

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q

(Mark one)



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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2022
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 0-21272

Sanmina Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0228183

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2700 N. First St., San Jose, CA

(Address of principal executive offices)

95134

(Zip Code)

(408) 964-3500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes [x] No []

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

Large Accelerated Filer [x]

Accelerated filer []

Non-accelerated filer []

Smaller reporting company []

Emerging growth company []

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. []

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

Yes [] No [x]

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

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	SANM	NASDAQ Global Select Market

As of January 25, 2023, there were 58,357,666 shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share.

SANMINA CORPORATION

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SANMINA CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 735,314	\$ 529,857
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of approximately \$8 million as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022	1,308,651	1,138,894
Contract assets	501,893	503,674
Inventories	1,728,000	1,691,081
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	80,675	62,044
Total current assets	4,354,533	3,925,550
Property, plant and equipment, net	591,155	575,170
Deferred tax assets	189,638	198,588
Other	171,886	160,192
Total assets	\$ 5,307,212	\$ 4,859,500
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,139,445	\$ 2,029,534
Accrued liabilities	292,212	275,735
Accrued payroll and related benefits	135,880	130,892
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	17,500	17,500
Total current liabilities	2,585,037	2,453,661
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	325,007	329,237
Other	223,376	215,333
Total long-term liabilities	548,383	544,570
Contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity	2,173,792	1,861,269
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,307,212	\$ 4,859,500

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SANMINA CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$ 2,361,361	\$ 1,757,325
Cost of sales	2,170,654	1,612,836
Gross profit	190,707	144,489
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	60,730	61,475
Research and development	5,599	4,777
Restructuring and other	631	1,414
Gain on sale of long-lived assets	—	(4,610)
Total operating expenses	66,960	63,056
Operating income	123,747	81,433
Interest income	2,933	309
Interest expense	(8,681)	(4,877)
Other income (expense), net	(6,712)	2,072
Interest and other, net	(12,460)	(2,496)
Income before income taxes	111,287	78,937
Provision for income taxes	19,788	20,303
Net income before noncontrolling interest	91,499	58,634
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3,100	—
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 88,399	\$ 58,634
Net income attributable to common shareholders per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.91
Diluted	\$ 1.48	\$ 0.89
Weighted average shares used in computing per share amounts:		
Basic	57,727	64,399
Diluted	59,867	66,233

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SANMINA CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(Unaudited) (In thousands)	
Net income before noncontrolling interest	\$ 91,499	\$ 58,634
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	6,183	(2,047)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Change in net unrealized amount	4,469	1,964
Amount reclassified into net income before noncontrolling interest	(3,296)	2,063
Defined benefit plans:		
Changes in unrecognized net actuarial losses and unrecognized transition costs	(751)	478
Amortization of actuarial losses and transition costs	345	238
Total other comprehensive income	6,950	2,696
Comprehensive income before noncontrolling interest	\$ 98,449	\$ 61,330
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3,100	—
Comprehensive income attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ 95,349</u>	<u>\$ 61,330</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SANMINA CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 6,381,348	\$ 6,339,506
Issuances under stock plans	173	1,050
Stock-based compensation expense	11,609	9,032
Sale of noncontrolling interest	78,169	—
Balance, end of period	6,471,299	6,349,588
Treasury Stock		
Balance, beginning of period	(1,378,159)	(1,047,202)
Repurchases of treasury stock	(8,009)	(68,823)
Balance, end of period	(1,386,168)	(1,116,025)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance, beginning of period	56,325	40,690
Other comprehensive income	6,950	2,696
Balance, end of period	63,275	43,386
Accumulated Deficit		
Balance, beginning of period	(3,198,245)	(3,454,366)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	88,399	58,634
Balance, end of period	(3,109,846)	(3,395,732)
Noncontrolling Interest		
Balance, beginning of period	—	—
Sale of noncontrolling interest	132,132	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3,100	—
Balance, end of period	135,232	—
Total stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 2,173,792</u>	<u>\$ 1,881,217</u>
Common Stock Shares Outstanding		
Number of shares, beginning of period	110,160	108,734
Issuances under stock plans	342	784
Number of shares, end of period	<u>110,502</u>	<u>109,518</u>
Treasury Shares		
Number of shares, beginning of period	(52,766)	(44,427)
Repurchases of treasury stock	(136)	(1,771)
Number of shares, end of period	<u>(52,902)</u>	<u>(46,198)</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SANMINA CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(Unaudited) (In thousands)	
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income before noncontrolling interest	\$ 91,499	\$ 58,634
Adjustments to reconcile net income before noncontrolling interest to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	28,536	27,465
Stock-based compensation expense	11,609	9,032
Deferred income taxes	8,445	6,707
Other, net	(311)	(3,638)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:		
Accounts receivable	(166,333)	(106,972)
Contract assets	1,781	(15,666)
Inventories	(32,595)	(207,300)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(27,657)	(2,939)
Accounts payable	101,265	234,525
Accrued liabilities	20,985	68,452
Cash provided by operating activities	37,224	68,300
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(37,060)	(25,376)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	530	8,014
Purchases of investments	(800)	—
Cash used in investing activities	(37,330)	(17,362)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of long-term debt	(4,375)	(4,688)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility borrowings	737,200	16,000
Repayments of revolving credit facility borrowings	(737,200)	(16,000)
Net proceeds from stock issuances	173	1,050
Repurchases of common stock	(8,009)	(68,823)
Proceeds from sale of noncontrolling interest	215,799	—
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	203,588	(72,461)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,975	(786)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	205,457	(22,309)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	529,857	650,026
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 735,314	\$ 627,717
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 6,772	\$ 2,479
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 9,507	\$ 5,569
Unpaid purchases of property, plant and equipment at the end of period	\$ 43,648	\$ 17,431

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SANMINA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Sanmina Corporation (the “Company”) have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been omitted pursuant to those rules or regulations. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited, but reflect all adjustments, consisting primarily of normal recurring adjustments, that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended October 1, 2022, included in the Company’s 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries in which it has control. All intra-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Noncontrolling interest represents a noncontrolling investor’s interest in the results of operations of subsidiaries that the Company controls and consolidates.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy and financial markets have been disrupted and there is a significant amount of uncertainty about the length and severity of the consequences caused by the pandemic. The Company has considered information available to it as of the date of issuance of these financial statements and is not aware of any specific events or circumstances that would require an update to its estimates or judgments, or a revision to the carrying value of its assets or liabilities. These estimates may change as new events occur and additional information becomes available. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Results of operations for the first quarter of 2023 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for other interim periods or for the full fiscal year.

The Company operates on a 52 or 53 week year ending on the Saturday nearest September 30. Fiscal 2023 and 2022 are each 52-week years. All references to years relate to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Note 2. Revenue Recognition

The Company is a leading global provider of integrated manufacturing solutions, components, products and repair, logistics and after-market services. For purposes of determining when to recognize revenue, and in what amount, the Company applies a 5-step model: (1) identify the contract with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. Each of these steps may involve the use of significant judgments, as discussed below.

Step 1 - Identify the Contract with a Customer

A contract is defined as an agreement between two parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The Company generally enters into a master supply agreement (“MSA”) with its customers that provides the framework under which business will be conducted, and pursuant to which a customer will issue purchase orders or other binding documents to specify the quantity, price and delivery requirements for products or services the customer wishes to purchase. The Company generally considers its contract with a customer to be a firm commitment, consisting of the combination of an MSA and a purchase order or any other similar binding document.

Step 2 - Identify the Performance Obligations in the Contract

A performance obligation is a promised good or service that is material in the context of the contract and is both capable of being distinct (customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other readily available resources) and distinct within the context of the contract (separately identifiable from other promises). The Company reviews its contracts to identify promised goods or services and then evaluates such items to determine which of those items are performance obligations. The majority of the Company's contracts have a single performance obligation since the promise to transfer an individual good or service is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The Company's performance obligations generally have an expected duration of one year or less.

Step 3 - Determine the Transaction Price

The Company's contracts with its customers may include certain forms of variable consideration such as early payment discounts, volume discounts and shared cost savings. The Company includes an estimate of variable consideration when determining the transaction price and the appropriate amount of revenue to be recognized. This estimate is limited to an amount which will not result in a significant reversal of revenue in a future period. Factors considered in the Company's estimate of variable consideration are the potential amount subject to these contract provisions, historical experience and other relevant facts and circumstances.

Step 4 - Allocate the Transaction Price to the Performance Obligations in the Contract

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. In the event that more than one performance obligation is identified in a contract, the Company is required to allocate a portion of the transaction price to each performance obligation. This allocation would generally be based on the relative standalone price of each performance obligation, which most often would represent the price at which the Company would sell similar goods or services separately.

Step 5 - Recognize Revenue When (or as) a Performance Obligation is Satisfied

The Company is required to assess whether control of a product or services promised under a contract is transferred to the customer at a point-in-time or over time as the product is being manufactured or the services are being provided. If the criteria in ASC 606 for recognizing revenue on an over time basis are not met, revenue must be recognized at the point-in-time determined by the Company at which its customer obtains control of a product or service.

The Company has determined that revenue for the majority of its contracts is required to be recognized on an over time basis. This determination is based on the fact that 1) the Company does not have an alternative use for the end products it manufactures for its customers and has an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit, for work-in-progress upon a customer's cancellation of a contract for convenience or 2) the Company's customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's services. For these contracts, revenue is recognized on an over time basis using the cost-to-cost method (ratio of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs at completion) which the Company believes best depicts the transfer of control to the customer. At least 95% of the Company's revenue is recognized on an over time basis, which is as products are manufactured or services are performed. Because of this, and the fact that there is no work-in-process or finished goods inventory associated with contracts for which revenue is recognized on an over-time basis, 99% or more of the Company's inventory at the end of a given period is in the form of raw materials. For contracts for which revenue is required to be recognized at a point-in-time, the Company recognizes revenue when it has transferred control of the related goods, which generally occurs upon shipment or delivery of the goods to the customer.

Application of the cost-to-cost method for government contracts in the Company's Defense and Aerospace division requires the use of significant judgments with respect to estimated materials, labor and subcontractor costs. This division is an operating segment whose results are combined with eleven other operating segments and reported under Components, Products and Services ("CPS") for segment reporting purposes. During the three months ended December 31, 2022, CPS revenue and gross profit were \$434 million and \$62 million, respectively.

The Company updates its estimates of materials, labor and subcontractor costs on a quarterly basis. These updated estimates are reviewed each quarter by a group of employees that includes representatives from numerous functions such as engineering, materials, contracts, manufacturing, program management, finance and senior management. If a change in estimate is deemed necessary, the impact of the change is recognized in the period of change.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is recognized when the Company has recognized revenue, but has not issued an invoice to its customer for payment. Contract assets are classified separately on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and transferred to accounts receivable when rights to payment become unconditional. Because of the Company's short manufacturing cycle times, the transfer from contract assets to accounts receivable generally occurs within the next fiscal quarter.

Other

Taxes assessed by governmental authorities that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, and are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from revenue.

Shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight after control of a product has transferred to a customer are accounted for as fulfillment costs and are included in cost of sales.

The Company applies the following practical expedients or policy elections under ASC 606:

- The promised amount of consideration under a contract is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component because, at inception of a contract, the Company expects the period between when a good or service is transferred to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will generally be one year or less.
- The Company has elected to not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less, which is substantially all of the Company's remaining performance obligations.
- Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are not capitalized if the period over which such costs would be amortized to expense is less than one year.

Disaggregation of Revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by segment, market sector and geography.

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Segments:		
IMS	\$ 1,927,112	\$ 1,416,911
CPS	434,249	340,414
Total	<u>\$ 2,361,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,325</u>
End Markets:		
Industrial, Defense, Medical and Automotive	\$ 1,345,581	\$ 1,054,971
Communications Networks and Cloud Infrastructure	1,015,780	702,354
Total	<u>\$ 2,361,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,325</u>
Geography:		
Americas (1)	\$ 1,141,304	\$ 797,020
APAC	914,341	691,071
EMEA	305,716	269,234
Total	<u>\$ 2,361,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,325</u>

(1) Mexico represents approximately 70% and 60% of the Americas revenue and the U.S. represents approximately 30% and 40% of the Americas revenue for the first quarter of 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 3. Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash equivalents (represents 22% of cash and cash equivalents), accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term debt approximate carrying values due to the short-term duration of these instruments. Additionally, the fair value of variable rate long-term debt approximates carrying value as of December 31, 2022.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The Company's primary financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are deferred compensation plan assets and defined benefit plan assets, which are both measured using Level 1 inputs. Deferred compensation plan assets were \$39 million and \$37 million as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, respectively. Defined benefit plan assets were \$17 million as of October 1, 2022 and are measured at fair value only in the fourth quarter of each year. Other financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps, which are both measured using Level 2 inputs. Foreign exchange contracts were not material as of December 31, 2022 or October 1, 2022. Interest rate swaps had positive values of \$7 million and \$6 million as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, respectively.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Other non-financial assets, such as goodwill and other long-lived assets, are measured at fair value as of the date such assets are acquired or in the period an impairment is recorded.

Offsetting Derivative Assets and Liabilities

The Company has entered into master netting arrangements with each of its derivative counterparties that allows net settlement of derivative assets and liabilities under certain conditions, such as multiple transactions with the same currency maturing on the same date. The Company presents its derivative assets and derivative liabilities on a gross basis on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. The amount that the Company had the right to offset under these netting arrangements was not material as of December 31, 2022 or October 1, 2022.

Derivative Instruments

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to certain risks related to its ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is foreign currency exchange risk.

Forward contracts on various foreign currencies are used to manage foreign currency risk associated with forecasted foreign currency transactions and certain monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. The Company's primary foreign currency cash flows are in certain Asian and European countries, Israel and Mexico.

The Company had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that were entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures:

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
Derivatives Designated as Accounting Hedges:		
Notional amount (in thousands)	\$ 139,297	\$ 123,172
Number of contracts	50	50
Derivatives Not Designated as Accounting Hedges:		
Notional amount (in thousands)	\$ 512,843	\$ 531,558
Number of contracts	42	43

The Company utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain operational (“cash flow”) exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures generally result from (1) forecasted non-functional currency sales and (2) forecasted non-functional currency materials, labor, overhead and other expenses. These contracts are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes and are generally one to two months in duration but, by policy, may be up to twelve months in duration.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the Company excludes time value from its assessment of hedge effectiveness and recognizes the amount of time value in earnings over the life of the derivative instrument. Gains or losses on the derivative not caused by changes in time value are recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (“AOCI”), a component of equity, and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The amount of gain or loss recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on derivative instruments and the amount of gain or loss reclassified from AOCI into income were not material for any period presented herein.

The Company enters into short-term foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency exposures associated with certain monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. These contracts have maturities of up to two months and are not designated as accounting hedges. Accordingly, these contracts are marked-to-market at the end of each period with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other income (expense), net, in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. The amount of gains or losses associated with these forward contracts was not material for any period presented herein. From an economic perspective, the objective of the Company’s hedging program is for gains and losses on forward contracts to substantially offset gains and losses on the underlying hedged items. In addition to the contracts disclosed in the table above, the Company has numerous contracts that have been closed from an economic and financial accounting perspective and will settle early in the first month of the following quarter. Since these offsetting contracts do not expose the Company to risk of fluctuations in exchange rates, these contracts have been excluded from the above table.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company enters into forward interest rate swap agreements with independent counterparties to partially hedge the variability in cash flows due to changes in the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is the benchmark interest rate associated with anticipated variable rate borrowings. These interest rate swaps have a maturity date of December 1, 2023 and effectively convert a portion of the Company’s variable interest rate obligations to fixed interest rate obligations. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$350 million were outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022. The aggregate effective interest rate of these swaps as of December 31, 2022 was approximately 4.1%. These interest rate swaps had a positive value of \$7 million and \$6 million as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, respectively, of which the majority is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and the remaining amount is included in other assets on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Note 4. Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Term loan due 2027, net of issuance costs	\$ 342,507	\$ 346,737
Less: Current portion of Term Loan due 2027	17,500	17,500
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 325,007</u>	<u>\$ 329,237</u>

Term Loan maturities as of December 31, 2022 by fiscal year are as follows:

	(In Thousands)
Remainder of 2023	\$13,125
2024	\$13,125
2025	\$17,500
2026	\$21,875
2027	\$280,000
	<u>\$ 345,625</u>

Revolving Credit Facility

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company entered into a Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”), that provides for an \$800 million revolving credit facility and a \$350 million secured term loan (“Term Loan Due 2027”). Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining additional commitments from existing and/or new lenders, the Company may increase the revolving commitment up to an additional \$200 million. The Term Loan Due 2027 was fully drawn upon on the closing date.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Company's option, at either the SOFR or a base rate, in each case plus a spread determined based on the Company's credit rating. Interest on the loans is payable quarterly in arrears with respect to base rate loans and at the end of an interest period (or at three-month intervals if the interest period exceeds three months) in the case of SOFR loans. The outstanding principal amount of all loans under the Credit Agreement, including, the Term Loan Due 2027, together with accrued and unpaid interest, is due on September 27, 2027. The Company is required to repay a portion of the principal amount of the Term Loan Due 2027 equal to 1.25% of the principal in quarterly installments.

Certain of the Company’s domestic subsidiaries are guarantors under the Credit Agreement. The Company and the subsidiary guarantors’ obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a lien on substantially all of their respective assets (excluding real property), including cash, accounts receivable and the shares of certain Company subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions.

As of December 31, 2022, there were no borrowings and \$9 million of letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

Foreign Short-term Borrowing Facilities

As of December 31, 2022, certain foreign subsidiaries of the Company had a total of \$67 million of short-term borrowing facilities available, under which no borrowings were outstanding.

Debt Covenants

The Company's Credit Agreement requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, namely a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio, in both cases measured on the basis of a trailing 12-month look-back period. In addition, the Company’s debt agreements contain a number of restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional debt, making investments and other restricted payments, selling assets and paying dividends, subject to certain exceptions. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2022.

Note 5. Leases

The Company’s leases consist primarily of operating leases for buildings and land and have initial lease terms of up to 44 years. Certain of these leases contain an option to extend the lease term for additional periods or to terminate the lease after an initial non-cancelable term. Renewal options are considered in the measurement of the Company’s initial lease liability and corresponding right-of-use (“ROU”) assets only if it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise such options. Leases with lease terms of twelve months or less are not recorded on the Company’s balance sheet.

ROU assets and lease liabilities recorded in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Other assets	\$ 88,924	\$ 79,495
Accrued liabilities	\$ 19,112	\$ 16,695
Other long-term liabilities	57,307	48,566
Total lease liabilities	\$ 76,419	\$ 65,261
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	11.86	15.74
Weighted average discount rate	3.02 %	2.40 %

Lease expense and supplemental cash flow information related to operating leases are as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Operating lease expense (1)	\$ 9,367	\$ 5,910
	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Cash paid for operating lease liabilities	\$ 5,549	\$ 4,809

(1) Includes immaterial amounts of short term leases, variable lease costs and sublease income.

Future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2022, by fiscal year, are as follows:

	Operating Leases (In thousands)
Remainder of 2023	\$ 16,307
2024	19,081
2025	16,160
2026	12,103
2027	8,864
2028	2,355
Thereafter	8,930
Total lease payments	83,800
Less: imputed interest	7,381
Total	\$ 76,419

Note 6. Accounts Receivable Sale Program

The Company is a party to a Receivable Purchase Agreement (the “RPA”) with certain third-party banking institutions for the sale of trade receivables generated from sales to certain customers, subject to acceptance by, and a funding commitment from, the banks that are party to the RPA. Trade receivables sold pursuant to the RPA are serviced by the Company.

In addition to the RPA, the Company has the option to participate in trade receivables sales programs that have been implemented by certain of the Company’s customers, as in effect from time to time. The Company does not service trade receivables sold under these other programs.

Under each of the programs noted above, the Company sells its entire interest in a trade receivable for 100% of face value, less a discount. During the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, the Company sold approximately \$796 million and \$93 million, respectively, of accounts receivable under these programs. Upon sale, these receivables are removed from the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and cash received is presented as cash provided by operating activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Discounts on sold receivables were not material for any period presented. As of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, \$149 million and \$194 million, respectively, of accounts receivable sold under the RPA and subject to servicing by the Company remained outstanding and had not yet been collected. The Company's sole risk with respect to receivables it services is with respect to commercial disputes regarding such receivables. Commercial disputes include billing errors, returns and similar matters. To date, the Company has not been required to repurchase any receivable it has sold due to a commercial dispute. Additionally, the Company is required to remit amounts collected as servicer under the RPA on a weekly basis to the financial institutions that purchased the receivables. As of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, \$65 million and \$49 million, respectively, had been collected but not yet remitted. This amount is classified in accrued liabilities on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Note 7. Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is a party to litigation, claims and other contingencies, including environmental, regulatory and employee matters and examinations and investigations by governmental agencies, which arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a contingent liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable in accordance with ASC Topic 450, *Contingencies*, or other applicable accounting standards. As of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, the Company had reserves of \$37 million and \$38 million, respectively, for environmental matters, warranty, litigation and other contingencies (excluding reserves for uncertain tax positions), which the Company believes are adequate. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's reserves will be sufficient to settle these contingencies. Such reserves are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Legal Proceedings

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations and administrative orders concerning environmental protection, including those addressing the discharge of pollutants into the environment, the management and disposal of hazardous substances, the cleanup of contaminated sites, the materials used in products, and the recycling, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had been named in a lawsuit and several administrative orders alleging certain of its current and former sites contributed to groundwater contamination. One such order demands that the Company and other alleged defendants remediate groundwater contamination at four landfills located in Northern California to which the Company may have sent wastewater in the past. The Company is participating in a working group of other alleged defendants to better understand its potential exposure in this action and has reserved its estimated exposure for this matter as of December 31, 2022. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's reserve will ultimately be sufficient.

In June 2008, the Company was named by the Orange County Water District in a suit alleging that a predecessor company's actions at a plant the Company sold in 1998 contributed to polluted groundwater managed by the plaintiff. The complaint seeks recovery of compensatory and other damages, as well as declaratory relief, for the payment of costs necessary to investigate, monitor, remediate, abate and contain contamination of groundwater. In April 2013, all claims against the Company were dismissed. The plaintiff appealed this dismissal and the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment in August 2017, remanding the case back to the Superior Court of California for trial. The first phase of a multi-phase trial against the Company and several other defendants commenced in April 2021 and the submission of evidence concluded in May 2022. On June 28, 2022, the Court issued a tentative ruling finding the Company and the other defendants liable for certain past investigation costs incurred by the plaintiff. A final statement of decision in this phase of the trial is expected in the third quarter of fiscal 2023. Based upon the Court's tentative ruling, the Company believes a loss in this matter is probable and has recorded an estimated loss. Subsequent trial phases to assess the Company's and certain other defendants' liability for the plaintiff's future remediation and other costs, and the allocation of damages among the liable defendants, are anticipated to occur in calendar year 2024 and beyond. It is probable that the Company will record additional losses in connection with this matter, and it is reasonably possible that the amount of such additional losses will be material. However, at the current time, the Company is unable to estimate the amount of such additional losses or a range of losses. The Company intends to continue defending the case vigorously and to seek appellate review of any adverse liability rulings or judgment at the appropriate time.

Other Matters

In October 2018, a contractor who had been retained by the Company through a third party temporary staffing agency filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Santa Clara County Superior Court on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated Company contractors and employees in California, alleging violations of California Labor Code provisions governing overtime, meal and rest periods, wages, wage statements and reimbursement of business expenses. The complaint sought certification of a class of all non-exempt employees. Although the Company continued to deny any wrongdoing, on November 19, 2020, the Company reached an agreement to resolve all claims, including claims under California's Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (the "Settlement"), which also resulted in the dismissal of a suit alleging substantially similar claims filed in the Santa Clara County Superior Court in June 2021. The final amount of the judicially approved Settlement was approximately \$4 million and was paid during the first quarter of fiscal 2022.

In December 2019, the Company sued a former customer, Dialight plc ("Dialight"), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to collect approximately \$10 million in unpaid accounts receivable and net obsolete inventory obligations. Later the same day, Dialight commenced its own action in the same court. Dialight's complaint, which asserts claims for fraudulent inducement, breach of contract, and gross negligence/willful misconduct, alleges that the Company fraudulently misrepresented its capabilities to induce Dialight to enter into a Manufacturing Services Agreement (the "Dialight MSA"), and then breached its obligations contained in the Dialight MSA relating to quality, on-time delivery and supply chain management. Dialight seeks compensatory and punitive damages that it contends exceed \$200 million, but which the Company believes are vastly overstated and are subject to a contractual limitation of liability that limits any Dialight recovery to less than \$2 million. The Company continues to vigorously prosecute its claims against Dialight. Further, the Company strongly disagrees with Dialight's allegations and is defending against them vigorously. No trial date has been set in this matter.

For each of the pending matters noted above, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss at this time.

Note 8. Income Tax

The Company estimates its annual effective income tax rate at the end of each quarterly period. The estimate takes into account the geographic mix of expected pre-tax income (loss), expected total annual pre-tax income (loss), enacted changes in tax laws, implementation of tax planning strategies and possible outcomes of audits and other uncertain tax positions. To the extent there are fluctuations in any of these variables during a period, the provision for income taxes may vary.

The Company's provision for (benefit from) income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022 was \$20 million (18% of income before taxes) and \$20 million (26% of income before taxes), respectively. The tax rate was lower for the three months ended December 31, 2022 due to the recognition of an \$8 million tax benefit that resulted from the release of certain foreign tax reserves due to lapse of time and expiration of statutes of limitations.

Note 9. Stockholders' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax as applicable, consisted of the following:

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 70,112	\$ 63,929
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments	5,285	4,112
Unrecognized net actuarial losses and transition costs for benefit plans	(12,122)	(11,716)
Total	\$ 63,275	\$ 56,325

Stock Repurchase Program

During the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, the Company repurchased 4 thousand and 1.5 million shares of its common stock for \$0.2 million and \$60 million, respectively, under stock repurchase programs authorized by the Board of Directors. These programs have no expiration dates and the timing of repurchases will depend upon capital needs to support the growth of the Company's business, market conditions and other factors. Although stock repurchases are

intended to increase stockholder value, they also reduce the Company's liquidity. As of December 31, 2022, an aggregate of \$164 million remains available under these programs.

In addition to the repurchases discussed above, the Company withheld 0.1 million and 0.2 million shares of its common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, respectively, in settlement of employee tax withholding obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock units. The Company paid \$8 million and \$9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, respectively, to applicable tax authorities in connection with these repurchases.

Note 10. Business Segment, Geographic and Customer Information

ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*, establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments, products and services, geographic areas of operations and major customers. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker or decision making group in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company's operations are managed as two businesses: Integrated Manufacturing Solutions ("IMS") and CPS. The Company's CPS business consists of multiple operating segments which do not meet the quantitative threshold for being presented individually as reportable segments. Therefore, financial information for these operating segments is presented in a single category entitled "CPS" and the Company has only one reportable segment - IMS.

The following table presents revenue and a measure of segment gross profit used by management to allocate resources and assess performance of operating segments:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Gross sales:		
IMS	\$ 1,937,668	\$ 1,425,010
CPS	463,646	367,277
Intersegment revenue	(39,953)	(34,962)
Net sales	<u>\$ 2,361,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,325</u>
Gross profit:		
IMS	\$ 133,337	\$ 106,629
CPS	61,845	42,738
Total	195,182	149,367
Unallocated items (1)	(4,475)	(4,878)
Total	<u>\$ 190,707</u>	<u>\$ 144,489</u>

- (1) For purposes of evaluating segment performance, management excludes certain items from its measure of gross profit. These items consist of stock-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets and litigation settlements.

Net sales by geographic segment, determined based on the country in which a product is manufactured, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Net sales:		
Americas (1)	\$ 1,141,304	\$ 797,020
APAC	914,341	691,071
EMEA	305,716	269,234
Total	<u>\$ 2,361,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,325</u>

(1) Mexico represents approximately 70% and 60% of the Americas revenue and the U.S. represents approximately 30% and 40% of the Americas revenue for the first quarter of 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Percentage of net sales represented by ten largest customers	51 %	48 %
Number of customers representing 10% or more of net sales	1	1

Note 11. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Numerator:		
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 88,399	\$ 58,634
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	57,727	64,399
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock units	2,140	1,834
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	<u>59,867</u>	<u>66,233</u>
Net income attributable to common shareholders per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.91
Diluted	\$ 1.48	\$ 0.89

Note 12. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense was recognized as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Cost of sales	\$ 4,242	\$ 3,783
Selling, general and administrative	7,142	5,135
Research and development	225	114
Total	<u>\$ 11,609</u>	<u>\$ 9,032</u>

As of December 31, 2022, an aggregate of 6 million shares of common stock were authorized for future issuance under

the Company's stock plans, of which 4 million of such shares were issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and delivery of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units and 2 million shares of common stock were available for future grant.

Restricted and Performance Stock Units

The Company grants restricted stock units and restricted stock units with performance conditions ("PSUs") to executive officers, directors and certain other employees. These units vest over periods ranging from one year to four years and/or upon achievement of specified performance criteria, with associated compensation expense recognized ratably over the vesting period.

The Company also grants shares for which vesting is contingent on cumulative non-GAAP earnings per share measured over three fiscal years. If a minimum threshold is not achieved during the measurement period, the shares will be cancelled. If a minimum threshold is achieved or exceeded, the number of shares of common stock that will be issued will range from 70% to 130% of the number of PSUs granted, depending on the extent of performance. Additionally, the number of shares that vest may be adjusted up or down by up to 15% based on the Company's total shareholder return relative to that of its peer group over this same period.

Activity with respect to the Company's restricted stock units and PSUs was as follows:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$) (In thousands)
Outstanding as of October 1, 2022	3,280	37.11	1.35	155,049
Granted	510	60.21		
Vested/Forfeited/Cancelled	(367)	34.53		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2022	3,423	40.83	1.42	200,548
Expected to vest as of December 31, 2022	2,998	40.28	1.34	175,594

As of December 31, 2022, unrecognized compensation expense of \$86 million is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.4 years.

Note 13. Strategic Transaction

India Joint Venture

On October 3, 2022, the Company completed a joint venture transaction pursuant to a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement (the "SSPA") and a Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreement (the "Shareholders' Agreement") previously entered into with Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited ("RSBVL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited. Pursuant to the SSPA and the Shareholders' Agreement, the parties established Sanmina SCI India Private Limited ("SIPL"), the Company's existing Indian manufacturing entity, as a joint venture to engage in manufacturing in India of telecommunications equipment, data center and internet equipment, medical equipment, clean technology equipment and other high-tech equipment. This partnership leverages the Company's advanced manufacturing experience and RSBVL's expertise and leadership in the Indian business ecosystem. In addition to supporting the Company's current customer base, the joint venture will create a state-of-the-art 'Manufacturing Technology Center of Excellence' that will serve as an incubation center to support the product development and hardware start-up ecosystem in India, as well as promote research and innovation of leading-edge technologies.

As a result of the transaction, RSBVL acquired shares of SIPL for approximately \$216 million of cash such that RSBVL holds 50.1% of the outstanding shares of SIPL and the Company holds the remaining 49.9% of the outstanding shares of SIPL. In connection with RSBVL's investment, Sanmina and RSBVL entered into a management services contract pursuant to which Sanmina has the unilateral ability to make the significant financial and operating decisions made in the ordinary course of SIPL's business.

In accordance with ASC 810, Consolidation, the Company is required to consolidate entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. The Company determined the voting interest model was applicable under ASC 810 and concluded that, despite not having a majority ownership interest, the Company has a controlling financial interest in SIPL through the management services contract. Therefore, the Company has, by contract, the unilateral ability to control the significant decisions made in the ordinary course of SIPL's business. Because the Company has a controlling financial interest in SIPL, the Company continues to consolidate SIPL. However, the Company periodically assesses whether any changes in facts and circumstances have occurred that could require the Company to deconsolidate SIPL.

The Company recognized a noncontrolling interest of \$132 million and an increase in additional paid-in-capital of \$84 million in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in connection with the sale of shares of SIPL to RSBVL. SIPL's cash and cash equivalents balance of \$186 million as of December 31, 2022, is not available for general corporate purposes and must be retained in SIPL to fund SIPL's operations.

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

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains 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. These statements relate to our expectations for future events and time periods. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements, including any statements regarding trends in future revenue or results of operations, gross margin, operating margin, expenses, earnings or losses from operations, or cash flow; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations and the anticipated benefits of such plans, strategies and objectives; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements regarding litigation or pending investigations, claims or disputes; any statements regarding the timing of closing of, future cash outlays for, and benefits of acquisitions and other strategic transactions, including our Indian joint venture; any statements regarding expected restructuring costs and benefits; any statements concerning the adequacy of our current liquidity and the availability of additional sources of liquidity; any statements regarding the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, results of operations and financial condition; any statements regarding the potential impact of supply chain shortages and inflation on our business; any statements regarding the future impact of tariffs and export controls on our business; any statements relating to the expected impact of accounting pronouncements not yet adopted; any statements regarding future repurchases of our common stock; any statements of expectation or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Generally, the words "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "expect," "future," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, forecasts and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those contained in Part II, Item 1A of this report. As a result, actual results could vary materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly disclose any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring subsequent to filing this report with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Investors and others should note that Sanmina announces material financial information to our investors using our investor relations website (<http://ir.sanmina.com/investor-relations/overview/default.aspx>), SEC filings, press releases, public conference calls and webcasts. We use these channels to communicate with our investors and the public about Sanmina, its products and services and other issues. It is possible that the information we post on our investor relations website could be deemed to be material information. Therefore, we encourage investors, the media, and others interested in Sanmina to review the information we post on our investor relations website. The contents of our investor relations website are not incorporated by reference into this quarterly report on Form 10-Q or in any other report or document we file with the SEC.

Sanmina Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Sanmina", the "Company", "we" or "us") operate on a 52 or 53 week year ending on the Saturday nearest September 30. Fiscal 2023 and 2022 are each 52-week years. All references to years relate to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Overview

We are a leading global provider of integrated manufacturing solutions, components, products and repair, logistics and after-market services. Our revenue is generated from sales of our products and services primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) that serve the industrial, medical, defense and aerospace, automotive, communications networks and cloud solutions industries.

Our operations are managed as two businesses:

1. Integrated Manufacturing Solutions (IMS). Our IMS segment consists of printed circuit board assembly and test, high-level assembly and test and direct-order-fulfillment.
2. Components, Products and Services (CPS). Components include printed circuit boards, backplanes and backplane assemblies, cable assemblies, fabricated metal parts, precision machined parts, and plastic injected molded parts. Products include memory solutions from our Viking Technology division; high-performance storage platforms for hyperscale and enterprise solutions from our Viking Enterprise Solutions (VES) division; optical, radio frequency (RF) and microelectronic (microE) design and manufacturing services from Advanced Microsystems Technologies; defense and aerospace products from SCI Technology; and cloud-based manufacturing execution software from our 42Q division. Services include design, engineering and logistics and repair.

Our only reportable segment for financial reporting purposes is IMS, which represented approximately 80% of our total revenue in the first quarter of 2023. Our CPS business consists of multiple operating segments which do not individually meet the quantitative thresholds for being presented as reportable segments. Therefore, financial information for these operating segments is combined and presented in a single category entitled "Components, Products and Services".

Our strategy is to leverage our comprehensive product and service offerings, advanced technologies and global capabilities to further penetrate diverse end markets that we believe offer significant growth opportunities and have complex products that require higher value-added services. We believe this strategy differentiates us from our competitors and will help drive more sustainable revenue growth and provide opportunities for us to ultimately achieve operating margins that exceed industry standards.

There are many challenges to successfully executing our strategy. For example, we compete with a number of companies in each of our key end markets, including companies that are much larger than we are and smaller companies that focus on a particular niche. Although we believe we are well-positioned in each of our key end markets and seek to differentiate ourselves from our competitors, competition remains intense and profitably growing our revenues has been challenging. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic created a unique and challenging environment in which our revenue and profitability in 2021 and 2020 were significantly and negatively impacted. These impacts arose from rapidly changing market and economic conditions caused by the pandemic, as well as by numerous measures imposed by government authorities to try to limit the spread of the virus. These conditions and measures disrupted our operations and those of our customers, interrupted the supply of components, reduced the capacity of our logistics providers to deliver the components we use and ship the products we manufacture and resulted in temporary closures of manufacturing sites and reduced staffing of our plants. Although conditions have generally improved, we cannot predict when the COVID-19 pandemic will cease to present risks to our business due to a large number of uncertainties, including the duration of ongoing supply chain constraints directly and indirectly caused by the pandemic, the long-term impact of the pandemic on our customers' businesses, the number of employees who may become infected, the continued efficacy and availability of COVID-19 vaccines, the geographic locations of any future outbreaks, including outbreaks caused by variants of COVID-19, such as the Omicron variant and its subvariants, and actions that government authorities may take in response. For example, China previously maintained a "zero tolerance" policy towards COVID-19 infections, which disrupted our operations and our suppliers' operations there. Thus, we believe the pandemic and related supply chain disruptions could continue to have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition for the foreseeable future.

A small number of customers have historically generated a significant portion of our net sales. Sales to our ten largest customers have typically represented approximately 50% of our net sales. One customer represented 10% or more of our net sales for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022.

We typically generate about 80% of our net sales from products manufactured in our foreign operations. The concentration of foreign operations has resulted primarily from a desire on the part of many of our customers to manufacture in lower cost locations in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Historically, we have had substantial recurring sales to existing customers. We typically enter into supply agreements with our major OEM customers. These agreements generally have terms ranging from three to five years and cover the manufacture of a range of products. Under these agreements, a customer typically purchases its requirements for specific products in particular geographic areas from us. However, these agreements generally do not obligate the customer to purchase minimum quantities of products, which can have the effect of reducing revenue and profitability. In addition, some customer contracts contain cost reduction objectives, which can also have the effect of reducing revenue from such customers.

The U.S., China, the E.U. and several other countries have imposed tariffs impacting certain imported products. Although our customers are generally liable to us for reimbursement of tariffs we pay on components imported for the manufacture of their products, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in recovering all of the tariffs that are owed to us. Unrecovered tariffs paid on behalf of our customers reduce our gross margins. Also, although we are required to pay tariffs upon importation of components, we may not recover these amounts from customers until sometime later, which adversely impacts our operating cash flow in a given period. However, the net impact of tariffs, after recovery from customers, has not been, and is not expected to be, material to us.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). We review the accounting policies used in reporting our financial results on a regular basis. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net sales and expenses and related disclosure of contingent liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate the process used to develop estimates related to accounts receivable, inventories, income taxes, environmental matters, litigation and other contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not

readily apparent from other sources. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy and financial markets were disrupted and there is a significant amount of uncertainty about the length and severity of the consequences caused by the pandemic. We have considered information available to us as of the date of issuance of these financial statements and are not aware of any specific events or circumstances that would require an update to our estimates or judgments, or a revision to the carrying value of our assets or liabilities. Our estimates may change as new events occur and additional information becomes available. Our actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

A complete description of our critical accounting policies and estimates is contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 1, 2022 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Results of Operations

Key Operating Results

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 2,361,361	\$ 1,757,325
Gross profit	\$ 190,707	\$ 144,489
Operating income	\$ 123,747	\$ 81,433
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 88,399	\$ 58,634

Net Sales

Sales by end market were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022	Increase/(Decrease)	
Industrial, Medical, Defense and Automotive	\$ 1,345,581	\$ 1,054,971	\$ 290,610	27.5 %
Communications Networks and Cloud Infrastructure	1,015,780	702,354	313,426	44.6 %
Total	\$ 2,361,361	\$ 1,757,325	\$ 604,036	34.4 %

Net sales increased 34.4% in the three months ended December 31, 2022 compared to the three months ended January 1, 2022. Sales in our communications networks and cloud infrastructure end market increased 44.6%, primarily driven by strong demand and improvement in material availability in our telecommunications end market. Sales to customers in our industrial, medical, defense and automotive end market increased 27.5% primarily due to new program wins and new program ramps in our industrial instrument and automotive end markets, as well as strong demand in our medical end market.

Gross Margin

Gross margin decreased to 8.1% for the three months ended December 31, 2022 from 8.2% for the three months ended January 1, 2022. IMS gross margin decreased to 6.9% for the first quarter of 2023, from 7.5% for the first quarter of 2022. Despite an increase in revenue, IMS gross margin decreased primarily because there was little to no markup on the increased cost of components that we were able to pass on to our customers in the first quarter of 2023 relative to the first quarter of 2022. CPS gross margin increased to 13.3% for the first quarter of 2023 from 11.6% for the first quarter of 2022, primarily due to increased volume, operational efficiencies and favorable product mix.

We have experienced fluctuations in gross margin in the past and may continue to do so in the future. Fluctuations in our gross margins may also be caused by a number of other factors, including:

- the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and related supply chain constraints on our operations, the operations of our suppliers and on our customers' businesses;
- capacity utilization which, if lower, results in lower margins due to fixed costs being absorbed by lower volumes;
- changes in the mix of high and low margin products demanded by our customers;
- competition in the EMS industry and pricing pressures from OEMs due to greater focus on cost reduction;

- the amount of our provisions for excess and obsolete inventory, including those associated with distressed customers;
- levels of operational efficiency and production yields; and
- our ability to transition the location of and ramp manufacturing and assembly operations when requested by a customer in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, General and Administrative expenses decreased \$0.7 million, from \$61.5 million, or 3.5% of net sales, in the three months ended January 1, 2022 to \$60.7 million, or 2.6% of net sales, in the three months ended December 31, 2022.

Gain on Sale of Long-lived Assets

During the three months ended January 1, 2022, we recognized a \$5 million gain primarily from the sale of a certain real property.

Interest Income

Interest income for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022 was \$3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. The increase in the three months ended December 31, 2022 was primarily due to interest earned from investments purchased with a portion of the cash proceeds received from the sale of an equity interest related to a joint venture transaction that closed on October 3, 2022.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022 was \$9 million and \$5 million, respectively. The increase in the three months ended December 31, 2022 was primarily due to higher utilization of our revolving credit facility and higher interest rates during the three months ended December 31, 2022.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, was \$(7) million and \$2 million, respectively. The change is primarily due to a \$6 million increase in accounts receivable factoring during the first quarter of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, weakening of the US dollar against other key currencies compared to the same period in 2022, and an increase in exposure to the Indian Rupee related to a cash infusion from a joint venture transaction that closed in the first quarter of 2023.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our provision for (benefit from) income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022 was \$20 million (18% of income before taxes) and \$20 million (26% of income before taxes), respectively. The tax rate was lower for the three months ended December 31, 2022 due to the recognition of an \$8 million tax benefit that resulted from the release of certain foreign tax reserves due to lapse of time and expiration of statutes of limitations.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest

On October 3, 2022, we completed a joint venture transaction pursuant to a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement (the “SSPA”) and a Joint Venture and Shareholders’ Agreement (the “Shareholders’ Agreement”) previously entered into with Reliance Strategic Business Ventures Limited (“RSBVL”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited. Pursuant to the SSPA and the Shareholders’ Agreement, the parties established Sanmina SCI India Private Limited (“SIPL”), our existing Indian manufacturing entity, as a joint venture to engage in manufacturing in India of telecommunications equipment, data center and internet equipment, medical equipment, clean technology equipment and other high-tech equipment. This partnership leverages our advanced manufacturing experience and RSBVL’s expertise and leadership in the Indian business ecosystem. In addition to supporting our current customer base, the joint venture will create a state-of-the-art ‘Manufacturing Technology Center of Excellence’ that will serve as an incubation center to support the product development and hardware start-up ecosystem in India, as well as promote research and innovation of leading-edge technologies.

As a result of the transaction, RSBVL acquired shares of SIPL for approximately \$216 million of cash such that RSBVL holds 50.1% of the outstanding shares of SIPL and we hold the remaining 49.9% of the outstanding shares of SIPL. In connection with RSBVL's investment, Sanmina and RSBVL entered into a management services contract pursuant to which Sanmina has the unilateral ability to make the significant financial and operating decisions made in the ordinary course of SIPL's business.

In accordance with ASC 810, Consolidation, we are required to consolidate entities in which we have a controlling financial interest. We determined the voting interest model was applicable under ASC 810 and concluded that, despite not having a majority ownership interest, we have a controlling financial interest in SIPL through the management services contract. Therefore, we have, by contract, the unilateral ability to control the significant decisions made in the ordinary course of SIPL's business. Because we have a controlling financial interest in SIPL, we continue to consolidate SIPL. However, we periodically assess whether any changes in facts and circumstances have occurred that could require us to deconsolidate SIPL.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was \$3 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
	(In thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 37,224	\$ 68,300
Investing activities	(37,330)	(17,362)
Financing activities	203,588	(72,461)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,975	(786)
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 205,457</u>	<u>\$ (22,309)</u>

Key Working Capital Management Measures

	As of	
	December 31, 2022	October 1, 2022
Days sales outstanding (1)	47	48
Contract asset days (2)	19	20
Inventory turns (3)	5.1	4.9
Days inventory on hand (4)	72	74
Accounts payable days (5)	88	90
Cash cycle days (6)	50	52

- (1) Days sales outstanding (a measure of how quickly we collect our accounts receivable), or “DSO”, is calculated as the ratio of average accounts receivable, net, to average daily net sales for the quarter.
- (2) Contract asset days (a measure of how quickly we transfer contract assets to accounts receivable) are calculated as the ratio of average contract assets to average daily net sales for the quarter.
- (3) Inventory turns (annualized) (a measure of how quickly we sell inventory) are calculated as the ratio of four times our cost of sales for the quarter to average inventory.
- (4) Days inventory on hand (a measure of how quickly we turn inventory into sales) is calculated as the ratio of average inventory for the quarter to average daily cost of sales for the quarter.
- (5) Accounts payable days (a measure of how quickly we pay our suppliers), or “DPO”, is calculated as the ratio of 365 days divided by accounts payable turns, in which accounts payable turns is calculated as the ratio of four times our cost of sales for the quarter to average accounts payable.
- (6) Cash cycle days (a measure of how quickly we convert investments in inventory to cash) is calculated as days inventory on hand plus days sales outstanding and contract assets days minus accounts payable days.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$735 million at December 31, 2022 and \$530 million at October 1, 2022. Our cash levels vary during any given quarter depending on the timing of collections from customers and payments to suppliers, borrowings under our credit facilities, sales of accounts receivable under numerous programs we utilize, repurchases of common stock and other factors. Our working capital was \$1.8 billion and \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, respectively.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$37 million and \$68 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities consist of: (1) net income before noncontrolling interest adjusted to exclude non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes and stock-based compensation expense, and (2) changes in net operating assets, which are comprised of accounts receivable, contract assets, inventories, prepaid expenses and other assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities. Our working capital metrics tend to fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter based on factors such as the linearity of our shipments to customers and purchases from suppliers, customer and supplier mix, the extent to which we factor customer receivables and the negotiation of

payment terms with customers and suppliers. These fluctuations can significantly affect our cash flows from operating activities.

During the three months ended December 31, 2022, we generated \$140 million of cash primarily from earnings, excluding non-cash items, and used \$103 million of cash due primarily to increases in accounts receivable and inventory, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and factoring. Individual components of operating assets and liabilities fluctuate for a number of reasons, including linearity of purchases and sales, the mix of customer and supplier payment terms within our accounts receivable and accounts payable, and the amount and timing of sales of accounts receivable. The increase in accounts receivable is primarily attributable to an increase in sales and billings to customers for their inventory obligations. The increase in inventory is primarily due to shortages of certain components that prevented us from shipping all products for which we had both demand and the other components necessary to build such products, as well as demand from new programs and increased demand overall. The increase in accounts payable was primarily attributable to an increase in sales and in material receipts, consistent with the increase in inventory.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$37 million and \$17 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, respectively. During the three months ended December 31, 2022, we used \$37 million of cash for capital expenditures. During the three months ended January 1, 2022, we used \$25 million of cash for capital expenditures and received proceeds of \$8 million primarily from the sale of a certain property.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$204 million and \$72 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, respectively. During the three months ended December 31, 2022, we received \$216 million from sale of shares to RSVBL and used \$8 million of cash to repurchase common stock primarily related to employee tax withholding on vested restricted stock units and repaid \$4 million of long-term debt. During the three months ended January 1, 2022, we used \$69 million of cash to repurchase common stock (including \$9 million related to employee tax withholding on vested restricted stock units), repaid an aggregate of \$5 million of long-term debt and received \$1 million of net proceeds from issuances of common stock pursuant to stock option exercises.

Other Liquidity Matters

During the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, we repurchased 4 thousand and 1.5 million shares of our common stock for \$0.2 million and \$60 million, respectively, under stock repurchase programs authorized by the Board of Directors. These programs have no expiration dates and the timing of repurchases will depend upon capital needs to support the growth of our business, market conditions and other factors. Although stock repurchases are intended to increase stockholder value, they also reduce our liquidity. As a result, the timing of future repurchases depends upon our future capital needs, market conditions and other factors. As of December 31, 2022, an aggregate of \$164 million remains available under these programs.

We are a party to a Receivable Purchase Agreement (the “RPA”) with certain third-party banking institutions for the sale of trade receivables generated from sales to certain customers, subject to acceptance by, and a funding commitment from, the banks that are party to the RPA. As of December 31, 2022, a maximum of \$542 million of sold receivables can be outstanding at any point in time under this program, as amended, subject to limitations under our Credit Agreement. Additionally, the amount available under the RPA is uncommitted and, as such, is available at the discretion of our third-party banking institutions. Under the Credit Agreement, the percentage of our total accounts receivable that can be sold and outstanding at any time is 50%. Trade receivables sold pursuant to the RPA are serviced by us.

In addition to the RPA, we participate in trade receivables sales programs that have been implemented by certain of our customers, as in effect from time to time. We do not service trade receivables sold under these other programs.

The sale of receivables under all of these programs is subject to the approval of the banks or customers involved and there can be no assurance that we will be able to sell the maximum amount of receivables permitted by these programs when desired.

Under each of the programs noted above, we sell our entire interest in a trade receivable for 100% of face value, less a discount. During the three months ended December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, we sold approximately \$796 million and \$93 million, respectively, of accounts receivable under these programs. Upon sale, these receivables are removed from the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and cash received is presented as cash provided by operating activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Discounts on sold receivables were not material for any period presented. As of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, \$149 million and \$194 million, respectively, of accounts receivable sold under the RPA and subject to servicing by us remained outstanding and had not yet been collected. Our sole risk with respect to receivables we service is with respect to commercial disputes regarding such receivables. Commercial disputes

include billing errors, returns and similar matters. To date, we have not been required to repurchase any receivable we have sold due to a commercial dispute. Additionally, we are required to remit amounts collected as servicer on a weekly basis to the financial institutions that purchased the receivables. As of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022, \$65 million and \$49 million, respectively, had been collected but not yet remitted. This amount is classified in accrued liabilities on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

We enter into forward interest rate swap agreements with independent counterparties to partially hedge the variability in cash flows due to changes in the SOFR, which is the benchmark interest rate associated with anticipated variable rate borrowings. These interest rate swaps have a maturity date of December 1, 2023 and effectively convert a portion of our variable interest rate obligations to fixed interest rate obligations. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$350 million were outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and October 1, 2022. The aggregate effective interest rate under these swaps as of December 31, 2022 was approximately 4.1%. These interest rate swaps had positive values of \$7 million as of December 31, 2022, of which the majority is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and the remaining amount is included in other assets on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In the ordinary course of business, we are or may become party to legal proceedings, claims and other contingencies, including environmental, regulatory, warranty and employee matters and examinations by government agencies. As of December 31, 2022, we had accrued liabilities of \$37 million related to such matters. We cannot accurately predict the outcome of these matters or the amount or timing of cash flows that may be required to defend ourselves or to settle such matters or that these reserves will be sufficient to fully satisfy our contingent liabilities.

As of December 31, 2022, we had a liability of \$52 million for uncertain tax positions. Our estimate of liabilities for uncertain tax positions is based on a number of subjective assessments, including the likelihood of a tax obligation being assessed, the amount of taxes (including interest and penalties) that would ultimately be payable, and our ability to settle any such obligations on favorable terms. Therefore, the amount of future cash flows associated with uncertain tax positions may be significantly higher or lower than our recorded liability and we are unable to reliably estimate when cash settlement may occur.

Our liquidity is largely dependent on changes in our working capital, including sales of accounts receivable under our receivables sales programs and the extension of trade credit by our suppliers, investments in manufacturing inventory, facilities and equipment, repayments of obligations under outstanding indebtedness and repurchases of common stock. We generated \$37 million of cash from operations in the first quarter of 2023. Our primary sources of liquidity as of December 31, 2022 consisted of (1) cash and cash equivalents of \$735 million (an aggregate of \$186 million of our cash is held by our Indian joint venture and may not be used for general corporate purposes); (2) our Credit Agreement, under which \$791 million, net of outstanding borrowings and letters of credit, was available; (3) our foreign short-term borrowing facilities of \$67 million, all of which was available; (4) proceeds from the sale of accounts receivable under our receivables sales programs and (5) cash generated from operations. Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining additional commitments from existing and/or new lenders, we may increase the revolving commitments under the Credit Agreement up to an additional \$200 million.

We believe our existing cash resources and other sources of liquidity, together with cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements through at least the next 12 months. However, should demand for our services decrease significantly over the next 12 months, should we be unable to recover on inventory obligations owed to us by our customers or should we experience significant increases in delinquent or uncollectible accounts receivable for any reason, our cash provided by operations could decrease significantly and we could be required to seek additional sources of liquidity to continue our operations at their current level.

We distribute our cash among a number of financial institutions that we believe to be of high quality. However, there can be no assurance that one or more of such institutions will not become insolvent in the future, in which case all or a portion of our uninsured funds on deposit with such institutions could be lost.

As of December 31, 2022, 46% of our cash balance was held in the United States. Should we choose or need to remit cash to the United States from our foreign locations, we may incur tax obligations which would reduce the amount of cash ultimately available to the United States. We believe that cash held in the United States, together with liquidity available under our Credit Agreement and cash from foreign subsidiaries that could be remitted to the United States without tax consequences, will be sufficient to meet our United States liquidity needs for at least the next twelve months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2022, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenues, or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that is material to investors.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to our Term Loan Due 2027 of \$346 million under our Credit Agreement for which the interest rate we pay is based on a floating index. As of December 31, 2022, we had interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$350 million that effectively convert \$350 million of our outstanding floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. An immediate 10 percent change in interest rates would not have a significant impact on our results of operations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We transact business in foreign currencies. Our foreign exchange policy requires that we take certain steps to limit our foreign exchange exposures resulting from certain assets and liabilities and forecasted cash flows. However, our policy does not require us to hedge all foreign exchange exposures. Furthermore, our foreign currency hedges are based on forecasted transactions and estimated balances, the amount of which may differ from that actually incurred. As a result, we can experience foreign exchange gains and losses in our results of operations.

Our primary foreign currency cash flows are in certain Asian and European countries, Israel and Mexico. We enter into short-term foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency exposures associated with certain monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. These contracts generally have maturities of up to two months and these forward contracts are not designated as part of a hedging relationship for accounting purposes. Accordingly, all outstanding foreign currency forward contracts are marked-to-market at the end of the period with unrealized gains and losses included in other income (expense), net, in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of income. From an economic perspective, the objective of our hedging program is for gains or losses on forward contracts to substantially offset gains and losses on the underlying hedged items. As of December 31, 2022, we had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts to exchange various foreign currencies for U.S. dollars in an aggregate notional amount of \$513 million.

We also utilize foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain operational (“cash flow”) exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures result from (1) forecasted non-functional currency sales and (2) forecasted non-functional currency materials, labor, overhead and other expenses. These contracts may be up to twelve months in duration and are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the contracts is recorded in stockholders’ equity as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income and recognized in earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. We had forward contracts related to cash flow hedges in various foreign currencies in the aggregate notional amount of \$139 million as of December 31, 2022.

The net impact of an immediate 10 percent change in exchange rates would not be material to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, provided we accurately forecast and estimate our foreign currency exposure. If such forecasts are materially inaccurate, we could incur significant gains or losses.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our 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 (the “Exchange Act”), that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that their objectives are met. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of disclosure controls and procedures must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that all disclosure control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Nonetheless, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2022, (1) our disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and (2) our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

In June 2008, we were named by the Orange County Water District in a suit alleging that a predecessor company's actions at a plant we sold in 1998 contributed to polluted groundwater managed by the plaintiff. The complaint seeks recovery of compensatory and other damages, as well as declaratory relief, for the payment of costs necessary to investigate, monitor, remediate, abate and contain contamination of groundwater. In April 2013, all claims against us were dismissed. The plaintiff appealed this dismissal and the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment in August 2017, remanding the case back to the Superior Court of California for trial. The first phase of a multi-phase trial commenced in April 2021 and the submission of evidence concluded in May 2022. On June 28, 2022, the Court issued a tentative ruling finding us and the other defendants liable for certain past investigation costs incurred by the plaintiff. A final statement of decision in this phase of the trial is expected in the third quarter of fiscal 2023. Based upon the Court's tentative ruling, we believe a loss in this matter is probable and have recorded an estimated loss. Subsequent trial phases to assess Sanmina's and certain other defendants' liability for the plaintiff's future remediation and other costs, and the allocation of damages among the liable defendants, are anticipated to occur in calendar year 2024 and beyond. It is probable that we will record additional losses in connection with this matter, and it is reasonably possible that the amount of such additional losses will be material. However, at the current time, we are unable to estimate the amount of such additional losses or a range of losses. We intend to continue defending the case vigorously and to seek appellate review of any adverse liability rulings or judgment at the appropriate time.

On December 20, 2019, we sued our former customer, Dialight plc ("Dialight"), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to collect approximately \$10 million in unpaid accounts receivable and net obsolete inventory obligations. Later the same day, Dialight commenced its own action in the same court. Dialight's complaint, which asserts claims for fraudulent inducement, breach of contract and gross negligence/willful misconduct, alleges that we fraudulently misrepresented our capabilities to induce Dialight to enter into a Manufacturing Services Agreement ("Dialight MSA"), and then breached our obligations under the Dialight MSA relating to quality, on-time delivery and supply chain management. Dialight seeks compensatory and punitive damages that it contends exceed \$200 million, but which we believe are vastly overstated and subject to a contractual limitation of liability that limits any Dialight recovery to less than \$2 million. We continue to vigorously prosecute our claims against Dialight. Further, we strongly disagree with Dialight's allegations and are defending against them vigorously. No trial date has been set in this matter.

In addition, from time to time, we may become involved in routine legal proceedings, demands, claims, threatened litigation and regulatory inquiries and investigations that arise in the normal course of our business. We record liabilities for such matters when a loss becomes probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain and unfavorable outcomes could have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us as a result of incurrence of litigation costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

Refer also to Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

End Market and Operational Risks

Worldwide supply chain shortages caused by supply/demand imbalances, most notably in the semiconductor industry, the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events are collectively limiting our ability to manufacture and ship all of the products for which we have demand; our profitability will be reduced if we are unable to pass on increasing component costs.

Our supply chain is being significantly impacted by a number of factors, including supply/demand imbalances, most notably in the semiconductor industry, interruptions in supplier and port operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic during a time when strong worldwide demand for electronic products and components has resumed and geopolitical events, such as the war in Ukraine. As a result, we are experiencing delays in delivery and shortages of certain components, particularly certain types of capacitors, resistors and discrete semiconductors needed for many of the products we manufacture. These conditions have limited our ability to manufacture and ship all of the products for which we have demand and that require these components and have resulted in an increase in our inventories of other components that cannot be assembled into finished products without these components. These factors are exacerbated by the fact that we are dependent on a number of limited and sole source suppliers to provide key components, which we incorporate into our products. We expect these delays and shortages to persist through at least the first half of calendar year 2023 and that such shortages could result in delays in shipments to our customers during the period of such shortages. Any such delays would reduce our revenue, margins and operating cash flow for the periods affected.

In addition, inflationary pressures resulting from supply chain constraints and generally improved economic conditions are leading to sustained increases in the prices we pay for components and materials used in production and in our labor and transportation costs. While we seek to pass on to our customers the increased prices for components and shipping, plus a margin, our gross margins and profitability could decrease, perhaps significantly, over a sustained period of time if we are unable to do so.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and may continue to have, a significant impact on our results of operations and financial condition by reducing demand from our customers, interrupting the flow of components needed for our customers' products, limiting the operations or productivity of our manufacturing facilities and creating health risks to our employees.

Our business, operations and results of operations were significantly and negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic over the past three years. Among other impacts, the pandemic:

- Resulted in the temporary closure of certain of our facilities;
- Temporarily reduced the amount of staffing at certain of our plants;
- Required us in some cases to pay staff who are not able to work due to government orders or illness;
- Limited the capacity of logistics providers to deliver the components we use and ship the products we manufacture;
- Reduced demand for certain of our customers' products;
- Resulted in interruptions in supply of components, either because our suppliers have themselves been prevented from operating or because major distribution channels (e.g., sea transport) were disrupted by the pandemic; and
- Resulted in certain of our customers and suppliers experiencing financial difficulties, which could impact their ability or willingness to satisfy their payment or delivery obligations, respectively, to us in the future.

Although conditions have generally improved, we cannot predict when the COVID-19 pandemic will cease to present risks to our business due to a large number of uncertainties, including the duration of ongoing supply chain constraints directly and indirectly caused by the pandemic, the extent of the impact of the pandemic on our customers' businesses, the number of our employees who may become infected, the continued efficacy and availability of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments, the geographic locations of any future outbreaks, including outbreaks caused by variants of COVID-19, such as the Omicron variant of COVID-19 and its subvariants, and actions that government authorities may take in response. For example, China previously maintained a "zero tolerance" policy towards COVID-19 infections, which disrupted our operations and our suppliers' operations there. Thus, we believe that the pandemic could continue to have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition for the foreseeable future.

Adverse changes in the key end markets we target could harm our business by reducing our sales.

We provide products and services to companies that serve the industrial, medical, defense and aerospace, automotive, communications networks and cloud infrastructure industries. Adverse changes in any of these end markets could reduce demand for our customers' products or make these customers more sensitive to the cost of our products and services, either of which could reduce our sales, gross margins and net income. A number of factors could affect these industries in general and our customers in particular, leading to reductions in net sales. These factors include:

- intense competition among our customers and their competitors, leading to reductions in prices for their products and increases in pricing pressure placed on us;
- failure of our customers' products to gain widespread commercial acceptance, which could decrease the volume of orders our customers place with us;
- changes in regulatory requirements affecting the products we build for our customers, leading to product redesigns or obsolescence and potentially causing us to lose business; and
- the negative effects of inflation, rising interest rates and any potential resultant recession on customers' end markets and their demand for our products and services.

We realize a substantial portion of our revenues from communications equipment customers. This market is highly competitive, particularly in the area of price. Should any of our larger customers in this market fail to effectively compete with their competitors, they could reduce their orders to us or experience liquidity difficulties, either of which could have the effect of substantially reducing our revenue and net income. There can be no assurance that we will not experience declines in demand in this or in other end markets in the future.

Our operating results are subject to significant uncertainties, which can cause our future sales, net income and cash generated from operations to be variable.

Our operating results can vary due to a number of significant uncertainties, including:

- our ability to replace declining sales from end-of-life programs and customer disengagements with new business wins;
- conditions in the global economy as a whole and in the industries we serve, which have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, inflationary pressures and rising interest rates;
- fluctuations in component prices, component shortages and extended component lead times caused by high demand and supply chain constraints, disruptions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical events, such as the war in Ukraine, natural disasters or otherwise;
- timing and success of new product developments and ramps by our customers, which create demand for our services, but which can also require us to incur start-up costs relating to new tooling and processes;
- levels of demand in the end markets served by our customers;
- timing of orders from customers and the accuracy of their forecasts;
- our inventory levels, which have been driven higher as a result of ongoing supply chain disruptions, with higher levels of inventory reducing our operating cash flow;
- customer payment terms and the extent to which we factor customer receivables during the quarter;
- increasing labor costs in the regions in which we operate;
- mix of products ordered by and shipped to major customers, as high volume and low complexity manufacturing services typically have lower gross margins than more complex and lower volume services;
- our ability to pass tariffs and price increases of components through to our customers;
- resolution of quality or other claims made by our customers;
- the degree to which we are able to fully utilize our available manufacturing capacity;
- customer insolvencies resulting in bad debt or inventory exposures that are in excess of our reserves;
- our ability to efficiently move manufacturing operations to lower cost regions when requested by our customers;
- changes in our tax provision due to changes in our estimates of pre-tax income in the jurisdictions in which we operate, uncertain tax positions and our continued ability to utilize our deferred tax assets; and
- political and economic developments in countries in which we or our customers or our suppliers have operations, which could restrict our operations or those of our suppliers and/or customers or increase our costs.

Variability in our operating results may also lead to variability in cash generated by operations, which can adversely affect our ability to make capital expenditures, engage in strategic transactions and repurchase stock.

We are subject to risks arising from our international operations.

The substantial majority of our net sales are generated through our non-U.S. operations. As a result, we are or can be negatively impacted by economic, political and other conditions in the foreign countries in which we do business, including:

- changes in trade and tax laws that may result in us or our customers being subject to increased taxes, duties and tariffs and import and export restrictions, which could increase our costs and/or reduce our customers' willingness to use our services in countries in which we are currently manufacturing their products;
- compliance with foreign laws, including labor laws that generally provide for increased notice, severance and consultation requirements compared to U.S. labor laws;
- labor unrest, including strikes;
- difficulties in staffing due to immigration or travel restrictions imposed by national governments, including the U.S.;
- security concerns;
- political instability and/or regional military tension or hostilities, such as the war in Ukraine, the possibility of such conflict broadening to areas outside of Ukraine, and the actions taken by national governments in response to such hostilities, such as sanctions and export bans;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which may either increase or decrease our operating costs and for which we have significant exposure;
- the imposition of currency controls, which would have the effect of preventing us from repatriating profits from our foreign subsidiaries;
- exposure to heightened corruption risks;
- aggressive, selective or lax enforcement of laws and regulations by national governmental authorities; and
- potentially increased risk of misappropriation of intellectual property.

We operate in countries that have experienced labor unrest, political instability or conflict and strife in the past, including China, India, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico and Thailand, and we have experienced work stoppages and similar disruptions at our plants in these countries. To the extent these factors prevent us from adequately staffing our plants and manufacturing and shipping products in those jurisdictions, our margins and net income could be reduced and our reputation as a reliable supplier could be negatively impacted.

We rely on a relatively small number of customers for a substantial portion of our sales, and declines in sales to these customers could significantly reduce our net sales and net income.

Sales to our ten largest customers have historically represented approximately half of our net sales. We expect to continue to depend upon a relatively small number of customers for a significant percentage of our sales for the foreseeable future. The loss of a significant reduction in sales or pricing to, or an inability to recover components liabilities from our largest customers could therefore substantially reduce our revenue and margins.

Current U.S. trade policy could increase the cost of using both our onshore and offshore manufacturing services for our U.S. customers, leading them to reduce their orders to us.

Although we maintain significant manufacturing capacity in the U.S., the majority of our manufacturing operations are located outside the U.S. The U.S., China, the E.U. and several other countries have imposed tariffs on certain imported products. In particular, the U.S. has imposed tariffs impacting certain components and products imported from China by us into the U.S. These tariffs apply to both components imported into the U.S. from China for use in the manufacture of products at our U.S. plants and to certain of our customers' products that we manufacture for them in China and that are then imported into the U.S. Any decision by a large number of our customers to cease using our manufacturing services due to the application of tariffs would materially reduce our revenue and net income. In addition, our gross margins would be reduced in the event we are for any reason unable to pass on any tariffs that we incurred to our customers. Although our customers are generally liable for tariffs we pay on their behalf on importation of components used in the manufacture of their products, our gross margins would be reduced in the event we were for any reason unable to recover tariffs or duties from our customers. Further, although we are required to pay tariffs upon importation of the components, we may not be able to recover these amounts from customers until sometime later, if at all, which would adversely impact our operating cash flow in a given period.

Customer order cancellations, push-outs and reduced forecasts could reduce our sales, net income and liquidity.

We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers and our bookings may generally be canceled prior to the scheduled shipment date. Although customers are generally liable for components we procure on their behalf, finished goods and work-in-process at the time of cancellation, customers may fail to honor this commitment or we may be unable to, or, for other business reasons, choose not to enforce our contractual rights. Cancellations, reductions or push-outs of orders by customers and reduced customer forecasts customers could cause our inventory levels to increase, consume working capital, lead to write-offs of inventory that customers fail to purchase for any reason and/or reduce our sales, net income and liquidity.

Our strategy to pursue higher margin business depends in part on the success of our CPS businesses, which, if not successful, could cause our future gross margins and operating results to be lower.

A key part of our strategy to capitalize on our ability to provide end-to-end manufacturing solutions is to grow our CPS businesses, which supplies printed circuit boards, backplane and backplane assemblies, cable assemblies, fabricated metal parts, precision machined parts, and plastic injected molded parts, memory, RF, optical and microelectronic solutions, and data storage solutions and design, engineering, logistics and repair services and our SCI defense and aerospace products. A decrease in orders for these components, products and services can have a disproportionately adverse impact on our profitability since these components, products and services generally carry higher than average contribution margins than our core IMS business. In addition, in order to grow this portion of our business profitably, we must continually make substantial investments in the development of our product development capabilities, research and development activities, test and tooling equipment and skilled personnel, all of which reduce our operating results in the short term. The success of our CPS businesses also depends on our ability to increase sales of our proprietary products, convince our customers to purchase our components rather than those of third parties for use in the manufacture of their products, and expand the number of our customers who contract for our design, engineering, logistics and repair services. We may face challenges in achieving commercially viable yields and difficulties in manufacturing components in the quantities and to the specifications and quality standards required by our customers, as well as in qualifying our components for use in our customers' designs. Our proprietary products and design, engineering, logistics and repair services must compete with products and services offered by established vendors which focus solely on development of similar technologies or the provision of similar services. Any of these factors could reduce the revenue and margins of our CPS businesses, which in turn would have an adverse and potentially disproportionate effect on our overall revenues and profitability.

Customer requirements to transfer business may increase our costs.

Our customers sometimes require that we transfer the manufacturing of their products from one of our facilities to another to achieve cost reductions, tariff reductions and other objectives. These transfers have resulted in increased costs to us due to facility downtime, less than optimal utilization of our manufacturing capacity and delays and complications related to the transition of manufacturing programs to new locations. These transfers, and any decision by a significant customer to terminate manufacturing services in a particular facility, could require us to close or reduce operations at certain facilities and, as a result, we may incur in the future significant costs for the closure of facilities, employee severance and related matters. We may be required to relocate additional manufacturing operations in the future and, accordingly, we may incur additional costs that decrease our net income.

Transfers of our operations to other facilities caused by lease terminations could cause disruptions in our ability to service our customers

Certain of our foreign manufacturing facilities are leased from third parties. To the extent we are unable to renew the leases covering such facilities as they expire on reasonable terms, or are forced to move our operations at those facilities to other locations as a result of a failure to agree upon renewal terms, production for our customers may be interrupted, we may breach our customer agreements, we could incur significant start-up costs at new facilities and our lease expense may increase, potentially significantly.

Regulatory, Compliance and Litigation Risks

We are subject to a number of U.S. export control and regulatory requirements relating to our defense business, with which the failure to comply could result in fines and reduction of future revenue.

We are subject to a number of laws and regulations relating to the export of U.S. technology, anti-corruption and the award, administration and performance of U.S. government contracts and subcontracts. In particular, our activities must comply with the restrictions relating to the export of controlled technology and sales to denied or sanctioned parties contained

in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”), the U.S. Export Administration Regulations and sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Treasury Department (“OFAC”). The U.S. Commerce Department recently released rules that in some cases significantly restrict the export of U.S. technology to or from China. These laws could negatively impact our operations in China by making it more difficult to import components containing U.S. technology into China and to export finished products containing such components out of China. Any failure to comply with export control laws could result in significant fines or penalties. We must also comply with regulations relating to the award, administration and performance of U.S. government contracts and subcontracts with respect to our defense business, including regulations that govern price negotiations, cost accounting standards, procurement practices, termination at the election of the government and many other aspects of performance under government contracts and subcontracts. These laws and regulations are complex, require extensive compliance efforts and expenditures in the form of additional systems and personnel, and, in some cases, require us to ensure that our suppliers adhere to such regulations. Furthermore, our compliance with such regulations is subject to audit or investigation by governmental authorities. From time to time, we receive formal and informal inquiries from government agencies and regulators regarding our compliance. Should we be found to have violated one or more of such laws or regulations, we could become subject to civil damages (which in some cases could be trebled) or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including appointment of government monitors, termination of our government contracts and, ultimately, debarment from doing further business with the U.S. government. Any of such results would increase our expenses, reduce our revenue and damage our reputation as both a commercial and government supplier.

If we manufacture or design defective products, if there are manufacturing defects in the components we incorporate into customer products or if our manufacturing processes do not comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and standards, we could be subject to claims, damages and fines and lose customers.

We manufacture products to our customers’ specifications, and in some cases our manufacturing processes and facilities need to comply with various statutory and regulatory requirements and standards. For example, many of the medical products that we manufacture, as well as the facilities and manufacturing processes that we use to produce them, must comply with standards established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and products we manufacture for the automotive end market are generally subject to the IATF 16949:2016 standard. In addition, our customers’ products and the manufacturing processes that we use to produce them often are highly complex. As a result, products that we design or manufacture may at times contain design or manufacturing defects, and our manufacturing processes may be subject to errors or may not be in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and standards. Finally, customer products can experience quality problems or failures as a result of defects in the components customers specify to be included in the products we manufacture for them. Defects in the products we design or manufacture, even if caused by components specified by the customer, may result in product recalls, warranty claims by customers, including liability for repair costs, delayed shipments to customers or reduced or canceled customer orders. The failure of the products that we design or manufacture or of our manufacturing processes and facilities to comply with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and standards may subject us to legal fines or penalties, cause us to lose business and, in some cases, require us to shut down or incur considerable expense to correct a manufacturing program or facility. In addition, these defects may result in product liability claims against us by third parties. The risk and magnitude of such claims may increase as we continue to expand our presence in the medical and automotive end markets since defects in these types of products can result in death or significant injury to end users of these products. Even when our customers or suppliers are contractually responsible for defects in the design of a product and defects in components used in the manufacture of such products, there is no guarantee that any indemnities provided by such parties will be adequate to cover all damages to which we may become subject or that these parties will have the financial resources to indemnify us for such liabilities, in which case we could be required to expend significant resources to defend ourselves if named in a product liability suit over such defects.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property or if we infringe, or are alleged to infringe, upon the intellectual property of others, we could be required to pay significant amounts in costs or damages.

We rely on a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property rights. However, a number of our patents covering certain aspects of our manufacturing processes or products have expired and will continue to expire in the future. Such expirations reduce our ability to assert claims against competitors or others who use or sell similar technology. Any inability to protect our intellectual property rights could diminish or eliminate the competitive advantages that we derive from our proprietary technology. In addition, should a current or former employee use or disclose any of our or our customers’ proprietary information, we could become subject to legal action by our customers or others, our key technologies could become compromised and our ability to compete could be adversely impacted.

In addition, we may become involved in administrative proceedings, lawsuits or other proceedings if others allege that the products we manufacture for our customers or our own manufacturing processes and products infringe on their intellectual property rights. If successful, such claims could force our customers and us to stop importing or producing

products or components of products that use the challenged intellectual property, to pay up to treble damages and to obtain a license to the relevant technology or to redesign those products or services so as not to use the infringed technology. The costs of defense and potential damages and/or impact on production of patent litigation could be significant and have a materially adverse impact on our financial results. In addition, although our customers typically indemnify us against claims that the products we manufacture for them infringe others' intellectual property rights, there is no guaranty that these customers will have the financial resources to stand behind such indemnities should the need arise, nor is there any guarantee that any such indemnity could be fully enforced. We sometimes design products on a contract basis or jointly with our customers. In such situations, we may become subject to claims that products we design infringe third party intellectual property rights and may also be required to indemnify our customer against liability caused by such claims.

Any of these events could reduce our revenue, increase our costs and damage our reputation with our customers.

Allegations of failures to comply with domestic or international employment and related laws could result in the payment of significant damages, which would reduce our net income.

We are subject to a variety of domestic and foreign employment laws, including those related to safety, wages and overtime, discrimination, harassment, organizing, whistleblowing, classification of employees, privacy and severance payments. We may be required to defend against allegations that we have violated such laws. Allegations that we have violated labor laws could lead to damages being awarded to employees or fines from or settlements with plaintiffs or federal, state or foreign regulatory authorities, the amounts of which could be substantial, and which would reduce our net income. For example, in the first quarter of 2022, we paid approximately \$4 million in a judicially approved settlement in connection with a lawsuit against the Company alleging violations of California Labor Code provisions governing overtime, meal and rest periods, wages, wage statements and reimbursements of business expenses.

Cyberattacks and other disruptions of our information technology network and systems could interrupt our operations, lead to loss of our customer and employee data and subject us to damages.

We rely on internal and cloud-based networks and systems furnished by third parties for worldwide financial reporting, inventory management, procurement, invoicing, employee payroll and benefits administration and email communications, among other functions. In addition, our 42Q manufacturing execution solutions software used by us and certain of our customers operates in the cloud. Despite our business continuity planning, including maintaining redundant data sites and network availability, both our internal and cloud-based infrastructure may be susceptible to outages due to fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks and similar events. In addition, despite the implementation of numerous network security measures, both our internal and our cloud-based infrastructure may also be vulnerable to hacking, computer viruses, the installation of malware and similar disruptions either by third parties or employees with access to key IT infrastructure. Cybersecurity attacks can come in many forms, including distributed denial of service attacks, advanced persistent threat, phishing, business email compromise efforts and ransomware attacks. Recently, a cyberattack involving malware delivered through network monitoring software sold by SolarWinds resulted in the penetration of the systems of a multitude of governmental and commercial entities. While we were not affected by this cyberattack, there can be no assurance that a future malware attack will not be successful in breaching our systems. Hacking, malware and other cybersecurity attacks, if not prevented, could lead to the collection and disclosure of sensitive personal or confidential information relating to our customers, employees or others, exposing us to legal liability and causing us to suffer reputational damage. In addition, our SCI defense and aerospace business is subject to U.S. government regulations requiring the safeguarding of certain unclassified government information and to report to the U.S. government certain cyber incidents that affect such information. The increasing sophistication of cyberattacks requires us to continually evaluate new technologies and processes intended to detect and prevent these attacks. Our insurance coverage for cyberattacks is limited. There can be no assurance that our cybersecurity measures will be sufficient to protect the data we manage. If we and our cloud infrastructure vendors are not successful in preventing such outages and cyberattacks, our operations could be disrupted, we could incur losses, including losses relating to claims by our customers, employees or privacy regulators relating to loss of personal or confidential business information, the willingness of customers to do business with us may be damaged and, in the case of our defense business, we could be barred from future participation in U.S. government programs.

Global, national and corporate initiatives addressing climate change could increase our costs.

Concern over climate change may lead to state, federal and international legislative and regulatory initiatives aimed at reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions through incentives, taxes or mandates and there is increased stockholder interest generally in voluntary corporate commitments to reduce the generation of greenhouse gases. Collectively, such initiatives and commitments could lead to an increase in both the price of energy and our operating costs. A sustained increase in energy prices for any reason could increase our raw material, components, operations and

transportation costs, which we may not be able to pass on to our customers and which would therefore reduce our profitability, as would increased operating costs and investments due to our adoption, whether voluntary or mandatory, of measures to reduce our carbon footprint. We could also suffer reputational damage if our sustainability practices are perceived to be inadequate.

Any failure to comply with applicable environmental laws could adversely affect our business by causing us to pay significant amounts for cleanup of hazardous materials or for damages or fines.

We are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations, including those governing the use, generation, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous substances and waste in the ordinary course of our manufacturing operations. If we violate environmental laws or if we own or operate, or owned or operated in the past, a site at which we or a predecessor company caused contamination, we may be held liable for damages and the costs of remedial actions. For example, in June 2022, a court issued a tentative ruling finding us and other defendants liable for certain investigation costs relating to a site owned by a predecessor company in Southern California at which a disposal was alleged to have occurred. Although we estimate and regularly reassess our potential liability with respect to violations or alleged violations and accrue for such liability, our accruals may not be sufficient. Any increase in existing reserves or establishment of new reserves for environmental liability would reduce our net income. Our failure or inability to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations could also limit our ability to expand facilities or could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses to comply with these laws and regulations.

Partly as a result of certain of our acquisitions, we have incurred liabilities associated with environmental contamination. These liabilities include ongoing investigation and remediation activities at a number of current and former sites. The time required to perform environmental remediation can be lengthy and there can be no assurance that the scope, and therefore cost, of these activities will not increase as a result of the discovery of new contamination or contamination on adjoining landowners' properties or the adoption of more stringent regulatory standards covering sites at which we are currently performing remediation activities.

We cannot assure that past disposal activities will not result in liability that will materially affect us in the future, nor can we provide assurance that we do not have environmental exposures of which we are unaware and which could adversely affect our future operating results. Changes in or restrictions on discharge limits, emissions levels, permitting requirements and material storage or handling could require a higher than anticipated level of remediation activities, operating expenses and capital investment or, depending on the severity of the impact of the foregoing factors, costly plant relocation, any of which would reduce our net income.

Changes in financial accounting standards or policies have affected, and in the future may affect, our reported financial condition or results of operations; there are inherent limitations to our system of internal controls; changes in corporate governance policies and practices may impact our business.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets, liabilities and net income during the reporting period. A change in the facts and circumstances surrounding those estimates could result in a change to our estimates and could impact our future operating results. GAAP is subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), the SEC and various bodies formed to interpret and create accounting policies. A change in those policies can have a significant effect on our reported results and may affect our reporting of transactions which are completed before a change is announced. For example, in fiscal 2019, we implemented the new revenue recognition standard, which is complex and requires significant management judgment. Although we believe the judgments we applied in implementation of the new revenue recognition standard are appropriate, there can be no assurance that we will not be required to change our judgments relating to implementation of such standard in the future, whether as a result of new guidance or otherwise. A significant change in our accounting judgments could have a significant impact on our reported revenue, gross profit, assets and liabilities. In general, changes to accounting rules or challenges to our interpretation or application of the rules by regulators may have a material adverse effect on our reported financial results or on the way we conduct business.

Our system of internal and disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. However, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been or will be detected. As a result, there can be no assurance that our system of internal and disclosure controls and procedures will be successful in preventing all errors, theft and fraud, or in informing management of all material information in a timely manner.

Finally, corporate governance, public disclosure and compliance practices continue to evolve based upon continuing legislative action, SEC rulemaking and policy positions taken by large institutional stockholders and proxy advisors. As a result, the number of rules, regulations and standards applicable to us may become more burdensome to comply with, could increase scrutiny of our practices and policies by these or other groups and increase our legal and financial compliance costs and the amount of time management must devote to governance and compliance activities. For example, the SEC has recently proposed rules requiring that issuers provide significantly increased disclosures concerning cybersecurity matters and the impact of climate changes on their business and has finalized rules requiring public companies to adopt more stringent executive compensation clawback policies. Increasing regulatory burdens and corporate governance requirements could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our Board of Directors and qualified executive officers.

Liquidity and Credit Risks

Our customers could experience credit problems, which could reduce our future revenues and net income.

Certain of our customers have experienced significant financial difficulties in the past, with a few filing for bankruptcy. Financial difficulties experienced by one or more of our customers, could negatively affect our business by decreasing demand from such customers and through the potential inability of these companies to make full payment on amounts owed to us. Customer bankruptcies also entail the risk of potential recovery by the bankruptcy estate of amounts previously paid to us that are deemed a preference under bankruptcy laws. There can be no assurance that additional customers will not declare bankruptcy or suffer financial distress, in which case our future revenues, net income and cash flow could be reduced.

We may be unable to generate sufficient liquidity to maintain or expand our operations, which would reduce the amount of business our customers and vendors are able to do with us and impact our ability to continue operations at current levels without seeking additional funding; we could experience losses if one or more financial institutions holding our cash or other financial counterparties were to fail; repatriation of foreign cash could increase our taxes.

Our liquidity is dependent on a number of factors, including profitability, business volume, inventory levels, the extension of trade credit by our suppliers, the degree of alignment of payment terms from our suppliers with payment terms granted to our customers, the amount we invest in our facilities and equipment, the timing of acquisitions and divestitures, the schedule for repayment of our outstanding indebtedness, the timing of stock repurchases, the amount available to borrow under the Credit Agreement and the amount of accounts receivable eligible for sale under our factoring programs. In the event we need or desire additional liquidity beyond the sources described above to maintain or expand our business levels, make acquisitions or repurchase stock, there can be no assurance that such additional liquidity will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Any failure to maintain adequate liquidity would prevent us from maintaining operations at current or desired levels, which in turn would reduce both our revenue and profitability.

Although we believe our existing cash resources and sources of liquidity, together with cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements for at least the next 12 months, should demand for our services increase significantly over the next 12 months or should we experience significant increases in delinquent or uncollectible accounts receivable for any reason, including recessionary economic conditions, our cash provided by operations could decrease significantly and we could be required to seek additional sources of liquidity to continue our operations at their current level. In such a case, there can be no assurance that such additional sources of financing would be available.

A principal source of our liquidity is our cash and cash equivalents, which are held with various financial institutions. Although we distribute such funds among a number of financial institutions that we believe to be of high quality, there can be no assurance that one or more of such institutions will not become insolvent in the future, in which case all or a portion of our uninsured funds on deposit with such institutions could be lost. Finally, if one or more counterparties to our interest rate or foreign currency hedging instruments were to fail, we could suffer losses and our hedging of risk could become less effective.

Approximately 50% of our cash is held in foreign jurisdictions. Some of these jurisdictions restrict the amount of cash that can be transferred to the U.S. or impose taxes and penalties on such transfers of cash. To the extent we have excess cash in foreign locations that could be used in, or is needed by, our U.S. operations, we may incur significant foreign taxes to repatriate these funds which would reduce the net amount ultimately available for such purposes.

Our Credit Agreement contains covenants that may adversely impact our business; the failure to comply with such covenants or the occurrence of an event of default could cause us to be unable to borrow additional funds and cause our outstanding debt to become immediately payable.

Our Credit Agreement contains a maximum leverage and minimum interest coverage ratio, in both cases measured on the basis of a trailing 12-month look-back period, and a number of restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional debt, making investments and other restricted payments, selling assets and paying dividends, subject to certain exceptions, with which we must comply. Collectively, these covenants could constrain our ability to grow our business through acquisition or engage in other strategic transactions. Such facility also contains customary events of default, including that a material business interruption or cessation has not occurred. Finally, such facility includes covenants requiring, among other things, that we file quarterly and annual financial statements with the SEC, comply with all laws, pay all taxes and maintain casualty insurance. If we are not able to comply with these covenants or if an event of default were to occur and not be cured, all of our outstanding debt would become immediately due and payable and the incurrence of additional debt under our Credit Agreement would not be allowed, either of which would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to continue to conduct our business.

General Risk Factors

We are subject to intense competition in the EMS industry, which could cause us to lose sales and, therefore, harm our financial performance.

The EMS industry is highly competitive and the industry has experienced a surplus of manufacturing capacity. Our competitors include major global EMS providers, including Benchmark Electronics, Inc., Celestica, Inc., Flex Ltd., Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (Foxconn), Jabil Inc. and Plexus Corp., as well as other companies that have a regional, product, service or industry-specific focus. We also face competition from current and potential OEM customers who may elect to manufacture their own products internally rather than outsourcing to EMS providers.

Competition is based on a number of factors, including end markets served, price and quality. We may not be able to offer prices as low as some of our competitors for any number of reasons, including the willingness of competitors to provide EMS services at prices we are unable or unwilling to offer. There can be no assurance that we will win new business or maintain existing business due to competitive factors, which could decrease our sales and net income. In addition, due to the extremely price sensitive nature of our industry, business that we do win or maintain may have lower margins than our historical or target margins. As a result, competition may cause our gross and operating margins to fall.

Consolidation in the electronics industry may adversely affect our business by increasing customer buying power and increasing prices we pay for components.

Consolidation in the electronics industry among our customers, our suppliers and/or our competitors may increase, which could result in a small number of very large electronics companies offering products in multiple sectors of the electronics industry. If one of our customers is acquired by another company that does not rely on us to provide EMS services, we may lose that customer's business. Similarly, consolidation among our suppliers could result in a sole or limited source for certain components used in our customers' products. Any such consolidation could cause us to be required to pay increased prices for such components, which could reduce our gross margin and profitability if we are unable to pass on the corresponding cost to our customers.

Unanticipated changes in our income tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities could increase our taxes and decrease our net income; developments in pending audits could result in an increase in our tax expenses which would decrease our net income.

We are or may become subject to income, sales, value-added, goods and services, withholding and other taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for taxes and, in the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our effective income tax rates and liability for other taxes could increase as a result of changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in enacted tax laws, the effectiveness of our cash and tax management strategies, our ability to negotiate advance pricing agreements with foreign tax authorities, compliance with local trade laws and other factors. International initiatives require multinational enterprises, like ours, to report profitability on a country-by-country basis, which could increase scrutiny by foreign tax authorities. In addition, our tax determinations are regularly subject to audit by tax authorities. For example, we are currently undergoing audits of our tax returns for certain recent tax years in a number of

jurisdictions, including the United States. Developments in these or future audits could adversely affect our tax provisions, including through the disallowance or reduction of deferred tax assets or the assessment of back taxes, interest and penalties, any of which could result in an increase to income tax expense and therefore a decrease in our net income.

We can experience losses due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and currency controls, which could reduce our net income and impact our ability to repatriate funds.

Because we manufacture and sell the majority of our products abroad, our operating results can be negatively impacted due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly in volatile currencies to which we are exposed, such as the Euro, Mexican peso, Malaysian ringgit and Chinese renminbi. We use financial instruments, primarily short-term foreign currency forward contracts, to hedge our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. However, the success of our foreign currency hedging activities in preventing foreign exchange losses depends largely upon the accuracy of our forecasts of future sales, expenses, capital expenditures and assets and liabilities. As such, our foreign currency hedging program may not fully cover all of our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. If our hedging activities are not successful, our net income may be reduced. In addition, certain countries in which we operate have adopted currency controls requiring that local transactions be settled only in local currency rather than in our functional currency, which is generally different than the local currency. Such controls could require us to hedge larger amounts of local currency than we otherwise would and/or prevent us from repatriating cash generated by our operations in such countries.

We may not have sufficient insurance coverage for potential claims and losses, which could leave us responsible for certain costs and damages.

We carry various forms of business and liability insurance in types and amounts we believe are reasonable and customary for similarly situated companies in our industry. However, our insurance program does not generally cover losses due to failure to comply with typical customer warranties for workmanship, product and medical device liability, intellectual property infringement, product recall claims, or environmental contamination. In particular, our insurance coverage with respect to damages to or closure of our facilities, or damages to our customers' products caused by cyberattacks and certain natural disasters, such as earthquakes, epidemics and pandemics (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), is limited and is subject to policy deductibles, coverage limits, and exclusions, and as a result, may not be sufficient to cover all of our losses. For example, our policies have very limited coverage for damages due to earthquakes or losses caused by business disruptions. In addition, such coverage may not continue to be available at commercially reasonable rates and terms. Our policies generally have deductibles and/or limits or may be limited to certain lines or business or customer engagements that reduce the amount of our potential recoveries from insurance. As a result, not all of our potential business losses are covered under our insurance policies. Should we sustain a significant uncovered loss, our net income will be reduced. Additionally, if one or more counterparties to our insurance coverage were to fail, we would bear the entire amount of an otherwise insured loss.

Recruiting and retaining our key personnel is critical to the continued growth of our business.

Our success depends upon the continued service of our key personnel, particularly our highly skilled sales and operations executives, managers and engineers with many years of experience in the EMS industry. Such individuals can be difficult to identify, recruit and retain and are heavily recruited by our competitors. As our key employees choose to retire or terminate their employment with us, we will be required to replace them with new employees with the required experience, which has become challenging in the U.S. recently due to the strong employment market. Should we be unable to recruit new employees to fill key positions with us, our operations and growth prospects could be negatively impacted.

We may not be successful in implementing and integrating strategic transactions or in divesting assets or businesses, which could harm our operating results; we could become required to book a charge to earnings should we determine that goodwill and other acquired assets are impaired.

From time to time, we may undertake strategic transactions that give us the opportunity to access new customers and new end markets, increase our proprietary product offerings, obtain new manufacturing and service capabilities and technologies, enter new geographic manufacturing locations, lower our manufacturing costs, increase our margins or further develop existing customer relationships. For example, in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, we entered into a joint venture with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited intended to create a world-class electronic manufacturing hub in India. The success of this joint venture is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties including the timing of the joint venture obtaining "Trusted Source" designation under the India government's "Make in India" initiative, adverse changes in the key markets the joint venture will target and the risks described above under "We are subject to risks arising from our international operations". Strategic transactions structured as acquisitions involve a number of risks, uncertainties and costs, including integrating acquired operations and workforce, businesses and products, resolving quality issues involving acquired

products, incurring severance and other restructuring costs, diverting management attention from their normal operational duties, maintaining customer, supplier or other favorable business relationships of acquired operations, terminating unfavorable commercial arrangements, losing key employees, integrating the systems of acquired operations into our management information systems and satisfying the liabilities of acquired businesses, including liability for past violations of law and material environmental liabilities. Any of these risks could cause our strategic transactions not to be ultimately profitable. We may also choose to divest plants, businesses or products lines in the future. Divestitures reduce revenue and, potentially, margins and can involve the risk of retained liabilities from the operations divested, including environmental liabilities.

In addition, we have in the past recorded, and may be required to record in the future, goodwill and other intangible assets in connection with our acquisitions. We evaluate, at least on an annual basis, whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate all, or a portion, of the carrying amount of our goodwill and other intangible assets may no longer be recoverable. Should we determine in the future that our goodwill or other intangible assets have become impaired, an impairment charge to earnings would become necessary, which could be significant. For example, during our fiscal 2018 annual goodwill impairment analysis, we fully impaired goodwill of \$31 million associated with the acquisition of a storage software business we purchased in 2016.

We are subject to risks associated with natural disasters and global events.

Our activities, including manufacturing, administration and information technology management, can be adversely affected by natural disasters such as major earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, tornadoes, fires and epidemics or pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate change may cause these events to become more severe and therefore more damaging. In the event of a major natural disaster affecting one or more of our facilities, our operations and management information systems, which control our worldwide procurement, inventory management, shipping and billing activities, could be significantly disrupted. Such events could delay or prevent product manufacturing for an extended period of time. Any extended inability to continue our operations at affected facilities following such an event could reduce our revenue.

Risks of Investing in Our Stock

The market price of our common stock is volatile and is impacted by factors other than our financial performance.

The stock market in recent years has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected our stock price. These fluctuations have often been unrelated to our operating performance. Factors that can cause such fluctuations include announcements by our customers, suppliers, competitors or other events affecting companies in the electronics industry, such as component shortages, currency fluctuations, the impact of natural disasters and global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions, such as the war in Ukraine, general market fluctuations and macroeconomic conditions, including concerns about inflation and recession, any of which may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate widely.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The table below sets forth information regarding our repurchases of our common stock during the first quarter of 2023:

Period (1)	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED	AVERAGE PRICE PAID PER SHARE (2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED AS PART OF PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PROGRAMS (3)	MAXIMUM DOLLAR VALUE OF SHARES THAT MAY YET BE PURCHASED UNDER THE PROGRAMS (2)
Month #1				
October 2, 2022 through October 29, 2022	3,837	\$ 45.97	3,837	\$ 163,533,784
Month #2				
October 30, 2022 through November 26, 2022	—	\$ —	—	\$ 163,533,784
Month #3				
November 27, 2022 through December 31, 2022	—	\$ —	—	\$ 163,533,784
Total	<u>3,837</u>	<u>\$ 45.97</u>	<u>3,837</u>	

- (1) All months shown are our fiscal months.
- (2) Amounts do not include commission payable on shares repurchased. The total average price paid per share is a weighted average based on the total number of shares repurchased during the period.
- (3) During the third quarter of 2022, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$200 million of our common stock in the open market or in negotiated transactions off the market. This program has no expiration date.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	<u>Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).</u>
32.1 (1)	<u>Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).</u>
32.2 (1)	<u>Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

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- (1) This exhibit shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that Section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any filings.

SIGNATURES

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

SANMINA CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By: /s/ JURE SOLA
Jure Sola
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 1, 2023

By: /s/ KURT ADZEMA
Kurt Adzema
*Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)*

Date: February 1, 2023

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(A) OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jure Sola, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sanmina Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 1, 2023

/s/ JURE SOLA

Jure Sola

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(A) OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Kurt Adzema, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sanmina Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 1, 2023

/s/ KURT ADZEMA

Kurt Adzema

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States of America Code (18 U.S.C. §1350), Jure Sola, Chief Executive Officer of Sanmina Corporation (the “Company”), hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2022, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.1 (the “Periodic Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has set his hand hereto as of February 1, 2023.

/s/ JURE SOLA

Jure Sola

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States of America Code (18 U.S.C. §1350), Kurt Adzema, Chief Financial Officer of Sanmina Corporation (the “Company”), hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2022, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.2 (the “Periodic Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has set his hand hereto as of February 1, 2023.

/s/ Kurt Adzema

Kurt Adzema

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.