, space, energy and maintenance challenges. First, the aggregation of large numbers of computing systems leads to escalating energy requirements. As a result, businesses require scale-out computing systems that not only perform well but also minimize power consumption. Second, the increasing need for computing capacity has resulted in the need for higher density solutions to optimize the use of valuable floor space and to minimize operating costs. Third, the high density of the equipment, together with increasing power consumption per CPU, are creating a significant challenge for businesses attempting to manage heat dissipation, including the cost of owning and operating computer room air conditioning, or CRAC, units to effectively to prevent system failure.

The Super Micro Solution

We design, develop, manufacture and sell application optimized, high performance server solutions based upon an innovative, modular and open-standard x86 architecture. Our primary competitive advantages arise from how we use our integrated internal research and development organization to develop the intellectual property used in our server solutions. These have enabled us to develop a set of design principles and performance specifications that we refer to as Super SSI that meet industry standard SSI requirements and also incorporate advanced functionality and capabilities. Super SSI provides us with greater flexibility to quickly and efficiently develop new server solutions that are optimized for our customers' specific application requirements. Our modular architectural approach has allowed us to offer our customers interoperable designs across all of our components. This modular approach, in turn, enables us to provide what we believe to be the industry's largest array of server systems and components.

Flexible and Customizable Server Solutions

We provide flexible and customizable server solutions to address the specific application needs of our customers. Our design principles allow us to aggregate industry standard materials to develop proprietary components, such as serverboards, chassis and power supplies to deliver a broad range of products with superior features. Each component is built to be backward compatible. We believe this building block approach allows us to provide a broad range of SKUs. As of June 30, 2009, we offered over 4,800 SKUs, including SKUs for rackmount and blade server systems, serverboards, chassis and power supplies and other system accessories.

Rapid Time-to-Market

We are able to significantly reduce the design and development time required to incorporate the latest technologies and to deliver the next generation application optimized server solutions. Our in-house design competencies and control of the design of many of the components used within our server systems enable us to rapidly develop, build and test server systems and components with unique configurations. As a result, when new products are brought to market we are generally able to quickly design, integrate and assemble server solutions with little need to re-engineer other portions of our solution. Our efficient design capabilities allow us to offer our customers server solutions incorporating the latest technology with a superior price-to-performance ratio. We

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work closely with the leading microprocessor vendors to coordinate the design of our new products with their product release schedules, thereby enhancing our ability to rapidly introduce new products incorporating the latest technology.

Improved Power Efficiency and Thermal Management

Our server solutions include many design innovations to optimize power consumption and manage heat dissipation. We have designed flexible power management systems which customize or eliminate components in an effort to reduce overall power consumption. We have proprietary power supplies that can be integrated across a wide range of server system form factors which can significantly enhance power efficiency. For example, our recently developed 720 watts power supply has been the first certified Gold-Level 1U single output power supply in the industry. We have also developed technologies that are specifically designed to reduce the effects of heat dissipation from our servers. Our thermal management technology allows our products to achieve a superior price-to-performance ratio while minimizing energy costs and reducing the risk of server malfunction caused by overheating.

High Density Servers

Our servers and components are designed to enable customers to maximize computing power while minimizing the physical space utilized. We offer server systems with twice the density of conventional solutions, which allows our customers to efficiently deploy our server systems in scale-out configurations. Through our proprietary technology, we can offer significantly more memory and expansion slots than traditional server systems with a comparable server form factor. In addition, we offer systems in a 1U configuration with features and capabilities generally offered by competitors only in a server with room for two racks or shelves, or a 2U server, configuration. For example, our 1U Twin system contains two full feature dual processor, or DP, serverboards in a 1U chassis. We also offer systems in a 2U configuration with features and capabilities generally offered by competitors only in a server with room for four racks or shelves, or a 4U server, configuration. For example, our 2U Twin system contains four full feature DP serverboards in a 2U chassis.

Strategy

Our objective is to be the leading provider of application optimized, high performance server solutions worldwide. Key elements of our strategy include:

Maintain Our Time-to-Market Advantage

We believe one of our major competitive advantages is our ability to rapidly incorporate the latest computing innovations into our products. We intend to maintain our time-to-market advantage by continuing our investment in our research and development efforts to rapidly develop new proprietary server solutions based on industry standard components. We plan to continue to work closely with Intel and AMD, among others, to develop products that are compatible with the latest generation of industry standard technologies. We believe these efforts will allow us to continue to offer products that lead in price for performance as each generation of computing innovations becomes available.

Expand Our Product Offerings

We plan to increase the number of products we offer to our customers. Our product portfolio will continue to include additional solutions based on the latest Intel and AMD technologies. We plan to enhance our ability to deliver improved power and thermal management capabilities, as well as servers and components that can operate in increasingly dense environments. We also plan to continue developing and in the future offer additional management software capabilities that are integrated with our server products and will further enable our customers to simplify and automate the deployment, configuration and monitoring of our servers.

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Further Develop Existing Markets and Expand Into New Markets

We intend to strengthen our relationships with existing customers and add new distributors and OEM partners. We will continue to target specific industry segments that require application optimized server solutions including data center environments, financial services, oil and gas exploration, biotechnology, entertainment and embedded applications. We plan to expand our reach geographically, particularly in the Asia Pacific region and Europe.

Strengthen Our Relationships with Suppliers and Manufacturers

Our efficient supply chain and outsourced manufacturing allow us to build systems to order that are customized, while minimizing costs. We plan to continue leveraging our relationships with suppliers and contract manufacturers in order to maintain and improve our cost structure as we benefit from economies of scale. We intend to continue to source non-core products from external suppliers. We also believe that as our solutions continue to gain greater market acceptance, we will generate growing and recurring business for our suppliers and contract manufacturers. We believe this increased volume will enable us to receive better pricing and achieve higher margins. We believe that a highly disciplined approach to cost control is critical to success in our industry. For example, we continue to maintain our warehousing capacity in Asia through our relationship with Ablecom Technology, Inc. (Ablecom), one of our major contract manufacturers and a related party, so that we continue to deliver products to our customers in Asia and elsewhere more quickly and in higher volumes.

Advanced Blade Server Technology

To meet the emerging demand for blade servers, we have developed and continued to improve our high-performance blade server solutions, called SuperBlades. Our SuperBlades are designed to share a common computing infrastructure, thereby saving additional space and power. Our SuperBlades are self-contained servers designed to achieve industry leading density and superior performance per square foot at a lower total cost of ownership. The SuperBlade s enclosure provides power, cooling, networking, various interconnects and system-level management and supports both Intel Xeon and AMD Opteron processors. By creating a range of unique blade server offerings, we provide our customers with solutions that can be customized to fit their needs. In addition, the SuperBlade power supplies provide up to 93% efficiency, which is currently considered the highest AC power supply efficiency providing extreme electricity cost saving. We believe that our SuperBlade server system provides industry leading density, memory expandability, reliability, price-to-performance per square foot and energy saving. We expect to begin selling our new generation SuperBlade, to be called TwinBlade , in the quarter ending December 31, 2009. TwinBlade will include two dual processor blades into one slot. The TwinBlade with the most current Infiniband quad data rate (QDR) connection will enable the new SuperBlade to achieve even higher performance, density and efficiency.

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Products

We offer a broad range of application optimized server solutions, including complete rackmount and blade server systems and components which customers can use to build complete server systems. The diagram below depicts how end customers typically deploy Supermicro servers within their networks. Our servers are deployed in several configurations within two areas of an enterprise network:

Headquarters: Enterprises build large scalable server farms at the enterprise gateway to run many of the most demanding applications and to provide basic computational infrastructure. Enterprises typically deploy our rackmount servers in order to save floor space and enable rapid deployment of additional server capacity as computing demands increase. Enterprises may also choose to deploy our tower servers in a clustered configuration, which combines the processing capability of multiple standalone, or tower servers such that they act like a single, large computer in order to accomplish computationally intensive tasks in a more cost-effective manner.

Branch: Within branch office data rooms, servers are deployed in rackmount configurations, in order to simplify the upgrade of servers or to swap out faulty servers, minimizing network downtime and making the management of the server infrastructure easier to maintain for branch offices with less specialized IT staffs. Also, within branch office workgroups, enterprises typically deploy our tower servers to accomplish basic office functions such as centralizing printing jobs, serving files and running local e-mail and other messaging applications.

Server Systems

We sell server systems in rackmount, standalone tower and blade form factors. We currently offer a complete range of server options with single, dual and quad CPU capability supporting Intel Pentium and Xeon multi-core architectures in 1U, 2U, 3U, 4U, tower and blade form factors. We also offer complete server systems based on AMD dual and quad Opteron in 1U, 2U, 4U and blade form factors. As of June 30, 2009, we offered over 750 different server systems. For each system, we offer multiple chassis designs and power supply options to best suit customer requirements. We also offer multiple configurations based on our latest generation systems with most comprehensive selections of chassis and serverboards. A majority of our most common systems are also available in minimum 1U or 1/2 depth form factors which are approximately one half of the size of standard sized rackmount servers.

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The figure below depicts a typical rackmount server and the different components that we typically optimize for our customers. The layout presented is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the typical layout of all our servers.

- A. **Chassis:** Industry standard 1U rackmount chassis that permits server interoperability while efficiently housing key server components
- B. **Power Supply:** Cost effective, high efficiency AC/DC energy saving power supply
- C. **Memory:** Scalable 18 slot memory expansion capability. Provides up to 144GB memory capability
- D. **Supermicro Intelligent Management Card:** Monitors onboard instrumentation for server health and allows remote management and KVM over LAN for the entire network via a single keyboard, monitor and mouse
- E. **CPU:** Programmable computer processing units that perform all server instruction and logic processing. Supermicro servers support up to four Single, Dual Core, Quad Core or multi Core processors from both Intel and AMD
- F. **Expansion Modules:** Allows increased functionality, I/O customization and flexibility. Super SSI features enable four Expansion I/O cards in a 1U server allowing 2U capability in a 1U form factor
- G. **Thermal Management:** PWM Counter rotating and redundant fans control, provide optimum cooling and energy saving and dissipation of server component heat
- H. **Hard Disk Drives:** Storage medium for operating system, applications and data. We offer power-on hot-swappable capability

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Below is a table that summarizes the most common server configurations purchased by our customers. We also design and build other customized systems using these and other building blocks to meet specific customer requirements.

| Server System Model | CPU | Memory | Drive Bays | Form Factor | SKUs |
|---------------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| 5000 Series | Core 2 Duo, Core 2 Quad, Xeon, Core i7 | Unbuffered DDR2 | 1 to 4 drives | 1U, Mid-tower | 93 models |
| 6000 Series | Dual Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) | FB-DIMM DDR2, ECC Registered DDR2 | 1 to 16 drives | 1U, 2U, 3U | 237 models |
| 7000 Series | Dual Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) | FB-DIMM DDR2, ECC Registered DDR2 | 1 to 8 drives | 4U, Tower | 44 models |
| 8000 Series | Quad Xeon (Quad/Six Core) | FB-DIMM DDR2, ECC Registered DDR2 | 1 to 6 drives | 1U, 2U, 4U, Tower | 13 models |
| 1000 Series | Dual/Quad Opteron (Dual/Quad Core/Six Core), Dual Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) | ECC Registered DDR/DDR2, DDR3, FB-DIMM DDR2 | 1 to 8 drives | 1U | 101 models |
| 2000 Series | Dual Opteron (Dual/Quad Core/Six Core) | ECC Registered DDR | 1 to 6 drives | 2U | 15 models |
| 4000 Series | Dual/Quad Opteron (Dual/Quad Core/Six Core) | ECC Registered DDR | 1 to 8 drives | 4U, Tower, Mid-tower | 56 models |
| SuperBlade | Dual Xeon (Quad Core), Dual/Quad Opteron (Quad Core/ Six Core) | FB-DIMM DDR2, ECC Registered DDR2 | 1 to 6 drives | Blade | 13 models |

We offer a variety of server storage options depending upon the system, with disk drive alternatives including small computer system interface, serial advanced technology attachment, or SATA, SATAII, or SAS and SASII, Intelligent Drive Electronics, or IDE, and serial attached SCSI.

In addition to our server systems, we also offer Supermicro Intelligent Management, or SIM, card solutions which are sold as part of our server systems. Our SIM card implements the industry standard Intelligent Platform Management Interface, or IPMI 2.0 to provide remote access, system monitoring and administration functionality for our server platforms. Our SIM card includes key capabilities such as remote hardware status, failure notification, as well as the ability to power-cycle non-responsive servers and to manage the system through out-of-band network or KVM (keyboard, video and mouse) functionality over LAN. Our SIM solutions enable server administrators to view a server's hardware status remotely, receive an alarm automatically when a failure occurs, and power cycle a system that is non-responsive. Our Intelligent Management module monitors onboard instrumentation such as temperature sensors, power status, voltages and fan speed, and provides remote power control capabilities to reboot and reset the server. It also includes remote access to the Basic Input/Output System, or BIOS, configuration and operating system console information. The monitoring and control functions work independently of the CPU because the SIM card is a completely separate processor. Data center administrators can gain full remote access to control the BIOS, utilities, operating systems and software applications. In summary, our SIM solutions include the following key features:

embedded processor to provide in or out of band KVM capabilities thereby extending the use of a single keyboard, monitor and mouse to the entire network;

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enhanced authentication support to establish secure remote sessions and authenticate users;

enhanced encryption support to allow secure remote password configuration and protect sensitive system data when it is transferred over the network;

Power management for the remote power on/off; and

Virtual Media for booting from Virtual CD-ROM, floppy over LAN, etc.

Server Components

We believe we offer the largest array of modular server components or building blocks in the industry that are sold off the shelf or built-to-order to provide our customers with greater flexibility. These components are the foundation of our server solutions and span product offerings from the entry-level single and dual processor server segment to the high-end multi-processor market. The majority of the components we sell individually are optimized to work together and are ultimately integrated into complete server systems.

Serverboards

We design our serverboards with the latest chipset and networking technologies. Each serverboard is designed and optimized to adhere to specific physical, electrical and design requirements in order to work with certain combinations of chassis and power supplies and achieve maximum functionality. For our rackmount server systems, we not only adhere to SSI specifications, but our Super SSI specifications provide an advanced set of features that increase the functionality and flexibility of our products. The following table displays our serverboard offerings for X8 (Intel's new generation of QPI, Dual and Quad Core Xeon 5500/3500 series), X7 (Intel's generation of Dual and Quad Core Xeon 5000/5100 series), X6 (Intel's 800MHz Front Side Bus generation of Dual and Quad Xeon solutions), X5 (Intel's 533MHz Front Side Bus generation of Dual Xeon solutions) and H8 (AMD's Six Core, Dual and Quad Core Opteron 200 and 800 series). As of June 30, 2009, we offered more than 400 SKUs for serverboards.

Below is a table that summarizes the most common serverboard configurations purchased by our customers.

| Serverboard Model | CPU | System Bus | Form Factor | Memory | SKUs |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|------------|
| X8 Series | Dual Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) UP Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) | QPI up to 6.4 GT/s | Twin/UIO/Extended ATX (EATX) | DDR3 | 63 models |
| X7 Series | Dual Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) MP Xeon (Dual/Quad Core) Atom | 1333/1066/667 MHz | Advanced Technology Extended (ATX)/EATX/Flex ATX (FATX) | Fully Buffered-DIMM DDR2 | 135 models |
| X6 Series | Dual/Quad Xeon | 800 MHz | ATX/EATX | ECC Registered DDR2 | 52 models |
| X5 Series | Dual Xeon | 533 MHz | ATX/EATX | DDR | 7 models |
| PD, P8, C2 Series | Pentium D (Dual/Quad Core) | 1333/1066/800/533 MHz | ATX/ Micro Advanced Technology Extended (MATX) | Unbuffered DDR2 | 87 models |
| H8 Series | Dual/Quad Opteron (Dual/Quad/ Six Core) | Hypertransport/HT3 | Twin/UIO/ATX/EATX | ECC Registered DDR/ | 67 models |

Table of Contents*Chassis and Power Supplies*

Our chassis are designed to efficiently house our servers while maintaining interoperability, adhering to industry standards and increasing output efficiency through power supply design. We believe that our latest generation of power supplies achieves the maximum power efficiency available in the industry. In addition, we have developed a remote management system that offers the ability to stagger the start up of systems and reduce the aggregate power draw at system boot to allow customers to increase the number of systems attached to a power circuit. We design DC power solutions to be compatible with data centers that have AC, DC or AC and DC based power distribution infrastructures. We believe our unique power design technology reduces power consumption by increasing power efficiency up to 93%, which we believe is among the most efficient available in the industry. Our server chassis come with hot-plug, heavy-duty fans, fan speed control and an advanced air shroud design to maximize airflow redundancy.

The table below depicts some of our chassis product offerings including the 500-series (front I/O options and space constrained environments), 800-series (most widely used for single, dual and quad processor servers and storage systems), 700-series (Tower, 4U rackmount servers and workstations), 900-series (for high-density storage applications) and 100/200-series (for 2.5 hard disk drives server and storage) chassis products. These chassis solutions offer redundant power, cold swap power supply, redundant cooling fan options and high efficiency AC and DC power combinations. As of June 30, 2009, we offered more than 650 SKUs for chassis and power supplies.

Below is a table that summarizes the most common chassis configurations purchased by our customers.

| Chassis Model | CPU Support | Expansions | Drive Bays | Power Supply | Form Factor | SKUs |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| SC100 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Opteron | 1 to 3 FL | 4 to 8 drives (2.5 HDD) | 360W, 560W 650W redundant, 700W | 1U, Mini-1U | 31 models |
| SC200 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Opteron | 7 LP or 4FH & 3 LP | 8 to 24 drives (2.5 HDD) | 720W redundant 900W redundant | 2U | 25 models |
| SC500 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Atom | 1 FH | 2 internal drives | 200W 520W Low cost 200W | Mini-1U | 52 models |
| SC700 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Opteron | Up to 11 FHFL | 7 to 8 drives | 300W to 1400W redundant | 4U, Tower, Mid-tower | 87 models |
| SC800 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Opteron, Quad Processor | various configurations | 2 to 24 drives | 260W 1400W redundant | 1U, 2U, 3U, 4U | 288 models |
| SC900 Series | Xeon, Pentium D, Pentium 4, Opteron | 6 to 7 FL | 16 drives | 650W 900W redundant | 3U, 4U, Tower | 23 models |

Other System Accessories

As part of our server component offerings, we also offer other system accessories that our customers may require or that we use to build our server solutions. These other products include, among others, microprocessors, memory and disc drives that generally are third party developed and manufactured products that we resell without modification. As of June 30, 2009, we offered more than 3,000 SKUs for other system accessories.

Technology

We are focused on providing leading edge, high performance products for our customers. We have developed a design process to rapidly deliver products with superior features. The technology incorporated in our

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products is designed to provide high levels of reliability, quality, security and scalability. Our most advanced technology is developed in-house, which allows us to efficiently implement advanced capabilities into our server solutions. We work in collaboration with our key customers and suppliers to constantly improve upon our designs, reduce complexity and improve reliability.

Our rackmount and tower server solutions are based on our Super SSI architecture, which incorporates proprietary I/O expansion, thermal and cooling design features as well as high-efficiency power supplies. For example, our 1U servers now offer up to 5 I/O expansion slots with up to 18 DIMM slots to accommodate up to 144GB of memory, which, prior to Super SSI, was only possible in a 2U chassis. We also achieved higher memory densities by designing customized serverboards to include 16 memory slots without sacrificing I/O expansion capability. The result is what we believe to be a superior serverboard design that provides our customers with increased flexibility for their new and legacy add-on card support and the ability to keep up with the growing memory requirements needed to maintain system performance requirements.

Our latest chassis designs include advanced cooling mechanisms such as proprietary air shrouds to help deliver cool air directly to the hottest components of the system resulting in improved cooling efficiency and consequently increased system reliability. Our newest generation of power supplies incorporates advanced design features that provide what we believe to be the highest level of efficiency in the industry and therefore reduce overall power consumption. Our advanced power supply solutions include volume shipments of the industry's first and only currently available 1U chassis and servers with up to 93% power efficiency.

Our 1U Twin and 2U Twin product lines optimized for density, performance and efficiency, and have been rapidly adopted by customers and other manufacturers.

Research and Development

We have over 16 years of research and development experience in server component design and in recent years, have devoted additional resources to the design of server systems. Our engineering staff is responsible for the design, development, quality, documentation and release of our products. We continuously seek ways to optimize and improve the performance of our existing product portfolio and introduce new products to address market opportunities. We perform the majority of our research and development efforts in-house, increasing the communication and collaboration between design teams to streamline the development process and reducing time-to-market. We are determined to continue to reduce our design and manufacturing costs and improve the performance, cost effectiveness and thermal and space efficiency of our solutions.

Over the years, our research and development team has focused on the development of new and enhanced products that can support emerging protocols while continuing to accommodate legacy technologies. Much of our research and development activity is focused on the new product cycles of leading chipset vendors. We work closely with Intel and AMD, among others, to develop products that are compatible with the latest generation of industry standard technologies under development. Our collaborative approach with the chipset vendors allows us to coordinate the design of our new products with their product release schedules, thereby enhancing our ability to rapidly introduce new products incorporating the latest technology. We work closely with their development teams to optimize chip performance and reduce system level issues. We also work with companies such as Adaptec on storage solutions. Similarly, we work very closely with our customers to identify their needs and develop our new product plans accordingly.

We believe that the combination of our focus on internal research and development activities, our close working relationships with chipset vendors and our modular design approach allow us to minimize time-to-market. Since January 2005, we believe we were the first to introduce the following new technologies to the market:

a multi-core Xeon architecture with 144 GB main memory capability;

server solutions with a 1U configuration with high density I/O capability typically found in a 2U configuration, as well as a 5 I/O with PCI-E Gen2 expansion card in a 1U configuration;

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configuration server solutions with a serial attached SCSI storage option capability with SCSI enclosure services, or SES2, for alerting users to drive temperature and fan failures;

1U Twin design, including two DP boards configured in a 1U chassis which increases the density and reduces the power consumption;

The industry's first 1U multiple-output silver-level certified power supply supporting our 2.5" HDD server / storage solutions; and

2U Twin² design, including four DP boards configured in a 2U chassis with hot-plug servers and redundant power which increases the density and reduces the power consumption.

As of June 30, 2009, we had 325 employees and 4 engineering consultants dedicated to research and development. Our total research and development expenses were \$34.5 million, \$30.5 million and \$21.2 million for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Sales, Marketing and Customer Service

To execute our strategy, we have developed a sales and marketing program which is primarily focused on indirect sales channels. As of June 30, 2009, our sales and marketing organization consisted of 98 employees and 18 independent sales representatives in 17 locations worldwide.

We work with distributors, including resellers and system integrators, and OEMs to market and sell customized solutions to their end customers. We provide sales and marketing assistance and training to our distributors and OEMs, who in turn provide service and support to end customers. We intend to leverage our relationships with key distributors and OEMs to penetrate select industry segments where our products can provide a superior alternative to existing solutions. For a more limited group of customers who do not normally purchase through distributors or OEMs, we have implemented a direct sales approach.

We maintain close contact with our distributors and end customers. We often collaborate during the sales process with our distributors and the customer's technical point of contact to help determine the optimal system configuration for the customer's needs. Our interaction with distributors and end customers allows us to monitor customer requirements and develop new products to better meet end customer needs.

International Sales

Product fulfillment and first level support for our international customers are provided by our distributors and OEMs. Our international sales efforts are supported both by our international offices in the Netherlands and Taiwan as well as by our U.S. sales organization. Sales to customers located outside of the U.S. represented 35.6%, 39.6% and 40.8% of net sales in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Marketing

Our marketing programs are designed to inform existing and potential customers, the trade press, distributors and OEMs about the capabilities and benefits of using our products and solutions. Our marketing efforts support the sale and distribution of our products through our distribution channels. We rely on a variety of marketing vehicles, including advertising, public relations, participation in industry trade shows and conferences to help gain market acceptance. We also provide funds for cooperative marketing to our distributors. These funds reimburse our distributors for promotional spending they may do on behalf of promoting Supermicro products. Promotional spending by distributors is subject to our pre-approval and includes items such as film or video for television, magazine or newspaper advertisements, trade show promotions and sales force promotions. The amount available to each distributor is based on its amount of purchases. We also work closely with leading microprocessor vendors in cooperative marketing programs and benefit from market development funds that they make available. These programs are similar to the programs we make available to our distributors in that we are reimbursed for expenses incurred related to promoting the vendor's product.

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Customer Service

We provide customer support for our blade and rackmount server systems through our website and 24-hour continuous direct phone based support. For strategic direct and OEM customers, we also have higher levels of customer service available, including, in some cases, on site service and support.

Customers

For fiscal year 2009, our products were purchased by over 500 customers, most of which are distributors in approximately 76 countries. None of our customers accounted for 10% or more of our net sales in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007. End users of our products span a broad range of industries.

Case studies of ongoing and successfully completed deployments of Supermicro server solutions include the following:

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) Scientific Research Center (USA): Large scientific research organizations require highly optimized CPU and memory performance capabilities architected as supercomputing server clusters. To complete the highly complex scientific research conducted at LLNL, the laboratory required cost-effective and higher efficient computing power to be delivered to their scientific community. Supermicro server building blocks (serverboards, chassis, power supplies) were selected for LLNL's high performance computing clusters because of their feature optimization, reliability and efficiency and price-to-performance advantages.

CERN (Switzerland): As one of the world's largest research labs, CERN chose our SuperBlade servers for part of a significant upgrade of its computing capacity for the new LHC (Large Hadron Collider) project in Geneva. High computational performance, excellent scalability, superior energy efficiency and a competitive price/performance ratio were key factors in the prestigious selection process. With the blade server platforms, CERN has realized a significant increase in computational power while minimizing its operational costs.

Juniper Networks (USA): Juniper Networks, an OEM customer, operates in the highly competitive and dynamic telecom industry and seeks differentiation in their end products. Juniper Networks required a turnkey appliance solution from an original server design company with a broad selection of rapidly deployable and flexible server modules that can be optimized for specific applications and markets. They also needed local service and post sales support for maximum agility. We provided Juniper Networks with highly customizable server building blocks and highly integrated turnkey solutions to meet their customer requirements and achieve Juniper's business objectives.

Dawning (China): One of the largest local China server OEMs, Dawning needed stable and highly efficient (from performance and power consumption standpoints) server building block solutions to address the growing market in China with competitive server products. Dawning deployed our dual processor server solutions with the highly efficient power supplies coupled with best price-to-performance to differentiate their product offerings for the Chinese market and were able to win large server projects in China's rapidly growing telecom industry.

Siemens (USA/Germany): In order to achieve competitive advantage, Siemens' medical imaging systems division needed a server solution that minimized the amount of time between image capture and transmission for CT, MRI and PET scan systems. We implemented a custom serverboard architecture for Siemens which enabled the highest available I/O expansion and system bandwidth capabilities for dual processor systems. This enabled Siemens to achieve maximum communications throughput for their medical imaging products.

Intellectual Property

We seek to protect our intellectual property rights with a combination of trademark, copyright, trade secret laws and disclosure restrictions. We rely primarily on trade secrets, technical know-how and other unpatented proprietary information relating to our design and product development activities. We have issued patents and

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pending patent applications in the U.S. We also enter into confidentiality and proprietary rights agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties and control access to our designs, documentation and other proprietary information. Our registered trademarks include SUPERMICRO, our company logo SERVER BUILDING BLOCK SOLUTION, BUILDING BLOCK SOLUTIONS, SUPERO, SUPERBOARD, SUPERDOCTOR, A+ MOTHERBOARD, and SUPERBLADE. Our pending trademark applications include X-BLADE SERVER, PERSONALBLADE, OFFICEBLADE, WE KEEP IT GREEN, DATACENTERBLADE, X-BLADE SERVER, SUPERSERVER, TWIN², and 2U TWIN². If a claim is asserted that we have infringed the intellectual property of a third party, we may be required to seek licenses to that technology. In addition, we license third party technologies that are incorporated into some elements of our services. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our proprietary rights.

Manufacturing and Quality Control

We use several third party suppliers and contract manufacturers for materials and sub-assemblies, such as serverboards, chassis, disk drives, power supplies, fans and computer processors. We believe that selectively using outsourced manufacturing services allows us to focus on our core competencies in product design and development and increases our operational flexibility. Our manufacturing strategy allows us to quickly adjust manufacturing capacity in response to changes in customer demand and to rapidly introduce new products to the market. We use Ablecom, a related party, for contract design and manufacturing coordination support. We work with Ablecom to optimize modular designs for our chassis and certain of our other components. Ablecom coordinates the manufacturing of chassis for us. In addition to providing a larger volume of contract manufacturing services for us, Ablecom continues to warehouse for us a number of components and subassemblies manufactured by multiple suppliers prior to shipment to our facilities in the U.S. and Europe.

For server systems, assembly, test and quality control are completed at our wholly-owned manufacturing facility in San Jose, California which has been ISO-9001 certified since 2001. This facility has been certified ISO-9001:2000 compliant since August 2003. We continue to expand our manufacturing, assembly and test capabilities in Asia and Europe to be closer to our key international customers and to reduce costs of shipping our products to our customers. In accordance with ISO-9001 requirements, quality control and inventory management is extended through our suppliers and contract manufacturers with continuous reporting and ongoing qualification programs. The assembly of our server system products involves integrating supplied materials and manufactured sub-assemblies into final products, which are configured and tested before being delivered to our customers.

We maintain sufficient inventory such that most of our orders can be filled within 14 days. We monitor our inventory on a continuous basis in order to be able to meet customer orders and to avoid inventory obsolescence. Due to our modular designs, our inventory can generally be used with multiple different products, further reducing the risk of inventory write-downs.

Competition

The market for our products is highly competitive, rapidly evolving and subject to new technological developments, changing customer needs and new product introductions. We compete primarily with large vendors of x86 general purpose servers and components. In addition, we also compete with a number of smaller vendors who specialize in the sale of server components and systems. We believe our principal competitors include:

Global technology vendors such as Dell Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation and Intel;

Specialized server vendors, such as Silicon Graphics International (formerly, Rackable Systems, Inc.); and

Original Design Manufacturers, or ODMs, such as Quanta Computer, Inc.

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The principal competitive factors in our market include the following:

first to market with new emerging technologies;

flexible and customizable products to fit customers' objectives;

high product performance and reliability;

early identification of emerging opportunities;

cost-effectiveness;

interoperability of products;

scalability; and

localized and responsive customer support on a worldwide basis.

We believe that we compete favorably with respect to most of these factors. However, most of our competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater resources and greater name recognition. They may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can, which could allow them to respond more quickly to new technologies and changes in customer needs.

Employees

As of June 30, 2009, we employed 843 full time employees and 22 consultants, consisting of 325 employees in research and development, 98 employees in sales and marketing, 85 employees in general and administrative and 335 employees in manufacturing. Of these employees, 686 employees are based in our San Jose facility. We consider our highly qualified and motivated employees to be a key factor in our business success. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining organization and we have never experienced a work stoppage. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act are available free of charge, on or through our website at www.supermicro.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish those reports to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference in, or made part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or our other filings with or reports furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our operating results may be adversely affected by a continuation of the downturn in the global economic environment

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Our results of operations for the fiscal year 2009 were adversely impacted by reduced information technology spending in light of the economic downturn. Although we cannot predict the level of such reductions or the impact on our business in future periods, such continued reduced economic activity could lead to:

Reduced demand for our products as a result of continued constraints on IT-related capital spending and limitations on available financing;

Increased price competition for our products;

Risk of excess and obsolete inventories;

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Excess facilities and manufacturing capacity;

Higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenue and higher interest expense; and

Risk of uncollectible accounts receivable

Our operating results may also be affected by uncertain or changing economic conditions relating to specific geographical or product market segments. If global economic and market conditions, or economic conditions in the United States or other key markets, remain uncertain or persist, spread, or deteriorate further, we may experience material negative impacts on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our significant growth makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects and may increase the risk of your investment.

Although we have been operating since 1993, our significant growth in revenues over time makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects. You must consider our business and prospects in light of the risks and difficulties we encounter as a rapidly growing technology company in a very competitive market. These risks and difficulties include, but are not limited to, the risks identified in this section and in particular the following factors:

our focus on a single market, the market for application optimized server systems and components;

our increasing focus on the sales of server systems as compared to components;

the success of our blade server systems, which were first introduced in September 2007;

the difficulties we face in managing rapid growth in personnel and operations;

the timing and success of new products and new technologies introduced by us and our competitors;

our ability to build brand awareness in a highly competitive market; and

our ability to market new and existing products on our own and with our partners.

We may not be able to successfully address any of these risks or others. Failure to do so adequately could seriously harm our business and cause our operating results to suffer.

Our quarterly operating results will likely fluctuate in the future, which could cause rapid declines in our stock price.

As our business continues to grow, we believe that our quarterly operating results will be subject to greater fluctuation due to various factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors that may affect quarterly operating results in the future include:

our ability to attract new customers, retain existing customers and increase sales to such customers;

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unpredictability of the timing and size of customer orders, since most of our customers purchase our products on a purchase order basis rather than pursuant to a long term contract;

fluctuations in availability and costs associated with materials needed to satisfy customer requirements;

variability of our margins based on the mix of server systems and components we sell;

variability of operating expenses as a percentage of net sales;

the timing of the introduction of new products by leading microprocessor vendors and other suppliers;

our ability to introduce new and innovative server solutions that appeal to our customers;

our ability to address technology issues as they arise, improve our products' functionality and expand our product offerings;

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changes in our product pricing policies, including those made in response to new product announcements and pricing changes of our competitors;

mix of whether customer purchases are of full systems or components and whether made directly or through indirect sales channels;

fluctuations based upon seasonality;

the rate of expansion, domestically and internationally;

the effectiveness of our sales force and the efforts of our distributors;

the effect of mergers and acquisitions among our competitors, suppliers or partners;

general economic conditions in our geographic markets; and

impact of regulatory changes on our cost of doing business.

Accordingly, it is difficult for us to accurately forecast our growth and results of operations on a quarterly basis. If we fail to meet expectations of investors or analysts, our stock price may fall rapidly and without notice. Furthermore, the fluctuation of quarterly operating results may render less meaningful period-to-period comparisons of our operating results, and you should not rely upon them as an indication of future performance.

If the demand for application optimized server solutions does not continue to develop as we anticipate, demand for our server solutions may not grow as we expect.

The success of our business depends on the continued adoption of application optimized server solutions by businesses for running their critical business applications. The market for application optimized server solutions has begun to develop in recent years. As the market for general purpose servers has grown and matured, leading general purpose server vendors have focused on providing a limited range of models that could be mass produced, thereby creating an opportunity for the development of a market focused on more application optimized servers. This new market has been marked by frequent introductions of new technologies and products. Many of these technologies and products have not yet gained, and may not gain, significant customer acceptance. We expect to devote significant resources to identifying new market trends and developing products to meet anticipated customer demand for application optimized server solutions. Ultimately, however, customers may not purchase application optimized server solutions and instead select general purpose lower-cost servers and components. We are also part of a broader market for server solutions and demand for these server solutions may decline or fail to grow as we expect. Accordingly, we can not assure you that demand for the type of server solutions we offer and plan to offer will continue to develop as we anticipate, or at all.

Our future financial performance will depend on the timely introduction and widespread acceptance of new server solutions and increased functionality of our existing server solutions.

Our future financial performance will depend on our ability to meet customer specifications and requirements by enhancing our current server solutions and developing server solutions with new and better functionality. The success of new features and new server solutions depends on several factors, including their timely introduction and market acceptance. We may not be successful in developing enhancements or new server solutions, or in timely bringing them to market. Customers may also defer purchases of our existing products pending the introduction of anticipated new products. For example, we experienced customer order delays in advance of Intel's Nehalem microprocessor release at the end of the quarter ended March 31, 2009. If our new server solutions are not competitive with solutions offered by other vendors, we may not be perceived as a technology leader and could miss market opportunities. If we are unable to enhance the functionality of our server solutions or introduce new server solutions which achieve widespread market acceptance, our reputation will be damaged, the value of our brand will diminish, and our business will suffer. In addition, uncertainties about the timing and nature of new features and products could result in

increases in our research and development expenses with no assurance of future sales.

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We may not be able to successfully manage our planned growth and expansion.

Although we have reduced our spending in light of the recent economic downturn, over time we expect to continue to pursue new customers and expand our product offerings to grow our business rapidly. In connection with this growth, we expect that our annual operating expenses will increase significantly as the economy improves as we invest in sales and marketing, research and development, manufacturing and production infrastructure, and strengthen customer service and support resources for our customers. Our failure to expand operational and financial systems timely or efficiently could result in additional operating inefficiencies, which could increase our costs and expenses more than we had planned and prevent us from successfully executing our business plan. We may not be able to offset the costs of operation expansion by leveraging the economies of scale from our growth in negotiations with our suppliers and contract manufacturers. Additionally, if we do increase our operating expenses in anticipation of the growth of our business and this growth does not meet our expectations, our financial results will be negatively impacted.

If our business grows, we will have to manage additional product design projects, materials procurement processes, and sales efforts and marketing for an increasing number of SKUs, as well as expand the number and scope of our relationships with suppliers, distributors and end customers. If we fail to manage these additional responsibilities and relationships successfully, we may incur significant costs, which may negatively impact our operating results.

Additionally, in our efforts to be first to market with new products with innovative functionality and features, we may devote significant research and development resources to products and product features for which a market does not develop quickly, or at all. If we are not able to predict market trends accurately, we may not benefit from such research and development activities, and our results of operations may suffer.

The market in which we participate is highly competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, we may not be able to increase our market penetration, grow our net sales or improve our gross margins.

The market for server solutions is intensely competitive and rapidly changing. Barriers to entry in our market are relatively low and we expect increased challenges from existing as well as new competitors. Some of our principal competitors offer server solutions at a lower price, which has resulted in pricing pressures on sales of our server solutions. We expect further downward pricing pressure from our competitors and expect that we will have to price some of our server solutions aggressively to increase our market share with respect to those products. If we are unable to maintain the margins on our server solutions, our operating results could be negatively impacted. In addition, if we do not develop new innovative server solutions, or enhance the reliability, performance, efficiency and other features of our existing server solutions, our customers may turn to our competitors for alternatives. In addition, pricing pressures and increased competition generally may also result in reduced sales, lower margins or the failure of our products to achieve or maintain widespread market acceptance, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our principal competitors include global technology companies such as Dell, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company, International Business Machines Corporation and Intel. In addition, we also compete with a number of smaller vendors who also sell application optimized servers, such as Silicon Graphics International (formerly, Rackable Systems, Inc.), and original design manufacturers, or ODMs, such as Quanta Computer Incorporated. ODMs sell server solutions marketed or sold under a third party brand.

Many of our competitors enjoy substantial competitive advantages, such as:

greater name recognition and deeper market penetration;

longer operating histories;

larger sales and marketing organizations and research and development teams and budgets;

more established relationships with customers, contract manufacturers and suppliers and better channels to reach larger customer bases;

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larger customer service and support organizations with greater geographic scope;

a broader and more diversified array of products and services; and

substantially greater financial, technical and other resources.

As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or customer requirements. Competitors may seek to copy our innovations and use cost advantages from greater size to compete aggressively with us on price. Certain customers are also current or prospective competitors and as a result, assistance that we provide to them as customers may ultimately result in increased competitive pressure against us. Furthermore, because of these advantages, even if our application optimized server solutions are more effective than the products that our competitors offer, potential customers might accept competitive products in lieu of purchasing our products. The challenges we face from larger competitors will become even greater if consolidation or collaboration between or among our competitors occurs in our industry. For all of these reasons, we may not be able to compete successfully against our current or future competitors, and if we do not compete effectively, our ability to increase our net sales may be impaired.

As we increasingly target larger customers, our customer base may become less diversified, our cost of sales may increase, and our sales may be less predictable.

We expect that as our business continues to grow, we will be increasingly dependent upon larger sales to new customer to maintain our rate of growth and that selling our server solutions to larger customers will create new challenges. However, if certain customers buy our products in greater volumes, and their business becomes a larger percentage of our net sales, we may grow increasingly dependent on those customers to maintain our growth. If our largest customers do not purchase our products at the levels or in the timeframes that we expect, our ability to maintain or grow our net sales will be adversely affected.

Additionally, as we and our distribution partners focus increasingly on selling to larger customers and attracting larger orders, we expect greater costs of sales. Our sales cycle may become longer and more expensive, as larger customers typically spend more time negotiating contracts than smaller customers. In addition, larger customers often seek to gain greater pricing concessions, as well as greater levels of support in the implementation and use of our server solutions. These factors can result in lower margins for our products.

Increased sales to larger companies may also cause fluctuations in results of operations. A larger customer may seek to fulfill all or substantially all of its requirements in a single order, and not make another purchase for a significant period of time. Accordingly, a significant increase in revenue during the period in which we recognize the revenue from the sale may be followed by a period of time during which the customer purchases none or few of our products. A significant decline in net sales in periods following a significant order could adversely affect our stock price.

We must work closely with our suppliers to make timely new product introductions.

We rely on our close working relationships with our suppliers, including Intel and AMD, to anticipate and deliver new products on a timely basis when new generation materials and core components are made available. Intel and AMD are the only suppliers of the microprocessors we use in our server systems. If we are not able to maintain our relationships with our suppliers or continue to leverage their research and development capabilities to develop new technologies desired by our customers, our ability to quickly offer advanced technology and product innovations to our customers would be impaired. We have no long term agreements that obligate our suppliers to continue to work with us or to supply us with products.

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Our suppliers' failure to improve the functionality and performance of materials and core components for our products may impair or delay our ability to deliver innovative products to our customers.

We need our material and core component suppliers, such as Intel and AMD, to provide us with core components that are innovative, reliable and attractive to our customers. Due to the pace of innovation in our industry, many of our customers may delay or reduce purchase decisions until they believe that they are receiving best of breed products that will not be rendered obsolete by an impending technological development. Accordingly, demand for new server systems that incorporate new products and features is significantly impacted by our suppliers' new product introduction schedules and the functionality, performance and reliability of those new products. If our materials and core component suppliers fail to deliver new and improved materials and core components for our products, we may not be able to satisfy customer demand for our products in a timely manner, or at all. If our suppliers' components do not function properly, we may incur additional costs and our relationships with our customers may be adversely affected.

Our time to market advantage is dependent upon our suppliers' ability to continue to introduce improved components for our products.

We are dependent upon our material and core component suppliers, such as Intel and AMD, to continue to introduce improved products with additional features that our customers will find attractive. If the pace of innovation from our suppliers slows, our products may face increased competition if our competitors are able to introduce products that use the latest technology offered by other suppliers in the industry. This price competition could lead to reduced margins and could adversely affect our results of operations.

As our business grows and if the economy does not improve, we expect that we may be exposed to greater customer credit risks.

Historically, we have offered limited credit terms to our customers. As our customer base expands, as our orders increase in size, and as we obtain more direct customers, we expect to offer increased credit terms and flexible payment programs to our customers. Doing so may subject us to increased credit risk, higher accounts receivable with longer days outstanding, and increases in charges or reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Likewise, the continuing economic downturn exposes us to greater credit risk.

Our ability to develop our brand is critical to our ability to grow.

We believe that acceptance of our server solutions by an expanding customer base depends in large part on increasing awareness of the Supermicro brand and that brand recognition will be even more important as competition in our market develops. In particular, we expect an increasing proportion of our sales to come from sales of server systems, the sales of which we believe may be particularly impacted by brand strength. Successful promotion of our brand will depend largely on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts and on our ability to develop reliable and useful products at competitive prices. To date, we have not devoted significant resources to building our brand, and have limited experience in increasing customer awareness of our brand. Our future brand promotion activities, including any expansion of our cooperative marketing programs with strategic partners, may involve significant expense and may not generate desired levels of increased revenue, and even if such activities generate some increased revenue, such increased revenue may not offset the expenses we incurred in endeavoring to build our brand. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brand, or incur substantial expenses in our attempts to promote and maintain our brand, we may fail to attract enough new customers or retain our existing customers to the extent necessary to realize a sufficient return on our brand-building efforts, and as a result our operating results and financial condition could suffer.

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We principally rely on indirect sales channels for the sale and distribution of our products and any disruption in these channels could adversely affect our sales.

Historically, a substantial majority of our revenues have resulted from sales of our products through third party distributors and resellers, which sales accounted for approximately 64.9%, 59.9% and 66.8% of our net sales in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We depend on our distributors to assist us in promoting market acceptance of our products and anticipate that a majority of our revenues will continue to result from sales through indirect channels. To maintain and potentially increase our revenue and profitability, we will have to successfully preserve and expand our existing distribution relationships as well as develop new distribution relationships. Our distributors also sell products offered by our competitors and may elect to focus their efforts on these sales. If our competitors offer our distributors more favorable terms or have more products available to meet the needs of their customers, or utilize the leverage of broader product lines sold through the distributors, those distributors may de-emphasize or decline to carry our products. In addition, our distributors' order decision-making process is complex and involves several factors, including end customer demand, warehouse allocation and marketing resources, which can make it difficult to accurately predict total sales for the quarter until late in the quarter. We also do not control the pricing or discounts offered by distributors to end customers. To maintain our participation in distributors' marketing programs, in the past we have provided cooperative marketing arrangements or made short-term pricing concessions. The discontinuation of cooperative marketing arrangements or pricing concessions could have a negative effect on our business. Our distributors could also modify their business practices, such as payment terms, inventory levels or order patterns. If we are unable to maintain successful relationships with distributors or expand our distribution channels or we experience unexpected changes in payment terms, inventory levels or other practices by our distributors, our business will suffer.

We may be unable to accurately predict future sales through our distributors, which could harm our ability to efficiently manage our resources to match market demand.

Since a significant portion of our sales are made through domestic and international distributors, our financial results, quarterly product sales, trends and comparisons are affected by fluctuations in the buying patterns of end customers and our distributors, and by the changes in inventory levels of our products held by these distributors. We generally record revenue based upon a sell-in model which means that we generally record revenue upon shipment to our distributors. For more information regarding our revenue recognition policies, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies. While we attempt to assist our distributors in maintaining targeted stocking level of our products, we may not consistently be accurate or successful. This process involves the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties including end customer demand. Our distributors also have various rights to return products which could, among other things, result in our having to repurchase inventory which has declined in value or is obsolete. Consequently, actual results could differ from our estimates. Inventory levels of our products held by our distributors may exceed or fall below the levels we consider desirable on a going-forward basis. This could adversely affect our distributors or our ability to efficiently manage or invest in internal resources, such as manufacturing and shipping capacity, to meet the demand for our products.

If we are required to change the timing of our revenue recognition, our net sales and net income could decrease.

We currently record revenue based upon a sell-in model with revenues generally recorded upon shipment of products to our distributors. This is in contrast to a sell-through model pursuant to which revenues are generally recognized upon sale of products by distributors to their customers. This requires that we maintain a reserve to cover the estimated costs of any returns or exercises of stock rotation rights, which we estimate primarily based on our historical experience. If facts and circumstances change such that the rate of returns of our products exceeds our historical experience, we may have to increase our reserve, which, in turn, would cause our revenue to decline. Similarly, if facts and circumstances change such that we are no longer able to determine reasonable estimates of our sales returns, we would be required to defer our revenue recognition until the point of

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sale from the distributors to their customers. Any such change may negatively impact our net sales or net income for particular periods and cause a decline in our stock price. For additional information regarding our revenue recognition policies, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies.

The average selling prices for our existing server solutions are subject to decline if customers do not continue to purchase our latest generation products, which could harm our results of operations.

As with most electronics based products, average selling prices of servers typically are highest at the time of introduction of new products, which utilize the latest technology, and tend to decrease over time as such products become commoditized and are ultimately replaced by even newer generation products. Although we have not been impacted by this phenomenon to any material extent to date, we experienced greater pricing pressure in the quarter ended March 31, 2009 in anticipation of the release of new products incorporating Intel's Nehalem microprocessor. However, as our business continues to grow, we may increasingly be subject to this industry risk. We cannot predict the timing or amount of any decline in the average selling prices of our server solutions that we may experience in the future. In some instances, our agreements with our distributors limit our ability to reduce prices unless we make such price reductions available to them, or price protect their inventory. If we are unable to decrease per unit manufacturing costs faster than the rate at which average selling prices continue to decline, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be harmed.

Our cost structure and ability to deliver server solutions to customers in a timely manner may be adversely affected by volatility of the market for core components and materials for our products.

Prices of materials and core components utilized in the manufacture of our server solutions, such as serverboards, chassis, central processing units, or CPUs, memory and hard drives represent a significant portion of our cost of sales. We generally do not enter into long-term supply contracts for these materials and core components, but instead purchase these materials and components on a purchase order basis. Prices of these core components and materials are volatile, and, as a result, it is difficult to predict expense levels and operating results. In addition, if our business growth renders it necessary or appropriate to transition to longer term contracts with materials and core component suppliers, our costs may increase and our gross margins could correspondingly decrease.

Because we often acquire materials and core components on an as needed basis, we may be limited in our ability to effectively and efficiently respond to customer orders because of the then-current availability or the terms and pricing of materials and core components. Our industry has experienced materials shortages and delivery delays in the past, and we may experience shortages or delays of critical materials in the future. From time to time, we have been forced to delay the introduction of certain of our products or the fulfillment of customer orders as a result of shortages of materials and core components. If shortages or delays arise, the prices of these materials and core components may increase or the materials and core components may not be available at all. In addition, in the event of shortages, some of our larger competitors may have greater abilities to obtain materials and core components due to their larger purchasing power. We may not be able to secure enough core components or materials at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build new products to meet customer demand, which could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We may lose sales or incur unexpected expenses relating to insufficient, excess or obsolete inventory.

As a result of our strategy to provide greater choice and customization of our products to our customers, we are required to maintain a high level of inventory. If we fail to maintain sufficient inventory, we may not be able to meet demand for our products on a timely basis, and our sales may suffer. If we overestimate customer demand for our products, we could experience excess inventory of our products and be unable to sell those products at a reasonable price, or at all. As a result, we may need to record higher inventory reserves. If we are

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later able to sell such products at a profit, it may increase the quarterly variances in our operating results. Additionally, the rapid pace of innovation in our industry could render significant portions of our existing inventory obsolete. Certain of our distributors and OEMs have rights to return products, limited to purchases over a specified period of time, generally within 60 to 90 days of the purchase, or to products in the distributor's or OEM's inventory at certain times, such as termination of the agreement or product obsolescence. Any returns under these arrangements could result in additional obsolete inventory. In addition, server systems and components that have been customized and later returned by those of our customers and partners who have return rights or stock rotation rights may be unusable for other purposes or may require reformation at additional cost to be made ready for sale to other customers. Excess or obsolete inventory levels for these or other reasons could result in unexpected expenses or increases in our reserves against potential future charges which would adversely affect our business and financial results. For example, during fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, we recorded inventory write-downs charged to cost of sales of \$1.5 million, \$6.9 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, for excess and obsolete inventory. For additional information regarding customer return rights, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies Revenue Recognition.

Our focus on internal development and customizable server solutions could delay our introduction of new products and result in increased costs.

Our strategy is to rely to a significant degree on internally developed components, even when third party components may be available. We believe this allows us to develop products with a greater range of features and functionality and allows us to develop solutions that are more customized to customer needs. However, if not properly managed, this reliance on internally developed components may be more costly than use of third party components, thereby making our products less price competitive or reducing our margins. In addition, our reliance on internal development may lead to delays in the introduction of new products and impair our ability to introduce products rapidly to market. We may also experience increases in our inventory costs and obsolete inventory, thereby reducing our margins.

Our research and development expenditures, as a percentage of our net sales, are considerably higher than many of our competitors and our earnings will depend upon maintaining revenues and margins that offset these expenditures.

Our strategy is to focus on being consistently rapid-to-market with flexible and customizable server systems that take advantage of our own internal development and the latest technologies offered by microprocessor manufacturers and other component vendors. Consistent with this strategy, we spend higher amounts, as a percentage of revenues, on research and development costs than many of our competitors. If we can not sell our products in sufficient volume and with adequate gross margins to compensate for such investment in research and development, our earnings may be materially and adversely affected.

If our limited number of contract manufacturers or suppliers of materials and core components fail to meet our requirements, we may be unable to meet customer demand for our products, which could decrease our revenues and earnings.

We purchase many sophisticated materials and core components from one or a limited number of qualified suppliers and rely on a limited number of contract manufacturers to provide value added design, manufacturing, assembly and test services. We generally do not have long-term agreements with these vendors, and instead obtain key materials and services through purchase order arrangements. We have no contractual assurances from any contract manufacturer that adequate capacity will be available to us to meet future demand for our products.

Consequently, we are vulnerable to any disruptions in supply with respect to the materials and core components provided by limited-source suppliers, and we are at risk of being harmed by discontinuations of design, manufacturing, assembly or testing services from our contract manufacturers. We have occasionally experienced delivery delays from our suppliers and contract manufacturers because of high industry demand or

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because of inability to meet our quality or delivery requirements. For example, in the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we experienced delays in the delivery of printed circuit board material as a result of the loss of two of our five printer circuit board vendors. One of the vendors filed for bankruptcy and the other changed its business model and ceased supplying us. The delays in delivery of the materials resulted in a reduction of net sales for the quarter of approximately two to three million dollars. If our relationships with our suppliers and contract manufacturers are negatively impacted by late payments or other issues, we may not receive timely delivery of materials and core components. If we were to lose any of our current supply or contract manufacturing relationships, the process of identifying and qualifying a new supplier or contract manufacturer who will meet our quality and delivery requirements, and who will appropriately safeguard our intellectual property, may require a significant investment of time and resources, adversely affecting our ability to satisfy customer purchase orders and delaying our ability to rapidly introduce new products to market. Similarly, if any of our suppliers were to cancel or materially change contracts or commitments to us or fail to meet the quality or delivery requirements needed to satisfy customer demand for our products, our reputation and relationships with customers could be damaged. We could lose orders, be unable to develop or sell some products cost-effectively or on a timely basis, if at all, and have significantly decreased revenues, margins and earnings, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our failure to deliver high quality server solutions could damage our reputation and diminish demand for our products.

Our server solutions are critical to our customers' business operations. Our customers require our server solutions to perform at a high level, contain valuable features and be extremely reliable. The design of our server solutions is sophisticated and complex, and the process for manufacturing, assembling and testing our server solutions is challenging. Occasionally, our design or manufacturing processes may fail to deliver products of the quality that our customers require. For example, in 2000, a vendor provided us with a defective capacitor that failed under certain heavy use applications. As a result, our product needed to be repaired. Though the vendor agreed to pay for a large percentage of the costs of the repairs, we incurred costs in connection with the recall and diverted resources from other projects.

New flaws or limitations in our server solutions may be detected in the future. Part of our strategy is to bring new products to market quickly, and first-generation products may have a higher likelihood of containing undetected flaws. If our customers discover defects or other performance problems with our products, our customers' businesses, and our reputation, may be damaged. Customers may elect to delay or withhold payment for defective or underperforming server solutions, request remedial action, terminate contracts for untimely delivery, or elect not to order additional server solutions, which could result in an increase in our provision for doubtful accounts, an increase in collection cycles for accounts receivable or subject us to the expense and risk of litigation. We may incur expense in recalling, refurbishing or repairing defective server solutions. If we do not properly address customer concerns about our products, our reputation and relationships with our customers may be harmed. For all of these reasons, customer dissatisfaction with the quality of our products could substantially impair our ability to grow our business.

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and Ablecom Technology Inc., one of our major contract manufacturers, and those conflicts may adversely affect our operations.

We use Ablecom, a related party, for contract design and manufacturing coordination support. We work with Ablecom to optimize modular designs for our chassis and certain of other components. Our purchases from Ablecom represented approximately 22.1%, 24.3% and 27.7% of our cost of sales for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Ablecom's sales to us constitute a substantial majority of Ablecom's net sales. Ablecom is a privately-held Taiwan-based company.

Steve Liang, Ablecom's Chief Executive Officer and largest shareholder, is the brother of Charles Liang, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. Charles Liang, and his spouse, Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang, our Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and director, jointly own approximately 30.7% of

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Ablecom's outstanding common stock. Charles Liang served as a director of Ablecom during our fiscal 2006, but is not currently serving in such capacity. In addition, Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw, our Vice President of International Sales and Secretary, and a director, and his wife jointly own approximately 5.2% of Ablecom's outstanding common stock, and collectively, Mr. Charles Liang, Ms. Liang, Mr. Liaw, Mr. Steve Liang and relatives of these individuals own over 80% of Ablecom's outstanding common stock. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liang, as directors, officers and significant stockholders, and Mr. Liaw, as an officer, director and significant stockholder, of the Company, have considerable influence over the management of our business relationships. Accordingly, we may be disadvantaged by their economic interests as stockholders of Ablecom and their personal relationship with Ablecom's Chief Executive Officer. We may not negotiate or enforce contractual terms as aggressively with Ablecom as we might with an unrelated party, and the commercial terms of our agreements may be less favorable than we might obtain in negotiations with third parties. If our business dealings with Ablecom are not as favorable to us as arms-length transactions, our results of operations may be harmed.

In addition, our relationships with Ablecom could be adversely affected by declines in our stock price or divestments by Ablecom of its shares of our common stock. Steve Liang, Ablecom's Chief Executive Officer, held approximately 2.5% of our outstanding common stock as of June 30, 2009. If the value of the shares that Steve Liang holds should decline, by decrease in our stock price or by disposition of the shares, if Steve Liang ceases to have significant influence over Ablecom, or if those of our stockholders who hold shares of Ablecom cease to hold a majority of the outstanding shares of Ablecom, the terms and conditions of our agreements with Ablecom may not be as favorable as those in our existing contracts. As a result, our costs could increase and adversely affect our margins and results of operations.

Our relationship with Ablecom may allow us to benefit from favorable pricing which may result in reported results more favorable than we might report in the absence of our relationship.

Although we generally re-negotiate the price of products that we purchase from Ablecom on a quarterly basis, pursuant to our agreements with Ablecom either party may re-negotiate the price of products for each order. As a result of our relationship with Ablecom, it is possible that Ablecom may in the future sell products to us at a price lower than we could obtain from an unrelated third party supplier. This may result in future reporting of gross profit as a percentage of net sales that is less than or in excess of what we might have obtained absent our relationship with Ablecom.

Our reliance on Ablecom could be subject to risks associated with our reliance on a limited source of contract manufacturing services and inventory warehousing.

We continue to maintain our manufacturing relationship with Ablecom in Asia. In order to provide a larger volume of contract manufacturing services for us, Ablecom will continue to warehouse for us an increasing number of components and subassemblies manufactured by multiple suppliers prior to shipment to our facilities in the U.S. and Europe. We also anticipate that we will continue to lease office space from Ablecom in Taiwan to support the research and development efforts we are undertaking.

If we or Ablecom fail to manage the contract manufacturing services and warehouse operations in Asia, we may experience delays in our ability to fulfill customer orders. Similarly, if Ablecom's facility in Asia is subject to damage, destruction or other disruptions, our inventory may be damaged or destroyed, and we may be unable to find adequate alternative providers of contract manufacturing services in the time that we or our customers require. We could lose orders and be unable to develop or sell some products cost-effectively or on a timely basis, if at all.

Currently, we purchase contract manufacturing services primarily for our chassis and power supply products from Ablecom. If our commercial relationship with Ablecom were to deteriorate or terminate, establishing direct relationships with those entities supplying Ablecom with key materials for our products or identifying and negotiating agreements with alternative providers of warehouse and contract manufacturing services might take a considerable amount of time and require a significant investment of resources. Pursuant to our agreements with

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Ablecom and subject to certain exceptions, Ablecom has the exclusive right to be our supplier of the specific products developed under such agreements. As a result, if we are unable to obtain such products from Ablecom on terms acceptable to us, we may need to identify a new supplier, change our design and acquire new tooling, all of which could result in delays in our product availability and increased costs. If we need to use other suppliers, we may not be able to establish business arrangements that are, individually or in the aggregate, as favorable as the terms and conditions we have established with Ablecom. If any of these things should occur, our net sales, margins and earnings could significantly decrease, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are increasing our operations in Taiwan, China and the Netherlands and could be subject to risks of doing business in the region.

We intend to increase our business operations in Europe and Asia, and particularly in the Netherlands, Taiwan and China. As a result, our exposure to the business risks presented by the economies and regulatory environments of Asia will increase. For example, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property is uncertain and evolving in the Netherlands, Taiwan and China, and our intellectual property rights may not be protected under the laws of the Netherlands, Taiwan and China to the same extent as under laws of the United States. If our intellectual property is misappropriated, we may experience unfair competition and declining sales or be forced to incur increased costs of enforcing our intellectual property rights, both of which would adversely affect our net sales, gross margins and results of operations.

Our growth into markets outside the United States exposes us to risks inherent in international business operations.

We market and sell our systems and components both domestically and outside the United States. We intend to expand our international sales efforts, especially into Asia, but our international expansion efforts may not be successful. Our international operations expose us to risks and challenges that we would otherwise not face if we conducted our business only in the United States, such as:

heightened price sensitivity from customers in emerging markets;

our ability to establish local manufacturing, support and service functions, and to form channel relationships with resellers in non-U.S. markets;

localization of our systems and components, including translation into foreign languages and the associated expenses;

compliance with multiple, conflicting and changing governmental laws and regulations;

foreign currency fluctuations;

limited visibility into sales of our products by our distributors;

laws favoring local competitors;

weaker legal protections of intellectual property rights and mechanisms for enforcing those rights;

market disruptions created by public health crises in regions outside the U.S., such as Avian flu, SARS and other diseases;

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difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, including challenges presented by relationships with workers' councils and labor unions; and

changing regional economic and political conditions.

These factors could limit our future international sales or otherwise adversely impact our operations.

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We have in the past entered into plea and settlement agreements with the government relating to violations of export control and related laws; if we fail to comply with laws and regulations restricting dealings with sanctioned countries, we may be subject to future civil or criminal penalties, which may have a material adverse effect on our business or ability to do business outside the U.S.

In 2006, we entered into certain plea and settlement agreement with government agencies relating to export control and related law violations for activities that occurred in the 2001 to 2003 timeframe. We believe we are currently in compliance in all material respects with applicable export related laws and regulations. However, if our export compliance program is not effective, or if we are subject to any future claims regarding violation of export control and economic sanctions laws, we could be subject to civil or criminal penalties, which could lead to a material fine or other sanctions, including loss of export privileges, that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and future prospects. In addition, these plea and settlement agreements and any future violations could have an adverse impact on our ability to sell our products to U.S. federal, state and local government and related entities.

Any failure to protect our intellectual property rights, trade secrets and technical know-how could impair our brand and our competitiveness.

Our ability to prevent competitors from gaining access to our technology is essential to our success. If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, we may lose an important advantage in the markets in which we compete. Trademark, patent, copyright and trade secret laws in the United States and other jurisdictions as well as our internal confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions are the core of our efforts to protect our proprietary technology and our brand. Our patents and other intellectual property rights may be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation, and we may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights. Such administrative proceedings and litigation are inherently uncertain and divert resources that could be put towards other business priorities. We may not be able to obtain a favorable outcome and may spend considerable resources in our efforts to defend and protect our intellectual property.

Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain. Effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available to us in every country in which our products are available. The laws of some foreign countries may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in the United States, and mechanisms for enforcement of intellectual property rights may be inadequate.

Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may be unable to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property and using our technology for their competitive advantage. Any such infringement or misappropriation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Resolution of claims that we have violated or may violate the intellectual property rights of others could require us to indemnify our customers, resellers or vendors, redesign our products, or pay significant royalties to third parties, and materially harm our business.

Our industry is marked by a large number of patents, copyrights, trade secrets and trademarks and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violation of intellectual property rights. Third-parties have in the past sent us correspondence regarding their intellectual property and in the future we may receive claims that our products infringe or violate third parties' intellectual property rights. For example, we were subject to a lawsuit filed in 2005 by Rackable Systems, Inc. In May 2007, we settled the claims on terms which had no adverse effect on our business, financial condition and result of operations. In addition, increasingly non-operating companies are purchasing patents and bringing claims against technology companies. We are currently subject to two such claims. Successful intellectual property claims against us from others could result in significant financial liability or prevent us from operating our business or portions of our business as we

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currently conduct it or as we may later conduct it. In addition, resolution of claims may require us to redesign our technology, to obtain licenses to use intellectual property belonging to third parties, which we may not be able to obtain on reasonable terms, to cease using the technology covered by those rights, and to indemnify our customers, resellers or vendors. Any claim, regardless of its merits, could be expensive and time consuming to defend against, and divert the attention of our technical and management resources.

If we lose Charles Liang, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, or any other key employee or are unable to attract additional key employees, we may not be able to implement our business strategy in a timely manner.

Our future success depends in large part upon the continued service of our executive management team and other key employees. In particular, Charles Liang, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, is critical to the overall management of our company as well as to the development of our culture and our strategic direction. Mr. Liang co-founded our company and has been our Chief Executive Officer since our inception. His experience in running our business and his personal involvement in key relationships with suppliers, customers and strategic partners are extremely valuable to our company. We currently do not have a succession plan for the replacement of Mr. Liang if it were to become necessary. Additionally, we are particularly dependent on the continued service of our existing research and development personnel because of the complexity of our products and technologies. Our employment arrangements with our executives and employees do not require them to provide services to us for any specific length of time, and they can terminate their employment with us at any time, with or without notice, without penalty. The loss of services of any of these executives or of one or more other key members of our team could seriously harm our business.

To execute our growth plan, we must attract additional highly qualified personnel, including additional engineers and executive staff. Competition for qualified personnel is intense, especially in San Jose, where we are headquartered. We have experienced in the past and may continue to experience difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications. In particular, we are currently working to add personnel in our finance, accounting and general administration departments, which have historically had limited budgets and staffing. If we are unable to attract and integrate additional key employees in a manner that enables us to scale our business and operations effectively, or if we do not maintain competitive compensation policies to retain our employees, our ability to operate effectively and efficiently could be limited.

Any failure to adequately expand our sales force will impede our growth.

Though we expect to continue to rely primarily on third party distributors to sell our server solutions, we expect that, over time, our direct sales force will grow. Competition for direct sales personnel with the advanced sales skills and technical knowledge we need is intense. Our ability to grow our revenue in the future will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training, retaining and successfully managing sufficient qualified direct sales personnel. New hires require significant training and may take six months or longer before they reach full productivity. Our recent hires and planned hires may not become as productive as we would like, and we may be unable to hire sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where we do business. If we are unable to hire and develop sufficient numbers of productive sales personnel, sales of our server solutions will suffer.

Our direct sales efforts may create confusion for our end customers and harm our relationships with our distributors and OEMs.

Though our direct sales efforts have historically been limited and focused on customers who typically do not buy from distributors or OEMs, we expect our direct sales force to grow as our business grows. As our direct sales force becomes larger, our direct sales efforts may lead to conflicts with our distributors and OEMs, who may view our direct sales efforts as undermining their efforts to sell our products. If a distributor or OEM deems our direct sales efforts to be inappropriate, the distributor or OEM may not effectively market our products, may emphasize alternative products from competitors, or may seek to terminate our business relationship. Disruptions

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in our distribution channels could cause our revenues to decrease or fail to grow as expected. Our failure to implement an effective direct sales strategy that maintains and expands our relationships with our distributors and OEMs could lead to a decline in sales and adversely affect our results of operations.

Backlog does not provide a substantial portion of our net sales in any quarter.

Our net sales are difficult to forecast because we do not have sufficient backlog of unfilled orders to meet our quarterly net sales targets at the beginning of a quarter. Rather, a majority of our net sales in any quarter depend upon customer orders that we receive and fulfill in that quarter. Because our expense levels are based in part on our expectations as to future net sales and to a large extent are fixed in the short term, we might be unable to adjust spending in time to compensate for any shortfall in net sales. Accordingly, any significant shortfall of revenues in relation to our expectations would harm our operating results.

If the market for modular, open standard-based products does not continue to grow, opportunities to sell our products will be scarcer and our ability to grow would suffer.

The success of our business requires companies to commit to a modular, open standard-based server architecture instead of traditional proprietary and RISC/UNIX based servers. If enterprises do not adopt this open standard-based approach, the market for our products may not grow as we anticipate and our revenues would be adversely affected. Many prospective customers have invested significant financial and human resources in their existing systems, many of which are critical to their operations, and they may be reticent to overhaul their systems. Moreover, many of the server systems that we sell currently run on the Linux operating system, and are subject to the GNU General Public License. Pending litigation involving Linux and the GNU General Public License could be resolved in a manner that adversely affects Linux adoption in our industry and could materially harm our ability to sell our products based on the Linux operating system and the GNU General Public License. If the market for open standard-based modular technologies does not continue to develop for any reason, our ability to grow our business will be adversely affected.

Our business and operations are especially subject to the risks of earthquakes other natural catastrophic events.

Our corporate headquarters, including our most significant research and development and manufacturing operations, are located in the Silicon Valley area of Northern California, a region known for seismic activity. We do not currently have a comprehensive disaster recovery program and as a result, a significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Although we are in the process of preparing such a program, there is no assurance that it will be effective in the event of such a disaster.

Market demand for our products may decrease as a result of changes in general economic conditions, as well as incidents of terrorism, war and other social and political instability.

Our net sales and gross profit depend largely on general economic conditions and, in particular, the strength of demand for our server solutions in the markets in which we are doing business. From time to time, customers and potential customers have elected not to make purchases of our products due to reduced budgets and uncertainty about the future, and, in the case of distributors, declining demand from their customers for their solutions in which they integrate our products. Similarly, from time to time, acts of terrorism, in particular in the United States, have had a negative impact on information technology spending. High fuel prices and turmoil in the Middle East and elsewhere have increased uncertainty in the United States and our other markets. Should the current conflicts in the Middle East and in other parts of the world suppress economic activity in the United States or globally, our customers may delay or reduce their purchases on information technology, which would result in lower demand for our products and adversely affect our results of operations.

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If we acquire any companies or technologies in the future, they could prove difficult to integrate, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and adversely affect our operating results.

In the future, we may acquire or make investments in companies, assets or technologies that we believe are complementary or strategic. We have not made any acquisitions or investments to date, and therefore our ability as an organization to make acquisitions or investments is unproven. If we decide to make an acquisition or investment, we face numerous risks, including:

difficulties in integrating operations, technologies, products and personnel;

diversion of financial and managerial resources from existing operations;

risk of overpaying for or misjudging the strategic fit of an acquired company, asset or technology;

problems or liabilities stemming from defects of an acquired product or intellectual property litigation that may result from offering the acquired product in our markets;

challenges in retaining employees key to maximize the value of the acquisition or investment;

inability to generate sufficient return on investment;

incurrence of significant one-time write-offs; and

delays in customer purchases due to uncertainty.

If we proceed with an acquisition or investment, we may be required to use a considerable amount of our cash or to finance the transaction through debt or equity securities offerings, which may decrease our financial liquidity or dilute our stockholders and affect the market price of our stock. As a result, if we fail to properly evaluate and execute acquisitions or investments, our business and prospects may be harmed.

We invest in auction rate securities that are subject to market risk and the recent problems in the financial markets could adversely affect the value and liquidity of our assets.

As of June 30, 2009, we held approximately \$14.6 million of auction rate securities, net of unrealized losses, representing our interest in auction rate preferred shares in a closed end mutual fund invested in municipal securities and auction rate student loans guaranteed by the Federal Family Education Loan Program; such auction rate securities were rated AAA or BBB at June 30, 2009. These auction rate preferred shares have no stated maturity date and the stated maturity dates for these auction rate student loans range from 2010 to 2040.

During February 2008, the auctions for these auction rate securities began to fail to obtain sufficient bids to establish a clearing rate and were not saleable in the auction, thereby losing the short-term liquidity previously provided by the auction process. As a result, as of June 30, 2009, \$14.3 million of these auction rate securities have been classified as long-term available-for-sale investments. The remaining \$0.3 million of auction rate student loans was classified as a short-term available-for-sale investment because the stated maturity for this security occurs in June 2010.

Based on our assessment of fair value for the year ended June 30, 2009, we have recorded an accumulated unrealized loss of \$801,000, net of deferred income taxes, on both long-term and short-term auction rate securities. The unrealized loss was deemed to be temporary and has been recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

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Although we have determined that we will not likely be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery and we have the intent to hold our investments until successful auctions occur, these investments are not currently liquid and in the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal. There can be no assurances that these investments will be settled in the short term or that they will not become other-than-temporarily impaired subsequent to June 30, 2009, as the market for these investments is presently uncertain. In any event, we do not have a present need to access these funds for

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operational purposes. We will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments as there is no assurance as to when the market for these investments will allow us to liquidate them. We may be required to record impairment charges in periods subsequent to June 30, 2009 with respect to these securities and, if a liquid market does not develop for these investments, we could be required to hold them to maturity. In July and August 2009, approximately \$3.2 million of these auction rate securities were redeemed at par.

If we are unable to favorably assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, or if our independent auditors are unable to provide an unqualified attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting, our stock price could be adversely affected.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, our management is required to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our annual reports. In addition, our independent auditors must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex, and require significant documentation, testing and possible remediation. As a result, our efforts to comply with Section 404 have required the commitment of significant managerial and financial resources. As we are committed to maintaining high standards of public disclosure, our efforts to comply with Section 404 are ongoing, and we are continuously in the process of reviewing, documenting and testing our internal control over financial reporting, which will result in continued commitment of significant financial and managerial resources.

During fiscal year 2008, as part of its evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, our management determined that we had a material weakness in the operation of controls designed to ensure that changes in classification of amounts, or classifications of amounts associated with new transactions, between cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows are appropriate. We concluded that the material weakness had been remediated as of June 30, 2008. As defined in Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 5, a material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We strive to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in order to prevent and detect material misstatements in our annual and quarterly financial statements and prevent fraud. We cannot assure, however, that such efforts will be effective. If we fail to maintain effective internal controls in future periods, our operating results, financial position and stock price could be adversely affected.

Our operations involve the use of hazardous and toxic materials, and we must comply with environmental laws and regulations, which can be expensive, and may affect our business and operating results.

We are subject to federal, state and local regulations relating to the use, handling, storage, disposal and human exposure to hazardous and toxic materials. If we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws in the future as a result of our inability to obtain permits, human error, accident, equipment failure or other causes, we could be subject to fines, costs, or civil or criminal sanctions, face third party property damage or personal injury claims or be required to incur substantial investigation or remediation costs, which could be material, or experience disruptions in our operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, environmental laws could become more stringent over time imposing greater compliance costs and increasing risks and penalties associated with violations, which could harm our business.

We also face increasing complexity in our product design as we adjust to new and future requirements relating to the materials composition of our products, including the restrictions on lead and other hazardous substances applicable to specified electronic products placed on the market in the European Union (Restriction on the Use of Hazardous Substances Directive 2002/95/EC, also known as the RoHS Directive). We are also subject to laws and regulations such as California's Proposition 65 which requires that clear and reasonable warnings be given to consumers who are exposed to certain chemicals deemed by the State of California to be

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dangerous, such as lead. In June 2007, we entered into a settlement agreement regarding this claim, and the terms thereof had no adverse effect on our business, financial condition and result of operations. We expect that our operations will be affected by other new environmental laws and regulations on an ongoing basis. Although we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any such new laws and regulations, they will likely result in additional costs, and could require that we change the design and/or manufacturing of our products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to Owning Our Stock

The trading price of our common stock is likely to be volatile, and you might not be able to sell your shares at or above the price at which you purchased the shares.

The trading prices of technology company securities in general have been highly volatile. Accordingly, the trading price of our common stock is likely to be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors, in addition to those outlined elsewhere in this prospectus, that may affect the trading price of our common stock include:

actual or anticipated variations in our operating results;

announcements of technological innovations, new products or product enhancements, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;

changes in recommendations by any securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock;

the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections or our failure to meet these projections;

the loss of a key customer;

the loss of key personnel;

technological advancements rendering our products less valuable;

lawsuits filed against us;

changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other companies that sell similar products;

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;

market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers and the economy as a whole; and

other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to these events.

Future sales of shares by existing stockholders could cause our stock price to decline.

Attempts by existing stockholders to sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline significantly. As of June 30, 2009, we had approximately 34.8 million shares of common stock outstanding, net of treasury stock. All of these shares are eligible for sale in the public market, including approximately 10.9 million shares held by directors, executive officers and other affiliates, which are subject to volume limitations under Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, approximately 0.9 million shares subject to outstanding options and reserved for future issuance under our stock option plans are eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of various vesting agreements and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act. If these additional shares are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

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If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our stock, the price of our stock could decline.

The research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business likely have an effect on the trading price of our common stock. If an industry analyst decides not to cover our company, or if an industry analyst decides to cease covering our company at some point in the future, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline. If an industry analyst downgrades our stock, our stock price would likely decline rapidly in response.

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with insiders will likely limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

As of August 18, 2009, our executive officers, directors, current five percent or greater stockholders and affiliated entities together beneficially owned approximately 38.3 percent of our common stock outstanding, net of treasury stock. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, will have significant influence over all matters that require approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Corporate action might be taken even if other stockholders, including those who purchase shares in this offering, oppose them. This concentration of ownership might also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of our company that other stockholders may view as beneficial.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, as a result, depress the trading price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions:

establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws;

authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock that our board could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares and to discourage a takeover attempt;

limit the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;

provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to adopt, or to alter or repeal our bylaws; and

establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which, subject to some exceptions, prohibits business combinations between a Delaware corporation and an interested stockholder, which is generally defined as a stockholder who becomes a beneficial owner of 15% or more of a Delaware corporation's voting stock for a three-year period following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. Section 203 could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control that our stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

These anti-takeover defenses could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us

to take corporate actions other than those you desire.

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We do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate that we will pay any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. Investors seeking cash dividends in the foreseeable future should not purchase our common stock.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our principal executive offices, research and development center and production operations are located in San Jose, California where we own approximately 352,000 square feet of office and manufacturing space subject to existing mortgages with approximately \$10.0 million remaining outstanding as of June 30, 2009. In July and August 2009, we paid off the remaining outstanding mortgages totaling \$10.2 million including a pre-payment penalty of \$0.2 million. Additionally, in fiscal year 2008, we began leasing approximately 246,000 square feet of warehouse in Fremont, California under a lease that expires in 2015. Our European headquarters for sales and customer support is located in Denbosch, Netherlands where we lease approximately 58,000 square feet of office space under four leases, two of which expire in 2011 and two expire in 2016. In Asia, our research and development operations are located in an approximately 28,000 square feet facility in Taipei County, Taiwan under a lease that expires in 2010.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are subject to a suit brought by Digitechnic, S.A. which was filed in the Bobigny Commercial Court in Paris, in 1999. The claims involve allegations of damages stemming from allegedly defective products. In September 2003, the Bobigny Commercial Court awarded damages of approximately \$1.2 million against us. In February 2005, the Paris Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's ruling, dismissed all of Digitechnic's claims and awarded costs to us. Digitechnic appealed the decision to the French Supreme Court and asked for \$2.4 million for damages. On February 13, 2007, the French Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Paris Court of Appeals, ordering a new hearing before a different panel of the Paris Court of Appeals. In March 2008, we posted a bond in the amount of \$3.1 million required by the court. The bond was collateralized by an irrevocable standby letter of credit totaling \$1.5 million. A new hearing was conducted on June 15, 2009. We expect that the decision of the Court of Appeals will be rendered in the quarter ending December 31, 2009. Although we cannot predict with certainty the final outcome of this litigation, we believe the claim to be without merit and intend to continue to defend it vigorously.

In addition to the above, from time to time, we may be involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. In our opinion, resolution of these and the above matters is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or our financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing, an unfavorable resolution of a matter could materially affect our future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

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

Our common stock has been traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol SMCI since our initial public offering on March 28, 2007. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sale prices of our common stock as reported by The Nasdaq Global Market.

| | High | Low |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| Fiscal Year 2008: | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 10.43 | \$ 8.33 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 10.10 | \$ 7.67 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 9.58 | \$ 8.09 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 9.52 | \$ 6.78 |
| | High | Low |
| Fiscal Year 2009: | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 10.75 | \$ 7.52 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 9.08 | \$ 3.85 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 7.06 | \$ 4.39 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 8.32 | \$ 5.04 |

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Holdings

There were approximately 58 registered stockholders of record of our common stock on August 18, 2009. Because most of our shares are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of beneficial stockholders represented by these record holders.

Equity Compensation Plan

Please see Part III, Item 12 of this report for disclosure relating to our equity compensation plans.

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Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares our cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock between March 29, 2007 (the date of our initial public offering) and June 30, 2009 with the cumulative return of the Nasdaq Computer Index and the Nasdaq Composite Index, which both include our common stock, for the comparable period.

The graph reflects an investment of \$100 in our common stock, the Nasdaq Computer Index and the Nasdaq Composite Index, on March 29, 2007, and a reinvestment of dividends, if any. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

Comparison of March 29, 2007 to June 30, 2009 Cumulative Total Return Among Super Micro Computer, Nasdaq Computer Index and Nasdaq Composite

| | 3/29/2007 | 6/29/2007 | 9/28/2007 | 12/31/2007 | 3/31/2008 | 6/30/2008 | 9/30/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 3/31/2009 | 6/30/2009 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Super Micro Computer, Inc. | 100.00 | 113.11 | 110.28 | 86.67 | 94.35 | 83.39 | 101.81 | 71.53 | 55.59 | 86.55 |
| Nasdaq Composite Index | 100.00 | 107.02 | 111.06 | 109.04 | 93.69 | 94.26 | 86.00 | 64.83 | 62.84 | 75.44 |
| Nasdaq Computer Index | 100.00 | 110.22 | 116.09 | 122.68 | 97.96 | 102.75 | 86.79 | 65.40 | 68.55 | 85.05 |

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto in Part II, Item 8 and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

| | 2009 | Fiscal Years Ended June 30, | | | 2005 |
|---|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | |
| | | (in thousands, except per share data) | | | |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:(1) | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 505,609 | \$ 540,503 | \$ 420,393 | \$ 302,541 | \$ 211,763 |
| Cost of sales | 416,899 | 436,950 | 345,384 | 242,235 | 178,293 |
| Gross profit | 88,710 | 103,553 | 75,009 | 60,306 | 33,470 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Research and development | 34,514 | 30,537 | 21,171 | 15,814 | 10,609 |
| Sales and marketing | 17,119 | 18,191 | 12,586 | 9,363 | 7,197 |
| General and administrative | 13,824 | 14,554 | 11,467 | 6,931 | 5,380 |
| Provision for (reversal of) litigation loss | | | (120) | 575 | (1,178) |
| Total operating expenses | 65,457 | 63,282 | 45,104 | 32,683 | 22,008 |
| Income from operations | 23,253 | 40,271 | 29,905 | 27,623 | 11,462 |
| Interest and other income | 476 | 1,558 | 765 | 256 | 134 |
| Interest expense | (930) | (1,025) | (1,332) | (1,257) | (867) |
| Income before income tax provision | 22,799 | 40,804 | 29,338 | 26,622 | 10,729 |
| Income tax provision | 6,692 | 15,385 | 9,999 | 9,675 | 3,639 |
| Net income | \$ 16,107 | \$ 25,419 | \$ 19,339 | \$ 16,947 | \$ 7,090 |
| Net income per share | | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.77 | \$ 0.32 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.41 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.24 |
| Shares used in per share calculation | | | | | |
| Basic | 34,218 | 31,355 | 24,153 | 22,010 | 21,914 |
| Diluted | 39,156 | 38,843 | 33,946 | 31,846 | 29,442 |
| (1) Includes charges for stock-based compensation: | | | | | |
| Cost of sales | \$ 578 | \$ 523 | \$ 300 | \$ 102 | \$ 40 |
| Research and development | 2,608 | 1,817 | 1,058 | 441 | 180 |
| Sales and marketing | 826 | 641 | 362 | 236 | 63 |
| General and administrative | 1,649 | 1,187 | 710 | 317 | 142 |
| | 2009 | 2008 | As of June 30, 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| | | | (in thousands) | | |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 70,295 | \$ 51,481 | \$ 50,864 | \$ 16,509 | \$ 11,170 |
| Working capital | 130,987 | 102,392 | 95,086 | 37,026 | 22,922 |
| Total assets | 283,135 | 264,385 | 205,583 | 131,001 | 89,662 |
| Long-term obligations, net of current portion(2) | 15,482 | 15,023 | 11,291 | 18,685 | 12,572 |

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Total stockholders' equity | 178,622 | 151,871 | 115,872 | 47,767 | 29,127 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|

- (2) \$9.7 million, \$10.0 million, \$11.3 million, \$18.6 million and \$12.5 million of our long-term obligations, net of current portion were building loans at June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly under the heading Risk Factors.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and sell application optimized, high performance server solutions based on an innovative, modular and open-standard x86 architecture. Our solutions include a range of complete rackmount and blade server systems, as well as components which can be used by distributors, OEMs and end customers to assemble server systems. To date, we have generated the majority of our net sales from components. Since 2000, we have gradually shifted our focus and resources to designing, developing, manufacturing and selling application optimized server systems. In recent years our growth in net sales has been driven by the growth in the market for application optimized server systems. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, net sales of optimized servers were \$196.7 million, \$209.1 million and \$152.5 million, respectively. In fiscal year 2009, we experienced a decline in net sales compared with fiscal year 2008 which we believe was primarily attributable to reductions in information technology spending in response to the global economic downturn.

We commenced operations in 1993 and have been profitable every year since inception. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, our net sales were \$505.6 million, \$540.5 million and \$420.4 million, respectively, and our net income was \$16.1 million, \$25.4 million and \$19.3 million, respectively. Our decline in profitability in fiscal year 2009 was primarily attributable to the reduction in our net sales and to a lesser extent attributable to a reduction in our gross profit as a percentage of net sales as a result of increasing pricing pressure, offset in part by cost saving programs.

We sell our server systems and components primarily through distributors and to a lesser extent to OEMs as well as through our direct sales force. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, we derived approximately 64.9%, 59.9% and 66.8%, respectively, of our net sales from products sold to distributors, and we derived approximately 35.1%, 40.1% and 33.2%, respectively, from sales to OEMs and to end customers. None of our customers accounted for 10% or more of our net sales in fiscal years 2009, 2008 or 2007. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, we derived approximately 64.4%, 60.4% and 59.2%, respectively, of our net sales from customers in the United States. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, we derived approximately 35.6%, 39.6% and 40.8%, respectively, of our net sales from customers outside the United States.

We perform the majority of our research and development efforts in-house. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, research and development expenses represented approximately 6.8%, 5.6% and 5.0% of our net sales, respectively.

We use several suppliers and contract manufacturers to design and manufacture components in accordance with our specifications, with most final assembly and testing performed at our manufacturing facility in San Jose, California. This arrangement enables us to maintain our cost structure and to benefit from our suppliers' and contract manufacturers' research and development and economies of scale.

One of our key suppliers is Ablecom, a related party, which supplies us with contract design and manufacturing support. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, our purchases from Ablecom represented approximately 22.1%, 24.3% and 27.7% of our cost of sales, respectively. The decrease in percentage of cost of sales was primarily related to higher product mix of server systems and system accessories which were purchased from other suppliers. Ablecom's sales to us constitute a substantial majority of Ablecom's net sales. We continue to maintain our manufacturing relationship with Ablecom in Asia in an effort to reduce our product costs and do not have any current plans to reduce our reliance on Ablecom product purchases. In addition to providing a larger

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volume of contract manufacturing services for us, Ablecom continues to warehouse for us a number of components and subassemblies manufactured by multiple suppliers prior to shipment to our facilities in the U.S. and Europe. We typically negotiate the price of products that we purchase from Ablecom on a quarterly basis; however, either party may re-negotiate the price of products with each order. As a result of our relationship with Ablecom, it is possible that Ablecom may in the future sell products to us at a price higher or lower than we could obtain from an unrelated third party supplier. This may result in our future reporting of gross profit as a percentage of net sales that is less than or in excess of what we might have obtained absent our relationship with Ablecom.

In order to continue to increase our net sales and profits, we believe that we must continue to develop flexible and customizable server solutions and be among the first to market with new features and products. We measure our financial success based on various indicators, including growth in net sales, gross profit as a percentage of net sales, operating income as a percentage of net sales, levels of inventory, and days sales outstanding, or DSOs. In connection with these efforts, we monitor daily and weekly sales and shipment reports. Among the key non-financial indicators of our success is our ability to rapidly introduce new products and deliver the latest application optimized server solutions. In this regard, we work closely with microprocessor and other component vendors to take advantage of new technologies as they are introduced. Historically, our ability to introduce new products rapidly has allowed us to benefit from the introduction of new microprocessors and as a result we monitor the introduction cycles of Intel and AMD carefully. This also impacts our research and development expenditures. For example, Intel recently introduced its Nehalem line of microprocessors. Our results for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 were in part adversely impacted by customer order delays in anticipation of the introduction and research and development expenditures necessary for us to prepare for the introduction. Subsequently, we benefited from the introduction with an increase in sales of these products for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. We also solicit input from our customers to understand their future needs as we design and develop our products.

Other Financial Highlights

The following is a summary of other financial highlights of fiscal year 2009:

We generated cash flows from operations of \$21.8 million, \$18.5 million and \$15.0 million in fiscal year 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalents, together with our investments, were \$85.0 million at the end of fiscal year 2009, compared with \$67.6 million at the end of fiscal year 2008.

We repurchased 445,028 shares of our common stock for \$2.0 million in fiscal year 2009.

Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable (DSO) at the end of fiscal year 2009 was 34 days, compared with 28 days at the end of fiscal year 2008.

Our inventory balance was \$90.0 million at the end of fiscal year 2009, compared with \$85.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2008. Days sales of inventory (DSI) at the end of fiscal year 2009 was 76 days, compared with 63 days at the end of fiscal year 2008. Our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers were \$52.1 million at the end of fiscal year 2009 and \$49.4 million at the end of fiscal year 2008.

We believe that our cash position, our balance sheet, our visibility into our supply chain and our financing capabilities provide a key competitive advantage and position us well to manage through the current economic downturn.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year ends on June 30. References to fiscal year 2009, for example, refer to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

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Revenues and Expenses

Net sales. Net sales consist of sales of our server solutions, including server systems and components. The main factors which impact our net sales are unit volumes shipped and average selling prices. The prices for server systems range widely depending upon the configuration, and the prices for our components vary based on the type of component. As with most electronics-based products, average selling prices typically are highest at the time of introduction of new products which utilize the latest technology and tend to decrease over time as such products mature in the market and are replaced by next generation products.

Cost of sales. Cost of sales primarily consists of the costs to manufacture our products, including the costs of materials, contract manufacturing, shipping, personnel and related expenses, equipment and facility expenses, warranty costs and inventory excess and obsolete provisions. The primary factors that impact our cost of sales are the mix of products sold and cost of materials, which include raw material costs, shipping costs and salary and benefits related to production. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales may increase over time if decreases in average selling prices are not offset by corresponding decreases in our costs. Our cost of sales, as a percentage of net sales, is generally lower on server systems than on components. Because we do not have long-term fixed supply agreements, our cost of sales is subject to change based on market conditions.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses consist of the personnel and related expenses of our research and development teams, and materials and supplies, consulting services, third party testing services and equipment and facility expenses related to our research and development activities. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred. We occasionally receive non-recurring engineering, or NRE funding from certain suppliers and customers towards our development efforts. Under these programs, we are reimbursed for certain research and development costs that we incur as part of the joint development of our products and those of our suppliers and customers. These amounts offset a portion of the related research and development expenses and have the effect of reducing our reported research and development expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and commissions for our sales and marketing personnel, costs for tradeshows, independent sales representative fees and marketing programs. From time to time, we receive cooperative marketing funding from certain suppliers. Under these programs, we are reimbursed for certain marketing costs that we incur as part of the joint promotion of our products and those of our suppliers. These amounts offset a portion of the related expenses and have the effect of reducing our reported sales and marketing expenses. Similarly, we from time to time offer our distributors cooperative marketing funding which has the effect of increasing our expenses. The timing, magnitude and estimated usage of our programs and those of our suppliers can result in significant variations in reported sales and marketing expenses from period to period. Spending on cooperative marketing, either by us or our suppliers, typically increases in connection with significant product releases by us or our suppliers.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of general corporate costs, including personnel expenses, financial reporting, corporate governance and compliance and outside legal, audit and tax fees.

Reversal of litigation loss. Loss from litigation relates to an action filed in France by Digitechnic, S.A., a former customer, alleging that certain products purchased from us were defective. In September 2003, the court found in favor of Digitechnic and awarded damages totaling \$1.2 million. In February 2005, the court of appeals dismissed the claims. Digitechnic appealed the decision to the French supreme court and asked for \$2.4 million for damages. On February 13, 2007, the French Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Paris Court of Appeals, ordering a new hearing before a different panel of the Paris Court of Appeals. A new hearing was conducted on June 15, 2009. We expect that the decision of the Court of Appeals will be rendered in the quarter ending December 31, 2009. Although we cannot predict with certainty the final outcome of this litigation, we believe the claims to be without merit and intend to continue to defend against them vigorously. We believe that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not result in a material adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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We accrued \$0.6 million in fiscal year 2006 for the payment of estimated fines related to export control matters arising in prior years. In fiscal year 2007, we entered into settlement agreements regarding certain claims relating to the violation of export control laws.

Interest and other income, net. Interest and other income, net represents the net of our interest income on investments or interest expense on the building loans for our owned facilities offset by interest earned on our cash balances.

Income tax provision. Our income tax provision is based on our taxable income generated in the jurisdictions in which we operate, currently primarily the United States and the Netherlands and to a lesser extent, Taiwan. Our effective tax rate differs from the statutory rate primarily due to releasing of unrecognized tax liability on research and development credits resulting from lapsing statutes of limitations, tax benefit of tax exempt interest income, research and development tax credits and the domestic production activities deduction. A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to our effective tax rate is set forth in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We evaluate our estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, cooperative marketing accruals, investment valuations, inventory valuations, income taxes, warranty obligations and stock-based compensation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making the judgments we make about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because these estimates can vary depending on the situation, actual results may differ from the estimates.

We believe the following are our most critical accounting policies as they require our more significant judgments in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue recognition. We account for revenue under the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*. Under the provisions of SAB No. 104, we recognize revenue from sales of products, when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred and title has transferred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured, and all significant obligations have been met. Generally this occurs at the time of shipment when risk of loss and title has passed to the customer. Our standard arrangement with our customers includes a signed purchase order or contract, free-on-board shipping point terms, except for a few customers who have free-on-board destination terms, and revenue is recognized when the products arrive at the destination, 30 to 60 days payment terms, and no customer acceptance provisions. We generally do not provide for non-warranty rights of return except for products which have Out-of-box failure, where customers could return these products for credit within 30 days of receiving the items. Certain distributors and OEMs are also permitted to return products in unopened boxes, limited to purchases over a specified period of time, generally within 60 to 90 days of the purchase, or to products in the distributor's or OEM's inventory at certain times (such as the termination of the agreement or product obsolescence). In addition, we have a sale arrangement with an OEM that has limited product return rights. To estimate reserves for future sales returns, we regularly review our history of actual returns for each major product line. We also communicate regularly with our distributors to gather information about end customer satisfaction, and to determine the volume of inventory in the channel. Reserves for future returns are adjusted as necessary, based on returns experience, returns expectations and communication with our distributors.

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Probability of collection is assessed on a customer-by-customer basis. Customers are subjected to a credit review process that evaluates the customers' financial position and ability to pay. If it is determined from the outset of an arrangement that collection is not probable based upon the review process, the customers are required to pay cash in advance of shipment. We also make estimates of the uncollectibility of accounts receivables, analyzing accounts receivable and historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer-credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. On a quarterly basis, we evaluate aged items in the accounts receivable aging report and provide allowance in an amount we deem adequate for doubtful accounts. If management were to make different judgments or utilize different estimates, material differences in the amount of our reported operating expenses could result. We provide for price protection to certain distributors. We assess the market competition and product technology obsolescence, and make price adjustments based on our judgment. Upon each announcement of price reductions, the accrual for price protection is calculated based on our distributors' inventory on hand. Such reserves are recorded as a reduction to revenue at the time we reduce the product prices in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue (EITF) No. 01-9, *Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products)*. Credits that we issued pursuant to these provisions were \$371,000, \$283,000 and \$182,000 for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We do not commit to future price reductions with any of our customers.

We have an immaterial amount of service revenue relating to non-warranty repairs, which is recognized upon shipment of the repaired units to customers. Service revenue has been less than 10% of net sales for all periods presented and is not separately disclosed.

Cooperative marketing accruals. We follow EITF Issue No. 01-9, *Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products)*. We have arrangements with resellers of our products to reimburse the resellers for cooperative marketing costs meeting specified criteria. We accrue the cooperative marketing costs based on these arrangements and our estimate for resellers' claims for marketing activities. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 01-9, we record marketing costs meeting such specified criteria within sales and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. For those marketing costs that do not meet the criteria set forth in EITF Issue No. 01-9, the amounts are recorded as a reduction to sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment of short-term and long-term investments. Impairment of short-term and long-term investments relates to the unrealized loss on the carrying value of our investments in auction rate securities; such securities were rated AAA at the date of purchase. The liquidity and fair value of these securities has been negatively impacted by the uncertainty in the credit markets and exposure of these securities to the financial condition of bond insurance companies. We have received all interest payments due on these instruments on a timely basis. Each of these securities has been subject to auction processes for which there had been insufficient bidders on the scheduled rollover dates and the auctions have subsequently failed. When these securities lost the short-term liquidity previously provided by the auction processes, we reclassified these securities as long-term investments. We have used a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of these investments as of June 30, 2009 and 2008. The material factors used in preparing the discounted cash flow model are 1) the discount rate utilized to present value the cash flows, 2) the time period until redemption and 3) the estimated rate of return. Management derives the estimates by obtaining input from market data on the applicable discount rate, estimated time to maturity and estimated rate of return. The changes in fair value have been primarily due to changes in the estimated rate of return and a change in the estimated period to liquidity. The fair value of our investment portfolio may change between 2% to 4% by increasing or decreasing the rate of return used by 1% or by increasing or decreasing the term used by 1 year. Changes in these estimates or in the market conditions for these investments are likely in the future based upon the then current market conditions for these investments and may affect the fair value of these investments. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008 we have recorded an accumulative unrealized loss of \$801,000 and \$451,000, net of deferred income taxes, on the securities, respectively. We deem this loss to be temporary as we determined that we will not likely be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery and we have the intent to hold our investments until recovery of cost.

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Product warranties. We offer product warranties ranging from 15 to 39 months against any defective product. We accrue for estimated returns of defective products at the time revenue is recognized, based on historical warranty experience and recent trends. We monitor warranty obligations and may make revisions to our warranty reserve if actual costs of product repair and replacement are significantly higher or lower than estimated. Accruals for anticipated future warranty costs are charged to cost of sales and included in accrued liabilities. The liability for product warranties was \$3.6 million as of June 30, 2009, compared with \$2.9 million as of June 30, 2008. The provision for warranty reserve was \$6.7 million, \$6.6 million and \$4.2 million in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our estimates and assumptions used have been historically close to actual. The change in estimated liability for pre-existing warranties was \$0.3 million, (\$0.1) million and \$0 in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As we experienced an increase in cost of warranty claims in fiscal year 2009 compared with our historical experience, the provision for warranty reserve increased \$0.1 million compared to fiscal year 2008. As we experienced an increase in cost of warranty claims and higher unit volume in fiscal year 2008 compared with our historical experience, the provision for warranty reserve increased \$2.4 million compared to fiscal year 2007. If in future periods, we experience or anticipate an increase or decrease in warranty claims as a result of new product introductions or change in unit volumes compared with our historical experience, or if the cost of servicing warranty claims is greater or lesser than expected, we intend to adjust our estimates appropriately.

Inventory valuation. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. We evaluate inventory on a quarterly basis for lower of cost or market and excess and obsolescence and, as necessary, write down the valuation of units to lower of cost or market or for excess and obsolescence based upon the number of units that are unlikely to be sold based upon estimated demand for the following twelve months. This evaluation takes into account matters including expected demand, anticipated sales price, product obsolescence and other factors. If actual future demand for our products is less than currently forecasted, additional inventory adjustments may be required. Once a reserve is established, it is maintained until the product to which it relates is sold or scrapped. If a unit that has been written down is subsequently sold, the cost associated with the revenue from this unit is reduced to the extent of the write down, resulting in an increase in gross profit. We monitor the extent to which previously written down inventory is sold at amounts greater or less than carrying value, and based on this analysis, adjust our estimate for determining future write downs. In fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, the historical analysis of sales of previously written down inventory was such that we decreased our estimate for reserving excess and obsolete inventory. If in future periods, we experience or anticipate a change in recovery rate compared with our historical experience, our gross margin would be affected. Our provision for inventory was \$1.5 million, \$6.9 million and \$5.6 million in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Accounting for income taxes. We account for income taxes under an asset and liability approach. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for income tax reporting purposes, net operating loss carry-forwards and other tax credits measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. Valuation allowances are provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Effective July 1, 2007, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainties in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax benefits, classification on the balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognize the tax liability for uncertain income tax positions on the income tax return based on the two-step process prescribed in the interpretation. The first step is to determine whether it is more likely than not that each income tax position would be sustained upon audit. The second step is to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority. Estimating these amounts requires us to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We evaluate these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on the consideration of several factors, including changes

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in facts or circumstances, changes in applicable tax law, settlement of issues under audit and new exposures. If we later determine that our exposure is lower or that the liability is not sufficient to cover our revised expectations, we adjust the liability and effect a related change in our tax provision during the period in which we make such determination. See Note 12 of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the impact of FIN 48 on our consolidated financial statements.

Stock-based compensation. Effective July 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, using the prospective transition method, which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, primarily focusing on accounting for transactions where an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. Prior to July 1, 2006, we accounted for stock-based compensation awards issued to our employees using the intrinsic value measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, or Opinion 25. Accordingly, we have recorded compensation expense for stock options granted prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) with exercise prices less than the fair value of the underlying common stock at the option grant date. Amortization of deferred stock compensation, resulting from such stock options granted to employees and directors, when the exercise price of our stock options was less than the deemed market price of the underlying stock on the date of the grant, for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, was \$0.6 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes our previous accounting under APB No. 25 for periods beginning in fiscal year 2007. SFAS No. 123(R) requires enterprises to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments, including stock options, based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). Compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) for options granted to employees after July 1, 2006, was \$5.1 million, \$3.4 million and \$1.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009, the total unrecognized compensation cost, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to unvested stock options granted since July 1, 2006 to employees and non-employee directors, was \$12.9 million, which is expected to be recognized as an expense over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.87 years. See Note 11 of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

We estimated the fair value of stock options granted using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and a single option award approach. This model requires us to make estimates and assumptions with respect to the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock and the expected forfeiture rate. The fair value is then amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period.

The expected term represents the period that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on an analysis of the relevant peer companies' post-vest termination rates and exercise behavior. The expected volatility is based on a combination of the implied and historical volatility of our relevant peer group. In addition, SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures of share-based awards to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest.

Variable interest entities. We have analyzed our relationship with Ablecom and its subsidiaries and we have concluded that Ablecom is a variable interest entity as defined by FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN No. 46(R)); however, we are not the primary beneficiary of Ablecom and therefore, we do not consolidate Ablecom. In performing our analysis, we considered our explicit arrangements with Ablecom including the supplier and distributor arrangements. Also, as a result of the substantial related party relationship between the two companies, we considered whether any implicit arrangements exist that would cause us to protect those related parties' interests in Ablecom from

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suffering losses. We determined that no implicit arrangements exist with Ablecom or its shareholders. Such an arrangement would be inconsistent with the fiduciary duty that we have towards our stockholders who do not own shares in Ablecom.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our financial results, as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Net sales | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Cost of sales | 82.5 | 80.8 | 82.2 |
| Gross profit | 17.5 | 19.2 | 17.8 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Sales and marketing | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| General and administrative | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Reversal of litigation loss | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Total operating expenses | 12.9 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| Income from operations | 4.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Interest income | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Interest expense | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.3) |
| Income before income tax provision | 4.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| Income tax provision | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Net income | 3.2% | 4.7% | 4.6% |

Comparison of Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

Net sales. Net sales decreased by \$34.9 million, or 6.5%, to \$505.6 million from \$540.5 million, for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. This was due primarily to a decrease in unit volumes. For fiscal year 2009, the approximate number of units sold decreased 15.4% to 2.2 million compared to 2.6 million for fiscal year 2008. The decrease in unit volumes was primarily due to a decrease in unit volumes of chassis, serverboards and server systems offset in part by an increase in unit volumes of system accessories. For fiscal year 2009, the approximate number of server system units sold decreased 7.1% to 157,000 compared to 169,000 for fiscal year 2008. The average selling price of server system units was approximately \$1,250 for fiscal year 2009 compared to \$1,200 for fiscal year 2008. Growth in the average selling prices of our server systems was principally driven by an increase in average selling prices of OEM and bundled server solutions offset in part by declines in average selling prices of 5000 Series configurations of servers, SuperBlades, 7000 Series configurations of servers and AMD servers. Sales of server systems decreased by \$12.5 million or 6.0% from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009, primarily due to lower sales of 6000 and 5000 Series configuration of servers offset in part by higher sales of our OEM and bundled server solutions utilizing our high efficiency power supplies and higher sales of SuperBlades. Sales of server systems represented 38.9% of our net sales for fiscal year 2009 as compared to 38.7% of our net sales for fiscal year 2008. We believe that the decline in our net sales in fiscal year 2009 was primarily attributable to reductions in information technology spending in response to the global economic downturn and to a lesser extent was impacted by delayed customer orders in anticipation of the release by Intel of its Nehalem line of microprocessors which were launched at the end of March 31, 2009. For fiscal years 2009 and 2008, we derived approximately 64.9% and 59.9%, respectively, of our net sales from products sold to distributors and we derived approximately 35.1% and 40.1%, respectively, from sales to OEMs and to end customers. For fiscal year 2009, customers in the United States, Asia, Germany and the rest of Europe accounted for approximately 64.4%, 11.2%, 5.1% and 16.4%, of our net sales, respectively, as compared to 60.4%, 15.2%, 5.5% and 17.0%, respectively, for fiscal year 2008.

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Cost of sales. Cost of sales decreased by \$20.1 million, or 4.6%, to \$416.9 million from \$437.0 million, for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was 82.5% and 80.8% for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in absolute dollars of cost of sales was primarily attributable to the decrease in net sales and a decrease of \$5.4 million in inventory provision, a decrease of \$3.4 million in freight-in charges offset in part by an increase of \$0.1 million in provision for warranty reserve. The higher cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to a decrease in standard gross margin as a result of lower margins across our product lines due to competitive pricing pressures and our strategy to grow market share during the economic downturn combined with lower prices for our maturing product line in advance of the Intel Nehalem launch. In fiscal year 2009, we recorded a \$6.7 million expense, or 1.3% of net sales, related to the provision for warranty reserve as compared to \$6.6 million, or 1.2% of net sales, in fiscal year 2008. The increase in the provision for warranty reserve was primarily due to higher repair costs in fiscal year 2009. If in future periods we experience or anticipate an increase or decrease in warranty claims as a result of new product introductions or change in unit volumes compared with our historical experience, or if the cost of servicing warranty claims is greater or lesser than expected, our gross margin would be affected. In fiscal year 2009, we recorded a \$1.5 million expense, or 0.3% of net sales, related to the inventory provision as compared to \$6.9 million, or 1.3% of net sales, in fiscal year 2008. The decrease in the inventory provision was primarily due to the improvement of our inventory management to reduce excess and slow moving inventory through product conversion and increasing sales efforts. In fiscal year 2009, the historical analysis of sales of previously written down inventory was such that we decreased our estimate for reserving excess and obsolete inventory. If in future periods, we experience or anticipate a change in recovery rate compared with our historical experience, our gross margin would be affected.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased by \$4.0 million, or 13.0%, to \$34.5 million from \$30.5 million for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Research and development expenses were 6.8% of net sales for fiscal year 2009 and 5.6% of net sales for fiscal year 2008. The increase in absolute dollars and percentage of sales was primarily due to an increase of \$4.8 million in compensation and benefits resulting from growth in research and development personnel, including higher stock-based compensation expense offset in part by an increase of \$0.9 million in non-recurring engineering funding from certain suppliers and customers.

Research and development expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$2.6 million and \$1.8 million for fiscal year 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to the growth in research and development personnel.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$1.1 million, or 5.9%, to \$17.1 million from \$18.2 million, for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Sales and marketing expenses were 3.4% of net sales for both fiscal years 2009 and 2008. The decrease in absolute dollars was primarily due to a decrease of \$1.1 million in cooperative marketing funding to customers and a decrease of \$0.3 million in compensation and benefits offset in part by a decrease of \$0.3 million in cooperative marketing funding from vendors.

Sales and marketing expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.7 million, or 5.0%, to \$13.8 million from \$14.6 million, for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. General and administrative expenses were 2.7% of net sales for both fiscal years 2009 and 2008. The decrease in absolute dollars was primarily due to a decrease of \$1.2 million in consulting fees related to Sarbanes-Oxley 404 (SOX) compliance and a decrease of \$0.6 million in accrued claims related to a settlement offer of licensing fees offset in part by an increase of \$0.9 million in compensation and benefits, including higher stock-based compensation expense and an increase of \$0.2 million in legal expenses.

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General and administrative expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$1.6 million and \$1.2 million for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Interest and other expense, net. Interest and other expense, net changed by \$1.0 million, to \$0.5 million of expense from \$0.5 million of income, for fiscal year 2009 compared to fiscal year 2008, respectively, of which \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million was interest expense for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The net change was due to lower interest income of \$1.1 million resulting from lower interest rates. We expect the interest expenses will decrease in the future as we paid off our outstanding building loans in July and August 2009.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes decreased by \$8.7 million, or 56.5%, to \$6.7 million from \$15.4 million, for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The effective tax rate was 29.4% and 37.7% for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily the result of the reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credit and the release of an unrecognized tax liability on research and development credits of \$0.7 million resulting from lapsing statutes of limitations in fiscal year 2009.

Comparison of Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

Net sales. Net sales increased by \$120.1 million, or 28.6%, to \$540.5 million from \$420.4 million, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. This was due primarily to an increase in unit volumes and average selling prices. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the approximate number of units sold increased 23.8% to 2.6 million compared to 2.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2007. Growth in unit volumes was primarily due to the growth of X7 and PD series motherboards and an increase in sales of chassis and accessories such as memory and disk drives offset in part by lower sales of X6 motherboards. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the approximate number of server system units sold increased 27.1% to 169,000 compared to 133,000 for the year ended June 30, 2007. The average selling price of server system units sold increased 9.1% to approximately \$1,200 in fiscal year 2008 compared to approximately \$1,100 in fiscal year 2007. Growth in the average selling prices of our server systems was principally driven by an increase in sales of our 5000 Series of server systems, offset in part by declines in average selling prices of more mature products. Sales of server systems increased by \$56.7 million or 37.2% from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008, primarily due to increase in shipments of 6000 Series configurations of servers and shipments to OEM and end customers. Sales of server systems represented 38.7% of our net sales for fiscal year 2008 as compared to 36.3% of our net sales for fiscal year 2007. For fiscal years 2008 and 2007, we derived approximately 59.9% and 66.8%, respectively, of our net sales from products sold to distributors and we derived approximately 40.1% and 33.2%, respectively, from sales to OEMs and to end customers. For fiscal year 2008, customers in the United States, Asia, Germany and rest of Europe accounted for approximately 60.4%, 15.2%, 5.5% and 17.0%, of our net sales, respectively, as compared to 59.2%, 15.4%, 6.9% and 16.4%, respectively, for fiscal year 2007.

Cost of sales. Cost of sales increased by \$91.6 million, or 26.5%, to \$437.0 million from \$345.4 million, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was 80.8% and 82.2% for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars of cost of sales was primarily attributable to the increase in net sales, higher provision for warranty reserve of \$2.4 million and higher inventory write down of \$1.2 million. The lower cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to higher revenue mix of server systems and newer products. In fiscal year 2008, we recorded a \$6.6 million expense, or 1.2% of net sales, related to the provision for warranty reserve as compared to \$4.2 million, or 1.0% of net sales, in fiscal year 2007. The increase in the provision for warranty reserve was primarily due to higher repair costs in fiscal year 2008. In fiscal year 2008, we recorded a \$6.9 million expense, or 1.3% of net sales, related to the write down of excess and obsolete inventory net of benefit from sales of previously written off inventory as compared to \$5.6 million, or 1.3% of net sales, in fiscal year 2007. The increase in the inventory write down was primarily for our older products including AMD DDR1 products.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased by \$9.4 million, or 44.2%, to \$30.5 million from \$21.2 million for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. Research and development expenses were 5.6% of net sales for fiscal year 2008 and 5.0% of net sales for fiscal year 2007. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to an increase of \$7.5 million in compensation and benefits

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resulting from growth in research and development personnel, including higher stock-based compensation expense, and an increase of \$0.9 million in development costs associated with new products and SuperBlades offset in part by an increase of \$0.8 million in non-recurring engineering funding from certain suppliers and customers. The increase in personnel was primarily related to expanded product development initiatives.

Research and development expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$1.8 million and \$1.1 million for fiscal year 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to the growth in research and development personnel.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$5.6 million, or 44.5%, to \$18.2 million from \$12.6 million, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. Sales and marketing expenses were 3.4% and 3.0% of net sales for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to an increase of \$3.0 million in compensation and benefits resulting from growth in sales and marketing personnel, including higher stock-based compensation expense and an increase of \$0.8 million in marketing co-op funding to customers, an increase of \$0.2 million in advertising and promotion expenses, an increase of \$0.2 million in freight out costs and a decrease of \$0.4 million in marketing co-op funding from vendors.

Sales and marketing expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million for fiscal year 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to the growth in sales and marketing personnel.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by \$3.1 million, or 26.9%, to \$14.6 million from \$11.5 million, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. General and administrative expenses were 2.7% of net sales for both fiscal years 2008 and 2007. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to an increase of \$1.9 million in compensation and benefits, including higher stock-based compensation expense, an increase of \$1.0 million in consulting fees related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and \$0.9 million in professional fees to support being a public company, \$0.7 million for accrued claims related to a settlement offer of licensing fees offset in part by a decrease of \$1.9 million in legal expenses primarily associated with our defense of certain litigation matters incurred in fiscal year 2007.

General and administrative expenses include stock-based compensation expense of \$1.2 million and \$0.7 million for fiscal year 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to the growth in general and administrative personnel.

Reversal of litigation loss. Loss from litigation decreased by \$0.1 million to zero for fiscal years 2008 compare to same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily due to the final settlement of an export control matter at less than the estimated loss amount. See Note 13 of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest and other expense, net. Interest and other expense, net changed by \$1.1 million to \$0.5 million of income from \$0.6 million of expense, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively, of which \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million was interest expenses for fiscal year 2008 and 2007, respectively. The decrease was due to higher interest income of \$0.8 million from higher cash, cash equivalent and investment balances primarily as a result of our initial public offering in April 2007.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes increased by \$5.4 million, or 53.9%, to \$15.4 million from \$10.0 million, for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. The effective tax rate was 37.7% and 34.1% for fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was the result of decreased benefit of federal research and development tax credits and foreign income deductions relative to our higher taxable income.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception, we have financed our growth primarily with funds generated from operations and from the proceeds of our initial public offering. Our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$70.6 million and \$51.5 million as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$21.8 million, \$18.5 million and \$15.0 million for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net cash provided by our operating activities for fiscal year 2009 was primarily due to our net income of \$16.1 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$5.7 million, an increase in net income taxes payable of \$4.8 million and allowance for sales returns of \$4.2 million which was substantially offset by a decrease in accounts payable of \$6.9 million and an increase in inventory of \$5.8 million. Net cash provided by our operating activities for fiscal year 2008 was primarily due to our net income of \$25.4 million, an increase in accounts payable of \$18.6 million, provision for inventory of \$6.9 million, allowance for sales returns of \$5.6 million and stock-based compensation expense of \$4.2 million which was substantially offset by an increase in inventory of \$25.8 million and an increase in accounts receivable of \$22.0 million. Net cash provided by our operating activities for fiscal year 2007 was primarily due to our net income of \$19.3 million, an increase in accounts payable of \$9.5 million, provision for inventory of \$5.6 million, an increase in accrued liabilities of \$5.2 million and allowance for sales returns of \$4.4 million which was substantially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$15.8 million and an increase in inventory of \$14.8 million.

The decrease for fiscal year 2009 in sales returns was primarily due to lower net sales during fiscal year 2009 as a result of reductions in information technology spending in response to the global economic downturn and to a lesser extent was impacted by delayed customer orders in anticipation of the release by Intel of its Nehalem line of microprocessors in the quarter ended March 31, 2009. The decrease for fiscal year 2009 in accounts payable was primarily due to timing of payments to our vendors. The increase for fiscal year 2009 in inventory was primarily due to our increased purchases of X8 Nehalem products which were launched at the end of March 31, 2009.

The increases for fiscal years 2008 and 2007 in accounts receivable, sales returns, inventory and accounts payable were primarily due to growth in net sales during the periods as a result of new product introductions, increased sales of existing rackmount and blade server systems and components and increased purchases from our suppliers.

Investing activities. Net cash used in our investing activities was \$2.7 million, \$19.6 million and \$18.1 million for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In fiscal year 2009, \$3.6 million was related to the purchase of property, plant and equipment offset in part by the redemption at par of investments in auction rate securities of \$0.9 million. In fiscal year 2008, \$22.5 million was mainly related to the purchase of investments in auction rate securities, \$16.1 million due to the purchase of property, plant and equipment which included \$11.3 million related to the purchased land and an office building to support our growth and \$1.7 million was mainly related to certificates of deposits secured for two irrevocable letters of credit for the bonds related to the Digitechnic case and a leased building, offset in part by the proceeds from investments of \$20.6 million. In fiscal year 2007, \$15.0 million was related to the purchase of investments in auction rate securities. We have historically owned our manufacturing facilities and have leased off-shore offices. The expansion of our manufacturing capability has to date not been capital intensive as our internal manufacturing is limited to assembly and test. We expect to continue to make significant capital investments in the future as we expand our assembly and test capabilities and invest in our infrastructure in order to improve our controls and procedures in anticipation of growing our business.

Financing activities. Net cash provided by (used in) our financing activities was (\$0.3) million, \$1.7 million and \$37.5 million for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In fiscal year 2009, we repurchased 445,028 shares of treasury stock for \$2.0 million and received \$2.1 million related to the proceeds from exercise of stock

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options. In fiscal year 2008, \$2.9 million was related to the proceeds from exercise of stock options. In fiscal year 2007, \$43.4 million was related to the proceeds from an initial public offering of our common stock, net of offering costs. We repaid \$0.3 million, \$1.3 million and \$7.7 million in loans for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We have historically generated cash from our operating activities as we have grown. We expect to experience continued growth in our working capital requirements as we continue to expand our business. We intend to fund this continued expansion through cash generated by operations. We anticipate that working capital will constitute a material use of our cash resources. We have sufficient cash on hand to continue to operate in the next 12 months.

Other factors affecting liquidity and capital resources

As of June 30, 2009, we had outstanding \$10.0 million in loans relating to the purchase of two facilities in San Jose, California. These loans were repaid in July and August 2009, including a pre-payment penalty of \$0.2 million.

As of June 30, 2009, we had an unused revolving line of credit totaling \$5.0 million that matures on December 1, 2009 with an interest rate at Prime Rate plus 0.5% per annum. As of June 30, 2009, we were in compliance with the financial covenants associated with the line of credit.

In addition, we have historically paid our contract manufacturers within 40 to 77 days of invoice and Ablecom between 56 and 113 days of invoice. Ablecom, a Taiwan corporation, is one of our major contract manufacturers and a related party. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008 amounts owed to Ablecom by us were approximately \$21.5 million and \$27.7 million, respectively.

In February 2008, we leased an office building of approximately 246,000 square feet in Fremont, California with total payment obligations of approximately \$9.9 million over the next 6.1 years as of June 30, 2009. We also obtained an irrevocable standby letter of credit required by the landlord of the office lease totaling \$121,000. This amount has been classified as a restricted asset as of June 30, 2009.

In March 2008, we posted a bond in the amount of \$3.1 million required by the Paris Court of Appeals related to the Digitechnic lawsuit (see Note 13 of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements). The bond was collateralized by an irrevocable standby letter of credit totaling \$1.5 million. This amount has been classified as a restricted asset as of June 30, 2009.

As of June 30, 2009, we held approximately \$14.6 million of auction rate securities, net of unrealized losses, representing our interest in auction rate preferred shares in a closed end mutual fund invested in municipal securities and auction rate student loans guaranteed by the Federal Family Education Loan Program; such auction rate securities were rated AAA or BBB at June 30, 2009. These auction rate preferred shares have no stated maturity date and stated maturity dates for these auction rate student loans range from 2010 to 2040. During February 2008, the auctions for these auction rate securities began to fail to obtain sufficient bids to establish a clearing rate and were not saleable in the auction, thereby losing the short-term liquidity previously provided by the auction process. As a result, as of June 30, 2009, \$14.3 million of these auction rate securities have been classified as long-term available-for-sale investments. The remaining \$0.3 million of auction rate student loans was classified as a short-term available-for-sale investment because the stated maturity for this security occurs in June 2010. Based on our assessment of fair value for fiscal year 2009, we have recorded an accumulated unrealized loss of \$801,000, net of deferred income taxes, on both long-term and short-term auction rate securities. The unrealized loss was deemed to be temporary and has been recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. Although we have determined that we will not likely be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery and we have the intent to hold these investments until successful

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auctions occur, these investments are not currently liquid and in the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal. There can be no assurances that these investments will be settled in the short term or that they will not become other-than-temporarily impaired subsequent to June 30, 2009, as the market for these investments is presently uncertain. In any event, we do not have a present need to access these funds for operational purposes. We will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments as there is no assurance as to when the market for these investments will allow us to liquidate them. We may be required to record impairment charges in periods subsequent to June 30, 2009 with respect to these securities and, if a liquid market does not develop for these investments, we could be required to hold them to maturity. In July and August 2009, approximately \$3.2 million of these auction rate securities were redeemed at par.

In November 2008, our Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase, from time to time, at management's discretion, shares of our common stock. Under the plan, we were authorized to repurchase up to 2,000,000 of our outstanding shares of common stock in the open market or in private transactions during the period ended June 30, 2009 at prevailing market prices in compliance with applicable securities laws and other legal requirements. Repurchases were made under the program using our own cash resources. The plan did not obligate us to acquire any particular amount of common stock and the plan could be suspended or discontinued at any time. As of June 30, 2009, we had repurchased 445,028 shares of our common stock at a weighted average price of \$4.56 per share for approximately \$2.0 million.

Our long-term future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our level of revenues, the timing and extent of spending to support our product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of our introductions of new products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity and the continuing market acceptance of our products. We could be required, or could elect, to seek additional funding through public or private equity or debt financing and additional funds may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

Contractual Obligations

The following table describes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2009:

| | Payments Due by Period | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Less Than 1 Year | 1 to 3 Years | 3 to 5 Years (in thousands) | More Than 5 Years | |
| Operating leases | \$ 2,311 | \$ 4,018 | \$ 3,962 | \$ 2,478 | \$ 12,769 |
| Capital leases, including interest | 45 | 54 | 18 | | 117 |
| Building loans, including interest | 953 | 1,906 | 1,906 | 12,183 | 16,948 |
| License arrangement | 500 | 911 | 911 | 228 | 2,550 |
| Purchase commitments | 52,115 | | | | 52,115 |
| Total | \$ 55,924 | \$ 6,889 | \$ 6,797 | \$ 14,889 | \$ 84,499 |

The table above excludes liabilities for deferred rent of \$0.8 million, deferred revenue for warranty services of \$0.4 million and unrecognized tax benefits and related interest and penalties accrual of \$4.5 million. We have not provided a detailed estimate of the payment timing of unrecognized tax benefits due to the uncertainty of when the related tax settlements are due. See Note 12 of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for a discussion of income taxes.

We paid off the building loans in July and August 2009 totaling \$10.2 million including a pre-payment penalty of \$0.2 million. We expect to fund our remaining contractual obligations from our ongoing operations and existing cash and cash equivalents on hand.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS No. 157

Effective July 1, 2008, we adopted certain provisions of SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), which the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued in September 2006. SFAS 157 establishes specific criteria for the fair value measurement of financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are already subject to fair value under current accounting rules. SFAS 157 also requires expanded disclosures related to fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) 157-2, which delayed the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on at least an annual basis. We elected to delay the adoption date for the portions of SFAS 157 impacted by FSP 157-2, and, as a result, it adopted a portion of the provisions of SFAS 157. The partial adoption of SFAS 157 was prospective and did not have a significant effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. We are currently evaluating the impact of measuring the remaining nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities under FSP No. 157-2 on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

EITF 07-3

Effective July 1, 2008, we adopted EITF 07-3, *Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services Received for Use in Future Research and Development Activities* (EITF 07-3). EITF 07-3 requires that nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services that will be used or rendered for future research and development activities be deferred and capitalized and recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

SFAS No. 159

Effective July 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159), which the FASB issued in February 2007. SFAS 159 expands the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards, which require assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. Under SFAS 159, an entity may elect to use fair value to measure certain eligible items. The fair value option may be elected generally on an instrument-by-instrument basis as long as it is applied to the instrument in its entirety, even if an entity has similar instruments that it elects not to measure based on fair value. We did not elect to adopt the fair value option on eligible items under SFAS 159.

FSP 157-3

In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB staff position (FSP) 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active* (FSP 157-3). FSP 157-3 clarified the application of SFAS 157. FSP 157-3 demonstrated how the fair value of a financial asset is determined when the market for that financial asset is inactive. FSP 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements had not been issued. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

FSP FAS 115-2 / FAS124-2

Effective April 1, 2009, we adopted FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2). FSP FAS 115-2 amends the other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) guidance in U.S. GAAP to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments in the financial statements. Prior to FSP FAS 115-2, if OTTI was determined to exist, we recognized an OTTI charge into earnings in an amount equal to the difference

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between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value as of the balance sheet date of the reporting period. Under FSP 115-2, if OTTI has been incurred, and it is more-likely-than-not that we will not sell or be required to sell the investment security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis, then the OTTI is separated into (a) the amount representing the credit loss and (b) the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total OTTI related to other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The total OTTI, which includes both credit and non-credit losses, is presented gross in our statements of operations and is reduced by the non-credit loss amount of the total OTTI that is recognized in AOCI. There was no initial effect of adoption on April 1, 2009 as we determined that we will not likely be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery and we have the intent to hold our investments until recovery of cost.

FSP FAS157-4

Effective April 1, 2009, we adopted FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. FSP FAS 157-4 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

FSP FAS107-1

Effective April 1, 2009, we adopted FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1). FSP FAS 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements and also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in all interim financial statements. The adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 3 for additional disclosures included in accordance with FSP FAS 107-1.

SFAS No.165

Effective April 1, 2009, we adopted FASB Statement No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. Adoption of SFAS 165 did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

**Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure About Market Risk
Interest Rate Risk**

The primary objectives of our investment activities are to preserve principal, provide liquidity and maximize income without significantly increasing the risk. Some of the securities we invest in are subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the fair value of the investment to fluctuate. To minimize this risk, we maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in money market

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funds and certificates of deposit. Since our results of operations are not dependent on investments, the risk associated with fluctuating interest rates is limited to our investment portfolio, and we believe that a 10% change in interest rates would not have a significant impact on our results of operations. As of June 30, 2009, our investments were in money market funds, certificates of deposits and auction rate securities (see Liquidity Risk below).

We had \$10.0 million of indebtedness under our credit facilities as of June 30, 2009 and \$10.3 million of indebtedness under our credit facilities as of June 30, 2008. The annual interest rate on our credit facilities is based on various indexes as defined in the loan agreements. At June 30, 2009, the interest rates ranged from 5.77% to 7.23%. We paid off the building loans in July and August 2009 totaling \$10.2 million including a pre-payment penalty of \$0.2 million.

Liquidity Risk

As of June 30, 2009, we held approximately \$14.6 million of auction rate securities, net of unrealized losses, representing our interest in auction rate preferred shares in a closed end mutual fund invested in municipal securities and auction rate student loans guaranteed by the Federal Family Education Loan Program; such auction rate securities were rated AAA or BBB at June 30, 2009. These auction rate preferred shares have no stated maturity date and the stated maturity dates for these auction rate student loans range from 2010 to 2040. During February 2008, the auctions for these auction rate securities began to fail to obtain sufficient bids to establish a clearing rate and were not saleable in the auction, thereby losing the short-term liquidity previously provided by the auction process. As a result, as of June 30, 2009, \$14.3 million of these auction rate securities have been classified as long-term available-for-sale investments. The remaining \$0.3 million of auction rate student loans was classified as a short-term available-for-sale investment because the stated maturity for this security occurs in June 2010. Based on our assessment of fair value for fiscal year 2009, we have recorded an accumulated unrealized loss of \$801,000, net of deferred income taxes, on both long-term and short-term auction rate securities. The unrealized loss was deemed to be temporary and has been recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. In July and August 2009, approximately \$3.2 million of these auction rate securities were redeemed at par.

Although we have determined that we will not likely be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery and we have the intent to hold our investments until successful auctions occur, these investments are not currently liquid and in the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal. There can be no assurances that these investments will be settled in the short term or that they will not become other-than-temporarily impaired subsequent to June 30, 2009, as the market for these investments is presently uncertain. In any event, we do not have a present need to access these funds for operational purposes. We will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments as there is no assurance as to when the market for these investments will allow us to liquidate them. We may be required to record impairment charges in periods subsequent to June 30, 2009 with respect to these securities and, if a liquid market does not develop for these investments, we could be required to hold them to maturity.

Foreign Currency Risk

To date, our international customer and supplier agreements have been denominated solely in U.S. dollars, and accordingly, we have not been exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations from customer agreements, and do not currently engage in foreign currency hedging transactions. However, the functional currency of our operations in Netherlands and Taiwan is the U.S. dollar and our local accounts are maintained in the local currency in the Netherlands and Taiwan, respectively, and thus we are subject to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations associated with re-measurement to U.S. dollars. Such fluctuations have not been significant historically. For example, foreign exchange gain or (loss) for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$3,000, \$76,000 and (\$1,000), respectively.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Super Micro Computer, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Super Micro Computer, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Super Micro Computer, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109*, effective July 1, 2007.

As discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has significant purchases from and sales to a related party.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 31, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche, LLP

San Jose, California

August 31, 2009

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in thousands, except share amounts)**

| | June 30, 2009 | June 30, 2008 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 70,295 | \$ 51,481 |
| Short-term investments | 347 | 57 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,068 and \$1,173 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively (including amounts receivable from a related party of \$280 and \$792 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively) | 45,709 | 49,501 |
| Inventory, net | 90,044 | 85,683 |
| Deferred income taxes-current | 8,644 | 8,663 |
| Prepaid income taxes | 3,256 | 2,661 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,723 | 1,837 |
| Total current assets | 220,018 | 199,883 |
| Long-term investments | 14,355 | 16,106 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 44,960 | 45,602 |
| Deferred income taxes-noncurrent | 1,917 | 939 |
| Restricted assets | 1,766 | 1,728 |
| Other assets | 119 | 127 |
| Total assets | \$ 283,135 | \$ 264,385 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable (including amounts due to a related party of \$21,455 and \$27,717 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively) | \$ 73,532 | \$ 80,962 |
| Accrued liabilities | 13,918 | 14,790 |
| Income taxes payable | | 189 |
| Advances from receivable financing arrangements | 1,220 | 1,173 |
| Current portion of capital lease obligations | 42 | 57 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 319 | 320 |
| Total current liabilities | 89,031 | 97,491 |
| Long-term capital lease obligations-net of current portion | 66 | 108 |
| Long-term debt-net of current portion | 9,675 | 9,981 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 5,741 | 4,934 |
| Total liabilities | 104,513 | 112,514 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 13) | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Common stock and additional paid-in capital, \$0.001 par value | | |
| Authorized shares: 100,000,000 | | |
| Issued and outstanding shares: 35,218,284 and 32,668,731 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively | 81,893 | 69,434 |
| Deferred stock-based compensation | (110) | (675) |
| Treasury stock (at cost), 445,028 and 0 shares at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively | (2,030) | |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (801) | (451) |
| Retained earnings | 99,670 | 83,563 |

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| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Total stockholders' equity | 178,622 | 151,871 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 283,135 | \$ 264,385 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

| | 2009 | Years Ended June 30, 2008 | 2007 |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Net sales (including related party sales of \$6,025, \$6,593 and \$7,320 in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively) | \$ 505,609 | \$ 540,503 | \$ 420,393 |
| Cost of sales (including related party purchases of \$91,954, \$105,981 and \$95,673 in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively) | 416,899 | 436,950 | 345,384 |
| Gross profit | 88,710 | 103,553 | 75,009 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 34,514 | 30,537 | 21,171 |
| Sales and marketing | 17,119 | 18,191 | 12,586 |
| General and administrative | 13,824 | 14,554 | 11,467 |
| Reversal of litigation loss | | | (120) |
| Total operating expenses | 65,457 | 63,282 | 45,104 |
| Income from operations | 23,253 | 40,271 | 29,905 |
| Interest income | 476 | 1,558 | 765 |
| Interest expense | (930) | (1,025) | (1,332) |
| Income before income tax provision | 22,799 | 40,804 | 29,338 |
| Income tax provision | 6,692 | 15,385 | 9,999 |
| Net income | \$ 16,107 | \$ 25,419 | \$ 19,339 |
| Net income per share: | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.41 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.57 |
| Shares used in per share calculation: | | | |
| Basic | 34,217,571 | 31,354,956 | 24,152,769 |
| Diluted | 39,155,727 | 38,843,151 | 33,946,074 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(in thousands, except share amounts)

| | Common Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital | | Deferred Stock-Based Compensation | Treasury Stock | | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss | Retained Earnings | Total Stockholders Equity |
|---|---|-----------|---|----------------|------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Shares | Amount | | Shares | Amount | | | |
| Balance at July 1, 2006 | 22,174,264 | \$ 10,536 | \$ (2,563) | | \$ | \$ | \$ 39,794 | \$ 47,767 |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,631,000 | 1,823 | | | | | | 1,823 |
| Issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of issuance costs of \$4,635 | 6,400,000 | 42,981 | | | | | | 42,981 |
| Stock-based compensation | | 1,531 | | | | | | 1,531 |
| Amortization of deferred compensation | | | 899 | | | | | 899 |
| Forfeitures of stock-based compensation | | (164) | 164 | | | | | |
| Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions | | 1,532 | | | | | | 1,532 |
| Net income | | | | | | | 19,339 | 19,339 |
| Balance at June 30, 2007 | 30,205,264 | 58,239 | (1,500) | | | | 59,133 | 115,872 |
| Cumulative effect upon adoption of FIN 48 | | | | | | | (989) | (989) |
| Exercise of stock options | 2,463,467 | 2,932 | | | | | | 2,932 |
| Stock-based compensation | | 3,367 | | | | | | 3,367 |
| Amortization of deferred compensation | | | 801 | | | | | 801 |
| Forfeitures of stock-based compensation | | (24) | 24 | | | | | |
| Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions | | 4,920 | | | | | | 4,920 |
| Unrealized loss on investments | | | | | | (451) | | (451) |
| Net income | | | | | | | 25,419 | 25,419 |
| Balance at June 30, 2008 | 32,668,731 | 69,434 | (675) | | | (451) | 83,563 | 151,871 |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | | (445,028) | (2,030) | | | (2,030) |
| Exercise of stock options | 2,549,553 | 2,057 | | | | | | 2,057 |
| Stock-based compensation | | 5,099 | | | | | | 5,099 |
| Amortization of deferred compensation | | | 562 | | | | | 562 |
| Forfeitures of stock-based compensation | | (3) | 3 | | | | | |
| Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions | | 5,306 | | | | | | 5,306 |
| Unrealized loss on investments | | | | | | (350) | | (350) |
| Net income | | | | | | | 16,107 | 16,107 |
| Balance at June 30, 2009 | 35,218,284 | \$ 81,893 | \$ (110) | (445,028) | \$ (2,030) | \$ (801) | \$ 99,670 | \$ 178,622 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 16,107 | \$ 25,419 | \$ 19,339 |
| Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3,653 | 2,664 | 1,640 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 5,661 | 4,168 | 2,430 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 299 | 334 | 240 |
| Allowance for sales returns | 4,248 | 5,631 | 4,408 |
| Provision for inventory | 1,459 | 6,850 | 5,629 |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 40 | 17 | 16 |
| Gain on short-term investments | | | (93) |
| Deferred income taxes | (1,002) | (3,047) | (3,212) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts receivable, net (including changes in related party balances of \$512, \$61 and \$(543) in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively) | (755) | (22,040) | (15,822) |
| Inventory | (5,820) | (25,761) | (14,789) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 116 | 9 | (866) |
| Accounts payable (including changes in related party balances of \$(6,262), \$1,623 and \$2,602 in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively) | (6,914) | 18,624 | 9,487 |
| Income taxes payable, net | 4,792 | 1,239 | 1,936 |
| Accrued litigation loss | | | (575) |
| Accrued liabilities | (872) | 736 | 5,221 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 807 | 3,659 | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 21,819 | 18,502 | 14,989 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Restricted assets | (38) | (1,671) | (157) |
| Proceeds from investments | 942 | 20,628 | 145 |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (3,561) | (16,085) | (3,042) |
| Purchases of investments | (58) | (22,480) | (15,054) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (2,715) | (19,608) | (18,108) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 2,057 | 2,932 | 1,823 |
| Repayment of long-term debt | (307) | (1,254) | (7,682) |
| Payment of obligations under capital leases | (57) | (126) | (210) |
| Advances under receivable financing arrangements | 47 | 191 | 182 |
| Payment to acquire treasury stock | (2,030) | | |
| Payment of deferred offering costs | | (20) | |
| Proceeds from initial offering of common stock, net of offering costs | | | 43,361 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (290) | 1,723 | 37,474 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 18,814 | 617 | 34,355 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 51,481 | 50,864 | 16,509 |

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| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ 70,295 | \$ 51,481 | \$ 50,864 |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: | | | |
| Cash paid for interest | \$ 930 | \$ 1,025 | \$ 1,332 |
| Cash paid for taxes, net of refunds | \$ 3,648 | \$ 13,255 | \$ 11,275 |
| Non-cash investing and financing activities: | | | |
| Equipment purchased under capital leases | \$ | \$ 133 | \$ 139 |
| Reversal of deferred stock-based compensation for cancellation of stock options | \$ 3 | \$ 24 | \$ 164 |
| Accrued costs for property, plant and equipment purchases | \$ 447 | \$ 885 | \$ 78 |
| Accrued offering costs | \$ | \$ | \$ 317 |
| Changes in fair values of investments | \$ (577) | \$ (744) | \$ |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization

Super Micro Computer, Inc. (Super Micro Computer) was incorporated in California on September 28, 1993 and reincorporated in Delaware on March 19, 2007. Super Micro Computer develops and provides high performance server solutions based upon an innovative, modular and open-standard architecture. Super Micro Computer has wholly-owned subsidiaries in the Netherlands, Taiwan, Cayman Islands and California, United States.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements reflect the consolidated balance sheets, results of operations and cash flows of Super Micro Computer, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through August 31, 2009, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. See Note 16 for additional information regarding subsequent events.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates include, but are not limited to: allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, cooperative marketing accruals, inventory valuation, product warranty accruals, stock-based compensation, impairment of short-term and long-term investments and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

The balance for other assets in the prior year consolidated statement of cash flows has been reclassified to combine with prepaid expense and other assets to conform with the current year presentation.

Fair Value Measurements

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company adopted certain provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), which the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued in September 2006. SFAS 157 establishes specific criteria for the fair value measurement of financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are already subject to fair value under current accounting rules. SFAS 157 also requires expanded disclosures related to fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) 157-2, which delayed the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on at least an annual basis. The Company elected to delay the adoption date for the portions of SFAS 157 impacted by FSP 157-2, and, as a result, it adopted a portion of the provisions of SFAS 157. The partial adoption of SFAS 157 was prospective and did not have a significant effect on the Company s consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of measuring the remaining nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities under FSP No. 157-2 on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

SFAS 157 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS 157 also requires that a fair value measurement reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available. Assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique (such as a pricing model) and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the model.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under SFAS 157 are described below:

Level 1- Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Quoted prices in markets that are not active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds and certificate of deposits with maturities of less than three months.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of a certificate of deposit with maturity of more than three months but less than a year and an auction rate security. See Note 6 related to auction rate securities. The certificate of deposit is carried at amortized cost which approximates fair value.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Inventory consists of raw materials (principally components), work in process (principally products being assembled) and finished goods. Market value represents net realizable value for finished goods and work in process and replacement value of raw materials and parts. The Company evaluates inventory on a quarterly basis for lower of cost or market and excess and obsolescence and, as necessary, writes down the valuation of units to lower of cost or market or for excess and obsolescence calculated as the number of units that are unlikely to be sold based upon estimated demand for the following twelve months. This evaluation takes into account matters including expected demand, anticipated sales price, product obsolescence and other factors. If actual future demand for our products is less than currently forecasted, additional inventory adjustments may be required. Once a reserve is established, it is maintained until the product to which it relates is sold or scrapped. If a unit that has been written down is subsequently sold, the cost associated with the revenue from this unit is reduced to the extent of the write down, resulting in an increase in gross profit. The Company monitors the extent to which previously written down inventory is sold at amounts greater or less than carrying value, and based on this analysis, adjusts its estimate for determining future write

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

downs. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the historical analysis of sales of previously written down inventory was such that the Company decreased its estimate for reserving excess and obsolete inventory through the application of the recovery rate in the reserve methodology. If in future periods, the Company experiences or anticipates a change in recovery rate compared with its historical experience, its gross margin would be affected. During fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company recorded a provision for excess and obsolete inventory totaling \$1,459,000, \$6,850,000 and \$5,629,000, respectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Machinery and equipment | 1.5 to 7 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5 years |
| Software | 3 years |
| Buildings | 39 years |
| Building improvements | 20 years |
| Leasehold improvements | shorter of lease term or estimated useful life |

For assets acquired and financed under capital leases, the present value of the future minimum lease payments is recorded at the date of acquisition as property and equipment with the corresponding amount recorded as a capital lease obligation, and the amortization is computed on a straight-line basis over the shorter of lease term or estimated useful life.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets consist primarily of certificates of deposits pledged as security for two irrevocable letters of credit of \$121,000 and \$1,540,000 as of June 30, 2009 and 2008. In February 2008, the Company obtained an irrevocable standby letter of credit required by the landlord of its office lease totaling \$121,000. In March 2008, the Company posted a bond in the amount of \$3,080,000 required by the Paris Court of Appeals related to the Digitechnic lawsuit (see Note 13). The bond was collateralized by an irrevocable standby letter of credit totaling \$1,540,000.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss would be measured based on the fair value of the asset compared to the carrying amount. No impairment charge has been recorded in any of the periods presented.

Revenue Recognition

The Company accounts for its revenue under the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*. Under the provisions of SAB No. 104, the Company recognizes revenue from sales of products, when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred and title has transferred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured, and all significant obligations have been met. Generally this occurs at the time of shipment when risk of

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

loss and title has passed to the customer. The Company's standard arrangement with its customers includes a signed purchase order or contract, free-on-board shipping point terms, 30 to 60 days payment terms, and no customer acceptance provisions. Certain customers have free-on-board destination terms and revenue is recognized when the products arrive at the destination. The Company generally does not provide for non-warranty rights of return except for products which have "Out-of-box" failure, in which case customers may return these products for credit within 30 days of receiving the items. Certain distributors and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) are also permitted to return products in unopened boxes, limited to purchases over a specified period of time, generally within 60 to 90 days of the purchase, or to products in the distributor's or OEM's inventory at certain times (such as the termination of the agreement or product obsolescence). In addition, the Company has a sales arrangement with an OEM under which the Company sells its products with the OEM's brand to the OEM. The OEM has limited product return rights. To estimate reserves for future sales returns, the Company regularly reviews its history of actual returns for each major product line. The Company also communicates regularly with the relevant distributors to gather information about end customer satisfaction, and to determine the volume of inventory in the channel. Estimated reserves for future returns, which are recorded at the time the related revenue is recognized, are adjusted as necessary, based on returns experience, returns expectations and communication with distributors.

In addition, certain customers have acceptance provisions and revenue is deferred until the customers provide the necessary acceptance. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company had deferred revenue of \$599,000 and \$2,961,000 and related deferred product costs of \$421,000 and \$2,184,000, respectively, related to shipments to customers pending acceptances.

Probability of collection is assessed on a customer-by-customer basis. Customers are subjected to a credit review process that evaluates the customers' financial position and ultimately their ability to pay. If it is determined from the outset of an arrangement that collection is not probable based upon the review process, the customers are required to pay cash in advance of shipment. The Company also makes estimates of the uncollectibility of accounts receivables, analyzing accounts receivable and historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer-credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. On a quarterly basis, the Company evaluates aged items in the accounts receivable aging report and provides allowance in an amount the Company deems adequate for doubtful accounts. If management were to make different judgments or utilize different estimates, material differences in the amount of the Company's reported operating expenses could result. The Company provides for price protection to certain distributors. Management assesses the market competition and product technology obsolescence, and makes price adjustments based on their judgment. Upon each announcement of price reductions, the accrual for price protection is calculated based on the distributors' inventory on hand. Such reserves are recorded as a reduction to revenue at the time management reduces the product prices in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 01-9, *Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products)*. Credits issued by the Company pursuant to these provisions were \$371,000, \$283,000 and \$182,000 for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company does not commit to future price reductions with any of its customers.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales primarily consists of the costs of materials, contract manufacturing, in-bound shipping, personnel and related expenses, equipment and facility expenses, warranty costs and provision for excess and obsolete inventory.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Product Warranties***

The Company provides warranties against any defective products which range from 15 to 39 months. The Company accrues for estimated returns of defective products at the time revenue is recognized, based on historical warranty experience and recent trends. The Company monitors warranty obligations and may make revisions to its warranty reserve if actual costs of product repair and replacement are significantly higher or lower than estimated. Accruals for anticipated future warranty costs are charged to cost of sales and included in accrued liabilities. The Company's estimates and assumptions used have been historically close to actual. If in future periods, the Company experiences or anticipates an increase or decrease in warranty claims as a result of new product introductions or change in unit volumes compared with its historical experience, or if the cost of servicing warranty claims is greater or lesser than expected, the Company intends to adjust its estimates appropriately. The following table presents for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the reconciliation of the changes in accrued warranty costs (in thousands):

| | 2009 | June 30, 2008 | 2007 |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Balance, beginning of period | \$ 2,920 | \$ 2,243 | \$ 1,462 |
| Provision for warranty | 6,703 | 6,612 | 4,202 |
| Costs charged to accrual | (6,299) | (5,798) | (3,421) |
| Change in estimated liability for pre-existing warranties | 255 | (137) | |
| Balance, end of period | \$ 3,579 | \$ 2,920 | \$ 2,243 |

Software Development Costs

Software development costs are included in research and development and are expensed as incurred. Software development costs are capitalized beginning when technological feasibility has been established and ending when a product is available for general release to customers. To date, the period between achieving technological feasibility and the issuing of such software has been short and software development costs qualifying for capitalization have been insignificant.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of salaries, consulting services, other direct expenses and other engineering expenses. The Company occasionally receives funding from certain suppliers and customers towards its development efforts. Such amounts are recorded as a reduction of research and development expenses and were \$2,716,000, \$1,860,000 and \$1,104,000 for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Cooperative Marketing Arrangements

The Company follows EITF Issue No. 01-9, *Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products)*. The Company has arrangements with resellers of its products to reimburse the resellers for cooperative marketing costs meeting specified criteria. The Company accrues the cooperative marketing costs based on these arrangements and our estimate for resellers claims for marketing activities. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 01-9, the Company records marketing costs meeting such specified criteria within sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. For those marketing costs that do not meet the criteria set forth in EITF Issue No. 01-9, the amounts are recorded as a reduction to sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Total cooperative marketing costs charged to sales and marketing expenses for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, were \$1,355,000, \$2,489,000 and \$1,699,000, respectively. Total amounts recorded as reductions to sales for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, were \$1,043,000, \$643,000 and \$622,000, respectively.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Total advertising and promotional expenses, including cooperative marketing payments, were \$1,767,000, \$3,290,000 and \$2,426,000 for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123(R)), effective July 1, 2006 using the prospective transition method, which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, primarily focusing on accounting for transactions where an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires enterprises to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments, including stock options, based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes the Company's previous accounting under APB No. 25 for periods beginning in fiscal year 2007.

Prior to July 1, 2006, the Company elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25), and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock options rather than the alternative fair value accounting provided for under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148. Under APB 25, when the exercise price of the Company's employee and director stock options is equal to or greater than the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized. The Company recognized deferred stock-based compensation based on the excess of the deemed fair value of the underlying stock over the stock option exercise price at the date of grant. From September 2004 through December 2005, the Company granted options with exercise prices equal to the fair value of the common stock determined by the board of directors at the time of the grants. The Company subsequently obtained valuations from an unrelated valuation specialist that were used to establish retroactively the fair value of its common stock. This retroactive fair value exceeded the fair value established by the board of directors at the time of the grants. As a result, the Company recorded deferred stock-based compensation for stock options granted from September 2004 to December 2005. The intrinsic value per share is being recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period (which equals the service period).

Shipping and Handling Fees

In accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-10, *Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs*, the Company incurred shipping costs of \$576,000, \$689,000 and \$458,000 for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, that were included in sales and marketing expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

purposes and such amounts recognized for income tax reporting purposes, net operating loss carryforwards and other tax credits measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. Valuation allowances are provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, remeasurement of foreign currency accounts and foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, which have not been material, are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities, comprised of incremental common shares, issuable upon the exercise of stock options are included in diluted net income per share, using the treasury stock method, to the extent such shares are dilutive.

A reconciliation of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share is as follows (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 16,107 | \$ 25,419 | \$ 19,339 |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Basic weighted-average number of common shares outstanding | 34,218 | 31,355 | 24,153 |
| Dilutive common stock options | 4,378 | 7,488 | 9,793 |
| Dilutive restricted stock awards | 560 | | |
| Diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding | 39,156 | 38,843 | 33,946 |
| Basic net income per share | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 |
| Diluted net income per share | \$ 0.41 | \$ 0.65 | \$ 0.57 |

For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company had stock options outstanding that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share in the periods presented, as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. The shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of such anti-dilutive outstanding stock options were 4,679,000, 2,610,000 and 644,000 for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Comprehensive Income***

The Company accounts for comprehensive income under the provisions SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, which establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements. Comprehensive income, as defined, includes all changes in equity during a period from non-owner sources. Accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2009 and 2008 is comprised solely of unrealized losses on investments, net of taxes. The components of comprehensive income, net of taxes, are as follows (in thousands):

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Net income | \$ 16,107 | \$ 25,419 | \$ 19,339 |
| Unrealized losses on investments, net of taxes | (350) | (451) | |
| Total comprehensive income | \$ 15,757 | \$ 24,968 | \$ 19,339 |

Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Company operates in the high technology industry and is subject to a number of risks, some of which are beyond the Company's control, that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, and financial condition. These risks include variability and uncertainty of revenues and operating results; product obsolescence; geographic concentration; international operations; dependence on key personnel; competition; intellectual property/litigation; management of growth; and limited sources of supply.

Concentration of Supplier Risk

Certain of the raw materials used by the Company in the manufacture of its products are available from a limited number of suppliers. Shortages could occur in these essential materials due to an interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. Two suppliers accounted for 22.5% and 23.6%, 24.8% and 23.9%, and 30.8% and 20.2%, of total purchases for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Short-term and long-term investments are carried at fair value. Long-term debt is carried at amortized cost, which approximates its fair value based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments and accounts receivable. Deposits may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of net sales in fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

EITF 07-3

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company adopted EITF Abstract No. 07-3, *Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services Received for Use in Future Research and Development Activities* (EITF 07-3). EITF 07-3 requires that nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services that will be used or rendered for future research and development activities be deferred and capitalized and recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

SFAS No. 159

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159), which the FASB issued in February 2007. SFAS 159 expands the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards, which require assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. Under SFAS 159, an entity may elect to use fair value to measure certain eligible items. The fair value option may be elected generally on an instrument-by-instrument basis as long as it is applied to the instrument in its entirety, even if an entity has similar instruments that it elects not to measure based on fair value. The Company has not elected to adopt the fair value option on eligible items under SFAS 159.

FSP 157-3

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active* (FSP 157-3). FSP 157-3 clarified the application of SFAS 157. FSP 157-3 demonstrated how the fair value of a financial asset is determined when the market for that financial asset is inactive. FSP 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements had not been issued. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

FSP FAS 115-2 / FAS124-2

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2). FSP FAS 115-2 amends the other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) guidance in U.S. GAAP to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments in the financial statements. Prior to FSP FAS 115-2, if OTTI was determined to exist, the Company recognized an OTTI charge into earnings in an amount equal to the difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value as of the balance sheet date of the reporting period. Under FSP 115-2, if OTTI has been incurred, and it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will not sell or be required to sell the investment security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis, then the OTTI is separated into (a) the amount representing the credit loss and (b) the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total OTTI related to other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The total OTTI, which includes both credit and non-credit losses, is presented gross in the Company's statements of operations and is reduced by the non-credit loss amount of the total OTTI that is recognized in AOCI. There was no initial effect of adoption on April 1, 2009 as the Company determined that it will not likely be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery and the Company has the intent to hold its investments until recovery of cost.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FSP FAS157-4

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. FSP FAS 157-4 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

FSP FAS107-1

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1). FSP FAS 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements and also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in all interim financial statements. The adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 3 for additional disclosures included in accordance with FSP FAS 107-1.

SFAS No.165

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB Statement No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date—that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. Adoption of SFAS 165 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3. Fair Value Disclosure

Certain financial assets of the Company are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and include cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments. The Company's money market funds are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and certificates of deposits are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's short-term and long-term auction rate security investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's policies regarding the fair value hierarchy.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table sets forth the Company's cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments as of June 30, 2009 which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by SFAS 157, these are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement, (in thousands):

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Asset at Fair Value |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Money market funds | \$ 54,279 | \$ | \$ | \$ 54,279 |
| Certificates of deposits | | 1,826 | | 1,826 |
| Auction rate securities | | | 14,644 | 14,644 |
| Total | \$ 54,279 | \$ 1,826 | \$ 14,644 | \$ 70,749 |

The above table excludes \$16,014,000 of cash held by the Company at June 30, 2009.

The Company's Level 3 assets consist of short-term and long-term auction rate securities for which the Company used a discounted cash flow model to value these investments (See Note 6).

The following table provides a reconciliation of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, consisting of short-term and long-term auction rate securities, using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the year ended June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

| | Year Ended June 30, 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Balance as of beginning of period | \$ 16,106 |
| Total realized losses included in net income | |
| Total unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income | (577) |
| Purchases, sales and settlements, net at par | (885) |
| Transfers in and/or out of Level 3 | |
| Balance as of end of period | \$ 14,644 |

The following is a summary of the Company's short-term investments as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

| | Amortized Cost | June 30, 2009 Gross Unrealized Holding Gains | June 30, 2009 Gross Unrealized Holding Losses | Fair Value |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|---|------------|
| Certificate of deposit | \$ 58 | \$ | \$ | \$ 58 |
| Auction rate security | 300 | | (11) | 289 |
| Total | \$ 358 | \$ | \$ (11) | \$ 347 |

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| | June 30, 2008 | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | Amortized | Gross | Gross | Fair |
| | Cost | Unrealized | Unrealized | Value |
| | | Holding | Holding | |
| | | Gains | Losses | |
| Certificate of deposit | \$ 57 | \$ | \$ | \$ 57 |

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of the Company's long-term investments as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

| | Amortized Cost | June 30, 2009 | | Fair Value |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Gross Unrealized Holding Gains | Gross Unrealized Holding Losses | |
| Auction rate securities | \$ 15,665 | \$ | \$ (1,310) | \$ 14,355 |

| | Amortized Cost | June 30, 2008 | | Fair Value |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Gross Unrealized Holding Gains | Gross Unrealized Holding Losses | |
| Auction rate securities | \$ 16,850 | \$ | \$ (744) | \$ 16,106 |

The Company measures the fair value of outstanding debt for disclosure purposes on a recurring basis and its long-term debt of \$9,994,000 is reported at amortized cost. The fair value of long-term debt is based on quoted market prices for similar debt (Level 2) which approximates its fair value based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms.

Note 4. Accounts Receivable Allowances

The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts and an allowance for sales returns. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends related to past losses and other relevant factors. The Company also provides its customers with product return rights. A provision for such returns is provided for in the same period that the related sales are recorded based upon contractual return rights and historical trends. Accounts receivable allowances as of June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | Beginning Balance | Charged to Cost and Expenses | Deductions | Ending Balance |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Allowance for doubtful accounts: | | | | |
| Year ended June 30, 2007 | \$ 208 | 240 | (148) | \$ 300 |
| Year ended June 30, 2008 | \$ 300 | 334 | (33) | \$ 601 |
| Year ended June 30, 2009 | \$ 601 | 299 | (229) | \$ 671 |
| Allowance for sales returns | | | | |
| Year ended June 30, 2007 | \$ 323 | 4,408 | (4,261) | \$ 470 |
| Year ended June 30, 2008 | \$ 470 | 5,631 | (5,529) | \$ 572 |
| Year ended June 30, 2009 | \$ 572 | 4,248 | (4,423) | \$ 397 |

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 5. Inventory**

Inventory as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Finished goods | \$ 60,012 | \$ 54,385 |
| Work in process | 794 | 648 |
| Purchased parts and raw materials | 29,238 | 30,650 |
| Total inventory, net | \$ 90,044 | \$ 85,683 |

Note 6. Short-term and Long-term Investments

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company held approximately \$14,644,000 and \$16,106,000, respectively, of auction-rate securities (auction rate securities), net of unrealized losses, representing its interest in auction rate preferred shares in a closed end mutual fund invested in municipal securities and student loans guaranteed by the Federal Family Education Loan Program; such auction rate securities were rated AAA or BBB at June 30, 2009 and AAA at June 30, 2008. These auction rate preferred shares have no stated maturity date and the stated maturity dates for these auction rate student loans range from 2010 to 2040.

During February 2008, the auctions for these auction rate securities began to fail to obtain sufficient bids to establish a clearing rate and the securities were not saleable in the auction, thereby losing the short-term liquidity previously provided by the auction process. As a result, as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$14,355,000 and \$16,106,000 of these auction rate securities have been classified as long-term available-for-sale investments and the remaining \$289,000 and \$0 has been classified as a short-term available-for-sale investment, respectively, because the stated maturity for this security occurs in June 2010.

The Company has used a discounted cash flow model to estimate the fair value of the auction rate securities as of June 30, 2009 and 2008. The material factors used in preparing the discounted cash flow model are 1) the discount rate utilized to present value the cash flows, 2) the time period until redemption and 3) the estimated rate of return. Management derives the estimates by obtaining input from market data on the applicable discount rate, estimated time to maturity and estimated rate of return. The changes in fair value have been primarily due to changes in the estimated rate of return and a change in the estimated redemption period. Changes in these estimates or in the market conditions for these investments are likely in the future based upon the then current market conditions for these investments and may affect the fair value of these investments. Based on this assessment of fair value, the Company determined there was a temporary decrease in fair value of its auction rate securities of \$577,000 and \$744,000 during the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and a cumulative total decline of \$1,321,000 and \$744,000 as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. That amount has been recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company has recorded an accumulated unrealized loss of \$801,000 and \$451,000, net of deferred income taxes, on both long-term and short-term auction rate securities. The Company deems this loss to be temporary as it will not likely be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery and the Company has the intent to hold its investments until recovery of cost.

Although the investment impairment is considered to be temporary, these investments are not currently liquid and in the event the Company needs to access these funds, the Company will not be able to do so without a loss of principal. The Company plans to continue to monitor the liquidity situation in the marketplace and the creditworthiness of its holdings and will perform periodic impairment analysis. In July and August 2009, approximately \$3,175,000 of these auction rate securities were redeemed at par.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 7. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Land | \$ 19,220 | \$ 19,220 |
| Buildings | 19,108 | 19,108 |
| Building and leasehold improvements | 2,955 | 3,063 |
| Machinery and equipment | 10,218 | 8,424 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2,684 | 2,212 |
| Software | 1,679 | 1,203 |
| | 55,864 | 53,230 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | (10,904) | (7,628) |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | \$ 44,960 | \$ 45,602 |

The costs of assets under capital leases were \$272,000 and \$411,000 as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and accumulated amortization was \$100,000 and \$115,000, respectively.

Note 8. Advances from Receivable Financing Arrangements

The Company has accounts receivable financing agreements with certain financing companies whereby the financing companies pay the Company for sales transactions that have been pre-approved by these financing companies. The financing company then collects the receivable from the customer. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, such sales transactions totaled approximately \$22,422,000, \$23,245,000 and \$15,595,000, respectively. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, approximately \$1,220,000 and \$1,173,000 respectively, remained uncollected from customers subject to these arrangements. Such amounts have been recorded as advances from receivable financing arrangements as the Company has obligations to repurchase inventories seized by the financing companies from defaulting customers. Historically, the Company has not been required to repurchase inventories from the financing companies. These financing arrangements bear interest at rates ranging from 11.10% to 14.76% and 11.70% to 21.48% per annum, depending on the customers' credit ratings, at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Note 9. Long-term Obligations

Long-term obligations as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Building loans | \$ 9,994 | \$ 10,301 |
| Capital leases | 108 | 165 |
| Total | 10,102 | 10,466 |
| Current portion | (361) | (377) |

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Long-term portion | \$ 9,741 | \$ 10,089 |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In April 2004, the Company borrowed \$4,275,000 from a bank to purchase a building in San Jose, California. The loan is secured by the property purchased and principal and interest are payable monthly through May 1, 2029. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the total outstanding borrowings were \$3,826,000 and \$3,912,000, respectively, with interest at 7.23% per annum through July 2012 and then it is adjusted every five years to equal the index of 5-Year United States Treasury Notes as publish in the Wall Street Journal plus 2.75% per annum. In August 2009, the Company paid off the loan for \$3,981,000 including a pre-payment penalty of \$153,000.

In September 2005, the Company borrowed \$6,930,000 from a bank to purchase a building in San Jose, California. The loan is secured by the property purchased. The loan is repayable in equal monthly installments through September 2025. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the total outstanding borrowings were \$6,168,000 and \$6,389,000, respectively, with interest at 5.77% per annum through September 2010, and then it is adjusted every five years to equal the index of 5-Year United States Treasury Notes plus 1.65% per annum. In July 2009, the Company paid off the loan for \$6,191,000 without a pre-payment penalty.

As of June 30, 2009, the gross cost and net book value of the land, building and related improvements collateralizing the borrowings were approximately \$17,126,000 and \$16,153,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2008, the gross cost and net book value of the land, building and related improvements collateralizing the borrowings were approximately \$17,111,000 and \$16,375,000, respectively.

The following table as of June 30, 2009, summarizes future minimum principal payments on the Company's debts excluding capital leases (in thousands):

| Fiscal Years Ending June 30, | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2010 | \$ 319 |
| 2011 | 339 |
| 2012 | 361 |
| 2013 | 385 |
| 2014 | 410 |
| Thereafter | 8,180 |
| Total | \$ 9,994 |

The loans were fully paid off in July and August 2009.

In February 2008, the Company obtained an irrevocable standby letter of credit required by the landlord of its office lease totaling \$121,000 that expires on September 1, 2009. The Company expects that this standby letter of credit will be renewed in September 2009 for another year. As of June 30, 2009, the Company had an unused revolving line of credit totaling \$5,000,000 that matures on December 1, 2009 with an interest rate at Prime Rate plus 0.5% per annum. As of June 30, 2009, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants associated with the line of credit.

Note 10. Related-party and Other Transactions

Ablecom Technology Inc. Ablecom, a Taiwan corporation, together with its subsidiaries (Ablecom), is one of the Company's major contract manufacturers. Ablecom's chief executive officer, Steve Liang, is the brother of Charles Liang, the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and owns approximately 2.5% of the Company's common stock. Charles Liang served as a Director of Ablecom during the Company's fiscal 2006, but is no longer serving in such capacity. In addition, Charles Liang

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

and his wife, also an officer of the Company, collectively own approximately 30.7% of Ablecom and Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw, an officer and director of the Company, and his spouse collectively own approximately 5.2% of Ablecom, while Steve Liang and other family members own approximately 49.3% of Ablecom at June 30, 2009.

The Company has product design and manufacturing services agreements (product design and manufacturing agreements) and a distribution agreement (distribution agreement) with Ablecom.

Under the product design and manufacturing agreements, the Company outsources a portion of its design activities and a significant part of its manufacturing of components such as server chassis to Ablecom. Ablecom agrees to design products according to the Company's specifications. Additionally, Ablecom agrees to build the tools needed to manufacture the products. Under the product design and manufacturing agreements, the Company commits to purchase a minimum quantity over a set period. The purchase price of the products manufactured by Ablecom is negotiated on a purchase order by purchase order basis at each purchase date. However, a fixed charge is added to the price of each unit purchased until the agreed minimum number of units is purchased. In August 2007, the Company entered into a new product development, manufacturing and service agreement with Ablecom. Under the new agreement, the Company has agreed to pay for the cost of blade server tooling and engineering services and will pay for those items when the work has been completed. In this case no fixed charge is added to future purchases for reimbursement of tooling costs. The Company made payments for tooling assets of \$28,000 and \$2,135,000 and engineering services of \$0 and \$785,000 from Ablecom during the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Under the distribution agreement, Ablecom purchases server products from the Company for distribution in Taiwan. The Company believes that the pricing and terms under the distribution agreement are similar to the pricing and terms of distribution arrangements the Company has with similar, third party distributors.

Ablecom's net sales to the Company and its net sales of the Company's products to others comprise a substantial majority of Ablecom's net sales. The Company purchased products from Ablecom totaling approximately \$91,954,000, \$105,981,000 and \$95,673,000, and sold products to Ablecom totaling approximately \$6,025,000, \$6,593,000 and \$7,320,000, for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Amounts owed to the Company by Ablecom as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, were approximately \$280,000 and \$792,000, respectively. Amounts owed to Ablecom by the Company as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, were approximately \$21,455,000 and \$27,717,000, respectively. Historically, the Company has paid Ablecom the majority of invoiced dollars between 56 and 113 days of invoice. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company received \$2,000, \$147,000 and \$89,000, respectively, from Ablecom for penalty charges. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the Company paid approximately \$2,918,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom which included the \$28,000 of tooling for the blade servers referred to above. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the Company paid approximately \$4,163,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom which included the \$2,135,000 of tooling and \$785,000 of engineering services for the blade servers referred to above. For the years ended June 30, 2007, the Company paid approximately \$412,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom. Penalty charges are assessments relating to delayed deliveries or quality issues.

The Company's exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with Ablecom is limited to (a) potential losses on its purchase orders in the event of an unforeseen decline in the market price and/or demand of the Company's products such that the Company incurs a loss on the sale or cannot sell the products and (b) potential losses on outstanding accounts receivable from Ablecom in the event of an unforeseen deterioration in the

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

financial condition of Ablecom such that Ablecom defaults on its payable to the Company. Outstanding purchase orders with Ablecom were \$21,578,000 and \$27,999,000 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, representing the maximum exposure to loss relating to (a) above. The Company does not have any direct or indirect guarantees of losses of Ablecom.

Note 11. Stock-based Compensation and Stockholders' Equity

Initial Public Offering of Common Stock

On April 3, 2007, the Company completed the initial public offering (IPO) of shares of its common stock. On March 28, 2007, the SEC declared the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-138370) effective. The Registration Statement registered the sale of an aggregate of 9,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock, of which the Company sold 6,400,000 shares, and the selling stockholders sold 2,800,000 shares (including 1,200,000 shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option). The underwriters exercised the over-allotment option in full on April 3, 2007. At a public offering price of \$8.00 per share, the aggregate price of the shares sold by the Company was \$51,200,000, and the aggregate price of the shares sold by the selling stockholders was \$22,400,000. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders. However, the Company received \$80,000 from certain members of the Company's management as payment of the exercise price of their options to purchase an aggregate of 400,000 shares of common stock, which they sold in the over-allotment. The aggregate underwriting discounts and commissions for shares sold by both the Company and the selling stockholders were \$5,152,000. The net proceeds to the Company from the offering, after deducting \$3,584,000 in underwriting discounts and commissions and \$4,635,000 of offering expenses payable by the Company, were \$42,981,000.

Treasury Stock

In November 2008, the Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase, from time to time, at management's discretion, shares of the Company's common stock. Under the plan, the Company was authorized to repurchase up to 2,000,000 of its outstanding shares of common stock in the open market or in private transactions during the period ended June 30, 2009 at prevailing market prices in compliance with applicable securities laws and other legal requirements. Repurchases were made under the program using the Company's own cash resources. The plan did not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock and the plan could be suspended or discontinued at any time. As of June 30, 2009, the Company had repurchased 445,028 shares of the Company's common stock at a weighted average price of \$4.56 per share for approximately \$2,030,000.

Repurchased shares of the Company's common stock are held as treasury shares until they are reissued or retired. When the Company reissues treasury stock, if the proceeds from the sale are more than the average price the Company paid to acquire the shares, the Company records an increase in additional paid-in capital. Conversely, if the proceeds from the sale are less than the average price the Company paid to acquire the shares, the Company records a decrease in additional paid-in capital to the extent of increases previously recorded for similar transactions and a decrease in retained earnings for any remaining amount.

Stock Option Plans

The 1998 Stock Option Plan (the 1998 Plan) authorized the Board of Directors to grant options to employees, directors and consultants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The 2,661,988 remaining shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 1998 Plan were cancelled upon the completion of the Company's IPO.

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SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In August 2006, the Board of Directors approved the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2006 Plan) and reserved for issuance 4,000,000 shares of common stock for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards. The number of shares reserved automatically increases on July 1 of each year through 2016, by an amount equal to the smaller of (a) three percent of the number of shares of stock issued and outstanding on the immediately preceding June 30, or (b) a lesser amount determined by the Board of Directors. The 2006 Plan was approved by the stockholders of the Company on January 8, 2007. The exercise price per share for options granted to employees and consultants owning shares representing more than 10% of the Company at the time of grant cannot be less than 110% of the fair value. Incentive and nonqualified stock options granted to all other persons shall be granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value. Options generally expire ten years after the date of grant and options vest over four years; 25% at the end of one year and one sixteenth per quarter thereafter. In fiscal years 2009 and 2008, the Company granted 3,442,652 and 1,749,546 options under the 2006 Plan, respectively. At June 30, 2009, 900,109 shares of common stock are available for future grant.

Outside the Stock Option Plans

In fiscal year 2001, the Company granted 1,480,000 non-statutory stock options to key officers of the Company outside of the 1998 Stock Option Plan. These options, which the Company has reserved for separately, were granted at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share, which was the estimated fair value at the date of grant and are now fully vested.

In fiscal year 2003, the Company granted 200,000 non-statutory stock options to an officer of the Company outside the 1998 Stock Option Plan. This option, which the Company has reserved for separately, was granted at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share, which was the estimated fair value at the date of grant and are now fully vested.

In fiscal year 2006, the Company granted 64,800 non-statutory stock options to an officer of the Company outside the 1998 Stock Option Plan. This option, which the Company has reserved for separately and vests ratably over four years, was granted at an exercise price of \$3.50 per share, which was the estimated fair value at the date of grant.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards are share awards that provide the rights to a set number of shares of the Company's stock on the grant date. In August 2008, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company (the Committee) approved the terms of an agreement (the Option Exercise Agreement) with Charles Liang, a director and President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, pursuant to which Mr. Liang exercised a fully vested option previously granted to him for the purchase of 925,000 shares. The option was exercised using a net-exercise procedure in which he was issued a number of shares representing the spread between the option exercise price and the then current market value of the shares subject to the option (898,205 shares based upon the market value as of the date of exercise). The shares issued upon exercise of the option are subject to vesting over a five-year vesting period. Vesting of the shares subject to the award may accelerate in certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of the Option Exercise Agreement. The Company determined that there is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the award.

In November 2008, the Committee approved the terms of an Option Exercise Agreement with Chiu-Chu Liang, a director and Vice President of Operations & Treasurer of the Company and Shioh-Meei Liaw, Senior Warehouse Manager of the Company, pursuant to which they exercised fully vested options previously granted

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

to them for the purchase of 185,263 and 92,631 shares, respectively. They exercised the options using a net-exercise procedure in which they were issued a number of shares representing the spread between the option exercise price and the then current market value of the shares subject to the option (182,611 and 91,305 shares, respectively, based upon the market value as of the date of exercise). The shares issued upon exercise of the options are subject to vesting over a two-year vesting period. Vesting of the shares subject to the awards may accelerate in certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of the applicable Option Exercise Agreement. The Company determined that there is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the awards.

Stock-Based Compensation

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R) effective July 1, 2006 using the prospective transition method. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company accounted for its stock options issued to employees in accordance with APB 25, and related interpretations rather than the alternative fair value accounting provided for under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148. Under APB 25, when the exercise price of the Company's employee and director stock options is equal to or greater than the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized.

Determining Fair Value

Valuation and amortization method The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes-option-pricing formula and a single option award approach. This fair value is then amortized ratably over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period.

Expected Term The Company's expected term represents the period that the Company's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on an analysis of the relevant peer companies' post-vest termination rates and the exercise factors.

Expected Volatility Expected volatility is based on a combination of the implied and historical volatility for its peer group.

Expected Dividend The Company has no plans to pay dividends.

Risk-Free Interest Rate The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues in effect at the time of grant for periods corresponding with the expected term of option.

Estimated Forfeitures The estimated forfeiture rate is based on the Company's historical forfeiture rates and the estimate is revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from the estimate.

The fair value of stock option grants for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 under SFAS 123(R) was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

| | Years Ended June 30, | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | | 2007 | | |
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.42% | 3.09% | 2.64% | 4.58% | 4.50% | 4.60% |
| Expected life | 4.06 | 10 years | 4.32 | 4.39 years | 4.04 | 4.38 years |
| Dividend yield | | | | | | |
| Volatility | 48.16% | 69.62% | 43.03 | 48.43% | 42.65 | 50.51% |
| Weighted-average fair value | | \$2.87 | | \$3.60 | | \$4.86 |

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In March 2009, the Committee approved the grant of 720,000 refresh non-statutory stock options under the 2006 Plan to Charles Liang, a director and President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. This option, which vests ratably over four years, was granted at an exercise price of \$10.66 per share with a grant date fair market value of \$4.96 per share. The fair value of this option was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 3.01%, expected life of 10 years, expected dividend yield of zero and expected volatility of 69.62%, resulting in a fair value of \$3.28 per share.

The following table shows total stock-based compensation expense included in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands).

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Cost of sales | \$ 578 | \$ 523 | \$ 300 |
| Research and development | 2,608 | 1,817 | 1,058 |
| Sales and marketing | 826 | 641 | 362 |
| General and administrative | 1,649 | 1,187 | 710 |
| Stock-based compensation expense before taxes | 5,661 | 4,168 | 2,430 |
| Income tax impact | (570) | (445) | (365) |
| Stock-based compensation expense, net | \$ 5,091 | \$ 3,723 | \$ 2,065 |

SFAS No. 123(R) requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits for tax deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options in excess of the compensation expense recorded for those options (excess tax benefits) accounted for under SFAS No. 123(R) to be classified as cash from financing activities. The Company had no excess tax benefits in the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 for options accounted for under SFAS No. 123(R). Excess tax benefits for stock options accounted for under APB 25 continue to be classified as cash from operating activities.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Stock Option Activity**

The following table summarizes stock option activity during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 under all stock option plans:

| | Options Available for Grant | Options Outstanding | Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Balance as of July 1, 2006 (12,133,060 shares exercisable at weighted average exercise price of \$1.07 per share) | 4,124,022 | 14,351,160 | \$ 1.40 | | |
| Authorized | 4,000,000 | | | | |
| Granted (weighted average fair value of \$4.86) | (1,886,855) | 1,886,855 | 11.16 | | |
| Exercised | | (1,631,000) | 1.12 | | |
| Forfeited | 199,181 | (256,954) | 7.27 | | |
| Canceled 1998 Plan shares | (2,661,988) | | | | |
| Balance as of June 30, 2007 (11,756,367 shares exercisable at weighted average exercise price of \$1.49 per share). | 3,774,360 | 14,350,061 | 2.61 | | |
| Authorized | 906,158 | | | | |
| Granted (weighted average fair value of \$3.60) | (1,749,546) | 1,749,546 | 8.60 | | |
| Exercised | | (2,463,467) | 1.19 | | |
| Forfeited | 175,775 | (335,168) | 9.84 | | |
| Balance as of June 30, 2008 (10,639,860 shares exercisable at weighted average exercise price of \$2.23 per share). | 3,106,747 | 13,300,972 | 3.48 | | |
| Authorized | 980,062 | | | | |
| Granted (weighted average fair value of \$2.87) | (3,442,652) | 3,442,652 | 7.05 | | |
| Exercised | | (2,549,553) | 0.81 | | |
| Exercised and exchanged for restricted stock awards | | (1,202,894) | 0.25 | | |
| Forfeited | 255,952 | (318,532) | 8.57 | | |
| Balance as of June 30, 2009 | 900,109 | 12,672,645 | \$ 5.17 | 6.17 | \$ 40,760 |
| Options vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2009 | | 11,874,681 | \$ 5.02 | 5.95 | \$ 39,884 |
| Options vested at June 30, 2009 | | 8,297,505 | \$ 3.86 | 4.60 | \$ 36,430 |

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$26,716,000, \$18,586,000 and \$13,814,000, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) in the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$5,099,000, \$3,364,000 and \$1,538,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2009, the Company's total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based awards granted since July 1, 2006 to employees and non-employee directors was \$12,909,000, which will be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of approximately 2.87 years.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The weighted-average fair value per share of options granted during fiscal year 2005 and 2006, and accounted for using the intrinsic value measurement provisions of APB 25, was \$4.58. The intrinsic value per share is being recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period (which equals the service period). The Company amortized \$562,000, \$801,000 and \$899,000 of stock-based compensation in the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. At June 30, 2009, the Company had deferred stock-based compensation under APB 25 of \$110,000, which is comprised primarily of employee and director stock option grants prior to July 1, 2006 and is expected to be fully amortized in fiscal year 2010.

Additional information regarding options outstanding as of June 30, 2009, is as follows:

| Range of Exercise Prices | Number Outstanding | Options Outstanding | | Options Vested and Exercisable | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years) | Weighted-Average Exercise Price | Number Exercisable | Weighted-Average Exercise Price |
| \$1.25 | 3,798,363 | 2.20 | \$ 1.25 | 3,798,363 | \$ 1.25 |
| 1.55 - 3.08 | 1,775,801 | 5.08 | 2.62 | 1,775,801 | 2.62 |
| 3.25 - 5.53 | 1,707,942 | 8.31 | 4.56 | 678,306 | 3.36 |
| 5.54 - 7.46 | 1,739,157 | 9.26 | 6.42 | 308,637 | 6.95 |
| 7.91 - 8.47 | 1,372,211 | 8.34 | 8.09 | 705,963 | 8.09 |
| 8.83 - 10.03 | 600,796 | 8.21 | 9.54 | 327,095 | 9.49 |
| 10.19 | 191,675 | 7.82 | 10.19 | 95,808 | 10.19 |
| 10.66 | 720,000 | 9.68 | 10.66 | | |
| 13.70 | 68,000 | 6.75 | 13.70 | 52,125 | 13.70 |
| 13.89 | 698,700 | 7.38 | 13.89 | 555,407 | 13.89 |
| \$1.25 - \$13.89 | 12,672,645 | 6.17 | \$ 5.17 | 8,297,505 | \$ 3.86 |

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted stock award activity for the year ended June 30, 2009:

| | Restricted Stock Awards | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Number of Shares | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share |
| Nonvested stock at July 1, 2008 | | \$ |
| Granted | 1,172,121 | 9.39 |
| Vested | | |
| Forfeited | | |
| Nonvested stock at June 30, 2009 | 1,172,121 | \$ 9.39 |

None of the restricted stock awards vested in the year ended June 30, 2009. The total intrinsic value of the outstanding restricted stock awards was \$11,006,000 as of June 30, 2009. There is no incremental fair value to be recognized in connection with the restricted stock awards of 1,172,121 shares.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 12. Income Taxes**

The components of income before income tax provision are as follows (in thousands):

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| United States | \$ 21,674 | \$ 39,214 | \$ 27,910 |
| Foreign | 1,125 | 1,590 | 1,428 |
| Income before income tax provision | \$ 22,799 | \$ 40,804 | \$ 29,338 |

The income tax provision for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, consists of the following (in thousands):

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Current: | | | |
| Federal | \$ 6,388 | \$ 15,469 | \$ 11,003 |
| State | 980 | 2,496 | 1,744 |
| Foreign | 326 | 467 | 464 |
| | 7,694 | 18,432 | 13,211 |
| Deferred: | | | |
| Federal | (464) | (2,676) | (3,008) |
| State | (538) | (371) | (294) |
| Foreign | | | 90 |
| | (1,002) | (3,047) | (3,212) |
| Income tax provision | \$ 6,692 | \$ 15,385 | \$ 9,999 |

The Company's net deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, consist of the following (in thousands):

| | June 30, | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Warranty accrual | \$ 1,334 | \$ 1,085 |
| Marketing fund accrual | 548 | 951 |
| Inventory valuation | 5,343 | 5,378 |
| Stock-based compensation | 1,645 | 1,160 |
| Others | 3,012 | 2,345 |
| Total deferred income tax assets | 11,882 | 10,919 |

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| | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Deferred tax liabilities-depreciation and other | (1,321) | (1,317) |
| Deferred income tax assets-net | \$ 10,561 | \$ 9,602 |

Undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$979,000 at June 30, 2009 are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and accordingly, no provisions for federal and state income taxes have been provided thereon. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Income tax benefits resulting from stock option transactions accounted for under APB 25 of \$5,306,000, \$4,920,000 and \$1,532,000 were credited to stockholders' equity in the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, of the statutory rate to the Company's effective federal tax rate:

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Tax at statutory rate | 35.0% | 35.0% | 35.0% |
| State income tax-net of federal benefit | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Foreign losses not deductible and tax rate differences | (0.5) | (0.3) | (0.5) |
| Foreign sales corporation tax benefit | | | (1.1) |
| Research and development tax credit | (12.4) | (1.5) | (2.1) |
| Other | 2.1 | 1.6 | (0.1) |
| Effective tax rate | 29.4% | 37.7% | 34.1% |

Effective July 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainties in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax benefits, classification on the balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company increased the liability for net unrecognized tax benefits by \$989,000, and accounted for the reduction as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle that resulted in a decrease to retained earnings of \$989,000. The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was \$3,861,000. The Company historically classified unrecognized tax benefits in current taxes payable. As a result of adoption of FIN 48, \$3,604,000 of the unrecognized tax benefits were reclassified to long-term FIN 48 liabilities (included in other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets) and \$257,000 of the unrecognized tax benefits were reclassified to current FIN 48 liabilities. Of the \$3,861,000 total unrecognized tax benefits, \$3,465,000 would affect the effective tax rate if realized, and \$396,000 would affect the Company's deferred tax assets if realized.

The Company's policy to include interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the provision for taxes on the consolidated statements of operations did not change as a result of implementing the provisions of FIN 48. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company had accrued \$468,000 and \$545,000 for the payment of interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits, respectively.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A reconciliation of the change in the unrecognized tax benefits balance from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2009 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Gross* Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits |
|--|--|
| Balance at July 1, 2007 | \$ 3,475 |
| Gross increases: | |
| For current year's tax positions | 1,136 |
| For prior years' tax positions | 309 |
| Gross decreases: | |
| Settlements and releases due to the lapse of statutes of limitations | (251) |
| Balance at June 30, 2008 | 4,669 |
| Gross increases: | |
| For current year's tax positions | 726 |
| For prior years' tax positions | |
| Gross decreases: | |
| Settlements and releases due to the lapse of statutes of limitations | (1,396) |
| Balance at June 30, 2009 | \$ 3,999 |

* excludes interest, penalties, federal benefit of state reserves

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, net of federal benefit for the deduction of such items as interest, that, if recognized would affect the effective tax rate is approximately \$3,814,000 as of June 30, 2009.

The Company files U.S. federal, U.S. state, and foreign income tax returns. The Company is generally no longer subject to tax examinations for years prior to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003.

In connection with the regular examination of the Company's California tax returns for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 and 2003 the Franchise Tax Board has presented certain adjustments to the amounts reflected by the Company on those returns. The timing of the resolution and/or closure on audits is expected to be in the first quarter of fiscal year 2010. The Company does not believe that its unrecognized tax benefits would materially change in the next 12 months.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Claims The Company has been a defendant in a lawsuit with Digitechnic, S.A. (Digitechnic), a former customer, before the Bobigny Commercial Court in Paris, France, in which Digitechnic alleged that certain products purchased from the Company were defective. In September 2003, the Bobigny Commercial Court found in favor of Digitechnic and awarded damages totaling \$1,178,000. The Company accrued for these damages in its consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2004, as the best estimate of its loss in this situation. In February 2005, the Paris Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's ruling, dismissed all of Digitechnic's claims and awarded \$11,000 to the Company for legal expenses. Accordingly, the Company reversed the \$1,178,000 accrued in fiscal 2005. Digitechnic has appealed the Paris Court of Appeals decision to the French Supreme Court and asked for \$2,416,000 for damages. On February 13, 2007, the French Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Paris Court of Appeals, ordering a new hearing before a different panel of the Paris Court of Appeals. In March 2008, the Company posted a bond in the amount of \$3,080,000 required by the

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

court. The bond was collateralized by an irrevocable standby letter of credit totaling \$1,540,000. A new hearing was conducted on June 15, 2009. Although the Company cannot predict with certainty the final outcome of this litigation, it believes the claim to be without merit and intends to continue to defend it vigorously. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not result in a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In August, September and November 2006, the Company entered into settlement agreements regarding certain claims relating to the sale of its products in violation of export control laws. In August 2006, the Company entered into a plea agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice, the principal terms of which included entering a guilty plea to one charge of violating federal export regulations and payment of approximately \$150,000 in fines. The plea agreement has been approved by the U.S. District Court. The Company has also entered into a settlement agreement with the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce pursuant to which the Company has acknowledged violations of the Export Administration Regulations and agreed to pay a fine of approximately \$125,000. Finally, on November 10, 2006, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (OFAC), pursuant to which the Company made a payment of a fine of \$179,000.

In addition to the above, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. In management's opinion, resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or the Company's financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing, an unfavorable resolution of a matter could materially affect the Company's future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

Lease Commitments The Company leases offices and equipment under noncancelable operating leases which expire at various dates through 2016. In addition, the Company leases certain of its equipment under capital leases. The future minimum lease commitments under all leases are as follows (in thousands):

| | As of June 30, 2009 | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Capital Leases | Operating Leases |
| Year ending June 30, 2010 | \$ 45 | \$ 2,311 |
| Year ending June 30, 2011 | 32 | 2,079 |
| Year ending June 30, 2012 | 22 | 1,939 |
| Year ending June 30, 2013 | 18 | 1,970 |
| Year ending June 30, 2014 | | 1,992 |
| Thereafter | | 2,478 |
| Total minimum lease payments | 117 | \$ 12,769 |
| Less amounts representing interest | 9 | |
| Present value of minimum lease payments | 108 | |
| Less long-term portion | 66 | |
| Current portion | \$ 42 | |

Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, was approximately \$2,550,000, \$1,468,000 and \$598,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 14. Retirement Plan**

The Company sponsors a 401(k) savings plan for eligible US employees and their beneficiaries. Contributions by the Company are discretionary, and no contributions have been made by the Company for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Beginning in March 2003, employees of Super Micro Computer, B.V. have the option to deduct a portion of their gross wages and invest the amount in a pension plan. The Company has agreed to match 10% of the amount that is deducted monthly from employees' wages. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company's matching contribution was approximately \$55,000, \$17,000 and \$3,000, respectively.

The Company maintains a defined benefit pension plan of Super Micro Computer, Taiwan that covers all eligible employees within Taiwan. Pension plan benefits are based primarily on participants' compensation and years of service credited as specified under the terms of Taiwan's plan. The funding policy is consistent with the local requirements of Taiwan. Plan assets of the funded defined benefit pension plan are deposited into a government-managed account in which the Company has no control over investment strategy. For the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company's contribution was approximately \$219,000, \$193,000 and \$113,000, respectively.

Note 15. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one operating segment that develops and provides high performance server solutions based upon an innovative, modular and open-standard architecture. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer.

International net sales are based on the country to which the products were shipped. The following is a summary for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, of net sales by geographic region (in thousands):

| | Years Ended June 30, | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Net sales: | | | |
| United States | \$ 325,582 | \$ 326,601 | \$ 248,852 |
| United Kingdom | 19,981 | 22,082 | 20,091 |
| Germany | 25,834 | 29,614 | 28,828 |
| China | 19,943 | 34,730 | 16,698 |
| Rest of Europe | 62,790 | 69,811 | 48,646 |
| Rest of Asia | 36,876 | 47,717 | 48,177 |
| Other | 14,603 | 9,948 | 9,101 |
| | \$ 505,609 | \$ 540,503 | \$ 420,393 |

The Company's long-lived assets located outside the United States are not significant.

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of net sales by product type (in thousands):

| | 2009 | | Years Ended June 30, 2008 | | 2007 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Amount | Percent of Net Sales | Amount | Percent of Net Sales | Amount | Percent of Net Sales |
| Server systems | \$ 196,656 | 38.9% | \$ 209,135 | 38.7% | \$ 152,471 | 36.3% |
| Serverboards and other components | 308,953 | 61.1% | 331,368 | 61.3% | 267,922 | 63.7% |
| Total | \$ 505,609 | 100.0% | \$ 540,503 | 100.0% | \$ 420,393 | 100.0% |

Serverboards and other components are comprised of serverboards, chassis and accessories. Server systems constitute an assembly of components done by the Company.

Note 16. Subsequent Events

On April 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS 165, which requires an entity to evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued and disclose in the notes the date through which the entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued on the disclosed date. SFAS 165 defines two types of subsequent events, as follows: the first type consists of events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet (that is, recognized subsequent events), and the second type consists of events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after that date (that is, nonrecognized subsequent events).

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 31, 2009, the date the financial statements are available to be issued, and has concluded that no recognized and nonrecognized subsequent events have occurred subsequent to its fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 except for the redemption of auction rate security investments and building loan repayments discussed in Note 6 and Note 9, respectively.

Note 17. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table presents the Company's unaudited quarterly financial data. This information has been prepared on a basis consistent with that of its audited consolidated financial statements. The Company believes that all necessary material adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals and adjustments, have been included to present fairly the quarterly financial data. The Company's quarterly results of operations for these periods are not necessarily indicative of future results of operations.

| | Sep. 30, | Three Months Ended | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | Dec. 31, 2008 | Mar. 31, 2009 | Jun. 30, 2009 |
| | (In thousands, except per share data) | | | |
| Net Sales | \$ 144,051 | \$ 128,565 | \$ 109,540 | \$ 123,453 |
| Gross profit | 27,836 | 24,092 | 16,327 | 20,455 |
| Net income | \$ 7,172 | \$ 5,346 | \$ 1,231 | \$ 2,358 |
| Net income per share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.22 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.07 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.18 | \$ 0.14 | \$ 0.03 | \$ 0.06 |

Table of Contents**SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

| | Three Months Ended | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Sep. 30, 2007 | Dec. 31, 2007 | Mar. 31, 2008 | Jun. 30, 2008 |
| (In thousands, except per share data) | | | | |
| Net Sales | \$ 117,949 | \$ 136,933 | \$ 136,755 | \$ 148,866 |
| Gross profit | 23,045 | 27,255 | 24,826 | 28,427 |
| Net income | \$ 5,807 | \$ 7,740 | \$ 5,024 | \$ 6,848 |
| Net income per share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.19 | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.21 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 0.13 | \$ 0.18 |

(1) The sum of quarterly financial data and individual per share amounts may vary from the annual data due to rounding.

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

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*
Conclusions Regarding the Effectiveness 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 defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Based on our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures were designed at a reasonable assurance level and were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) identified in connection with the evaluation described in this Item 9A that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO. Based on our evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2009. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and their opinion is stated in their report which is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Super Micro Computer, Inc.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Super Micro Computer, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009 of the Company and our report dated August 31, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph relating to significant related party transactions.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche, LLP

San Jose, California

August 31, 2009

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**
Executive Officers and Directors

Our executive officers and their ages and their positions as of August 18, 2009, are as follows:

| Name | Age | Position(s) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Charles Liang | 51 | Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer |
| Howard Hideshima | 50 | Chief Financial Officer |
| Phidias Chou | 51 | Vice President, Worldwide Sales |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | 47 | Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Director |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | 54 | Vice President of International Sales, Secretary and Director |
| Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai(1)(2)(3)(4) | 53 | Director |
| Edward J. Hayes, Jr.(1)(4) | 54 | Director |
| Sherman Tuan(2)(3)(4) | 55 | Director |
| Gregory K. Hinckley(1)(4) | 62 | Director |

(1) Member of the Audit Committee

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee

(3) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

(4) Determined by the Board of Directors to be independent as defined by applicable listing standards of The Nasdaq Stock Market

Executive Officers

Charles Liang founded Super Micro and has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board since our inception in September 1993. Mr. Liang has been developing server system architectures and technologies for the past two decades. From July 1991 to August 1993, Mr. Liang was President and Chief Design Engineer of Micro Center Computer Inc., a high-end motherboard design and manufacturing company. From January 1988 to April 1991, Mr. Liang was Senior Design Engineer and Project Leader for Chips & Technologies, Inc., a chipset technology company, and Suntek Information International Group, a system and software development company. Mr. Liang has been granted many server technology patents. Mr. Liang holds an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Texas at Arlington and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from National Taiwan University of Science & Technology in Taiwan.

Howard Hideshima has served as our Chief Financial Officer since May 2006. From November 2005 to May 2006, Mr. Hideshima was Vice President of Finance at Force10 Networks, Inc., a network equipment company, and from July 2004 to November 2005, he served as Director of Finance for that company. From April 2001 to June 2004, Mr. Hideshima was Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Finance and Administration at Virtual Silicon Technology, Inc., a semiconductor intellectual property company. From January 2000 to March 2001, he served as Chief Financial Officer at Internet Corporation, an Internet services company. From January 1999 to December 1999, he was Vice President of Finance and from July 1997 to December 1999 Chief Accounting Officer at ESS Technology, Inc., a fabless semiconductor company. Mr. Hideshima holds an M.B.A. from San Francisco State University and a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

Phidias Chou has served as our Vice President, Worldwide Sales since September 2008. Mr. Chou served as our Vice President of Sales, Regional and Strategic Account from July 2006 to August 2008 and served as our Senior Director of Sales from August 2000 to July 2006. From April 1996 to August 2000, Mr. Chou was General Manager at US Sertek, a subsidiary of Acer, Inc., a PC and server company. From July 1992 to April 1996, he was Director of Sales and from October 1987 to July 1992, he was PC Product Manger at Acer Taiwan.

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Mr. Chou received an M.B.A. from Chung Yuan Christian University and a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from National Chung Hsing University.

Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang co-founded Super Micro and has served as Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and a member of our board of directors since our inception in September 1993. From 1985 to 1993, Ms. Liang held finance and operational positions for several companies, including Micro Center Computer Inc. Ms. Liang holds a B.S. in Accounting from Providence University in Taiwan. Ms. Liang is married to Mr. Charles Liang, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw co-founded Super Micro and has served as Vice President of International Sales, Corporate Secretary and a member of our board of directors since our inception in September 1993. From 1988 to 1991, Mr. Liaw was Vice President of Engineering at Great Tek, a computer company. Mr. Liaw holds an M.S. in Computer Engineering from University of Arizona, an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from Tatung Institute of Technology in Taiwan, and a B.S. degree from Taiwan Provincial College of Marine and Oceanic Technology.

Non-Management Directors

Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai has been a member of our board of directors since August 2006. Mr. Tsai has served as Executive Vice President of SinoPac Bancorp, a financial holding company based in Los Angeles, California, since February 2001, and Chief Financial Officer of SinoPac Bancorp since August 2005. Since December 2002, he has also served as Senior Executive Vice President of Far East National Bank, a commercial bank that is held by SinoPac Bancorp. Mr. Tsai received a Master in Professional Accounting from the University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. in Accounting from National Taiwan University in Taiwan.

Edward J. Hayes, Jr. has been a member of our board of directors since February 2007. Mr. Hayes has served as Chief Financial Officer of Pillar Data Systems, Inc., a privately-held data storage company, since August 2006. From July 2004 to August 2006, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Quantum Corporation, a data storage company publicly traded on NYSE. From March 2003 to July 2004, Mr. Hayes was an independent consultant and private investor. From April 2001 to March 2003, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of DirecTV Broadband, Inc., an internet service provider. From January 2000 to April 2001, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Telocity, Inc., an internet service provider which the management team took public in March 2000. Mr. Hayes is a director and chairperson of the Audit Committee of publicly-traded Alaska Communications Systems Group, Inc., a telecommunications provider. Mr. Hayes holds a B.A. degree from Colgate University and conducted his graduate studies in Accounting and Finance at the New York University Graduate School of Business.

Sherman Tuan has been a member of our board of directors since February 2007. Mr. Tuan is founder of PurpleComm, Inc. (doing business as 9x9Network), a provider of new media for internet TV services, where he has served as Chief Executive Officer since January 2005 and Chairman of the Board since June 2003. He has served as Chief Executive Officer of Purple Communications Limited, an investment holding company since April 2002. From September 1999 to May 2002, he was director of Metromedia Fiber Network, Inc., a fiber optical networking infrastructure provider. Mr. Tuan was co-founder of AboveNet Communications, Inc., an internet connectivity solutions provider, where he served as President from March 1996 to January 1998, Chief Executive Officer from March 1996 to May 2002 and director from March 1996 to September 1999. Mr. Tuan received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Feng-Chia University in Taiwan.

Gregory K. Hinckley has been a member of our board of directors since January 2009. Mr. Hinckley is currently the President and interim Chief Financial Officer of Mentor Graphics Corporation, a publicly traded provider of electronic design automation solutions. He began at Mentor Graphics in January 1997 as Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer. In November 2000, he became President and Chief Financial Officer. In July 2007, his position became President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to

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Mentor Graphics, he served as Chief Financial Officer for two other publicly traded companies VLSI Technology, Inc. and Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Hinckley is a director of ArcSoft, Inc. (a privately-held provider of OEM multimedia software and firmware), a director and member of audit and compensation committees of Intermec, Inc. (a publicly traded provider of automated identification and data collection (AIDC) solutions), and is an advisory director of Portland State University Engineering School. Mr. Hinckley holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in physics from Claremont McKenna College, a Master of Science degree in applied physics from University of California, an MBA degree from Harvard Business School, and was a Fullbright Scholar in applied mathematics at Nottingham University in England. He is also a Certified Public Accountant.

Composition of the Board

The authorized number of directors of the Company is seven. There are currently seven directors. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides for a classified board of directors divided into three classes. The members of each class are elected to serve a three-year term with the term of office for each class ending in consecutive years. Vacancies may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. Alternatively, the board of directors, at its option, may reduce the number of directors.

The current composition of the board is:

Class I Directors (*terms expiring at the 2010 annual meeting*)

Charles Liang

Sherman Tuan

Class II Directors (*terms expiring at the 2011 annual meeting*)

Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw

Edward J. Hayes, Jr

Gregory K. Hinckley

Class III Directors (*terms expiring at the 2009 annual meeting*)

Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang

Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Guidelines

We have adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines to best ensure that the board of directors is independent from management and that the board of directors adequately performs its function as the overseer of management and to help ensure that the interests of the board of directors and management align with the interests of the stockholders. The Corporate Governance Guidelines are available at www.Supermicro.com by first clicking on About Us and then Investor Relations and then Corporate Governance, and are also available in print to any stockholder who requests a copy.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is applicable to all directors and employees and embodies our principles and practices relating to the ethical conduct of our business and our long-standing commitment to honesty, fair dealing and full compliance with all laws affecting our business. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at www.Supermicro.com by first clicking on About Us and then Investor Relations and then Corporate Governance, and is also available in print without charge to any stockholder who requests it. Any substantive amendment or waiver of the Code relating to executive officers or directors will be made only after approval by a committee comprised of a majority of our independent directors and will be promptly disclosed on our website within four business days.

Director Independence

The board affirmatively determines the independence of each director in accordance with guidelines it has adopted, which include all elements of independence set forth in applicable Nasdaq listing standards. Our director independence standards are set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines available at the website noted above.

Based on these standards, the board determined that, other than Charles Liang, Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang and Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw, each of the members of the board is an independent director under the Nasdaq rules.

Executive Sessions

Non-management directors meet in executive session without management present each time the board holds its regularly scheduled meetings.

Communications with the Board of Directors

The board of directors welcomes the submission of any comments or concerns from stockholders or other interested parties. If you wish to send any communications to the board of directors, you may use one of the following methods:

Write to the board at the following address:

Board of Directors

Super Micro Computer, Inc.

c/o Robert Aeschiman, General Counsel

980 Rock Avenue

San Jose, California 95131

E-mail the board of directors at BODInquiries@supermicro.com

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MEETINGS AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Board Meetings

Each director is expected to devote sufficient time, energy and attention to ensure diligent performance of his or her duties and to attend all board and committee meetings. We encourage, but do not require, each board member to attend our annual meeting of stockholders. The board of directors held six meetings during fiscal year 2009, of which four were regularly scheduled meetings and acted by unanimous written consent one time during fiscal year 2009. The independent directors met six times in executive sessions without any of our officers present. All directors attended at least 75% of the meetings of the board of directors and of the committees on which they served during the time they served as a director in fiscal year 2009.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The board has three standing committees to facilitate and assist the board of directors in the execution of its responsibilities. The committees are currently the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. In accordance with applicable Nasdaq listing standards, all of the committees are comprised solely of non-employee, independent directors. Charters for each committee are available at www.Supermicro.com by first clicking on About Us and then Investor Relations and then Corporate Governance, and is also available in print without charge to any stockholder who requests it. The charter of each committee also is available in print to any stockholder who requests it. The following table shows the current members of each of the standing board committees:

| | Nominating and | |
|---|---|---|
| Audit Committee Edward J. Hayes, Jr.(1) Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai Gregory K. Hinckley | Compensation Committee Sherman Tuan(1) Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai | Corporate Governance Committee Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai(1) Sherman Tuan |

(1) Committee Chairperson
Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has three members. The Audit Committee met four times in fiscal 2009 for regularly scheduled quarterly meetings. Our board has determined that each member of our Audit Committee meets the requirements for independence under the current requirements of Nasdaq. Our Board has determined that Mr. Edward Hayes, Jr. is the audit committee financial expert as currently defined under applicable SEC rules.

As outlined more specifically in the Audit Committee charter, the Audit Committee has, among other duties, the following responsibilities:

The appointment, compensation and retention of our independent auditors and reviews and evaluates the auditors' qualifications, independence and performance;

Oversees the auditors' audit work and reviews and pre-approves all audit and non-audit services that may be performed by them;

Reviews and approves the planned scope of our annual audit;

Monitors the rotation of partners of the independent auditors on our engagement team as required by law;

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Reviews our financial statements and discusses with management and the independent auditors the results of the annual audit and the review of our quarterly financial statements;

Reviews our critical accounting policies and estimates;

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Oversees the adequacy of our accounting and financial controls;

Reviews annually the audit committee charter and the committee's performance;

Reviews and approves all related-party transactions; and

Establishes and oversees procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters and oversees enforcement, compliance and remedial measures under our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee has two members and met six times in fiscal year 2009 and acted by unanimous written consent one time during fiscal year 2009. The Compensation Committee is comprised solely of non-employee directors. Our board has determined that each member of our Compensation Committee meets the requirements for independence under the current requirements of Nasdaq.

As outlined more specifically in the Compensation Committee charter, the Compensation Committee has, among other duties, the following responsibilities:

Reviews and approves corporate goals and objectives relevant to compensation of the chief executive officer and other executive officers;

Evaluates the performance of the chief executive officer and other executive officers in light of those goals and objectives;

Sets compensation of the chief executive officer and other executive officers;

Administers the issuance of stock options and other awards to executive officers and directors under our stock plans; and

Reviews and evaluates, at least annually, the performance of the compensation committee and its members, including compliance of the compensation committee with its charter.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Governance Committee has two members and met four times in fiscal year 2009. The Governance Committee is comprised solely of non-employee directors. Our board has determined that each member of our Governance Committee meets the requirements for independence under the current requirements of Nasdaq.

As outlined more specifically in the Governance Committee charter, the Governance Committee has, among other duties, the following responsibilities:

Identifies individuals qualified to become directors;

Recommends to our board of directors director nominees for each election of directors;

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Develops and recommends to our board of directors criteria for selecting qualified director candidates;

Considers committee member qualifications, appointment and removal;

Recommends corporate governance guidelines applicable to us;

Provides oversight in the evaluation of our board of directors and each committee;

Review and monitor our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and review and approve any waivers of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; and

Coordinate and review board and committee charters for consistency and adequacy under applicable rules, and make recommendations to the board for any proposed changes.

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Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The members of our board of directors, our executive officers of the Company and persons who hold more than 10% of our outstanding common stock are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, which require them to file reports with respect to their ownership of our common stock and their transactions in our common stock. Based upon (i) the copies of Section 16(a) reports that we received from such persons for their fiscal year 2009 transactions in the common stock and their common stock holdings and (ii) the written representations received from one or more of such persons that no annual Form 5 reports were required to be filed by them for fiscal year 2009, we believe that all reporting requirements under Section 16(a) were met in a timely manner by the persons who were executive officers, members of the board of directors or greater than 10% stockholders during such fiscal year other than filings required in connection with an initial stock option grant made to Gregory Hinckley in January 2009, a stock option exercise made by Charles Liang in connection with the issuance of restricted stock awards in August 2008, a refresh stock option grant made to the spouse of Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw in October 2008, stock option exercises made by Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang and the spouse of Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw in November 2008, a stock transfer by Charles Liang to Green Earth Charitable Organization in December 2009 and automatic stock option grants made to the independent members of our board of directors in February 2009.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Process Overview

The Compensation Committee (for purposes of this analysis, the Committee) of the board of directors discharges the board of directors responsibilities relating to compensation of all of our executive officers. The Committee is comprised of two non-employee directors, both of whom are independent pursuant to the current rules of Nasdaq, Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, and Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code).

The agenda for meetings is determined by the Chair of the Committee with the assistance of Charles Liang, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Howard Hideshima, our Chief Financial Officer. Committee meetings are regularly attended by one or more of Mr. Liang, Mr. Hideshima and Robert Aeschiman, our General Counsel. However, Messrs. Liang and Hideshima do not attend the portion of meetings during which their own performance or compensation is being discussed. Mr. Liang, Mr. Hideshima and Mr. Aeschiman support the Committee in its work by providing information relating to our financial plans, performance assessments of our executive officers and other personnel-related data. In addition, the Committee has the authority under its charter to hire, terminate and approve fees for advisors, consultants and agents as it deems necessary to assist in the fulfillment of its responsibilities. In August 2008, as part of making an overall assessment of each individual's role and performance and structuring our compensation programs for fiscal year 2009, the Committee reviewed recommendations of management as well as publicly available peer group compensation data.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

It is the Compensation Committee's philosophy to link the named executive officers' compensation to corporate performance. The base salary, quarterly bonuses and stock option grants of the named executive officers are determined in part by the Compensation Committee reviewing data on prevailing compensation practices of comparable technology companies with whom we compete for executive talent, and evaluating such information in connection with our corporate goals and compensation practice.

The Committee considers various sources of competitive data when determining executive compensation levels including compensation data from a sampling of public companies and public compensation surveys.

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For fiscal year 2009, the sample of companies consisted of the following companies:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Argon ST, Inc. | NetScout Systems, Inc |
| Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. | PAR Technology Corp |
| Extreme Networks Inc. | Rackable Systems Inc. |
| F5 Networks Inc. | Secure Computing Corp. |
| Foundry Networks, Inc. | Synaptics Inc. |
| Juniper Networks, Inc. | Teledyne Technologies Inc. |
| MICROS Systems, Inc. | VeriFone Holdings, Inc. |
| NetApp, Inc. | |

In selecting the companies for inclusion in the sample, the following factors were considered: industry, net revenues, operating income and whether the company may compete against us for executive talent. These companies ranged in annual revenue from approximately \$169 million to \$3.3 billion. In addition to gathering data specific to the above listed companies, the Compensation Committee also reviews public surveys of compensation practices.

The Compensation Committee does not seek to specifically benchmark compensation based upon the sample companies reviewed nor does the Compensation Committee employ any other formulaic process in making compensation decisions. Rather the Compensation Committee uses its subjective judgment based upon a review of all information, including an annual review for each officer of his or her level of responsibility, contributions to our financial results and our overall performance. The Compensation Committee makes a generalized assessment of these factors and this information is not weighted in any specific manner.

We believe that our current compensation arrangements for several of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer, are significantly below typical compensation levels for similar positions at comparable companies. This is principally due to the high level of Company stock ownership held by such persons. As we continue to grow, we may need to increase our recruiting of new executives from outside of the Company. This in turn may require us to pay higher compensation closer to or in excess of that typical paid by comparable companies.

Finally, we believe that creating stockholder value requires not only managerial talent but active participation by all employees. In recognition of this, we try to minimize the number of compensation arrangements that are distinct or exclusive to all of our executive officers. We currently provide base salary, quarterly bonuses and long-term equity incentive compensation to a considerable number of our domestic employees and international employees beyond our executive officers.

Role of Executive Officers in the Compensation Process

Management provides recommendations to the Compensation Committee on issues such as compensation program design, and evaluations of executive and Company performance. In fiscal year 2009, the Compensation Committee also had access to competitive data gathered by management. While the Compensation Committee carefully considers all recommendations made by members of management, ultimate authority for all compensation decisions regarding our executive officers rests with the Compensation Committee.

Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Officer Compensation Components

For fiscal year 2009, the principal components of compensation for our executive officers were:

Base salary;

Quarterly bonus; and

Equity-Based Incentive Compensation.

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Base Salary. Base salaries for our executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer are determined annually by the Compensation Committee based upon recommendations by our chief executive officer, taking into account such factors as salary norms in comparable companies and publicly available data regarding compensation increases in the industry, a subjective assessment of the nature of the position and an annual review of the contribution and experience of the executive officer. For the Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation Committee considers substantially the same information as well as the size of the company and the chief executive officer's percentage ownership. During fiscal year 2009, the Compensation Committee approved increases in base salaries for our executive officers set forth below. The base salary increases were comparable to the average percentage base salary increases granted to our employees generally.

| Name | Principal Position | 2008 Salary | 2009 Salary | Base Salary % Change |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Charles Liang | President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board | \$ 272,306 | \$ 285,460 | 5% |
| Howard Hideshima | Chief Financial Officer | \$ 239,630 | \$ 251,205 | 5% |
| Phidias Chou | Vice President, Worldwide Sales | \$ 188,524 | \$ 199,981 | 6% |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | Vice President of Operations, Treasurer, and Director | \$ 158,493 | \$ 167,333 | 6% |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | Vice President, International Sales, Corporate Secretary and Director | \$ 159,245 | \$ 168,800 | 6% |
| Alex Hsu | Former Chief Sales and Marketing Officer | \$ 248,724 | \$ 171,683(1) | (31)% |

(1) Mr. Hsu ceased to be an executive officer and full time employee on August 19, 2008.

Quarterly Bonus. Our cash bonus program seeks to motivate executive officers to work effectively to achieve our financial performance objectives and to reward them when such objectives are met. Quarterly bonuses for executive officers are subject to approval by the Committee. Bonuses are not awarded based upon any specific plan or formula, but are subjectively determined based upon our performance during the quarter and the individual's contributions. Historically these bonuses have ranged from zero to an amount equal to two weeks of base salary. For fiscal year 2009, aggregate quarterly bonuses for executive officers averaged approximately 2% to 3% of base salary. Given our financial performance during the year, bonuses were only granted for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.

Equity-Based Incentive Compensation. Stock options are an important component of the total compensation of executive officers. We believe that stock options align the interests of each executive with those of the shareholders. They also provide executive officers a significant, long-term interest in our success and help retain key executive officers in a competitive market for executive talent. Our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan authorizes the Compensation Committee to grant stock options to executive officers. The number of shares owned by, or subject to options held by, each executive officer is periodically reviewed and additional awards are considered based upon a generalized assessment of past performance of the executive and the relative holdings of other executive officers. The option grants generally utilize four-year vesting periods to encourage executive officers to continue contributing to us, and they generally expire no later than ten years from the date of grant.

In August 2008, the Compensation Committee approved the terms of an agreement with Charles Liang, a director and President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to which Mr. Liang exercised a fully vested option previously granted to him for the purchase of 925,000 shares. The option was exercised using a net-exercise procedure in which he was issued a number of shares representing the spread between the option exercise price and the then current market value of the shares subject to the option (898,205 shares based upon the market value as of the date of exercise). The shares issued upon exercise of the option are subject to vesting over a five-year vesting period. Vesting of the shares subject to the award may accelerate in certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of the agreement. We determined that there is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the award. The Company benefited from this agreement as a result of the imposition of the additional vesting and that absent the agreement, additional shares would have been sold into the market to cover tax obligations.

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In November 2008, the Compensation Committee approved the terms of an agreement with Chiu-Chu Liang, a director and Vice President of Operations & Treasurer and Shioh-Meei Liaw, Senior Warehouse Manager, pursuant to which they exercised fully vested options previously granted to them for the purchase of 185,263 and 92,631 shares, respectively. They exercised the options using a net-exercise procedure in which they were issued a number of shares representing the spread between the option exercise price and the then current market value of the shares subject to the option (182,611 and 91,305 shares, respectively based upon the market value as of the date of exercise). The shares issued upon exercise of the options are subject to vesting over a two-year vesting period. Vesting of the shares subject to the awards may accelerate in certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of the applicable agreement. We determined that there is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the awards.

In March, and April 2009, the Compensation Committee approved grants of additional options to executive officers as part of the Compensation Committee's review of all employee grant levels. The Compensation Committee granted an option to Mr. Liang for 720,000 shares with an exercise price equal to \$10.66 per share, twice the closing price on the date of grant. The option vests over four years. The Compensation Committee concluded that as Mr. Liang had not received any additional equity for a number of years, he should be provided with an additional incentive, but that such incentive should not be realizable unless our stockholders likewise benefit from a substantial increase in our stock price.

Fiscal Year 2010 Executive Officer Compensation

For fiscal year 2010, the Compensation Committee expects to make no changes to the base salaries of the executive officers until after the December 31, 2009 at which time it will evaluate their compensation based on the performance of the Company, the industry and the economy. Furthermore, the Compensation Committee desires to have the executive officers focused on the variable elements of their pay (bonus and equity value).

Stock Ownership Guidelines

We currently do not require our directors or executive officers to own a particular amount of our common stock. The Committee is satisfied that stock and option holdings among our directors and executive officers are sufficient at this time to provide motivation and to align this group's interests with those of our stockholders. Our insider trading policy prohibits any of our executive officers, employees or contractors from engaging in any transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts and calls, and other derivative securities, including any hedging or similar transaction, with respect to our common stock.

Other Benefits

Health and Welfare Benefits

Our executive officers receive the same health and welfare benefits offered to other employees including medical, dental, vision, life, accidental death and dismemberment, disability, flexible spending accounts and holiday pay. The same contribution amounts, percentages and plan design provisions are applicable to all employees.

Retirement Program

Our executive officers may participate in the same tax-qualified, employee-funded 401(k) plan offered to all other U.S. employees. We currently have no Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, or SERP, obligations. We do not offer any defined benefit retirement plans to our executive officers.

Perquisites

We do not provide special benefits or other perquisites to any of our executive officers, with the exception of an automobile allowance provided to our Chief Executive Officer, as detailed in the Summary Compensation Table.

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Employment Arrangements, Severance and Change of Control Benefits

We have not entered into employment agreements with any of our named executive officers. Mr. Hideshima, Mr. Chou, Mr. Hsu and Ms. Liang have signed offer letters which provide for at-will employment. The offer letters provide for salary, stock options and right to participate in our employee benefit plans. We do not have any written employment arrangements with Messrs. Liang and Liaw. We do not have any arrangements with any of our executive officers that provide for any severance benefits in the event of termination or change of control.

Tax and Accounting Treatment of Compensation

In our review and establishment of compensation programs and payments, we consider, but do not place great emphasis on, the anticipated accounting and tax treatment of our compensation programs on us and our executive officers. While we may consider accounting and tax treatment, these factors alone are not dispositive. Among other factors that receive greater consideration are the net costs to us and our ability to effectively administer executive compensation in the short and long-term interests of stockholders under a proposed compensation arrangement.

We monitor whether it might be in our best interest to comply with Section 162(m) of the Code, but reserve the right to award future compensation which would not comply with the Section 162(m) requirements for non-deductibility if the Committee concludes that it is in our best interest to do so. We seek to maintain flexibility in compensating executive officers in a manner designed to promote varying corporate goals and therefore the Committee has not adopted a policy requiring all compensation to be deductible. The Committee will continue to assess the impact of Section 162(m) on its compensation practices and determine what further action, if any, is appropriate.

We account for equity compensation paid to our employees under the rules of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123R (FAS 123(R)), which requires us to estimate and record an expense for each award of equity compensation over the service period of the award. Accounting rules also require us to record cash compensation as an expense at the time the obligation is accrued.

We intend that our plans, arrangements and agreements will be structured and administered in a manner that complies with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code. Participation in, and compensation paid under our plans, arrangements and agreements may, in certain instances, result in the deferral of compensation that is subject to the requirements of Section 409A. If our plans, arrangements and agreements as administered fail to meet certain requirements under Section 409A, compensation earned thereunder may be subject to immediate taxation and tax penalties.

Summary

The Committee believes that our compensation philosophy and programs are designed to foster a performance-oriented culture that aligns our executive officers' interests with those of our stockholders. The Committee also believes that the compensation of our executive officers is both appropriate and responsive to the goal of improving stockholder value.

Compensation Committee Report

The Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) with the Company's management. Based on this review and these discussions, the Committee recommended to the board of directors that the CD&A be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

This report has been furnished by the Compensation Committee.

Sherman Tuan, Chair

Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai

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The following table summarizes the compensation paid to our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and to our other most highly compensated executive officers who were the only executive officers whose total annual salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000 in fiscal year 2009, for services rendered in all capacities to us during fiscal year 2009, 2008 and 2007. We refer to these officers in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as our named executive officers.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

| Name and Principal Position | Year | Salary (\$) | Bonus \$(1) | Stock Awards \$(2) | Option Awards \$(3) | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) | Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | \$(4) | | |
| Charles Liang <i>President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board</i> | 2009 | \$ 285,460 | \$ 5,381 | | \$ 210,450 | | | \$ 5,511(5) | \$ 506,802 |
| | 2008 | \$ 272,306 | \$ 23,175 | | | | | \$ 19,329(6) | \$ 314,810 |
| | 2007 | \$ 257,188 | \$ 21,046 | | | | | \$ 25,606(7) | \$ 303,840 |
| Howard Hideshima <i>Chief Financial Officer</i> | 2009 | \$ 251,205 | \$ 4,735 | | \$ 279,175 | | | \$ 4,850(5) | \$ 539,965 |
| | 2008 | \$ 239,630 | \$ 15,906 | | \$ 274,177 | | | \$ 4,619(5) | \$ 534,332 |
| | 2007 | \$ 226,325 | \$ 16,342 | | \$ 154,947 | | | | \$ 397,614 |
| Phidias Chou <i>Vice President, Worldwide Sales</i> | 2009 | \$ 199,981 | \$ 6,101 | | \$ 2,486 | | | \$ 3,855(5) | \$ 212,423 |
| | 2008 | \$ 188,524 | \$ 12,461 | | | | | \$ 10,909(5) | \$ 211,894 |
| | 2007 | \$ 174,887 | \$ 13,605 | | | | | \$ 10,102(5) | \$ 198,594 |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang <i>Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Director</i> | 2009 | \$ 167,333 | \$ 3,153 | | \$ 2,243 | | | \$ 3,231(5) | \$ 175,960 |
| | 2008 | \$ 158,493 | \$ 10,073 | | | | | \$ 9,230(5) | \$ 177,796 |
| | 2007 | \$ 123,683 | \$ 8,930 | | | | | \$ 7,144(5) | \$ 139,757 |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw <i>Vice President, International Sales, Corporate Secretary and Director</i> | 2009 | \$ 168,800 | \$ 4,754 | | \$ 48,939 | | | \$ 3,261(5) | \$ 225,754 |
| | 2008 | \$ 159,245 | \$ 7,693 | | \$ 8,581 | | | \$ 9,230(5) | \$ 184,749 |
| | 2007 | \$ 141,704 | \$ 9,548 | | | | | \$ 8,185(5) | \$ 159,437 |
| Alex Hsu <i>Former Chief Sales and Marketing Officer(8)</i> | 2009 | \$ 171,683 | \$ 4,705 | | \$ 153,707 | | | | \$ 330,095 |
| | 2008 | \$ 248,724 | \$ 16,509 | | \$ 65,273 | | | | \$ 330,506 |
| | 2007 | \$ 234,733 | \$ 16,962 | | | | | \$ 13,569(5) | \$ 265,264 |

- (1) Amounts disclosed under "Bonus" reflect the cash bonuses earned by the named executive officers.
- (2) Restricted stock awards were issued to Charles Liang and Chiu-Chu Liu Liang to exchange their exercised options during fiscal year 2009. The Company determined that there is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the award.
- (3) The amount reported in the Option Awards column represents the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes pursuant to FAS 123(R) in our financial statements, excluding the estimates of service-based forfeitures. The assumptions used in the calculation of this amount are included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, and Note 11 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) The Company does not have a defined benefit plan or a non-qualified deferred compensation plan.
- (5) Amount reflects vacation and sick pay.
- (6) Amount reflects a monthly automobile allowance of \$3,583 from July 1, 2007 to October 31, 2007 and vacation and sick pay of \$15,746.
- (7) Amount reflects a monthly automobile allowance of \$10,750 and vacation and sick pay of \$14,856.
- (8) Mr. Hsu ceased to be an executive officer and full time employee on August 19, 2008.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The following table provides information concerning all plan-based awards granted during fiscal year 2009 to our named executive officers:

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

| Name | Grant Date | Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards | | | All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) | All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) | Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh) | Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards \$(1) |
|---------------------------|------------|---|----------------|-----------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | Threshold (\$) | Target (\$) | Maximum (\$) | | | | |
| Charles Liang | 8/26/2008 | | | | 898,205(2) | \$ | \$ 9,574,865 | |
| | 3/4/2009 | | | | | \$ 10.66 | \$ 2,364,466 | |
| Howard Hideshima | 4/29/2009 | | | | | \$ 5.53 | \$ 82,326 | |
| | 4/29/2009 | | | | | \$ 5.53 | \$ 50,842 | |
| Phidias Chou | 4/29/2009 | | | | | \$ 5.53 | \$ 57,621 | |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | 11/26/2008 | | | | 182,611(6) | \$ | \$ 956,882 | |
| | 4/29/2009 | | | | | \$ 5.53 | \$ 51,987 | |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | | | | | | \$ | \$ | |
| Alex Hsu | | | | | | \$ | \$ | |

- (1) Represents the fair value of each stock option and award as of the date of grant, computed in accordance with FAS 123(R).
- (2) These restricted stock awards were issued to exchange 925,000 shares of exercised option and vest over a five year vesting period, such that the shares are fully vested on August 26, 2013. There is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the award.
- (3) These non-qualified stock options vest at the rate of 25% on November 1, 2009 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares are fully vested on November 1, 2012.
- (4) These incentive stock options vest at the rate of 25% on April 29, 2010 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares are fully vested on April 29, 2013.
- (5) These non-qualified stock options vest at the rate of 25% on April 29, 2010 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares are fully vested on April 29, 2013.
- (6) These restricted stock awards were issued to exchange 185,263 shares of exercised option and vest over a two year vesting period, such that the shares are fully vested on November 26, 2010. There is no incremental fair value of the option exchanged for the award.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2009**

The following table provides information concerning the outstanding equity-based awards as of June 30, 2009, and the option exercise price and expiration dates for each award, held by each of our named executive officers.

| Name | Option Awards | | | | Stock Awards | |
|---------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable | Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable | Option Exercise Price (\$) | Option Expiration Date | Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#) | Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested (\$)(1) |
| Charles Liang | 1,000,000(2) | | \$ 1.25 | 6/30/2011 | | |
| | 600,000(3) | | \$ 3.08 | 12/28/2014 | | |
| | | 720,000(4) | \$ 10.66 | 3/4/2019 | 898,205 | \$ 6,880,250 |
| Howard Hideshima | 14,398(5) | 4,800(5) | \$ 13.89 | 11/17/2016 | | |
| | 83,101(5) | 27,701(5) | \$ 13.89 | 11/17/2016 | | |
| | 16,250(6) | 16,250(6) | \$ 10.19 | 4/26/2017 | | |
| | | 19,853(7) | \$ 5.53 | 4/29/2019 | | |
| | | 32,147(7) | \$ 5.53 | 4/29/2019 | | |
| Phidias Chou | 20,000(8) | | \$ 1.25 | 6/30/2011 | | |
| | 60,000(9) | | \$ 1.25 | 6/30/2011 | | |
| | 20,000(10) | | \$ 1.25 | 12/23/2012 | | |
| | 52,500(11) | 3,500(11) | \$ 3.25 | 9/30/2015 | | |
| | | 22,500(7) | \$ 5.53 | 4/29/2019 | | |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | 240,000(12) | | \$ 1.25 | 6/30/2011 | | |
| | 200,000(13) | | \$ 1.25 | 12/23/2012 | | |
| | 56,700(14) | 8,100(14) | \$ 3.50 | 12/30/2015 | | |
| | | 20,300(7) | \$ 5.53 | 4/29/2019 | 182,611 | \$ 1,398,800 |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | 240,000(15) | | \$ 1.25 | 6/30/2011 | | |
| | 90,000(16) | | \$ 2.53 | 3/31/2014 | | |
| | 9,572(17) | 21,063(17) | \$ 7.46 | 4/28/2018 | | |
| | 9,460(17) | 20,815(17) | \$ 7.46 | 4/28/2018 | | |
| Alex Hsu | 60,796(18) | | \$ 1.93 | 8/31/2013 | | |
| | 17,709(19) | 29,515(19) | \$ 8.47 | 1/28/2018 | | |
| | 29,488(19) | 23,288(19) | \$ 8.47 | 1/28/2018 | | |

- (1) Market value based upon the closing price of our common stock of \$7.66 on June 30, 2009 multiplied by the number of restricted stock awards.
- (2) Options vested at the rate of 25% on November 1, 2001 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on November 1, 2004.
- (3) Options vested at the rate of 25% on November 1, 2005 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on November 1, 2008.
- (4) Options vest at the rate of 25% on November 1, 2009 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on November 1, 2012.
- (5) Options vested at the rate of 25% on May 8, 2007 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on May 8, 2010.
- (6) Options vested at the rate of 25% on April 26, 2008 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on April 26, 2011.

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- (7) Options vest at the rate of 25% on April 29, 2010 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on April 29, 2013.
- (8) Options vested at the rate of 25% on August 1, 2001 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on August 1, 2004.
- (9) Options vested at the rate of 25% on June 30, 2002 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on June 30, 2005.
- (10) Options vested at the rate of 25% on August 1, 2001 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on August 1, 2004.
- (11) Options vested at the rate of 25% on July 1, 2006 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on July 1, 2009.
- (12) Options vested at the rate of 25% on December 11, 1998 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on December 11, 2001.
- (13) Options vested at the rate of 25% on December 11, 2002 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on December 11, 2005.
- (14) Options vested at the rate of 25% on December 12, 2006 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on December 12, 2009.
- (15) Options vested at the rate of 25% on March 30, 2001 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on March 30, 2004.
- (16) Options vested at the rate of 25% on March 30, 2005 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on March 30, 2008.
- (17) Options vested at the rate of 25% on March 30, 2009 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on March 30, 2012.
- (18) Options vested at the rate of 25% on October 24, 2004 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares were fully vested on October 24, 2007.
- (19) Options vested at the rate of 25% on October 24, 2008 and 1/16th per quarter thereafter, such that the shares will be fully vested on October 24, 2011.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested During Fiscal Year 2009

The following table sets forth the dollar amounts realized pursuant to the exercise or vesting of equity-based awards by our named executive officers during fiscal year 2009.

| Name | Option Awards | | Stock Awards | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#) | Value Realized on Exercise \$(1) | Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) | Value Realized on Vesting \$(2) |
| Charles Liang | 1,850,000 | \$ 14,980,970 | | \$ |
| Howard Hideshima | | \$ | | \$ |
| Phidias Chou | | \$ | | \$ |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | 320,000 | \$ 1,702,817 | | \$ |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | 150,000 | \$ 1,005,000 | | \$ |
| Alex Hsu | | \$ | | \$ |

- (1) Based on the difference between the closing price of our common stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price.
- (2) The value is the closing price of our common stock on the date of vesting, multiplied by the number of shares vested.

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Director Compensation

Under our director compensation policy, we reimburse non-employee directors for reasonable expenses in connection with attendance at board and committee meetings. Our non-employee directors receive an annual retainer of \$40,000, payable quarterly. In addition, the chairperson of our audit committee receives an annual retainer of \$25,000, the chairperson of each of our compensation committee and nominating and corporate governance committee receives an annual retainer of \$5,000 and each director serving in a non-chairperson capacity on our audit, compensation or nominating and corporate governance committees receives an annual retainer of \$2,500 per committee, payable quarterly.

Non-employee directors also are eligible to receive stock options under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. Non-employee directors receive nondiscretionary, automatic grants of nonstatutory stock options under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. A non-employee director is automatically granted an initial option to purchase 18,000 shares upon first becoming a member of our board of directors. A non-employee director serving as chairperson of the audit committee receives an initial grant of an option to purchase 12,000 shares. Non-employee directors serving as chairperson of the compensation or nominating and corporate governance committee receive an initial grant of an option to purchase 2,000 shares. Each of these initial options vests and becomes exercisable over four years, with the first 25% of the shares subject to each initial option vesting on the first anniversary of the date of grant and the remainder vesting quarterly thereafter. Immediately after each of our annual meetings of stockholders, each non-employee director is automatically granted an option to purchase 4,500 shares of our common stock, the audit committee chairperson is granted an annual option to purchase 3,000 shares of our common stock and the chairperson of each of the compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees is granted an annual option to purchase 500 shares of our common stock. These options will vest and become exercisable on the first anniversary of the date of grant or immediately prior to our annual meeting of stockholders, if earlier.

The options granted to non-employee directors have a per share exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant, and will become fully vested if we are subject to a change of control. Annual grants will be reduced proportionally if the person did not serve in that capacity for the full year after the annual grant.

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The following table shows for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 certain information with respect to the compensation of all of our non-employee directors:

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

| Name | Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$(1) | Stock Awards (\$) | Option Awards \$(2) | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) | Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai | \$ 37,500 | | \$ 47,150 | | | | \$ 84,650 |
| Edward J. Hayes, Jr. | \$ 48,750 | | \$ 36,609 | | | | \$ 85,359 |
| Sherman Tuan | \$ 34,375 | | \$ 23,885 | | | | \$ 58,260 |
| Gregory K. Hinckley | \$ 21,250 | | \$ 24,145 | | | | \$ 45,395 |

- (1) This column represents annual director fees, non-employee committee chairman fees and other committee member fees earned in fiscal year 2009.
- (2) The dollar amount in this column represents the grant date fair value of each award calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, excluding the estimates of service-based forfeiture and using the Black Scholes option-pricing model. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, and Note 11 of Notes to our audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year 2009 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The table below sets forth the aggregate number of option awards held by our non-employee directors as of June 30, 2009.

| Name | Option Awards |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai | 95,000 |
| Edward J. Hayes, Jr. | 45,000 |
| Sherman Tuan | 29,500 |
| Gregory K. Hinckley | 22,500 |

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the members of the Compensation Committee is a current or former officer or employee of the Company or had any relationship with the Company requiring disclosure. In addition, during fiscal 2009, none of our executive officers served as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any other entity that has one or more executive officers who served on our board of directors or Compensation Committee.

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

The following table sets forth certain information known to us regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of August 18, 2009 by:

each of the named executive officers;

each of our directors; and

all directors and executive officers as a group.

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We do not know of any person or entity who beneficially owns more than 5% of our outstanding common stock as of August 18, 2009 except for the named executive officers and directors.

| Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1) | Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(2) | Percent of Common Stock Outstanding(3) |
|---|--|--|
| Executive Officers and Directors: | | |
| Charles Liang(4) | 10,518,534 | 27.6% |
| Howard Hideshima(5) | 123,905 | * |
| Phidias Chou(6) | 166,000 | * |
| Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liang(7) | 10,518,534 | 27.6% |
| Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw(8) | 3,587,359 | 9.9% |
| Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai(9) | 472,812 | 1.3% |
| Edward J. Hayes, Jr.(10) | 26,250 | * |
| Sherman Tuan(11) | 16,375 | * |
| Gregory K. Hinckley | | * |
| All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)(12) | 14,911,235 | 38.3% |

- * Represents beneficial ownership of less than one percent of the outstanding shares of common stock.
- (1) Except as otherwise indicated, the persons named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of Common Stock shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to applicable community property laws and to the information contained in the footnotes to this table.
- (2) In accordance with SEC rules, includes shares that can be acquired within 60 days upon the exercise of options.
- (3) Calculated on the basis of 35,987,109 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of August 18, 2009, provided that any additional shares of Common Stock that a stockholder has the right to acquire within 60 days after August 18, 2009 and restricted stock awards issued as of August 18, 2009 are deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating that stockholder's percentage of beneficial ownership.
- (4) Includes 1,600,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. Also includes 1,200,000 shares jointly held by Mr. Charles Liang and Ms. Liang, Mr. Charles Liang's spouse, 200,000 shares held by Green Earth Charitable Organization, for which Mr. and Ms. Liang serve as trustees, 150,000 shares held by Green Earth Charitable Trust, 512,611 shares held by Ms. Liang and 500,750 shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Ms. Liang and exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. See footnote 7.
- (5) Includes 123,905 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.
- (6) Includes 156,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.
- (7) Includes 500,750 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. Also includes 200,000 shares held by Green Earth Charitable Organization, 150,000 shares held by Green Earth Charitable Trust, 6,355,173 shares held by Mr. Liang, Ms. Sara Liang's spouse, and 1,600,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Liang and exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. See footnote 4.
- (8) Includes 352,839 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. 2,945,965 shares held by Liaw Family Trust, for which Mr. and Mrs. Liaw serve as trustees, 91,305 shares held by Mrs. Liaw, Mr. Liaw's spouse and 47,250 shares issuable upon the exercise of options granted to Mrs. Liaw, exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.
- (9) Includes 82,812 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009. Also includes 350,000 shares held by Tsai Family Trust, for which Mrs. Li-Juan Chi Tsai and Mr. Tsai serve as trustees.
- (10) Includes 26,250 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.
- (11) Includes 16,375 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.
- (12) Includes 2,906,181 shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after August 18, 2009.

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

We currently maintain two compensation plans that provide for the issuance of our Common Stock to officers and other employees, directors and consultants. These consist of the 1998 Stock Option Plan and the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, both of which have been approved by our stockholders. We no longer grant any options under the 1998 Stock Option Plan. The following table sets forth information regarding outstanding options and shares reserved and remaining available for future issuance under the foregoing plans as of June 30, 2009:

| Plan Category | Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a) | Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) | Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding shares reflected in column (a)) (c) |
|--|--|---|---|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 12,672,645 | \$ 5.17 | 900,109(1) |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | | | |
| Total | 12,672,645 | \$ 5.17 | 900,109 |

- (1) The number of shares that are reserved for issuance under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan are automatically increases on July 1 of each year through 2016 by a number of shares equal to the smaller of (a) 3% of our outstanding shares as of the close of business on the immediately preceding June 30 or (b) a lesser amount determined by the board of directors.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence***CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE****Procedures for Approval of Related Person Transactions**

Pursuant to our Audit Committee charter, the Audit Committee has the responsibility for the review, approval or ratification of any related person transactions. In approving or rejecting a proposed transaction, our Audit Committee will consider the relevant facts and circumstances available and deemed relevant, including, but not limited to the risks, costs and benefits to us, the terms of the transaction, the availability of other sources for comparable services or products, and, if applicable, the impact on a director's independence. Our Audit Committee shall approve only those transactions that, in light of known circumstances are not inconsistent with our best interests, as our Audit Committee determines in the good faith exercise of its discretion. In addition, we annually require each of our directors and executive officers to complete a directors' and officers' questionnaire that elicits information about related party transactions as such term is defined by SEC rules and regulations. These procedures are intended to determine whether any such related party transaction impairs the independence of a director or presents a conflict of interest on the part of a director, employee or officer.

Transactions with Related Parties, Promoters and Certain Control Persons***Director and Officer Indemnification***

We have entered into agreements to indemnify our directors and executive officers to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law. In addition, our certificate of incorporation contains provisions limiting the liability of our directors and our bylaws contain provisions requiring us to indemnify our officers and directors.

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Stock Option Awards

Please see the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table and the Director Compensation table above for information on stock option grants to our directors and named executive officers in fiscal 2009.

Director Independence

The board affirmatively determines the independence of each director and nominee for election as a director in accordance with guidelines it has adopted, which include all elements of independence set forth in applicable Nasdaq listing standards. Our director independence standards are set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines available at the website noted above.

Based on these standards, the board determined that, other than Charles Liang, Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang and Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw, each of the members of the board is an independent director under the Nasdaq rules. In addition, each member of our audit, compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees satisfies the independence requirements or members of such committees under applicable Nasdaq and SEC rules.

Transactions with Ablecom Technology Inc.

Ablecom Technology Inc. Ablecom, a Taiwan corporation, together with its subsidiaries (Ablecom), is one of our major contract manufacturers. Ablecom's chief executive officer, Steve Liang, is the brother of Charles Liang, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and owns approximately 2.5% of our common stock. Charles Liang served as a director of Ablecom during our fiscal year 2006, but is no longer serving in such capacity. In addition, Charles Liang and his wife, each of whom is our officer and director, collectively own approximately 30.7% of Ablecom and Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw, our officer and director, and his spouse collectively own approximately 5.2% of Ablecom, while Steve Liang and other family members owned approximately 49.3% of Ablecom at June 30, 2009.

We have product design and manufacturing services agreements (product design and manufacturing agreements) and a distribution agreement (distribution agreement) with Ablecom.

Under the product design and manufacturing agreements, we outsource a portion of our design activities and a significant part of our manufacturing of components, such as server chassis, to Ablecom. Ablecom agrees to design products according to our specifications. Additionally, Ablecom agrees to build the tools needed to manufacture the products. Under the product design and manufacturing agreements, we commit to purchase a minimum quantity over a set period. The purchase price of the products manufactured by Ablecom is negotiated on a purchase order by purchase order basis at each purchase date. However, a fixed charge is added to the price of each unit purchased until the agreed minimum number of units is purchased. In August 2007, we entered into a new product development, manufacturing and service agreement with Ablecom. Under the new agreement, we have agreed to pay for the cost of blade server tooling and engineering services and will pay for those items when the work has been completed. In this case no fixed charge is added to future purchases for reimbursement of tooling costs. We made payments for tooling assets for \$28,000 and \$2,135,000 and engineering services for \$0 and \$785,000 from Ablecom during fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Under the distribution agreement, Ablecom purchases from us server products for distribution in Taiwan. The pricing and terms under the distribution agreement are similar to the pricing and terms of distribution arrangements we have with similar, third party distributors.

Ablecom's net sales to us and its net sales of our products to others comprise a substantial majority of Ablecom's net sales. We purchased products from Ablecom totaling approximately \$91,954,000, \$105,981,000 and \$95,673,000, and sold products to Ablecom totaling approximately \$6,025,000, \$6,593,000 and \$7,320,000, for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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The amounts owed to us by Ablecom as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, were approximately \$280,000 and \$792,000, respectively. Amounts owed to Ablecom by us as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, were approximately \$21,455,000 and \$27,717,000, respectively. Historically, we have paid Ablecom the majority of invoiced dollars between 56 and 113 days of invoice. For fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, we received \$2,000, \$147,000 and \$89,000, respectively, from Ablecom for penalty charges. For fiscal year 2009, we paid approximately \$2,918,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom which included the \$28,000 of tooling for the blade servers referred to above. For fiscal year 2008, we paid approximately \$4,163,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom which included the \$2,135,000 of tooling and \$785,000 of engineering services for the blade servers referred to above. For fiscal year 2007, we paid approximately \$412,000 in tooling assets and miscellaneous costs to Ablecom. Penalty charges are assessments relating to delayed deliveries or quality issues.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The Audit Committee appointed Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year 2009.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the aggregate audit fees billed to us by our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, Deloitte), and fees paid to Deloitte for services in the fee categories indicated below during the fiscal years 2009 and 2008. The Audit Committee has considered the scope and fee arrangements for all services provided by Deloitte, taking into account whether the provision of non-audit services is compatible with maintaining Deloitte's independence, and has pre-approved 100% of the services described below.

| | Fiscal Year 2009 | Fiscal Year 2008 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Audit Fees(1) | \$ 1,098,000 | \$ 1,253,000 |
| Audit-Related Fees | | |
| Tax Fees | | |
| All Other Fees | | |
| Total | \$ 1,098,000 | \$ 1,253,000 |

- (1) Audit fees consist of the aggregate fees for professional services rendered for the audit of our fiscal 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements and review of interim consolidated financial statements.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee's policy on approval of services performed by the independent registered public accounting firm is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm during the fiscal year. The Audit Committee reviews each non-audit service to be provided and assesses the impact of the service on the firm's independence.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) 1. Financial Statements

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All other financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index which follows the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Exhibits

See Item 15(a)(3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

See Item 15(a)(2) above.

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SIGNATURES

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

SUPER MICRO COMPUTER, INC.

Date: August 31, 2009

/s/ CHARLES LIANG
Charles Liang

President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

(Principal Executive Officer)

Table of Contents**POWER OF ATTORNEY**

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Charles Liang and Howard Hideshima, jointly and severally, his attorney-in-fact, each with the full power of substitution, for such person, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might do or could do in person hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his substitute, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

| Signature | Title | Date |
|---|--|-----------------|
| /s/ CHARLES LIANG Charles Liang | President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer) | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ HOWARD HIDESHIMA Howard Hideshima | Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ CHIU-CHU (SARA) LIU LIANG Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang | Vice President of Operations, Treasurer and Director | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ YIH-SHYAN (WALLY) LIAW Yih-Shyan (Wally) Liaw | Vice President of International Sales, Secretary and Director | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ HWEI-MING (FRED) TSAI Hwei-Ming (Fred) Tsai | Director | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ EDWARD J. HAYES, JR Edward J. Hayes, Jr | Director | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ SHERMAN TUAN Sherman Tuan | Director | August 31, 2009 |
| /s/ GREGORY K. HINCKLEY Gregory K. Hinckley | Director | August 31, 2009 |

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| Exhibit Number | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3.3 | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Super Micro Computer, Inc.(1) |
| 3.4 | Amended and Restated Bylaws of Super Micro Computer, Inc.(1) |
| 4.1 | Specimen stock certificate for shares of common stock of Super Micro Computer, Inc.(1) |
| 10.1* | 1998 Stock Option Plan, as amended(1) |
| 10.2* | Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under 1998 Stock Option Plan(1) |
| 10.3* | Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement under 1998 Stock Option Plan(1) |
| 10.4* | Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement outside the 1998 Stock Option Plan(1) |
| 10.5* | 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(1) |
| 10.6* | Form of Option Agreement under Super Micro Computer, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(1) |
| 10.7* | Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under Super Micro Computer, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(1) |
| 10.8* | Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under Super Micro Computer, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(1) |
| 10.9* | Form of directors and officers Indemnity Agreement(1) |
| 10.10 | Promissory Note dated as of March 22, 2001, issued by Super Micro Computer, Inc. to Bank of America, N.A.(1) |
| 10.11 | Standing Loan Agreement dated March 22, 2001, by and between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A.(1) |
| 10.12 | Product Manufacturing Agreement dated as of April 16, 2004 by and between Super Micro Compute, Inc. and Tatung Company(1) |
| 10.13 | Promissory Note dated as of April 22, 2004, issued by Super Micro Computer, Inc. to Wachovia Commercial Mortgage, Inc.(1) |
| 10.14 | Business Loan Agreement dated as of April 22, 2004, by and between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Wachovia Commercial Mortgage, Inc.(1) |
| 10.15 | Promissory Note dated September 28, 2005, issued by Super Micro Computer, Inc. to Citibank (West), FSB(1) |
| 10.16 | Business Loan Agreement dated as of September 28, 2005, by and between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Citibank (West), FSB(1) |
| 10.17 | Business Loan Agreement dated November 1, 2005, by and between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Far East National Bank(1) |
| 10.18 | Promissory Note dated November 1, 2005, issued by Super Micro Computer, Inc. to Far East National Bank(1) |
| 10.19 | Commercial Security Agreement dated November 1, 2005, by and between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Far East National Bank(1) |
| 10.20* | Offer Letter for Chiu-Chu (Sara) Liu Liang(1) |
| 10.21* | Offer Letter for Alex Hsu(1) |
| 10.22* | Offer Letter for Howard Hideshima(1) |
| 10.23* | Director Compensation Policy(1) |

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| Exhibit Number | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| 10.24 | Product Manufacturing Agreement dated January 8, 2007 between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Ablecom Technology Inc.(1) |
| 10.25 | First Amendment to Product Manufacturing Agreement between Super Micro Computer, Inc. and Tatung Company dated as of March 7, 2007(1) |
| 10.26* | Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Option under 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(2) |
| 10.27* | Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock under 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(2) |
| 10.28* | Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock Unit under 2006 Equity Incentive Plan(2) |
| 10.29 | Agreement of Purchase and Sale(3) |
| 10.30* | Stock Option Exercise Notice and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement Charles Liang(4) |
| 10.31* | Stock Option Exercise Notice and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement Chiu-Chu Liang(5) |
| 10.32* | Stock Option Exercise Notice and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement Shioh-Meei Liaw(5) |
| 21.1 | Subsidiaries of Super Micro Computer, Inc.(1) |
| 23.1 | Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm |
| 24.1 | Power of Attorney (included in signature pages) |
| 31.1 | Certification of Charles Liang, President and CEO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Howard Hideshima, CFO and Secretary Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification of Charles Liang, President and CEO Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(6) |
| 32.2 | Certification of Howard Hideshima, CFO and Secretary Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(6) |
| (1) | Incorporated by reference to the same number exhibit filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-138370), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2007. |
| (2) | Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Commission File No. 333-142404) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2007. |
| (3) | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-33383) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2007. |
| (4) | Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-33383) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 2, 2008. |
| (5) | Incorporated by reference to the Company's current report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 001-33383) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 2, 2008. |
| (6) | The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 accompany the Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed by Super Micro Computer, Inc. for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. |
| * | Management contract, or compensatory plan or arrangement |