

ModusLink Global Solutions Inc
Form 10-K
October 14, 2011
[Table of Contents](#)

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2011

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: 000-23262

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

04-2921333

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(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

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

1601 Trapelo Road

Waltham, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

02451
(Zip Code)

(781) 663-5001

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class:
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered:
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed with reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$262,880,716.

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On October 7, 2011, the Registrant had outstanding 43,820,641 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement (the Definitive Proxy Statement) to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission relative to the Company s 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2011

MODUSLINK GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

Item	Page
PART I	
1. <u>Business</u>	3
1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	7
1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	15
2. <u>Properties</u>	15
3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	15
4. <u>Removed and Reserved</u>	15
PART II	
5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	16
6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	17
7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	18
7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	35
8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	37
9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	70
9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	70
9B. <u>Other Information</u>	72
PART III	
10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	72
11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	72
12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	72
13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	73
14. <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	73
PART IV	
15. <u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	74

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. For this purpose, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A of this report, "Risk Factors," and elsewhere in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis, judgment, belief or expectation only as of the date hereof. We do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, ModusLink Global Solutions or the Company), through its wholly owned subsidiaries, ModusLink Corporation (ModusLink), ModusLink PTS, Inc. (ModusLink PTS) and Tech For Less, LLC (TFL), is a leader in global supply chain business process management serving technology-based clients in markets such as computing, software, consumer electronics, storage and communications. The Company designs and executes critical elements in its clients' global supply chains to improve speed to market, product customization, flexibility, cost, quality and service. These benefits are delivered through a combination of industry expertise, innovative service solutions, integrated operations, proven business processes, expansive global footprint and world-class technology.

The Company's services and solutions span the forward supply chain, aftermarket service requirements and e-business processes and leverage an integrated global network of solution centers to manage all aspects of the end-to-end supply chain. Over the past decade, the Company has expanded its services by acquiring and developing businesses focused on supply chain management services, entitlement, e-business management solutions, consumer-electronics repair services and reverse logistics services. Open Channel Solutions, Inc. was acquired on March 18, 2008 and changed its name to ModusLink Open Channel Solutions, Inc. (ModusLink OCS) during fiscal year 2009. Effective August 1, 2010, ModusLink OCS was merged with the Company's e-Business solutions. The Company's e-Business operations provides integrated e-commerce, customer support, financial transaction processing, physical shipment and returns processes on a global basis, and entitlement and e-business management solutions. ModusLink PTS, acquired as PTS Electronics, Inc. on May 2, 2008, provides consumer-electronics service repair and reverse logistics services. TFL, acquired on December 4, 2009, processes and markets customer-returned consumer electronics and business technology products.

The Company has six operating segments: Americas; Asia; Europe; e-Business; ModusLink PTS and TFL. Each of these operating segments has designated management teams with direct responsibility over the operations of the respective operating segment. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company determined that it has four reportable segments, Americas, Asia, Europe, and TFL. The Company reports the ModusLink PTS operating segment in aggregation with the Americas operating segment as part of the Americas reportable segment. In addition to its four reportable segments, the Company reports an All other category. The All other category represents the e-Business operating segment. As of July 31, 2010, the Company's e-Business solutions operated within each of the Americas, Asia and Europe reportable segments. ModusLink OCS and TFL were each their own reportable segments as of July 31, 2010. On August 1, 2010 the Company merged ModusLink OCS with its e-Business solutions operations and the Company's reporting structure and reportable segments changed. All prior year segment information has been restated to reflect this change. The Company also has Corporate-level activity consisting primarily of costs associated with certain corporate administrative functions such as legal and finance, which are not allocated to the Company's reportable segments and administration costs related to the Company's venture capital activities. The Corporate-level activity balance sheet information includes cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities, investments and other assets, which are not identifiable to the operations of the Company's operating segments. Certain segment information, including revenue, profit and asset information, is set forth in Note 4 of the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 below and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7 below.

The Company previously operated under the names CMGI, Inc. and CMG Information Services, Inc. and was incorporated in Delaware in 1986. The Company's address is 1601 Trapelo Road, Suite 170, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451.

Supply Chain Management Services

Supply Chain Management Services and Solutions

ModusLink's revenues primarily come from the sale of supply chain management services performed for its clients. These services include the procurement of clients' raw component inventory, as well as the storage, manufacturing and distribution of their proprietary products for sale by our clients to their own customers.

ModusLink's supply chain management services and solutions are provided to the technology industry on a global scale. ModusLink's core capabilities are categorized as sourcing and supply base management, manufacturing and product configuration, fulfillment and distribution, e-Business, and aftermarket services such as returns management and asset disposition. ModusLink is also a Microsoft Authorized Replicator, further enhancing its position as a valued supply chain services provider to leading technology hardware original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

Table of Contents

ModusLink's core solutions include:

Supply Chain

Factory Supply The Factory Supply solution provides inbound supply of components into one or more of ModusLink's clients' manufacturing or light assembly operations on behalf of a client. The solution provides clients with a cost effective means to ensure consistent component quality.

Optimized Configuration The Optimized Configuration solution combines ModusLink's supply chain design expertise and the industry's largest global footprint with techniques, tools and processes in network optimization, discrete event simulation and inventory optimization to execute a supply chain network and inventory strategy that can manage the complexities of global supply and demand.

ModusLink designs and executes a flexible global supply chain by employing optimization methodologies such as postponement and deferred configuration that leverage the best time and place in the supply chain to perform final configuration, packaging and distribution of products. By executing these key processes in-region and later in the cycle when demand is more established, clients can often improve time to market, lower costs and optimize component and finished goods inventory to better meet global demand. This reduces excess and obsolescence and minimizes the need for rework if forecasts are inaccurate.

Aftermarket Services

The aftermarket services manage the complete range of post-sales activity including customer service, technical support and multi-channel returns management to testing, repair, and asset disposition enabling clients to gain greater efficiency, cost reduction and asset value retention, while improving customer satisfaction. With this combined expertise, services, technologies and global operating infrastructure, clients are provided with an end to end offering. Aftermarket services are delivered through ModusLink, ModusLink PTS and TFL.

e-Business

ModusLink enables a direct end-user revenue channel for clients through its e-Business solutions that include integrated e-commerce, customer support, financial transaction processing and physical shipment and returns processes on a global basis. e-Business also delivers entitlement management capabilities. The entitlement management solutions facilitate revenue generation for software publishers and related businesses by managing the complexities of multi-channel subscription and customer access rights (entitlements) inherent in software licensing through a line of technology, consulting and customer support solutions.

ModusLink's solutions seamlessly integrate with other supply chain service providers such as contract manufacturing companies and third-party logistics providers. ModusLink improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain by optimizing and executing procurement, product customization, multi-channel fulfillment, returns, repair and product value recovery processes.

Acquisitions in Fiscal 2010

Tech for Less, LLC

On December 4, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Tech for Less, LLC, a processor and marketer of customer-returned consumer electronics and business technology products. The Company acquired 100% of the equity interest of TFL for approximately \$31.0 million.

Acquisitions in Fiscal 2008

Open Channel Solutions, Inc.

On March 18, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of Open Channel Solutions, Inc., a leading global provider of entitlement and e-business management solutions and services. ModusLink previously had an equity interest in Open Channel Solutions, Inc., which interest was originally acquired when the Company acquired Modus Media, Inc. The acquisition of Open Channel Solutions, Inc. provides a complementary offering which permits the Company to offer a digital to physical supply chain management solution. Open Channel Solutions, Inc. changed its name to ModusLink Open Channel Solutions, Inc. during fiscal year 2009. Effective August 1, 2010, the Company merged ModusLink OCS with its e-Business solutions operations.

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The e-Business operations work with industry-leading software publishers, digital content providers and OEMs to more effectively manage volumes and multichannel licensing program for a better return on investment. e-Business Poet® Licensing

Table of Contents

Management System is designed to centrally manage the complete range of multichannel entitlement management operations including business-to-business order management, license and feature activation, upgrades, renewal management and electronic software download.

PTS Electronics

On May 2, 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of PTS Electronics, Inc., a leading provider of end-to-end aftermarket supply chain services and solutions and one of the largest technology repair service and reverse logistics providers in the industry. PTS Electronics, Inc. changed its name to ModusLink PTS, Inc. during fiscal year 2009. ModusLink PTS offers a comprehensive portfolio of Aftermarket Solutions, including Repair and Remanufacture, Returns Management and Value Recovery. ModusLink PTS maintains more than 300 test stations for live air testing of all television products, has over 50,000 parts in stock for daily rebuild demand and ships thousands of orders every day. The variety of consumer electronics service solutions offered by ModusLink PTS creates a strategic extension of the end-to-end supply chain solutions offered through ModusLink.

Technology Infrastructure

Using its information technology systems and infrastructure, the Company manages the flow and use of information throughout the supply chain. The Company's technology infrastructure serves as the backbone of a client's fully integrated global supply chain solution. The Company offers a secure and redundant network environment to ensure its clients' data and information is secure and accurate. The Company works with clients to integrate data, tools and applications to create a technology solution that meets its clients' business needs and improves management of the global supply chain.

The Company's infrastructure, including its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, spans critical aspects of supply chain processes from beginning-to-end and serves as the foundation for the design, integration, and ongoing management of a client's global supply chain. The Company's ERP system is designed to provide the visibility and control needed for better decision making, more rapid response to global market dynamics and effective asset utilization across services and geographies. The Company's operating infrastructure leverages an integrated global systems platform, standardized process execution, strategic global management, industry expertise and local market knowledge to provide our clients with more effective global operations management.

Facilities

The Company's global footprint consists of an integrated network of strategically located facilities in 14 countries, including numerous sites throughout North America, Europe and Asia. The Company's regionally optimized and highly scalable solution centers are designed to provide the flexibility to manage supply chain requirements, deliver and configure products in-region, close to the point of consumption or close to the point of manufacturing in low-cost regions, such as China, Eastern Europe and Mexico for maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Sales and Marketing

The Company's sales and marketing staff is strategically and globally aligned to support the development, marketing and sale of its supply chain management services and solutions worldwide.

The Company's marketing efforts are focused on developing greater awareness and brand recognition among its target client base, with an emphasis on companies within its key markets of computing, software, storage, consumer electronics and communications. The Company markets its services and solutions through its website, public relations, advertising and tradeshow campaigns and is developing a wide range of collateral materials and sales tools to support these efforts. Additionally, the Company's global product marketing staff is focused on the ongoing development, positioning and marketing of new services. The Company's product marketing staff also identifies new opportunities and leads within its key industry and geographic markets.

The Company sells its services and solutions on a global scale, through the direct sales channel. The Company's strategically aligned, global sales staff creates new opportunities and cultivates leads in all of its key regions throughout North America, Europe and Asia as well as within its target markets around the world. The Company's sales staff helps to further diversify its client base.

Competition

The market for the supply chain management service offerings provided by the Company is highly competitive. As an end-to-end solutions provider with service offerings covering a range of supply chain operations and activities across the globe, the Company competes with different companies depending on the type of service it is providing or the geographic area in which an activity is taking place.

Table of Contents

For the supply chain solutions, the Company faces competition from Electronics Manufacturing Services/Contract Manufacturers (EMS/CM), third party logistics (3PL) providers, Supply Chain Management (SCM) companies, and regional specialty companies. For the aftermarket services, the Company competes against independent repair vendors, EMS/CM companies, 3PL providers, and SCM companies. For the e-business solutions, the Company's competition includes global outsource providers, software as a service providers and technology providers. For the entitlement management solutions the Company competes against computer software providers offering content and document management solutions. As a provider of an outsourcing solution, the Company's competition also includes current and prospective customers, who evaluate the Company's capabilities in light of their own capabilities and cost structures.

The Company believes that the principal competitive factors in its market are quality and range of services, technological capabilities, cost, location of facilities, and responsiveness and flexibility. With the Company's end-to-end supply chain solution, global footprint, strong client service acumen, and our integrated global supply chain services, the Company believes that it is positioned well to compete in each of the markets it serves.

Clients

A limited number of clients account for a significant percentage of the Company's consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company's 10 largest customers accounted for approximately 73% of consolidated net revenue. This compares to the Company's 10 largest customers accounting for approximately 74% of consolidated net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. Sales to one client, Hewlett-Packard, accounted for approximately 28% and 29%, respectively of the Company's consolidated net revenue for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Sales to three clients, Hewlett-Packard, Advanced Micro Devices and SanDisk Corporation, accounted for approximately 27%, 10%, and 11%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. In general, the Company does not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from the Company, or to designate the Company as its sole supplier of any particular services. The loss of a significant amount of business with any key client could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company believes that it will continue to derive the vast majority of its consolidated operating revenue from sales to a small number of clients. There can be no assurance that revenue from key clients will not decline in future periods.

The Company sells its services to its clients primarily on a purchase order basis rather than pursuant to contracts with minimum purchase requirements. Consequently, sales are subject to demand variability by such clients. The Company purchases and maintains adequate levels of inventory in order to meet client needs rapidly and on a timely basis. The Company has no guaranteed price, quantity or delivery agreements with our suppliers. Because of the diversity of its services, as well as the wide geographic dispersion of our facilities, the Company uses numerous sources for the wide variety of raw materials needed for its operations. The Company has not been and does not expect to be adversely affected by an inability to obtain materials.

International Operations

We currently conduct business in the Netherlands, Hungary, France, Ireland, Czech Republic, Singapore, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Japan, Australia and Mexico in addition to our United States operations. In fiscal year 2011, approximately 58% of the Company's consolidated net revenues were generated internationally. Refer to Note 4 of the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 below.

Our international operations increase our exposure to U.S. and foreign laws, regulations, and labor practices, which are often complex and subject to variation and unexpected changes, and with which we must comply.

A substantial portion of our international business is conducted in China, where we face (i) the challenge of navigating a complex set of licensing and tax requirements and restrictions affecting the conduct of business in China by foreign companies, (ii) limitations on the repatriation of cash, (iii) foreign currency fluctuation and (iv) evolving tax laws.

Seasonality

Our clients' products are subject to seasonal consumer buying patterns. As a result, the services we provide to our clients are also subject to seasonality, with significantly higher revenues and operating income typically being realized from handling our clients' products during the first half of our fiscal year, which includes the holiday selling season.

Table of Contents

Intellectual Property

We rely upon a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark laws to protect our intellectual property. From time to time, we develop new trade secrets and other intellectual property or obtain intellectual property through acquisition activities. Our business is not substantially dependent on any single or group of related patents, trademarks, copyrights or licenses.

Employees

At July 31, 2011, we employed approximately 4,000 persons on a full-time basis, 1,200 in the Americas, 1,500 in Asia and 1,300 in Europe. Our subsidiaries in Mexico are parties to collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 23 employees. Our subsidiaries in France and the Netherlands are parties to collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 386 employees. Approximately 180 of the employees of our Ireland subsidiaries are members of labor unions. We consider our employee relations to be good. From time to time we hire project-based, temporary workers based on our client needs and seasonality of our business and at times the number of such workers may approximate the number of our full-time employees.

Our Corporate Information

We make our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports available through our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our internet address is <http://www.moduslink.com>. The contents of our website are not part of this annual report on Form 10-K, and our internet address is included in this document as an inactive textual reference only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, some of which are beyond our control. Forward-looking statements in this document and those we make from time to time through our senior management are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements concerning the expected future revenues or earnings or concerning projected plans, performance, or development of products and services, as well as other estimates related to future operations are necessarily only estimates of future results. We cannot assure you that actual results will not materially differ from expectations. Forward-looking statements represent our current expectations and are inherently uncertain. We do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from results anticipated in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from a small number of clients and adverse industry trends or the loss of any of those clients could significantly damage our business.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue by providing supply chain management services to a small number of clients. Our business and future growth will continue to depend in large part on the industry trend towards outsourcing supply chain management and other business processes. If this trend does not continue or declines, demand for our supply chain management services will decline and our financial results could suffer.

In addition, the loss of any one or more of our key clients would cause our revenues to decline. For the year ended July 31, 2011, sales to one client, Hewlett-Packard, accounted for approximately 28% of our consolidated net revenue. During the year ended July 31, 2011, ten clients accounted for approximately 73% of our consolidated net revenue. We expect to continue to derive the vast majority of our operating revenue from sales to a small number of key clients. In general, we do not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from us, or to designate us as its sole supplier of any particular services. The loss of business with any key clients, or a decision by any one of our key clients to significantly change or reduce the services we provide, could have a material adverse effect on our business. We cannot assure you that our revenue from key clients will not decline in future periods.

In August 2011, Hewlett-Packard announced that its Board of Directors authorized the evaluation of strategic alternatives for its Personal Systems Group (PSG), including the exploration of the separation of its PC business into a separate company through a spin-off or other transaction. The impact to the Company of any potential transaction that Hewlett Packard may pursue and complete related to their PSG cannot be estimated at this time.

In addition, ModusLink has been designated as an authorized replicator for Microsoft. This designation provides a license to replicate Microsoft software products and documentation for clients who want to bundle licensed software with their hardware products. This designation is

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annually renewable at Microsoft's discretion. A failure to maintain authorized replicator status could result in a reduction in our business and our revenues.

Table of Contents

We may have difficulty achieving and sustaining operating profitability, and if we deplete our working capital balances, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, we reported an operating loss of approximately \$35.0 million, which includes non-cash charges of \$27.2 million for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and \$2.5 million for impairment of investments. While we have reported operating profitability in past periods, as a result of a variety of factors discussed in this report, our revenue for a particular quarter is difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly. We anticipate that we will continue to incur significant operating expenses in the future, including significant costs of revenue and selling, general and administrative expenses. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or sustain operating profitability in the future. We also have significant commitments and contingencies, including real estate leases, continuing stadium sponsorship obligations, and inventory purchase obligations. We may also use significant amounts of cash to grow and expand our operations, including additional acquisitions. At July 31, 2011, we had consolidated cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balance of approximately \$111.4 million, and fixed contractual obligations of approximately \$124.2 million. Approximately \$66.6 million of the fixed contractual obligations are due in less than one year. If we are unable to achieve or sustain operating profitability, we risk depleting our working capital balances and our business will be materially adversely affected.

Disruption in the economy and financial markets could have a negative effect on our business.

The economy and financial markets in the United States, Europe and Asia have experienced extreme disruption during the last three years, including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. Governments have taken unprecedented actions intended to address extreme market conditions that include severely restricted credit and declines in real estate values. The businesses of our clients, and in turn our business, is highly dependent on consumer demand, which has been affected by the economic downturn and is highly uncertain. There can be no assurance that there will not be a further deterioration in financial markets and confidence in major economies, which could then lead to further challenges in the operation of our business. These economic developments affect businesses such as ours in a number of ways. The tightening of credit in financial markets adversely affects the ability of customers and suppliers to obtain financing for significant purchases and operations and could result in a decrease in orders and spending for our products and services. We are unable to predict the likelihood, duration and severity of disruptions in financial markets and adverse economic conditions and the effects they will have on our business and financial condition.

A decline in the technology sector could reduce our revenue.

A large portion of our revenue comes from clients in the technology sector, which is intensely competitive and very volatile. Declines in the overall performance of the technology sector have in the past and could in the future adversely affect the demand for supply chain management services and reduce our revenue and profitability from these clients.

Our exposure to financially troubled customers or suppliers may adversely affect our financial results.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue by providing supply chain management services to a small number of clients, that may in the future experience financial difficulty, particularly in light of conditions in the credit markets and the overall economy. Our suppliers may also experience financial difficulty in this environment. If our clients experience financial difficulty, we could have difficulty recovering amounts owed to us from these clients, or demand for our services from these customers could decline. Additionally, if our suppliers experience financial difficulty, we could have difficulty sourcing supply necessary to fulfill production requirements and meet scheduled shipments. These conditions could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate significantly.

Our operating results have fluctuated widely on a quarterly basis during the last several years. We expect that we may experience significant fluctuations in future quarterly operating results. Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, have contributed to these quarterly fluctuations in the past and may continue to contribute to fluctuations. Therefore, operating results for future periods are difficult to predict, and prior results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in future periods. These factors include:

how well we execute on our strategy and operating plans;

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implementation of our strategic initiatives and achievement of expected results of these initiatives;

demand for our services;

consumer confidence and demand;

Table of Contents

specific economic conditions in the industries in which we compete;

general economic and financial market conditions;

timing of new product introductions or software releases by our clients or their competitors;

payment of costs associated with our acquisitions, sales of assets and investments;

timing of sales of assets and marketable securities;

market acceptance of new products and services;

seasonality;

temporary shortages in supply from vendors;

charges for impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill and/or restructuring in future periods;

political instability or natural disasters in the countries in which we operate;

actual events, circumstances, outcomes, and amounts differing from judgments, assumptions, and estimates reflected in our accompanying consolidated financial statements; and

changes in accounting rules.

We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations will not necessarily be meaningful or indicative of our future performance. In some fiscal quarters our operating results may be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

A reduction in consumer demand may harm our results of operations.

To the extent recent uncertainty in the economy or other factors result in decreased consumer demand for our clients' products, we may experience a reduction in volumes of client products that we handle, which may harm our business, financial position and operating results.

Because our contracts do not contain minimum purchase requirements and we sell primarily on a purchase order basis, we are subject to uncertainties and variability in demand by clients, which could decrease revenue and adversely affect our financial results.

Our contracts do not contain minimum purchase requirements and we sell primarily on a purchase order basis. Therefore, our sales are subject to demand variability by our clients, which is difficult to predict and has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate significantly. The level and timing of orders placed by these clients vary for a variety of reasons, including seasonal buying by end-users, the introduction of new technologies and general economic conditions. If we are unable to anticipate and respond to the demands of our clients, we may lose clients because we have an inadequate supply of their products needed, or we may have excess inventory, either of which may harm our business, financial position and operating results.

We must maintain adequate levels of inventory in order to meet client needs, which present risks to our financial position and operating results.

We often purchase and maintain adequate levels of our clients' inventory in order to meet client needs rapidly and on a timely basis. The markets, including the technology sector served by many of our clients, are subject to rapid technological change, new and enhanced product specification requirements, and evolving industry standards. These changes may cause inventory on hand to decline substantially in value or to rapidly become obsolete. The majority of our clients offer protection from the loss in value of inventory. However, our clients may become unable or unwilling to fulfill their protection obligations. The inability of our clients to fulfill their protection obligations could lower our gross margins and cause us to record inventory write-downs. If we are unable to manage the inventory on hand with our clients with a high degree of precision, we may have insufficient product supplies or we may have excess inventory, resulting in inventory write-downs, which may harm our business, financial position and operating results.

Our ability to obtain particular client products or components in the quantities required to fulfill client orders on a timely basis is critical to our success. We have no guaranteed price or delivery agreements with our suppliers. We may occasionally experience a supply shortage of some products as a result of strong demand or problems experienced by our suppliers. If shortages or delays persist, the price of those products may increase, or the products may not be available at all. Accordingly, if we are not able to secure and maintain an adequate supply of products or components to fulfill our client orders on a timely basis, our business, financial position and operating results may be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Our failure to meet client demands could result in lost revenues, increased expenses and negative publicity.

Our clients face significant uncertainties in forecasting the demand for their products. Limitations on the size of facilities, number of personnel and availability of materials could make it difficult to meet clients' unforecasted demand for additional production. Any failure to meet clients' specifications, capacity requirements or expectations could result in lost revenue, lower client satisfaction, negative perceptions in the marketplace and potential claims for damages.

If we are not able to establish client sites where requested, or if we fail to retain key clients at established sites, our client relationships, revenue and expenses could be seriously harmed.

Our clients have, at times, requested that we add capacity or open a facility in locations near their sites. If we do not elect to add required capacity at sites near existing clients or establish sites near existing or potential clients, clients may decide to seek other service providers. In addition, if we lose a significant client of a particular site or open or expand a site with the expectation of business that does not materialize, operations at that site could become unprofitable or significantly less efficient and we may need to incur restructuring costs. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and operating results.

We may encounter problems in our efforts to increase operational efficiencies.

We continue to identify ways to increase efficiencies and productivity and effect cost savings. We have undertaken projects designed to increase our operational efficiencies, including the standardization to a global solutions platform through an integrated ERP system, the opening of new solution centers in low cost areas to expand client offerings and to effect cost savings. We have also implemented a shared services model utilizing centralized hub locations to service multiple spoke locations across the Americas, Asia and Europe regions. We cannot assure you that these projects will result in the realization of the expected benefits that we anticipate in a timely manner or at all. We may encounter problems with these projects that will divert the attention of management and/or result in additional costs and unforeseen project delays. If we or these projects do not achieve expected results, our business, financial position and operating results may be adversely affected.

We are subject to risks of operating internationally.

We maintain significant operations outside of the United States, and we will likely continue to expand these operations. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to manage and expand our international operations. This international expansion requires significant management attention and financial resources. Our operations will continue to be subject to numerous and varied regulations worldwide, some of which may have an adverse effect on our ability to develop our international operations in accordance with our business plans or on a timely basis.

We currently conduct business in the Netherlands, Hungary, France, Ireland, Czech Republic, Singapore, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Japan, Australia and Mexico in addition to our United States operations. International revenue accounted for approximately 58% of our total consolidated net revenue for the year ended July 31, 2011. A portion of our international revenue, cost of revenue and operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our operating results. There is also additional risk if the foreign currency is not freely traded. Some currencies, such as the Chinese Renminbi, are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit or delay our ability to repatriate funds or engage in hedging activities. While we may enter into forward currency exchange contracts to manage a portion of our exposure to foreign currencies, future exchange rate fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

There are other risks inherent in conducting international operations, including:

added fulfillment complexities in operations, including multiple languages, currencies, bills of materials and stock keeping units;

the complexity of ensuring compliance with multiple U.S. and foreign laws, particularly differing laws on intellectual property rights, export control, taxation and duties; and

labor practices, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, political and social instability, health crises or similar issues, and potentially adverse tax consequences.

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In addition, a substantial portion of our business is conducted in China, where we face additional risks, including the following:

the challenge of navigating a complex set of licensing and tax requirements and restrictions affecting the conduct of business in China by foreign companies;

Table of Contents

difficulties and limitations on the repatriation of cash;

currency fluctuation and exchange rate risks;

protection of intellectual property, both for us and our clients;

evolving regulatory systems and standards, including recent tax law changes;

difficulty retaining management personnel and skilled employees; and

expiration of tax holidays.

Our international operations increase our exposure to international laws and regulations. Noncompliance with foreign laws and regulations, which are often complex and subject to variation and unexpected changes, could result in unexpected costs and potential litigation. For example, the governments of foreign countries might attempt to regulate our products and services or levy sales or other taxes relating to our activities; foreign countries may impose tariffs, duties, price controls or other restrictions on foreign currencies or trade barriers; or a governmental authority could make an unfavorable determination regarding our operations, any of which could make it more difficult to conduct our business and have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

If we are unable to manage these risks, we may face significant liability, our international sales may decline and our business, operating and financial results may be adversely affected.

We may be affected by strikes, work stoppages and slowdowns by our employees.

Some of our international employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements or represented by labor unions. We believe our relations with our employees are generally good; however, we may experience strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns by employees. A strike, work stoppage or slowdown may affect our ability to meet our clients' needs, which may result in the loss of business and clients and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The terms of future collective bargaining agreements also may affect our competitive position, our financial condition and results of operations.

Change in our effective tax rate may harm our results of operations.

A number of factors may increase our future effective tax rates, including:

the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed;

the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities;

changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities;

adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns;

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increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including write-offs of acquired in-process R&D, impact of costs associated with business combinations and impairments of goodwill in connection with acquisitions;

changes in available tax credits;

changes in share-based compensation;

changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws, and changes in generally accepted accounting principles;

the repatriation of non-U.S. earnings for which we have not previously provided for U.S. taxes;

increases in tax rates in various jurisdictions; and

the expiration of tax holidays.

Any significant increase in our future effective tax rates could reduce net income for future periods.

We may have problems raising capital we need in the future.

Historically, we have financed our operations and met our capital requirements primarily through funds generated from operations, the sale of our securities, returns generated by our venture capital investing activities and borrowings from lending institutions. Market and other conditions largely beyond our control may affect our ability to engage in future sales of our securities, the timing of any sales, and the amount of proceeds we receive from sales of our securities. Even if we are able to sell our securities in the future, we may not be able to sell at favorable prices or on favorable terms. In addition, this funding source

Table of Contents

may not be sufficient in the future, and we may need to obtain funding from outside sources. However, we may not be able to obtain funding from outside sources. In addition, even if we find outside funding sources, we may be required to issue to those outside sources securities with greater rights than those currently possessed by holders of our common stock. We may also be required to take other actions, which may lessen the value of our common stock or dilute our common stockholders, including borrowing money on terms that are not favorable to us or issuing additional shares of common stock. The Company has a revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Facility") with a bank syndicate. The Credit Facility is a three year senior secured revolving credit facility up to an initial aggregate principal amount of \$40.0 million, with a scheduled maturity of February 1, 2013. If we experience difficulties raising capital in the future, our business could be materially adversely affected.

The conditions of the U.S. and international capital markets may adversely affect our ability to draw on our current revolving credit facility.

If financial institutions that have extended credit commitments to us are adversely affected by the conditions of the U.S. and international capital markets, they may become unable to fund borrowings under their credit commitments to us, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to borrow funds, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other corporate purposes.

The gross margins in the supply chain management business are low, which magnify the impact of variations in revenue and operating costs on our financial results.

As a result of intense price competition in the technology products marketplace, the gross margins in our supply chain management business are low, and we expect them to continue to be low in the future. These low gross margins magnify the impact of variations in revenue and operating costs on our financial results. Although we have identified initiatives designed to increase our gross margins, increased competition arising from industry consolidation and/or low demand for products may hinder our ability to maintain or improve our gross margins. Portions of our operating expenses are relatively fixed, and planned expenditures are based in part on anticipated orders. Our current ability to forecast the amount and timing of future order volumes is difficult, and we expect this to continue because we are highly dependent upon the business needs of our clients, which are highly variable. As a result, we may not be able to reduce our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue to mitigate any further reductions in gross margins. We may also be required to spend money to restructure our operations should future demand fall significantly in any one facility. If we cannot proportionately decrease our cost structure in response to competitive price pressures, our business, financial condition and operating results could suffer.

We will continue to be subject to intense competition.

The markets for our services are highly competitive and often lack significant barriers to entry, enabling new businesses to enter these markets relatively easily. Numerous well-established companies and smaller entrepreneurial companies are focusing significant resources on developing and marketing products and services that will compete with our products and services. The market for supply chain management products and services is very competitive, and the intensity of the competition is expected to continue to increase. Any failure to maintain and enhance our competitive position would limit our ability to maintain and increase market share, which would result in serious harm to our business. Increased competition may also result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share. In addition, many of our current and potential competitors will continue to have greater financial, technical, operational and marketing resources. We may not be able to compete successfully against these competitors. Competitive pressures may also force prices for supply chain management products and services down and these price reductions may reduce our revenues.

The physical or intellectual property of our clients may be damaged, misappropriated, stolen or lost while in our possession, subjecting us to litigation and other adverse consequences.

In the course of providing supply chain management services to our clients, we often have possession of or access to their physical and intellectual property, including consigned inventory, databases, software masters, certificates of authenticity and similar valuable physical or intellectual property. If this physical or intellectual property is damaged, misappropriated, stolen or lost, we could suffer:

claims under client agreements or applicable law, or other liability for damages;

delayed or lost revenue due to adverse client reaction;

negative publicity; and

litigation that could be costly and time consuming.

Table of Contents

We could be subject to infringement claims and other liabilities.

From time to time, we have been, and will continue to be, subject to third-party claims in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement of intellectual property rights. These claims may damage our business by:

subjecting us to significant liability for damages;

resulting in invalidation of our proprietary rights;

resulting in costly license fees in order to settle the claims;

being time-consuming and expensive to defend even if the claims are not meritorious; and

resulting in the diversion of our management's time and attention.

We may be liable if third parties misappropriate personal information of our clients' customers.

We often handle personal information as part of our e-Business offering. Any security breach or inadvertent release of this information could expose us to risks of loss, litigation and liability and could seriously disrupt our operations. If third parties are able to penetrate our network or telecommunications security or otherwise misappropriate the personal information or credit card information of our clients' customers or if we give third parties improper access to such information, we could be subject to liability. This liability could include claims for unauthorized purchases with credit card information, impersonation or other similar fraud claims. They could also include claims for other misuses of personal information, including unauthorized marketing purposes. These claims could result in litigation. Liability for misappropriation of this information could be significant. Further, any resulting adverse publicity arising from investigations could have a material adverse impact on our business.

We depend on third-party software, systems and services.

Our business and operations rely on third parties to provide products and services, including IT products and services, and shipping and transportation services. We may experience operational problems attributable to the installation, implementation, integration, performance, features or functionality of third-party software, systems and services. Any interruption in the availability or usage of the products and services provided by third parties could have a material adverse effect on our business or operations.

We depend on important employees, and the loss of any of those employees may harm our business.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our executive officers and other key employees, as well as management of our subsidiaries. The familiarity of these individuals with technology and service-related industries makes them especially critical to our success. Our success is also dependent on our ability to attract, train, retain and motivate high quality personnel. Competition for personnel is intense. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or key employees may harm our business.

Our strategy of expanding our business through acquisitions of other businesses and technologies presents special risks.

We may expand our business in certain areas through the acquisition of businesses, technologies, products and services from other businesses, as we have in the past. Acquisitions involve a number of special problems, including:

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the need to incur additional indebtedness, issue stock (which may have rights superior to the rights of our common stockholders and which may have a dilutive effect on our common stockholders) or use cash in order to complete the acquisition;

difficulty integrating acquired technologies, operations and personnel with the existing businesses;

diversion of management attention in connection with both negotiating the acquisitions and integrating the assets;

strain on managerial and operational resources as management tries to oversee larger operations;

the working capital needs for acquired companies may be significant;

exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies; and

increased risk of costly and time-consuming litigation, including stockholder lawsuits.

We may not be able to successfully address these problems. Our future operating results will depend to a significant degree on our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions and manage operations while also controlling expenses and cash burn.

Table of Contents

The price of our common stock has been volatile and may fluctuate, in part, based on the value of our assets.

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Recently, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly impacted the market prices of equity securities of many companies providing technology-related products and services. Our common stock has traded as low as \$4.16 per share and as high as \$7.44 per share during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011. Some of these fluctuations appear to be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Future market movements may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may incur impairments to goodwill or long-lived assets.

We test goodwill for impairment annually or if a triggering event occurs. We also test long-lived assets for impairment if a triggering event occurs. Our policy is to perform the annual impairment testing for all reporting units, determined to be the Americas, Europe, Asia, e-Business, ModusLink PTS and TFL, on July 31 of each fiscal year or whenever events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of our reporting units below its carrying value. We recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$13.2 million in the second quarter ended January 31, 2011, consisting of \$7.1 million for the ModusLink PTS reporting unit and \$6.1 million for the TFL reporting unit. The Company also determined that its intangible assets were impaired and recorded a \$14.0 million non-cash intangible asset impairment charge, consisting of \$8.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$5.2 million for TFL during the quarter ended January 31, 2011. Both impairment charges were recorded in connection with the preparation of our quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2011. The Company performed its annual impairment test on July 31, 2011 and concluded that there was no additional goodwill impairment. We will continue to test goodwill for impairment annually and upon the occurrence of a triggering event.

We recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$25.8 million at July 31, 2010, consisting of \$2.8 million for e-Business, \$12.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$10.2 million for TFL. We recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$164.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2009 related to the Company's Americas, Europe and Asia reporting units. Our valuation methodology for assessing impairment requires management to make judgments and assumptions based on historical experience and to rely heavily on projections of future operating performance. We operate in highly competitive environments and projections of future operating results and cash flows may vary significantly from actual results. If our assumptions used in preparing our valuations of our reporting units for purposes of impairment testing differ materially from actual future results, we may record impairment charges in the future and our financial results may be materially adversely affected.

As of July 31, 2011, we had a goodwill balance of \$3.1 million related to the e-Business reporting unit. As of July 31, 2011, \$24.7 million, \$13.6 million, \$17.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$7.9 million of the Company's long-lived assets related to the Americas, Asia, Europe, TFL and e-Business reporting units, respectively. As a result of the analyses performed as of July 31, 2011, the Company concluded that there was no impairment on the \$3.1 million of goodwill and the Company's long-lived assets. Goodwill and long-lived asset impairment analysis and measurement is a process that requires significant judgment and the use of significant estimates related to valuation such as discount rates, long-term growth rates and the level and timing of future cash flows. As a result, several factors could result in the impairment of some or all of our goodwill balance and our long-lived assets in future periods, including, but not limited to further weakening of the global economy, continued weakness in the industry, or failure of the Company to reach our internal forecasts which could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted levels of cash flows.

It is not possible at this time to determine if any such future impairment charge would result from these factors, or if it does, whether such charges would be material. We will continue to review our goodwill and other long-lived assets for possible impairment. We cannot be certain that a downturn in our business or changes in market conditions will not result in an impairment of goodwill or other long-lived assets and the recognition of resulting expenses in future periods, which could adversely affect our results of operations for those periods.

Venture capital investing is risky and highly speculative.

We invest in privately held companies through several wholly-owned subsidiaries, referred to as @Ventures. We receive proceeds from our investments, if at all, only when or after a portfolio company engages in a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering, or the acquisition of a portfolio company or our interest by a third party. Liquidity events may take many years to materialize, if at all, and the timing of liquidity events is difficult to predict. As a result there is much uncertainty as to the timing and impact of our venture capital portfolio on our financial results. Our ability to earn returns on our investment, or even recover our capital, is dependent upon factors outside of our control, including the success of our portfolio companies' businesses, and the market for initial public offerings and mergers and acquisitions. We typically own a minority position in our portfolio companies, which may afford us representation on the board of directors of a portfolio company, and negative and affirmative covenants but does not give us control over the entity. As a result we may have limited, if any, influence over our portfolio companies' businesses and strategies. We cannot assure you that we will earn any returns or recover our invested capital.

Table of Contents

Investments made by @Ventures are (i) carried at the lesser of their historic cost basis or net realizable value or (ii) accounted for under the equity method of accounting, if we hold at least 20% but less than 50% of the issued and outstanding stock of the investee. At July 31, 2011, these investments had a carrying value of \$12.0 million.

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to significant volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. We recorded non-cash impairment charges related to our @Ventures investments of approximately, \$2.5 million, \$0.3 million and \$16.8 million during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The process of assessing whether a particular equity investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of judgment. We may incur impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease or own more than 25 facilities in 14 countries from which we operate ModusLink Corporation, which facilities consist of office and warehouse space. These facilities are located throughout the world, including significant facilities throughout the United States (including our corporate headquarters in Waltham, Massachusetts), in Mexico, Europe, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, China and Australia. TFL operates from its leased headquarters in Colorado. ModusLink PTS operates from its leased headquarters in Indiana and leases three facilities in Indiana. e-Business operates from its leased facilities in the Netherlands with offices in Dedham, Massachusetts, Utah, Singapore and Australia. We believe that our existing facilities are suitable and adequate for our present purposes, and that new facilities will be available in the event we need additional or new space.

Our leases generally expire at varying dates through fiscal year 2026 and include renewals at our option. Certain facilities leased by us are subleased in whole or in part to subtenants and we are seeking to sublease additional office and warehouse space that is not currently being utilized by us.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in litigation relating to claims arising from operations in the normal course of business, which we consider routine and incidental to our business. We currently are not a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which, in management's opinion, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol MLNK. The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices per share of common stock per fiscal quarter, as reported by the NASDAQ for our two most recent fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2011	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 7.44	\$ 5.75
Second Quarter	\$ 7.17	\$ 6.13
Third Quarter	\$ 7.16	\$ 5.09
Fourth Quarter	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.16
Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2010	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 8.96	\$ 6.76
Second Quarter	\$ 10.62	\$ 7.75
Third Quarter	\$ 11.10	\$ 8.32
Fourth Quarter	\$ 9.03	\$ 5.82

Stockholders

As of October 7, 2011, there were approximately 4,300 holders of record of common stock of the Company.

Dividends

On March 7, 2011 the Company announced that its Board of Directors had declared a special dividend of \$0.9134 per common share outstanding, or \$40.0 million in aggregate, with a payment date of March 31, 2011 and a record date of March 17, 2011.

Prior to the special cash dividend announced on March 7, 2011, the Company had never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain earnings, if any, to support our growth strategy and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information about purchases by the Company of its common stock during the quarter ended July 31, 2011.

	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
May 1, 2011 to May 31, 2011	284(1)	\$ 5.22		
June 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011	1,691(1)	\$ 4.24		
July 1, 2011 to July 31, 2011	523(1)	\$ 4.19		

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(1) Consists of shares delivered to the Company as payment of tax liability upon the vesting of shares of restricted stock.

Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding the Company's equity compensation plans and the securities authorized for issuance there under is set forth in Item 12 of Part III.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information of the Company for the five years ended July 31, 2011. The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 below and our accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 below. On March 18, 2008, we acquired Open Channel Solutions, Inc. During fiscal year 2009 Open Channel Solutions, Inc. changed its name to ModusLink Open Channel Solutions, Inc. (ModusLink OCS). Effective August 1, 2010 ModusLink OCS was merged with the Company's e-Business operations. On May 2, 2008, we acquired ModusLink PTS. On December 4, 2009, we acquired TFL. The following consolidated financial data includes the results of operations of the e-Business operations, ModusLink PTS and TFL from their dates of acquisition. The historical results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Years Ended July 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 876,466	\$ 923,996	\$ 1,008,554	\$ 1,068,207	\$ 1,143,026
Cost of revenue	792,833	807,393	886,119	930,629	1,011,961
Selling, general and administrative	85,187	92,855	100,409	113,969	106,836
Amortization of intangible assets	5,457	6,308	5,485	3,773	4,821
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	27,166	25,800	164,682	14,000	
Restructuring, net	795	(1,433)	19,552	5,465	4,643
Operating income (loss)	(34,972)	(6,927)	(167,693)	371	14,765
Interest income (expense), net	(215)	(263)	691	6,595	7,905
Other gains (losses), net	(4,663)	(988)	820	16,149	31,874
Equity in income (losses) of affiliates and impairments	(4,308)	(2,129)	(16,565)	589	1,726
Income tax expense	4,527	5,162	10,831	10,425	7,135
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(48,685)	(15,469)	(193,578)	13,279	49,135
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(330)	(2,318)	126	(4,151)	276
Net income (loss)	\$ (49,015)	\$ (17,787)	\$ (193,452)	\$ 9,128	\$ 49,411
Basic and Diluted earnings (loss) per share:					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ (1.12)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.28	\$ 1.00
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.01)	(0.05)	0.00	(0.09)	0.01
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (1.13)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.01
Shares used in computing basic earnings (loss) per share	43,294	44,104	45,372	47,747	48,455
Shares used in computing diluted earnings (loss) per share	43,294	44,104	45,372	47,901	48,833
	2011	2010	As of July 31, 2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 184,248	\$ 222,613	\$ 236,979	\$ 238,742	\$ 320,206
Total assets	422,362	525,786	555,821	810,560	819,128
Long-term obligations	17,686	19,974	21,109	29,413	43,706
Stockholders' equity	243,179	318,701	345,598	545,974	555,069

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. For this purpose, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words believes, anticipates, plans, expects and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A of this report, Risk Factors, and elsewhere in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis, judgment, belief or expectation only as of the date hereof. We do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, ModusLink Global Solutions or the Company), through its wholly owned subsidiaries, ModusLink Corporation (ModusLink), ModusLink PTS, Inc. (ModusLink PTS) and Tech for Less, LLC (TFL), is a leader in global supply chain business process management serving technology-based clients in such markets as computing, software, consumer electronics, storage and communications. The Company designs and executes critical elements in our clients' global supply chains to improve speed to market, product customization, flexibility, cost, quality and service. These benefits are delivered through a combination of industry expertise, innovative service solutions, integrated operations, proven business processes, expansive global footprint and world class technology.

Management evaluates operating performance based on net revenue, operating income (loss), and net income (loss), and, across its segments, on the basis of adjusted operating income (loss), which is defined as operating income (loss) excluding net charges related to depreciation, long-lived asset impairment, restructuring, amortization of intangible assets, share-based compensation and other charges not related to our baseline operating results. See Note 4 of the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 below for segment information, including a reconciliation of adjusted operating income (loss) to net income (loss).

We have developed a long-term set of strategic initiatives and an operating plan focused on increasing both revenue and profitability. We view the continued development of our global operational infrastructure and footprint as a primary source of differentiation in the market place. We believe that by leveraging our global footprint, we will be able to optimize our clients' supply chains using multi-facility, multi-geographic solutions.

Our focus during fiscal 2011 remained consistent with the continued execution against our long-term strategic plan, and the implementation of the following initiatives which are designed to achieve our long-term goals:

Drive sales growth through a combination of existing client penetration and targeting new markets. Historically, a significant portion of our revenues from our supply chain business have been generated from clients in the computing and software markets. These markets are mature and, as a result, gross margins in these markets tend to be low. To address this, in addition to the computing and software markets, we have expanded our sales focus to include three markets, which we believe can benefit from our supply chain expertise. We believe these markets, communications, storage devices and consumer electronics, are experiencing faster growth than our historical markets, and represent opportunities to realize higher gross margins on our services. Companies in these markets often are early in their product life cycles and have significant need for a supply chain partner who will be an extension to their business models.

Increase the value delivered to clients through service expansion. During fiscal year 2011, we have continued to focus on and invest in expanding and further developing our e-commerce, aftermarket and certain other offerings, which we believe will increase the overall value of the supply chain solutions we deliver to our existing clients and to new clients. We expect these solutions will enhance our gross margins and drive profitability. Furthermore, we believe that the addition of new services to existing clients will strengthen our relationship with these clients, and further integrate us with their businesses.

Drive operational efficiencies throughout our organization. Our strategy is to operate an integrated supply chain system infrastructure that extends from front-end order management through distribution and returns management. This end-to-end solution enables clients to link supply and demand in real time, improve visibility and performance throughout the supply chain, and provide real-time access to information for greater collaboration and making informed business decisions. We believe that our clients benefit from our global integrated business solution. We also reduce our operating costs while implementing operational efficiencies throughout the Company. We expect that our lean sigma continuous improvement program will drive further operational efficiencies in the future. The lean sigma continuous improvement program is aimed at reducing our overall costs,

Table of Contents

increasing efficiencies and improving capacity utilization. The program consists of standardized training for the Company's employees in the lean sigma fundamentals (which include six sigma and lean methodology approaches) including standard tools to support the identification and elimination of waste and variability and applying these methods to operational and administrative tasks. As noted, the training enables employees to identify and implement projects to improve efficiency, productivity and eliminate waste through ongoing improvement efforts. We believe this initiative will yield improved process standardization and operating efficiency gains, as well as lower our long-term operating costs.

Among the key factors that will influence our performance are successful execution and implementation of our strategic initiatives, global economic conditions, especially in the technology sector, demand for our clients' products, the effect of form factor changes, technology changes, revenue mix and demand for outsourcing services.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009, the Company saw a significant weakening in the business environment and global economy. Management believes that the declines in revenues during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010 compared with the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009 are in large part due to the weakening in the global economic environment. During fiscal year 2009, the Company implemented restructuring plans to better position the Company for the long-term, given the ongoing challenging economic environment. The cost cutting actions that were taken during fiscal year 2009 as a result of the general economic decline included the elimination of approximately 500 jobs and the closing of certain facilities. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded net restructuring charges (recoveries) of \$0.8 million and \$(1.4) million, respectively primarily due to changes in underlying assumptions of initial estimates of previously recorded restructuring plans and a workforce reduction. If the Company is unable to improve efficiencies and productivity and achieve lower operating costs, it may be unable to achieve profitability if revenues were to continue to decline.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company reported net revenue of \$876.5 million, an operating loss of \$35.0 million, a loss from continuing operations before income taxes of \$44.2 million, a net loss of \$49.0 million and a gross margin percentage of 9.5%. Operating results for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 reflect the impact of a non-cash goodwill and intangible assets impairment charge of \$27.2 million and a non-cash impairment charge of \$2.5 million recorded on certain investments included in the @Ventures investment portfolio. At July 31, 2011, we had cash and cash equivalents and available for sale securities of \$111.4 million, and working capital of \$184.2 million.

We currently conduct business in The Netherlands, Hungary, France, Ireland, Czech Republic, Singapore, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Japan, Australia and Mexico in addition to our United States operations. As of July 31, 2011, approximately 60%, 18% and 22% of our long-lived assets were located in the Americas, Asia and Europe, respectively. As of July 31, 2010, approximately 72%, 13% and 15% of our long-lived assets were located in the Americas, Asia and Europe, respectively. Approximately 60%, 61% and 65% of our consolidated net revenue was generated outside of the United States during fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As a large portion of our revenue comes from outsourcing services provided to clients such as hardware manufacturers, software publishers, telecommunications carriers, broadband and wireless service providers and consumer electronics companies, our operating performance has been and may continue to be adversely affected by declines in the overall performance of the technology sector and the sustained economic uncertainty affecting the world economy. In addition, the drop in consumer demand for our clients' products has had and may continue to have the effect of reducing our volumes and adversely affecting our revenue performance. The market for our services is very competitive. We also face pressure from our clients to continually realize efficiency gains in order to help our clients maintain their profitability objectives. Increased competition and client demands for efficiency improvements may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and, in some cases, loss of market share. In addition, our profitability varies based on the types of services we provide and the regions in which we perform them. Therefore the mix of revenue derived from our various services and locations can impact on our gross margin results. Also, form factor changes, which we describe as the reduction in the amount of materials and product components used in our clients' completed packaged product, can also have the effect of reducing our revenue and gross margin opportunities. As a result of these competitive and client pressures the gross margins in our business are low. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, our gross margin percentage was 9.5%. Increased competition arising from industry consolidation and/or low demand for our clients' products and services may hinder our ability to maintain or improve our gross margins, profitability and cash flows. We must continue to focus on margin improvement, through implementation of our strategic initiatives, cost reductions and asset and employee productivity gains in order to improve the profitability of our business and maintain our competitive position. We generally react to margin and pricing pressures in several ways, including efforts to target new markets, expand our service offerings, improve the efficiency of our processes and to lower our infrastructure costs. We seek to lower our cost to service clients by moving work to lower-cost venues, establishing facilities closer to our clients to gain efficiencies, and other actions designed to improve the productivity of our operations.

Historically, a limited number of key clients have accounted for a significant percentage of our revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, sales to Hewlett-Packard accounted for approximately 28% of our consolidated net revenue. During fiscal

Table of Contents

year 2011, ten clients accounted for approximately 73% of our consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, sales to Hewlett-Packard accounted for approximately 29% of our consolidated net revenue. During fiscal 2010, ten clients accounted for approximately 74% of our consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009, sales to Hewlett-Packard, Advanced Micro Devices and SanDisk Corporation accounted for approximately 27%, 10% and 11%, respectively, of our consolidated net revenue. During fiscal 2009, ten clients accounted for approximately 71% of our consolidated net revenue. We expect to continue to derive the vast majority of our operating revenue from sales to a small number of key clients. In general, we do not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from us or designate us as an exclusive service provider. Consequently, our sales are subject to demand variability by our clients. The level and timing of orders placed by our clients vary for a variety of reasons, including seasonal buying by end-users, the introduction of new technologies and general economic conditions.

Basis of Presentation

The Company has six operating segments: Americas; Asia; Europe; e-Business; ModusLink PTS and TFL. The Company has four reportable segments, Americas, Asia, Europe and TFL. The Company reports the ModusLink PTS operating segment in aggregation with the Americas operating segment as part of the Americas reportable segment. In addition to its four reportable segments, the Company reports an All other category. The All other category represents the e-Business operating segment. As of July 31, 2010, the Company's e-Business solutions operated within each of the Americas, Asia and Europe reportable segments. ModusLink OCS and TFL were each their own reportable segments as of July 31, 2010. On August 1, 2010 the Company merged ModusLink OCS with its e-Business solutions operations and the Company's reporting structure and reportable segments changed. All prior year segment information has been restated to reflect this change. The Company also has Corporate-level activity, which consists primarily of costs associated with certain corporate administrative functions such as legal and finance which are not allocated to the Company's reportable segments and administration costs related to the Company's venture capital activities.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Results of Operations

Fiscal 2011 compared to Fiscal 2010

Net Revenue:

	2011	As a % of Total Net Revenue	2010 (in thousands)	As a % of Total Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 296,847	33.9%	\$ 308,702	33.4%	\$ (11,855)	(3.8)%
Asia	234,568	26.8%	264,704	28.7%	(30,136)	(11.4)%
Europe	276,454	31.5%	285,875	30.9%	(9,421)	(3.3)%
TFL	29,471	3.3%	23,712	2.6%	5,759	24.3%
All other	39,126	4.5%	41,003	4.4%	(1,877)	(4.6)%
Total	\$ 876,466	100.0%	\$ 923,996	100.0%	\$ (47,530)	(5.1)%

Net revenue decreased by approximately \$47.5 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, as compared to the prior fiscal year. The \$47.5 million decrease was the result of a decline in volumes. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in new business revenue.

Approximately \$527.4 million of the net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 related to the procurement and re-sale of materials on behalf of our clients as compared to approximately \$528.5 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, net revenue in the Americas region decreased by approximately \$11.9 million. This decrease resulted primarily from declines in volumes for certain client programs. Within the Asia region, the net revenue decrease of approximately \$30.1 million resulted from a decrease in client order volumes, price concessions and form factor. Within the Europe region, net revenue decreased by \$9.4 million primarily due to declines in client order volumes and an unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation. At TFL, net revenue increased \$5.8 million compared to the prior year due to incremental net revenue from TFL, which was acquired during the second quarter of

fiscal year 2010.

Table of Contents**Cost of Revenue:**

	2011	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2010 (in thousands)	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 292,276	98.5%	\$ 298,099	96.6%	\$ (5,823)	(2.0)%
Asia	179,439	76.5%	191,111	72.2%	(11,672)	(6.1)%
Europe	259,447	93.8%	264,461	92.5%	(5,014)	(1.9)%
TFL	29,148	98.9%	20,437	86.2%	8,711	42.6%
All other	32,523	83.1%	33,285	81.2%	(762)	(2.3)%
Total	\$ 792,833	90.5%	\$ 807,393	87.4%	\$ (14,560)	(1.8)%

Cost of revenue consists primarily of expenses related to the cost of materials purchased in connection with the provision of supply chain management services as well as costs for salaries and benefits, contract labor, consulting, fulfillment and shipping, and applicable facilities costs. Cost of revenue decreased by approximately \$14.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 as compared to the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. Gross margins for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 were 9.5% as compared to 12.6% for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. This decrease is attributable to price concessions, changes in geographical mix, customer mix and product mix associated with the levels of procurement and re-sale of materials on behalf of our clients combined with a \$2.8 million increase in inventory impairment related charges. Also, in the prior year there was a \$1.8 million reversal of a liability due to satisfaction of conditions under a prior agreement which was not present during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company's gross margin percentages within the Americas, Asia and Europe regions, were 1.5%, 23.5% and 6.2% as compared to 3.4%, 27.8% and 7.5%, respectively, for the prior fiscal year. The decrease in gross margin within the Americas region is attributed to a change in product mix and an increase in inventory impairment related charges. Within the Asia region, the decrease in gross margin is primarily attributed to price concessions and a decline in client volumes. Within the Europe region, the decrease in gross margin is primarily due to a decline in volumes. Within TFL the decrease in gross margin is due to an increase in inventory impairment related charges and changes in product mix.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

	2011	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2010 (in thousands)	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 15,470	5.2%	\$ 18,881	6.1%	\$ (3,411)	(18.1)%
Asia	23,085	9.8%	22,790	8.6%	295	1.3%
Europe	22,023	8.0%	25,742	9.0%	(3,719)	(14.4)%
TFL	4,477	15.2%	4,501	19.0%	(24)	(0.5)%
All other	3,713	9.5%	6,888	16.8%	(3,175)	(46.1)%
Subtotal	68,768	7.8%	78,802	8.5%	(10,034)	(12.7)%
Corporate-level activity	16,419		14,053		2,366	16.8%
Total	\$ 85,187	9.7%	\$ 92,855	10.0%	\$ (7,668)	(8.3)%

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and employee-related costs, sales commissions and incentive plans, information technology expenses, travel expenses, facilities costs, consulting fees, fees for professional services, depreciation expense and

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marketing expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 decreased by approximately \$7.7 million as compared to the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$5.5 million decline in employee-related costs, a \$2.1 million decline in software development costs a \$0.8 million decrease in acquisition related deal costs and a \$1.8 million decline in other expenses. These decreases were partially offset by a \$2.1 million increase in professional fees and a \$0.4 million impact from the reversal of the TFL earnout during fiscal year 2010.

Table of Contents**Amortization of Intangible Assets:**

	2011	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2010 (in thousands)	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 2,313	0.8%	\$ 3,025	1.0%	\$ (712)	(23.5)%
Asia	1,448	0.6%	1,476	0.6%	(28)	(1.9)%
Europe						
TFL	707	2.4%	818	3.4%	(111)	(13.6)%
All other	989	2.5%	989	2.4%		
Total	\$ 5,457	0.6%	\$ 6,308	0.7%	\$ (851)	(13.5)%

The intangible asset amortization relates to certain amortizable intangible assets acquired by the Company in connection with its acquisitions of Modus Media, Inc., ModusLink OCS, ModusLink PTS and TFL. The \$0.9 million decrease in amortization expense is due to the write-off of certain intangibles assets during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 at ModusLink PTS and TFL. The remaining intangible assets are being amortized over total useful lives ranging from 1 to 7 years.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets:

	2011	As a % of Total Net Revenue	2010 (in thousands)	As a % of Total Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 15,889	5.4%	\$ 12,801	4.1%	\$ 3,088	24.1%
Asia						
Europe						
TFL	11,277	38.3%	10,200	43.0%	1,077	10.6%
All other			2,799	6.8%	(2,799)	(100.0)%
Total	\$ 27,166	3.1%	\$ 25,800	2.8%	\$ 1,366	5.3%

The Company conducts its annual goodwill impairment test on July 31 of each fiscal year. In addition, if and when events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below its carrying value, an interim test would be performed. In making this assessment, the Company relies on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions and marketplace data. The Company's reporting units are the same as the operating segments: Americas, Asia, Europe, e-Business, ModusLink PTS and TFL.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2011, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test for goodwill and other long-lived assets, which included amortizable intangible assets, for its ModusLink PTS and TFL reporting units, in connection with the preparation of its quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2011. These indicators included continued operating losses, the departure of key personnel, and increasingly adverse trends that resulted in further deterioration of the current operating results and future prospects for both the ModusLink PTS and TFL reporting units. These adverse trends include increased competition for and a decline in the supply of quality products at a reasonable cost for TFL, pricing pressure from existing customers for ModusLink PTS, and the emergence and growth of new competitors for both ModusLink PTS and TFL.

As a result of the impairment test, the Company concluded that its goodwill was impaired as of January 31, 2011 and recorded a \$13.2 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge, consisting of \$7.1 million for ModusLink PTS and \$6.1 million for TFL during the quarter ended

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January 31, 2011. The Company also determined that its intangible assets were impaired and recorded a \$14.0 million non-cash intangible asset impairment charge, consisting of \$8.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$5.2 million for TFL during the quarter ended January 31, 2011. The goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges for ModusLink PTS are not deductible for tax purposes. The goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges for TFL are deductible as amortization for tax purposes over time. The impairment charge did not affect the Company's liquidity or cash flows.

The estimated fair values of our reporting units were evaluated using an income approach by calculating the present value of our estimated future cash flows. We believe use of the income approach was appropriate due to lack of comparability to guideline companies and the lack of comparable transactions under the market approach. The income approach incorporates many

Table of Contents

assumptions including future growth rates, discount factors, expected capital expenditures, and income tax cash flows. In developing an appropriate discount rate to apply in its estimated cash flow models the Company developed an estimate of its weighted average cost of capital for ModusLink PTS and TFL.

While performing the interim goodwill impairment test, the Company lowered its forecast of revenue growth and gross profit margins for ModusLink PTS and TFL for fiscal years 2011 to 2018. Revenue growth rates and gross profit margins are the variables which have the most significant impact to the discounted cash flow models for these reporting units. The decline in our forecasts for ModusLink PTS and TFL is attributable to our consideration of the operating losses for these reporting units during the first half of fiscal year 2011, consideration of the impact that the departure of key personnel could have on our future operating results for these reporting units, and increasingly adverse trends that resulted in further deterioration of current and future operating results. The Company is implementing revised business strategies at both ModusLink PTS and TFL. However, for the purpose of the goodwill impairment test we have discounted any impact from these revised business strategies because they were in the early stages of implementation and any potential beneficial impact is highly uncertain at this point.

In connection with completing the goodwill impairment analysis the Company also evaluated the recoverability of its long-lived assets at the ModusLink PTS and TFL reporting units. The asset groups for both ModusLink PTS and TFL are at the reporting unit level. Recoverability of these asset groups is determined by comparing forecasted undiscounted net cash flows of the reporting units to their respective carrying values. If the asset group's cash flows are determined to be unable to recover the carrying amount of its net assets, then a loss is recognized equal to the amount by which the asset group's carrying value exceeds its fair value. The loss is then allocated among the long-lived assets based on their relative carrying amounts, with the exception that a loss allocated to an individual asset should not reduce the carrying amount of that asset below its fair value. Based upon this evaluation the Company determined that the estimated future undiscounted cash flows related to these asset groups were below their carrying values, and therefore these asset groups were impaired.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011, the Company completed its annual impairment analysis of goodwill and performed an impairment analysis on its long-lived assets. As a result of the analyses the Company concluded that there was no additional impairment of its goodwill and long-lived assets.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Company completed its annual impairment analysis of goodwill. As a result of the annual impairment analysis and in connection with the preparation of its annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 the Company concluded that its goodwill was impaired and recorded a \$25.8 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge, consisting of \$2.8 million for e-Business, \$12.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$10.2 million for TFL.

The estimated fair values of our reporting units were evaluated using an income approach by calculating the present value of our estimated future cash flows. We believe use of the income approach was appropriate due to lack of comparability to guideline companies and the lack of comparable transactions under the market approach. The income approach incorporates many assumptions including future growth rates, discount factors, expected capital expenditures, and income tax cash flows. In developing an appropriate discount rate to apply in its estimated cash flow models the Company developed an estimate of its weighted average cost of capital.

The United States recession has had a continued significant negative impact on the aftermarket supply business in fiscal years 2011 and 2010. The impact of the current market conditions was significant to the valuation. The forecasts used in the impairment analyses at July 31, 2011 assumed that weak operating results due to current depressed economic conditions would continue in the near term. However, the forecasts do show improvement over fiscal years 2011 and 2010. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in goodwill impairment in future periods.

Restructuring, net:

	2011	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2010	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
			(in thousands)			
Americas	\$ 171	0.1%	\$ 367	0.1%	\$ (196)	(53.4)%
Asia	586	0.2%	(65)		651	(1,002)%
Europe	37		(1,707)	(0.6)%	1,744	(102.2)%
TFL						

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All other	1	(12)	13	(108.3)%
Subtotal	795	(0.1)%	(1,417)	(0.2)%
Corporate-level Activity		(16)	16	(100.0)%
Total	\$ 795	(0.1)%	\$ (1,433)	(0.2)%

Table of Contents

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of approximately \$0.8 million. Approximately \$1.2 million of the \$0.8 million net restructuring charge related to the workforce reduction of 55 employees in the Americas and Asia which was partially offset by a benefit of approximately \$0.4 million related to changes in estimates for previously recorded facilities lease obligations primarily based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded a net restructuring benefit of approximately \$1.4 million primarily due to the statutory lapse of time under a prior agreement, which was partially offset by the early termination payment of a lease in Budapest, Hungary, and changes in estimates for previously recorded employee-related expenses and facilities lease obligations primarily based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Interest Income/Expense:

During fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, interest income decreased to \$0.2 million from \$0.3 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. The decrease in interest income was the result of lower average interest rates and lower average cash balances during the current fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year.

Interest expense totaled approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In both periods, interest expense related primarily to the Company's stadium obligation.

Other Gains (Losses), net:

Other gains (losses), net were a net loss of approximately \$4.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of approximately \$4.0 million due to realized and unrealized gains and losses from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in the Americas, Asia and Europe. Also, during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company recorded a \$0.1 million write-off of an investment in a private company, which has filed for bankruptcy. These losses were partially offset by a gain of approximately \$0.1 million related to the sale of available for sale securities and gains of approximately \$0.1 million related to the distribution of proceeds from the acquisition by third parties of H2Gen Innovation, Inc. and M2E Power, Inc. due to the satisfaction of conditions leading to the release of funds held in escrow. H2Gen Innovations, Inc. and M2E Power, Inc. were @Ventures portfolio companies that were acquired by third parties in previous reporting periods.

Other gains (losses), net were a net loss of approximately \$1.0 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of approximately \$1.0 million due to realized and unrealized gains and losses from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in the Americas, Asia and Europe and a \$0.3 million loss on the disposal of fixed assets. These losses were offset by a \$0.4 million gain on the sale of @Ventures investments. The \$0.4 million gain was the result of acquisitions by third parties of M2E Power, Inc. and H2Gen Innovations, Inc. and an adjustment to a previously recorded gain on the acquisition by a third party of Virtual Ink, Inc., due to satisfaction of conditions leading to the release of funds held in escrow. Virtual Ink, Inc. was an @Ventures portfolio company that was acquired by a third party in a previous reporting period.

Equity in Losses of Affiliates and Impairments:

Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments, results from the Company's minority ownership in certain investments that are accounted for under the equity method and impairments on its equity method and cost method investments. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company's proportionate share of each affiliate's operating income or losses is included in equity in losses of affiliates. Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments was \$4.3 million and \$2.1 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded its proportionate share of the affiliates' losses of \$1.8 million for both periods. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 and 2010 the Company also recorded impairment charges of \$2.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, on certain investments included in the @Ventures portfolio of companies.

The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. The process of assessing whether a particular equity investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of judgment. In making this judgment, the Company carefully considers the investee's cash position, projected cash flows (both short and long-term), financing needs, recent financing rounds, most recent valuation data, the current investing environment, management/ownership changes and competition. The valuation process is based primarily on information that the Company requests from these privately held companies and is not subject to the same disclosure and audit requirements as the reports required of U.S. public companies. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company became aware that there may be indicators of impairment for certain investments in the @Ventures portfolio of companies. The Company completed its evaluation of impairment of these investments and based on

Table of Contents

the Company's evaluation, it recorded a \$2.1 million impairment charge in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011. During the first quarter of the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company also recorded a \$0.4 million impairment charge related to its investment in a privately held company.

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. We may incur additional impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. A decline in the carrying value of our \$12.0 million of investments in affiliates at July 31, 2011 ranging from 10% to 20%, respectively, would decrease our income from continuing operations by \$1.2 million to \$2.4 million.

Income Tax Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company recorded income tax expense of approximately \$4.5 million compared to income tax expense of \$5.2 million for the prior fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company was profitable in certain jurisdictions where the Company operates, resulting in an income tax expense using the enacted tax rates in those jurisdictions.

The Company provides for income tax expense related to federal, state, and foreign income taxes. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company's taxable income for certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years, and the Company calculated a taxable loss in the U.S. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company's taxable income in the U.S. and certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries due to the uncertainty of realizing such benefits.

Discontinued Operations:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net loss from discontinued operations of approximately \$0.3 million, as compared to a net loss of \$2.3 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. The \$0.3 million net loss from discontinued operations for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 primarily relates to net present value accretion on future lease payments. The \$2.3 million net loss from discontinued operations for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 primarily relates to changes to previously recorded estimates for facility lease obligations due to changes in the underlying sublease assumptions.

Results of Operations**Fiscal 2010 compared to Fiscal 2009****Net Revenue:**

	2010	As a % of Total Net Revenue	2009 (in thousands)	As a % of Total Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 308,702	33.4%	\$ 329,551	32.7%	\$ (20,849)	(6.3)%
Asia	264,704	28.7%	298,697	29.6%	(33,993)	(11.4)%
Europe	285,875	30.9%	335,718	33.3%	(49,843)	(14.8)%
TFL	23,712	2.6%			23,712	100.0%
All other	41,003	4.4%	44,588	4.4%	(3,585)	(8.0)%
Total	\$ 923,996	100.0%	\$ 1,008,554	100.0%	\$ (84,558)	(8.4)%

Net revenue decreased by approximately \$84.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, as compared to the prior fiscal year. The \$84.6 million decrease was the result of a decline in volumes from certain client programs. Approximately \$528.5 million of the net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 related to the procurement and re-sale of materials on behalf of our clients as compared to approximately \$591.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009.

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During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, net revenue in the Americas, Asia and Europe segments decreased by approximately \$20.8 million, \$34.0 million and \$49.8 million, respectively. These decreases resulted primarily from declines in client order volumes. The \$3.6 million decrease in All other is due to lower demand for professional services and new licenses. The \$23.7 million in net revenue for TFL reflects the inclusion of net revenue from the TFL operating segment since its acquisition date of December 4, 2009.

Table of Contents**Cost of Revenue:**

	2010	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2009 (in thousands)	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 298,099	96.6%	\$ 320,617	97.3%	\$ (22,518)	(7.0)%
Asia	191,111	72.2%	227,134	76.0%	(36,023)	(15.9)%
Europe	264,461	92.5%	306,848	91.4%	(42,387)	(13.8)%
TFL	20,437	86.2%			20,437	100.0%
All other	33,285	81.2%	31,520	70.7%	1,765	5.6%
Total	\$ 807,393	87.4%	\$ 886,119	87.9%	\$ (78,726)	(8.9)%

Cost of revenue consists primarily of expenses related to the cost of materials purchased in connection with the provision of supply chain management services as well as costs for salaries and benefits, contract labor, consulting, fulfillment and shipping, and applicable facilities costs. Cost of revenue decreased by approximately \$78.7 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 as compared to the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. Gross margins for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 were 12.6% as compared to 12.1% for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. This 50 basis-point increase is attributable to increased productivity and cost reduction actions that were initiated during fiscal year 2009 and a change in customer mix and product mix.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company's gross margin percentages within the Americas, Asia and Europe regions, were 3.4%, 27.8% and 7.5% as compared to 2.7%, 24.0% and 8.6%, respectively, for the prior fiscal year. The 70 basis-point increase in gross margin within the Americas region is attributed to increased productivity, a change in product mix and the impact of cost reduction actions initiated during fiscal year 2009. Within the Asia region, the 380 basis-point increase in gross margin is primarily attributed to a change in customer mix and product mix. Within the Europe region, the 110 basis-point decrease in gross margin is primarily due to a decline in volumes and a negative impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by increased productivity, changes in product mix, the reversal of a liability due to satisfaction of conditions under a prior agreement and the impact of cost reduction actions initiated during fiscal year 2009.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

	2010	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2009 (in thousands)	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 18,881	6.1%	\$ 21,193	6.4%	\$ (2,312)	(10.9)%
Asia	22,790	8.6%	26,532	8.9%	(3,742)	(14.1)%
Europe	25,742	9.0%	29,500	8.8%	(3,758)	(12.7)%
TFL	4,501	19.0%			4,501	100.0%
All other	6,888	16.8%	9,336	20.9%	(2,448)	(26.2)%
Subtotal	78,802	8.5%	86,561	8.6%	(7,759)	(9.0)%
Corporate-level activity	14,053		13,848		205	1.5%
Total	\$ 92,855	10.0%	\$ 100,409	10.0%	\$ (7,554)	(7.5)%

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and employee-related costs, sales commissions and incentive plans, information technology expenses, travel expenses, facilities costs, consulting fees, fees for professional services, depreciation expense and marketing expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 decreased by approximately \$7.6

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million as compared to the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$5.9 million decline in employee-related costs, a \$1.9 million decline in bad debt expense, a \$1.0 million decline in depreciation expense, a \$0.7 million decline in travel expenses, a \$0.5 million decline in sales commissions, partially offset by the inclusion of approximately \$4.5 million of selling, general and administrative expenses of TFL, \$0.8 million in transaction costs related to the acquisition of TFL and a \$0.5 million increase in professional fees.

Table of Contents**Impairment of Goodwill:**

	2010	As a % of Total Net Revenue	2009	As a % of Total Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
			(\$ in thousands)			
Americas	\$ 12,801	4.1%	\$ 74,626	22.6%	\$ (61,825)	(82.8)%
Asia			73,948	24.8%	(73,948)	(100.0)%
Europe			16,108	4.8%	(16,108)	(100.0)%
TFL	10,200	43.0%			10,200	100.0%
All other	2,799	6.8%			2,799	100.0%
Total	\$ 25,800	2.8%	\$ 164,682	16.3%	\$ (138,882)	(84.3)%

The Company conducts its annual goodwill impairment test on July 31 of each fiscal year. In addition, if and when events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below its carrying value, an interim test would be performed. In making this assessment, the Company relies on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions and marketplace data. For goodwill testing purposes the Company has six reporting units, the Americas, Asia, Europe, e-Business, ModusLink PTS and TFL.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Company completed its annual impairment analysis of goodwill. As a result of the annual impairment analysis and in connection with the preparation of its annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 the Company concluded that its goodwill was impaired and recorded a \$25.8 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge, consisting of \$2.8 million for All other, \$12.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$10.2 million for TFL.

Amortization of Intangible Assets:

	2010	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2009	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
			(in thousands)			
Americas	\$ 3,025	1.0%	\$ 3,018	0.9%	\$ 7	0.2%
Asia	1,476	0.6%	1,478	0.5%	(2)	(0.1)%
Europe						
TFL	818	3.4%			818	100.0%
All other	989	2.4%	989	2.2%		
Total	\$ 6,308	0.7%	\$ 5,485	0.5%	\$ 823	15.0%

The intangible asset amortization relates to certain amortizable intangible assets acquired by the Company in connection with its acquisitions of Modus Media, Inc., ModusLink OCS, ModusLink PTS and TFL. The \$0.8 million increase in amortization expense is due to the acquisition of TFL during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. These intangible assets are being amortized over lives ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Restructuring, net:

2010	2009
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	As a % of Segment Net Revenue		As a % of Segment Net Revenue		\$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands)					
Americas	\$ 367	0.1%	\$ 8,036	2.4%	\$ (7,669)	(95.4)%
Asia	(65)		2,041	0.7%	(2,106)	(103.2)%
Europe	(1,707)	(0.6)%	8,579	2.6%	(10,286)	(119.9)%
TFL						
All other	(12)		643	1.4%	(655)	(101.9)%
Subtotal	(1,417)	(0.2)%	19,299	1.9%	(20,716)	(107.3)%
Corporate-level Activity	(16)		253		(269)	(106.3)%
Total	\$ (1,433)	(0.2)%	\$ 19,552	1.9%	\$ (20,985)	(107.3)%

Table of Contents

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded a net restructuring benefit of approximately \$1.4 million primarily due to the statutory lapse of time under a prior agreement, which was partially offset by the early termination payment of a lease in Budapest, Hungary, and changes in estimates for previously recorded employee-related expenses and facilities lease obligations primarily based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009, the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of approximately \$19.6 million. This charge consisted of approximately \$12.1 million related to the workforce reduction of approximately 500 employees, \$2.5 million for severance costs related to the workforce reduction of approximately 25 employees in Angers, France and \$1.2 million related to the workforce reduction of approximately 25 employees in Kildare, Ireland that were approved by management during fiscal year 2009. The charges also consist of approximately \$5.8 million relating to the shutdown of facilities in El Paso, TX, Nashville, TN, Juarez, Mexico, San Jose, CA, Angers, France and Budapest, Hungary and a \$0.4 million charge for the impairment of fixed assets at the location in El Paso, TX. All actions related to the fiscal year 2009 workforce reductions were completed by July 31, 2010. These restructuring charges were partially offset by approximately \$2.4 million of adjustments to reduce initial estimates of restructuring charges for certain employee-related expenses and facilities lease obligations based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Interest Income/Expense:

During fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, interest income decreased by \$1.2 million to \$0.3 million from \$1.5 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. The decrease in interest income was the result of lower average interest rates during the current fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year.

Interest expense totaled approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In both periods, interest expense related primarily to the Company's stadium obligation.

Other Gains (Losses), net:

Other gains (losses), net were a net loss of approximately \$1.0 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of approximately \$1.0 million due to realized and unrealized gains and losses from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in the Americas, Asia and Europe and a \$0.3 million loss on the disposal of fixed assets. These losses were offset by a \$0.4 million gain on the sale of @Ventures investments. The \$0.4 million gain was the result of acquisitions by third parties of M2E Power, Inc. and H2Gen Innovations, Inc. and an adjustment to a previously recorded gain on the acquisition by a third party of Virtual Ink, Inc., due to satisfaction of conditions leading to the release of funds held in escrow. Virtual Ink, Inc. was an @Ventures portfolio company that was acquired by a third party in a previous reporting period.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009, the Company recorded realized and unrealized foreign currency transaction losses of approximately \$1.6 million, and \$4.0 million of gains on the sale of investments in affiliates. The \$4.0 million of gains was the result of a \$2.6 million gain on the acquisition by a third party of all of the ownership interests held by @Ventures in Foodbuy, LLC, and \$1.3 million of gains to adjust previously recorded gains on the acquisitions by third parties of The Generations Network, Inc. (TGN) and Avamar Technologies, Inc. (Avamar) due to the satisfaction of conditions leading to the release of funds held in escrow. TGN and Avamar were @Ventures portfolio companies that were acquired by third parties in previous reporting periods. These gains were partially offset by a \$1.0 million impairment of an investment and a \$0.3 million loss on disposals of assets.

Equity in Losses of Affiliates and Impairments:

Equity in losses of affiliates decreased to a loss of approximately \$2.1 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 from a loss of \$16.6 million for the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$16.5 million decrease in the amount of impairment charges recorded on investments included in the @Ventures portfolio of investments, which was partially offset by a \$2.0 million increase in the amount of equity in income (losses) of affiliates recognized by the Company as its portion for the net income (loss) of certain affiliate companies.

The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. The process of assessing whether a particular equity investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of judgment. In making this judgment, the Company carefully considers the investee's cash position, projected cash flows (both short and long-term), financing needs, recent financing rounds, most recent valuation data, the current investing environment, management/ownership changes and competition. The valuation process is based primarily on information that the Company requests from these privately held

Table of Contents

companies and is not subject to the same disclosure and audit requirements as the reports required of U.S. public companies. Based on the Company's evaluation, it recorded a \$0.3 million impairment charge during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 related to its investment in a privately held company.

Income Tax Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded income tax expense of approximately \$5.2 million compared to income tax expense of \$10.8 million for the prior fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company was profitable in certain jurisdictions where the Company operates, resulting in an income tax expense using the enacted tax rates in those jurisdictions.

The Company provides for income tax expense related to federal, state, and foreign income taxes. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's U.S. taxable income, and the taxable income for certain foreign locations, was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries due to the uncertainty of realizing such benefits.

Discontinued Operations:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the Company recorded a net loss from discontinued operations of approximately \$2.3 million, as compared to net income of \$0.1 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. The \$2.3 million net loss from discontinued operations primarily relates to changes to previously recorded estimates for facility lease obligations due to changes in the underlying sublease assumptions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company has financed its operations and met its capital requirements primarily through funds generated from operations, the sale of our securities, returns generated by our venture capital investments and borrowings from lending institutions. As of July 31, 2011, the Company's primary sources of liquidity consisted of cash and cash equivalents of \$111.4 million. The Company's working capital at July 31, 2011 was approximately \$184.2 million. In addition, on February 1, 2010 the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and a Security Agreement (the "Credit Facility") with a bank syndicate. The Credit Facility provides a senior secured revolving credit facility up to an initial aggregate principal amount of \$40.0 million and is secured by substantially all of the domestic assets of the Company. The Credit Facility permits the Company to increase the aggregate principal amount by an additional \$20.0 million upon certain conditions being met. The Credit Facility terminates on February 1, 2013. Interest on the Credit Facility is based on the type of borrowing, at the base rate or the Eurodollar rate plus an applicable rate that varies from 1.25% for the base rate and 2.25% to 2.75% for the Eurodollar rate depending on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. The Credit Facility includes certain restrictive financial covenants, which include a maximum consolidated leverage ratio, a minimum consolidated core cash flow leverage ratio and minimum global cash and restrictions that limit the ability of the Company, to among other things, create liens, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, or dispose of assets or property without prior approval from the lenders. The Credit Facility amended and restated the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, (the "Loan Agreement") dated October 31, 2005, as amended by and among ModusLink Corporation, SalesLink, LLC and SalesLink Mexico Holdings Corp, each a direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, with a bank syndicate, which expired on January 31, 2010. On July 31, 2011, the Company did not have any debt outstanding and had letters of credit for \$0.1 million outstanding under the Credit Facility.

In addition, the Company maintains a credit facility of approximately \$1.0 million in Taiwan. No amounts were outstanding under this facility at July 31, 2011.

On March 7, 2011 the Company announced that its Board of Directors had declared a special dividend of \$0.9134 per common share outstanding, or \$40.0 million in aggregate, with a payment date of March 31, 2011 and a record date of March 17, 2011. The aggregate amount paid to stockholders through the special cash dividend was funded with available cash on hand.

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations represents net income (loss) as adjusted for non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations was \$(3.2) million and \$41.1 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The \$44.4 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 compared with the same period in the prior year was due to a \$27.6 million decrease in income (loss) from continuing operations as adjusted for non-cash items and a \$16.8 million decrease in cash resulting from changes in operating assets and liabilities due to working capital requirements of the Company during fiscal year 2011. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, non-cash items included

Table of Contents

impairment of goodwill and intangible assets of \$27.2 million, depreciation expense of \$16.8 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$5.5 million, non-operating losses, net, of \$4.7 million, equity in losses of affiliates and impairments of \$4.3 and share-based compensation of \$3.5 million.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, non-cash items included impairment of goodwill of \$25.8 million, depreciation expense of \$16.9 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$6.3 million, share-based compensation of \$4.2 million, equity in income (losses) of affiliates and impairments of \$2.1 million and non-operating losses, net, of \$1.0 million.

The Company believes that its cash flows related to operating activities of continuing operations are dependent on several factors, including increased profitability, effective inventory management practices, and optimization of the credit terms of certain vendors of the Company. Our cash flows from operations are also dependent on several factors including the overall performance of the technology sector and the market for outsourcing services, as discussed above in the Overview section.

Investing activities of continuing operations used cash of \$12.1 million and \$30.9 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The \$12.1 million of cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 resulted primarily from \$9.0 million in capital expenditures, \$3.5 million of investments in affiliates, partially offset by \$0.2 million of proceeds from investments in the @Ventures portfolio companies and \$0.1 million in proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities. The \$30.9 million of cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 resulted primarily from \$29.6 million, net of cash acquired used to acquire TFL, \$9.2 million in capital expenditures and \$3.4 million of investments in affiliates. This use of cash was partially offset by \$10.0 million of proceeds from the maturity of short-term investments and the receipt of \$1.3 million of proceeds related to the acquisition by third parties of @Ventures portfolio companies. As of July 31, 2011, the Company had a carrying value of \$12.0 million of investments in affiliates, which may be a potential source of future liquidity. However, the Company does not anticipate being dependent on liquidity from these investments to fund either its short-term or long-term operating activities.

Financing activities of continuing operations used cash of \$41.5 million and \$14.5 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The \$41.5 million of cash used for financing activities of continuing operations during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011 primarily related to a \$40.0 million payment of a special dividend, \$1.6 million of cash used to repurchase the Company's stock and \$55 thousand of capital lease repayments, which were partially offset by \$0.2 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock. The \$14.5 million of cash used for financing activities of continuing operations during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 primarily related to \$13.5 million of cash used to repurchase the Company's common stock, \$0.8 million of debt issuance costs related to the Credit Facility the Company entered into on February 1, 2010 and \$0.5 million of repayments on capital lease obligations. This use of cash was partially offset by approximately \$0.2 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock. The Company is not dependent on liquidity from its financing activities to fund either its short-term or long-term operating activities; however, we have utilized our revolving line of credit to meet operating requirements in the past.

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011 and 2010, cash used for discontinued operations totaled \$1.7 million in both periods primarily for ongoing lease obligations.

Given the Company's cash resources as of July 31, 2011, the Company believes that it has sufficient working capital and liquidity to support its operations for at least the next 12 months. There are no material capital expenditure requirements as of July 31, 2011. However, should additional capital be needed to fund any future cash needs, investments or acquisition activities, the Company may seek to raise additional capital through offerings of the Company's stock, or through debt financing. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will be able to raise additional capital on terms that are favorable to the Company, or at all.

Off-Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The Company leases facilities and certain other machinery and equipment under various non-cancelable operating leases and executory contracts expiring through December 2026. Certain non-cancelable leases are classified as capital leases and the leased assets are included in property, plant and equipment, at cost. Such leasing arrangements involve buildings and machinery and equipment as noted in Note 12 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements in Item 8 below.

The Company has a revolving bank credit facility of \$40.0 million. As of July 31, 2011, the interest rate on the credit facility was based on the type of borrowing, at the base rate or the eurodollar rate, plus, in each case, an applicable rate that varies from 1.25% to 1.75% for the base rate

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and 2.25% to 2.75% for the eurodollar rate, depending on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. At July 31, 2011, the Company did not have any debt outstanding and had letters of credit for \$0.1 million outstanding under the Credit Facility.

Table of Contents

Purchase obligations represent an estimate of all open purchase orders and contractual obligations in the ordinary course of business for which the Company has not received the goods or services. Although open purchase orders are considered enforceable and legally binding, the terms generally allow us the option to cancel, reschedule, and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services.

Future minimum payments, including previously recorded restructuring obligations, as of July 31, 2011 are as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less	1 3 years (in thousands)	3 5 years	After 5 years
		than 1 year			
Operating leases	\$ 79,632	\$ 26,821	\$ 34,786	\$ 14,848	\$ 3,177
Capital leases	66	43	23		
Stadium obligations	6,400	1,600	3,200	1,600	
Long-term debt					
Purchase obligations	38,148	38,148			
Revolving line of credit					
Total(1)	\$ 124,246	\$ 66,612	\$ 38,009	\$ 16,448	\$ 3,177

(1) These Contractual Obligations do not include any reserves for income taxes. Because we are unable to reasonably predict the ultimate amount or timing of settlement of our reserves for income taxes, the Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments table does not include our reserves for income taxes. As of July 31, 2011, our reserves for income taxes totaled approximately \$5.9 million.

The table above excludes obligations related to the Company's defined benefit pension plans. See Note 16 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a summary of our expected contributions and benefit payments for these plans.

Total future minimum lease payments have been reduced by future minimum sublease rentals of approximately \$0.7 million. Capital lease obligations are net of interest.

Total rent and equipment lease expense charged to continuing operations was approximately \$29.3 million, \$29.1 million and \$31.2 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In August 2000, the Company announced it had acquired the exclusive naming and sponsorship rights to the New England Patriots' new stadium, for a period of fifteen years. In August 2002, the Company finalized an agreement with the owner of the stadium to amend the sponsorship agreement. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company relinquished the stadium naming rights and remains obligated for a series of annual payments of \$1.6 million per year through 2015. The Company applied a discount rate to the future payment stream to reflect the present value of its obligation on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

From time to time, the Company provides guarantees of payment to vendors doing business with certain of the Company's subsidiaries or former subsidiaries. These guarantees require that in the event that the subsidiary cannot satisfy its obligations with certain of its vendors, the Company will be required to settle the obligation. Additionally, from time to time, the Company agrees to provide indemnification to its clients in the ordinary course of business. Typically, the Company agrees to indemnify its clients for losses caused by the Company. As of July 31, 2011, the Company had no recorded liabilities with respect to these arrangements.

In 1999, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a facility lease with a term ending in November 2006. The Company issued a guaranty in connection with this lease. The Company divested of its interest in the subsidiary in 2002. During the quarter ended October 31, 2006, the Company became aware that this lease had been amended to extend the lease term through November 2016 with cumulative base rent of approximately \$16.0 million. The Company has notified the former subsidiary and its landlord that it disputes that it has any ongoing liability under this guaranty and hence has not recorded any reserves for this arrangement as of July 31, 2011.

The Company is also a party to litigation from time to time, which it considers routine and incidental to its business. Management does not expect the results of any of such routine and incidental litigation to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation

or financial condition.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of

Table of Contents

these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, restructuring, valuation of long-lived assets and contingencies and litigation. Of the accounting estimates we routinely make relating to our critical accounting policies, those estimates made in the process of: preparing investment valuations; determining discounted cash flows for purposes of evaluating goodwill and intangible assets for impairment; determining future lease assumptions related to restructured facility lease obligations; and establishing income tax liabilities are the estimates most likely to have a material impact on our financial position and results of operations. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, because these estimates inherently involve judgments and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from those estimates.

The Company has identified the accounting policies below as the policies most critical to its business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact and any associated risks related to these policies on our business operations is discussed throughout Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

Revenue recognition

Restructuring expenses

Share-Based Compensation Expense

Accounting for impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets

Investments

Income taxes

Inventory valuation

Revenue Recognition

The Company’s revenue primarily comes from the sale of supply chain management services to our clients. Amounts billed to clients under these arrangements include revenues attributable to the services performed as well as for materials procured on our clients’ behalf as part of our service to them. Other sources of revenue include the sale of products and other services. Revenue is recognized for services when the services are performed and for product sales when the products are shipped assuming all other applicable revenue recognition criteria are met.

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title and risk of loss have passed or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured in accordance with the provisions under the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605, Revenue Recognition (ASC Topic 605). The Company’s standard sales terms are FOB shipping point, which means that risk of loss passes to the customer when it is shipped from the ModusLink location. The Company also evaluates the terms of each major client contract relative to a number of criteria that management considers in making its determination with respect to gross versus net reporting of revenue for transactions with its clients. Management’s criteria for making these judgments place particular emphasis on determining the primary obligor in a transaction and which party bears general inventory risk. The Company records all shipping and handling fees billed to clients as revenue, and related costs as cost of sales, when incurred, in accordance with ASC Topic 605.

Restructuring Expenses

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The Company follows the provisions of ASC Topic 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations (ASC Topic 420), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. The statement requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. The Company records liabilities that primarily include estimated severance and other costs related to employee benefits and certain estimated costs to exit equipment and facility lease obligations and other service contracts and also costs for leases with no future economic benefit. As of July 31, 2011, the Company's accrued restructuring balance totaled approximately \$1.5 million, of which remaining contractual obligations represented approximately \$1.2 million. These contractual obligations principally represent future obligations under non-cancelable real estate leases. Restructuring estimates relating to real estate leases involve consideration of a number of factors including: potential sublet rental rates, estimated vacancy period for the property, brokerage commissions and certain other costs. Estimates relating to potential sublet rates and expected vacancy periods are most likely to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the event that actual amounts differ significantly from estimates. These estimates involve judgment and uncertainties, and the settlement of these liabilities could differ

Table of Contents

materially from recorded amounts. As such, in the course of making such estimates management often uses third party real estate experts to assist management in its assessment of the marketplace for purposes of estimating sublet rates and vacancy periods. A 10% – 20% unfavorable settlement of our remaining restructuring liabilities, as compared to our current estimates, would decrease our income from continuing operations by approximately \$0.2 million to \$0.3 million.

Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company recognizes share-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718) which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options and employee stock purchases based on estimated fair values.

ASC Topic 718 requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

ASC Topic 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In the Company's pro forma information required under ASC Topic 718 for the periods prior to August 1, 2005, the Company established estimates for forfeitures. Share-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 included compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of July 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the pro forma provisions of ASC Topic 718 and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to July 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 718.

The Company uses the binomial-lattice option-pricing model (binomial-lattice model) for valuation of share-based awards. The Company believes that the binomial-lattice model is an accurate model for valuing employee stock options since it reflects the impact of stock price changes on option exercise behavior. The Company uses third party analyses to assist in developing the assumptions used in its binomial-lattice model and the resulting fair value used to record compensation expense. The Company's determination of fair value of stock options on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. Any changes in these assumptions may materially affect the estimated fair value of the share-based award.

Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company follows ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (ASC Topic 360). Under ASC Topic 360, the Company tests certain long-lived assets or group of assets for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the Company may not be able to recover the asset's carrying amount. ASC Topic 360 defines impairment as the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group, including property and equipment and other intangible assets, exceeds its fair value. The Company evaluates recoverability by determining whether the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of that asset or group cover the carrying value at the evaluation date. If the undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to cover the carrying value, the Company measures an impairment loss as the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or group over its fair value. Management may use third party valuation experts to assist in its determination of fair value.

The Company is required to test goodwill for impairment annually or if a triggering event occurs in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350, Goodwill and Other (ASC Topic 350). The Company's policy is to perform its annual impairment testing for its reporting units, on July 31, of each fiscal year. As of July 31, 2011, the \$3.1 million recorded for goodwill relates to the e-Business reporting unit. As of July 31, 2011, \$24.7 million, \$13.6 million, \$17.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$7.9 million of the Company's long-lived assets related to the Americas, Asia, Europe, TFL and e-Business reporting units, respectively. As a result of the analyses performed as of July 31, 2011, the Company concluded that there was no impairment on the \$3.1 million of goodwill and the Company's long-lived assets.

The Company's valuation methodology for assessing impairment requires management to make judgments and assumptions based on historical experience and on projections of future operating performance. The Company typically estimates the fair value of long-lived assets using the income approach. Management may use third party valuation experts to assist in its determination of the fair value of reporting units subject to impairment testing. The Company operates in highly competitive environments and

Table of Contents

projections of future operating results and cash flows may vary significantly from actual results. If our assumptions used in estimating our valuations of the Company's reporting units for purposes of impairment testing differ materially from actual future results, the Company may record impairment charges in the future and our financial results may be materially adversely affected. During the second quarter of fiscal year 2011, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test as of January 31, 2011. As a result of our interim impairment analysis and in connection with the preparation of our quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2011, the Company recorded a \$13.2 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge consisting of \$7.1 million for ModusLink PTS and \$6.1 million for TFL. The Company also determined that intangible assets were impaired and recorded a \$14.0 million non-cash intangible asset charge, consisting of \$8.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$5.2 million for TFL. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Company completed its annual impairment analysis of goodwill. As a result of the annual impairment analysis and in connection with the preparation of its annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 the Company concluded that its goodwill was impaired and recorded a \$25.8 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge, consisting of \$2.8 million for the e-Business reporting units, \$12.8 million for ModusLink PTS and \$10.2 million for TFL.

Investments

The Company maintains interests in several privately held companies primarily through its various venture capital funds. The Company's venture capital investment portfolio, @Ventures, invests in early-stage technology companies. These investments are generally made in connection with a round of financing with other third-party investors. Investments in which the Company's interest is less than 20% and which are not classified as available-for-sale securities are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value unless it is determined that the Company exercises significant influence over the investee company, in which case the equity method of accounting is used. For those investments in which the Company's voting interest is between 20% and 50%, the equity method of accounting is generally used. Under this method, the investment balance, originally recorded at cost, is adjusted to recognize the Company's share of net earnings or losses of the investee company as they occur, limited to the extent of the Company's investment in, advances to and commitments for the investee. The Company's share of net earnings or losses of the investee are reflected in Equity in income (losses) of affiliates and impairments in the Company's accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. The process of assessing whether a particular investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of judgment. This valuation process is based primarily on information that the Company requests from these privately held companies who are not subject to the same disclosure and audit requirements as the reports required of U.S. public companies. As such, the reliability and accuracy of the data may vary. Based on the Company's evaluation, it recorded impairment charges related to its investments in privately held companies of approximately \$2.5 million, \$0.3 million and \$16.8 million for fiscal years 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. These impairment losses are reflected in Equity in income (losses) of affiliates and impairments in the Company's accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to significant volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and it may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. We may incur additional impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. A decline in the carrying value of our approximately \$12.0 million of investments in affiliates at July 31, 2011 ranging from 10% to 20%, respectively, would decrease our income from continuing operations by approximately \$1.2 million to \$2.4 million.

At the time an equity method investee issues its stock to unrelated parties, the Company accounts for that share issuance as if the Company has sold a proportionate share of its investment. The Company records any gain or loss resulting from an equity method investee's share issuance in its accompanying consolidated statement of operations. During fiscal years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, no such gains or losses had been recorded related to any @Ventures investments.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the provisions of ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes (ASC Topic 740) using the asset and liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets must be reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on the weight of available evidence it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets

Table of Contents

will not be realized in future periods. This methodology is subjective and requires significant estimates and judgments in the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets and in the calculation of certain tax liabilities. At July 31, 2011 and 2010, a valuation allowance has been recorded against the deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries since management believes that after considering all the available objective evidence, both positive and negative, historical and prospective, with greater weight given to historical evidence, it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized. In each reporting period, we evaluate the adequacy of our valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets. In the future, if the Company is able to demonstrate a consistent trend of pre-tax income, then at that time management may reduce its valuation allowance, accordingly. The Company's federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards at July 31, 2011 totaled \$2.0 billion, \$402.3 million and \$57.4 million, respectively. A 5% reduction in the Company's current valuation allowance on these federal and state net operating loss carryforwards would result in an income tax benefit of approximately \$36.6 million.

In addition, the calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in several tax jurisdictions. The Company is periodically reviewed by domestic and foreign tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. These reviews include questions regarding the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. In evaluating the exposure associated with various filing positions, we record estimated reserves for exposures. Based on our evaluation of current tax positions, the Company believes it has appropriately accrued \$6.0 million for exposures as of July 31, 2011.

Inventory Valuation

We value the inventory at the lower of cost or market. We continuously monitor inventory balances and record inventory provisions for any excess of the cost of the inventory over its estimated market value. We also monitor inventory balances for obsolescence and excess quantities as compared to projected demands. Our inventory methodology is based on assumptions about average shelf life of inventory, forecasted volumes, forecasted selling prices, write-down history of inventory and market conditions. While such assumptions may change from period to period, in determining the net realizable value of our inventories, we use the best information available as of the balance sheet date. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected, or we experience a higher incidence of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, additional inventory provisions may be required. Once established, write-downs of inventory are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of inventory and cannot be reversed due to subsequent increases in demand forecasts. Accordingly, if inventory previously written down to its net realizable value is subsequently sold, gross profit margins would be favorably impacted.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance on presentation of comprehensive income. The new guidance eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity. Instead, an entity will be required to present either a continuous statement of net income and other comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The new guidance will be effective for the Company beginning August 1, 2012.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance to amend the accounting and disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The new guidance limits the highest-and-best-use measure to nonfinancial assets, permits certain financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions in market or counterparty credit risks to be measured at a net basis, and provides guidance on the applicability of premiums and discounts. Additionally, the new guidance expands the disclosures on Level 3 inputs by requiring quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions, as well as description of the valuation processes and the sensitivity of the fair value changes in unobservable inputs. The new guidance will be effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2012. Other than requiring additional disclosures, we do not anticipate material impacts on our financial statements upon adoption.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the market values of its investments. The carrying values of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and the revolving line of credit, approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of capital lease obligations approximates fair value, as estimated by using discounted future cash flows based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

As a matter of policy, the Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All derivative positions are used to reduce risk by hedging underlying economic or market exposure and are valued at their fair value on our consolidated balance sheets and adjustments to the fair value during this holding period are recorded in the statement of operations.

Table of Contents

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, the Company had foreign currency exchange contracts and recorded the changes in fair value in Other losses net in the consolidated statement of operations. As of July 31, 2011, the Company did not have any foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding.

Interest Rate Risk

At July 31, 2011, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under its Credit Facility with a bank syndicate and the Company did not have any open derivative positions with respect to its borrowing arrangements.

We maintain a portfolio of highly liquid cash equivalents typically maturing in three months or less as of the date of purchase. We place our investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in our investment policy and include corporate and state municipal obligations such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit and institutional market funds.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in various countries and currencies throughout the world and its operating results and financial position are subject to greater exposure from significant fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company has historically used derivative financial instruments, on a limited basis, principally foreign currency exchange rate contracts, to minimize the transaction exposure that results from such fluctuations. As of July 31, 2011, the Company did not have any derivative financial instruments.

Revenues from our foreign operating segments accounted for approximately 58% of total revenues during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011. A portion of our international sales made by our foreign business units in their respective countries is denominated in the local currency of each country. These business units also incur a majority of their expenses in the local currency.

Primary currencies include Euros, Singapore Dollars, Chinese Renminbi, Hungarian Forints, Czech Koruna, Taiwan Dollars, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollars, Malaysian Ringgits and Mexican Pesos. The income statements of our international operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency-denominated transactions results in increased revenues and operating expenses for our international operations. Similarly, our revenues and operating expenses will decrease for our international operations when the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies. While we attempt to balance local currency revenue to local currency expenses to provide in effect a natural hedge, it is not always possible to completely reduce the foreign currency exchange rate risk due to competitive and other reasons.

The conversion of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, we recorded foreign currency translation gains of approximately \$11.3 million, which are recorded within accumulated other comprehensive income in Stockholders' Equity in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. In addition, certain of our foreign subsidiaries have assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the relevant entity's functional currency. Changes in the functional currency value of these assets and liabilities create fluctuations that will lead to a transaction gain or loss. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2011, we recorded foreign currency transaction losses of approximately \$4.0 million which are recorded in Other gains (losses), net in our consolidated statement of operations.

Our international business is subject to risks, including, but not limited to differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign currency exchange rate volatility when compared to the United States. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors. As exchange rates vary, our international financial results may vary from expectations and adversely impact our overall operating results.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	38
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at July 31, 2011 and 2010</u>	39
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	40
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	41
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	42
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	43

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries as of July 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended July 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries as of July 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended July 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated October 14, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

October 14, 2011

Table of Contents**MODUSLINK GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share data)

	2011	July 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 111,225	\$ 161,364
Available-for-sale securities	131	270
Accounts receivable, trade, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$473 and \$919 at July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	146,411	159,768
Inventories, net	77,102	74,096
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,876	14,226
Total current assets	345,745	409,724
Property and equipment, net	47,299	52,906
Investments in affiliates	12,016	13,016
Goodwill	3,058	16,207
Other intangible assets, net	4,699	24,173
Other assets	9,545	9,760
	\$ 422,362	\$ 525,786
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current installments of obligations under capital leases	43	40
Accounts payable	114,588	132,098
Current portion of accrued restructuring	1,456	2,632
Accrued income taxes	180	48
Accrued expenses	36,384	45,729
Other current liabilities	7,029	4,773
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	1,817	1,791
Total current liabilities	161,497	187,111
Long-term portion of accrued restructuring	8	1,000
Obligations under capital leases, less current installments	22	29
Other long-term liabilities	15,773	15,656
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	1,883	3,289
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 5,000,000 shares; zero issued or outstanding as of July 31, 2011 and July 31, 2010		