

SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.

Form DEF 14A

September 25, 2007

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SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

Sun Microsystems, Inc.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

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(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

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(1) Amount Previously Paid:

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(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.

4150 Network Circle

Santa Clara, California 95054

NOTICE OF 2007 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

November 8, 2007

10:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time

Dear Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend Sun's 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be held on Thursday, November 8, 2007 at 10:00 a.m., Pacific Standard Time, at Sun's Auditorium, located at the Santa Clara Campus, 4030 George Sellon Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054, for the following purposes:

1. To elect ten members to the Board of Directors;
2. To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008;
3. To approve Sun's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan;
4. To approve an amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to effect a one-for-four reverse split of our common stock, together with a corresponding reduction in the number of authorized shares of our common stock;
5. To consider two stockholder proposals, if each is properly presented at the meeting; and
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

The foregoing items of business are more fully described in the Proxy Statement accompanying this notice.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 2007 are entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting or any postponement or adjournment of the meeting. A list of those stockholders will be maintained and open for examination by any of our stockholders, for any purpose germane to the Annual Meeting, during regular business hours at the address listed above for ten days prior to the meeting.

We are pleased to be among the first companies to take advantage of new Securities and Exchange Commission rules that allow issuers to furnish proxy materials to their stockholders on the Internet. We believe the new rules will allow us to provide our stockholders with the information they need, while lowering the costs of delivery and reducing the environmental impact of our Annual Meeting.

As owners of Sun, your vote is important. Whether or not you are able to attend the Annual Meeting in person, it is important that your shares be represented. Please vote as soon as possible.

On behalf of our Board of Directors, thank you for your participation in this important annual process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL A. DILLON

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Santa Clara, California

September 25, 2007

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SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.

PROXY STATEMENT

FOR

2007 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Why am I receiving these materials?

Our Board of Directors has made these materials available to you on the Internet or, upon your request, has delivered printed versions of these materials to you by mail, in connection with the Board's solicitation of proxies for use at our 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will take place on November 8, 2007. Our stockholders are invited to attend the Annual Meeting and are requested to vote on the proposals described in this proxy statement.

What is included in these materials?

These materials include:

Our proxy statement for the Annual Meeting; and

Our 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders, which includes our audited consolidated financial statements. If you requested printed versions of these materials by mail, these materials also include the proxy card for the Annual Meeting.

What items will be voted on at the Annual Meeting?

There are six items that will be voted on at the Annual Meeting:

1. The election of ten members to the Board of Directors;
2. The ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008;
3. A proposal regarding the approval of Sun's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan;
4. A proposal regarding an amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to effect a one-for-four reverse stock split of our common stock, together with a corresponding reduction in the number of authorized shares of our common stock;
5. A stockholder proposal regarding advisory vote on compensation, if properly presented at the meeting; and

6. A stockholder proposal regarding simple majority vote, if properly presented at the meeting.

What are our Board of Directors' voting recommendations?

Our Board recommends that you vote your shares FOR each of the nominees to the Board, FOR the ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP, FOR the approval of our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, FOR the reverse stock split, AGAINST the stockholder proposal regarding an advisory vote on compensation and AGAINST the stockholder proposal regarding a simple majority vote.

Where are Sun's principal executive offices located, and what is Sun's main telephone number?

Sun's principal executive offices are located at 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054. Sun's main telephone number is (650) 960-1300.

Why did I receive a one-page notice in the mail regarding the Internet availability of proxy materials this year instead of a full set of proxy materials?

Pursuant to the new rules recently adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we have elected to provide access to our proxy materials over the Internet. Accordingly, we are sending a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials (the "Notice") to our stockholders of record and beneficial owners. All stockholders will have the ability to access the proxy materials on a website referred to in the Notice or request to receive a printed set of the proxy materials. Instructions on how to access the proxy materials over the Internet or to request a printed copy may be found on the Notice. In addition, stockholders may request to receive proxy materials in printed form by mail or electronically by email on an ongoing basis.

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How can I get electronic access to the proxy materials?

The Notice will provide you with instructions regarding how to:

View our proxy materials for the Annual Meeting on the Internet; and

Instruct us to send our future proxy materials to you electronically by email.

Choosing to receive your future proxy materials by email will save us the cost of printing and mailing documents to you and will reduce the impact of our annual stockholders' meetings on the environment. If you choose to receive future proxy materials by email, you will receive an email next year with instructions containing a link to those materials and a link to the proxy voting site. Your election to receive proxy materials by email will remain in effect until you terminate it.

Who may vote at the Annual Meeting?

If you owned Sun's common stock at the close of business on September 10, 2007 (the Record Date), then you may attend and vote at the meeting. At the close of business on the Record Date, we had approximately 3,414,725,566 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, of which 3,414,675,566 were entitled to vote.

What is the difference between holding shares as a stockholder of record and as a beneficial owner of shares held in street name?

Stockholder of Record. If your shares are registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., you are considered the stockholder of record with respect to those shares, and the Notice was sent directly to you by Sun.

Beneficial Owner of Shares Held in Street Name. If your shares are held in an account at a brokerage firm, bank, broker-dealer, or other similar organization, then you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name, and the Notice was forwarded to you by that organization. The organization holding your account is considered the stockholder of record for purposes of voting at the Annual Meeting. As a beneficial owner, you have the right to direct that organization on how to vote the shares held in your account.

What is the quorum requirement for the Annual Meeting?

A majority of Sun's outstanding shares on the Record Date must be present at the meeting in order to hold the meeting and conduct business. This is called a quorum. Your shares will be counted for purposes of determining if there is a quorum, whether representing votes for, against, withheld or abstained, or broker non-votes, if you:

Are present and vote in person at the meeting; or

Have voted on the Internet, by telephone or by properly submitting a proxy card or voting instruction form by mail.

If I am a stockholder of record of Sun's shares, how do I vote?

If you are a stockholder of record, you may vote in person at the Annual Meeting. We will give you a ballot when you arrive.

If you do not wish to vote in person or if you will not be attending the Annual Meeting, you may vote by proxy. You can vote by proxy over the Internet by following the instructions provided in the Notice, or, if you request printed copies of the proxy materials by mail, you can also vote by mail or by telephone.

If I am a beneficial owner of shares held in street name, how do I vote?

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If you are a beneficial owner of shares held in street name and you wish to vote in person at the Annual Meeting, you must obtain a valid proxy from the organization that holds your shares.

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If you do not wish to vote in person or you will not be attending the Annual Meeting, you may vote by proxy. You may vote by proxy over the Internet, or if you request printed copies of the proxy materials by mail, you can also vote by mail or by telephone by following the instructions provided in the Notice.

What happens if I do not give specific voting instructions?

Stockholders of Record. If you are a stockholder of record and you:

Indicate when voting on the Internet or by telephone that you wish to vote as recommended by our Board of Directors; or

If you sign and return a proxy card without giving specific voting instructions, then the proxy holders will vote your shares in the manner recommended by our Board on all matters presented in this proxy statement and as the proxy holders may determine in their discretion with respect to any other matters properly presented for a vote at the meeting.

Beneficial Owners of Shares Held in Street Name. If you are a beneficial owner of shares held in street name and do not provide the organization that holds your shares with specific voting instructions, under the rules of various national and regional securities exchanges, the organization that holds your shares may generally vote on routine matters but cannot vote on non-routine matters. If the organization that holds your shares does not receive instructions from you on how to vote your shares on a non-routine matter, the organization that holds your shares will inform our Inspector of Election that it does not have the authority to vote on this matter with respect to your shares. This is generally referred to as a broker non-vote. When our Inspector of Election tabulates the votes for any particular matter, broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present, but will not otherwise be counted. We encourage you to provide voting instructions to the organization that holds your shares by carefully following the instructions provided in the Notice.

Which ballot measures are considered routine or non-routine ?

Proposal 1 (election of directors); Proposal 2 (approval of auditors) and Proposal 4 (approval of reverse stock split) involve matters that we believe will be considered routine.

Proposal 3 (approval of Sun's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan) and Proposals 5 and 6 (the stockholder proposals) involve matters that we believe will be considered non-routine.

How are abstentions treated?

Abstentions are counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. For the purpose of determining whether the stockholders have approved a matter, abstentions are not treated as votes cast affirmatively or negatively, and therefore have no effect on the outcome of any matter being voted on at the Annual Meeting.

What is the voting requirement to approve each of the proposals?

The following table sets forth the voting requirement with respect to each of the proposals:

<p>Proposal 1 Election of directors</p>	<p>Each director must be elected by a majority of the votes cast, meaning that the number of shares entitled to vote on the election of directors and represented in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting casting their vote FOR a director must exceed the number of votes WITHHELD from that director. Please see Corporate Governance Majority Vote Standard and Director Resignation Policy for more information.</p>
<p>Proposal 2 Ratification of appointment of</p>	

independent registered public accounting firm

To be approved by our stockholders, this proposal must receive the affirmative FOR vote of a majority of the votes cast affirmatively or negatively on this proposal at the Annual Meeting.

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<p>Proposal 3 Approval of Sun's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan</p>	<p>To be approved by our stockholders, this proposal must receive the affirmative FOR vote of a majority of the votes cast affirmatively or negatively on this proposal at the Annual Meeting.</p>
<p>Proposal 4 Approval of amendment to Sun's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to effect a one-for-four reverse stock split of our common stock</p>	<p>To be approved by our stockholders, this proposal must receive the affirmative FOR vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock.</p>
<p>Proposal 5 Stockholder proposal regarding advisory vote on compensation</p>	<p>To be approved by stockholders, this proposal must receive the affirmative FOR vote of a majority of the votes cast affirmatively or negatively on this proposal at the Annual Meeting.</p>
<p>Proposal 6 Stockholder proposal regarding simple majority vote</p>	<p>To be approved by stockholders, this proposal must receive the affirmative FOR vote of a majority of the votes cast affirmatively or negatively on this proposal at the Annual Meeting.</p>

Can I change my vote after I have voted?

You may revoke your proxy and change your vote at any time before the final vote at the meeting. You may vote again on a later date on the Internet or by telephone (only your latest Internet or telephone proxy submitted prior to the meeting will be counted), or by signing and returning a new proxy card with a later date, or by attending the meeting and voting in person. However, your attendance at the Annual Meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy unless you vote again at the meeting or specifically request in writing that your prior proxy be revoked.

Is cumulative voting permitted for the election of directors?

In the election of directors, you may elect to cumulate your votes. If you choose to cumulate your votes, you will need to notify the Secretary of Sun in writing at the address of Sun's principal executive offices prior to the Annual Meeting or notify the chairman of the meeting prior to the commencement of voting at the Annual Meeting of your intent to cumulate your votes. If you hold your shares beneficially in street name and wish to cumulate votes, you should contact the organization that holds your shares prior to the meeting to assist you with this process.

As provided in our Bylaws and Corporate Governance Guidelines, if cumulative voting is invoked, then majority voting will not apply with respect to the election of directors, and the ten director nominees receiving the highest number of votes will be elected. If cumulative voting is invoked, you will have a total number of votes equal to the number of director nominees, multiplied by the number of shares you hold. You may allocate these votes among the director nominees as you see fit. For example, if you hold 1,000 shares of stock, you could allocate 10,000 FOR votes (1,000 times 10 director nominees) among as few or as many of the ten director nominees as you choose.

The proxy holders intend to vote the shares represented by proxies to elect Sun's ten director nominees as set forth in Proposal 1. If cumulative voting is in effect at the Annual Meeting, the proxy holders will vote the shares represented by the proxies in order to elect as many of Sun's ten director nominees as possible or as they otherwise determine in their discretion. Cumulative voting applies only to the election of directors. For all other matters, each share of common stock outstanding as of the close of business on the Record Date is entitled to one vote.

Is my vote confidential?

Proxy instructions, ballots and voting tabulations that identify individual stockholders are handled in a manner that protects your voting privacy. Your vote will not be disclosed either within Sun or to third parties, except:

As necessary to meet applicable legal requirements;

To allow for the tabulation and certification of votes; and

To facilitate a successful proxy solicitation.

Occasionally, stockholders provide written comments on their proxy cards, which may be forwarded to management and our Board of Directors.

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Where can I find the voting results of the Annual Meeting?

The preliminary voting results will be announced at the Annual Meeting. The final voting results will be tallied by the Inspector of Election and published in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ending on December 31, 2007, which we expect to file with the SEC by February 9, 2008.

Who is paying for the cost of this proxy solicitation?

Sun is paying the costs of the solicitation of proxies. We have engaged Morrow & Co., Inc. as our proxy solicitor to help us solicit proxies from brokers, bank nominees and other institutions for a fee of \$30,000.00, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. We must also pay brokerage firms and other persons representing beneficial owners of shares held in street name certain fees associated with:

Forwarding the Notice to beneficial owners;

Forwarding printed proxy materials by mail to beneficial owners who specifically request them; and

Obtaining beneficial owners' voting instructions.

In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, our board members, officers and employees may solicit proxies on our behalf, without additional compensation, personally or by telephone, or we may ask our proxy solicitor to solicit proxies on our behalf by telephone for a fee of \$5.00 per phone call, plus reasonable expenses. We will also solicit proxies by email from stockholders who are our employees or who previously requested to receive proxy materials electronically.

What is the deadline to propose actions for consideration at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders or to nominate individuals to serve as directors?

You may submit proposals, including director nominations, for consideration at future annual meetings of stockholders as follows:

Stockholder Proposals. For a stockholder proposal to be considered for inclusion in Sun's proxy statement for our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, the written proposal must be received by the Secretary of Sun at our principal executive offices no later than May 28, 2008. The proposal will need to comply with Rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), which lists the requirements for the inclusion of stockholder proposals in company-sponsored proxy materials. If you intend to present a proposal at our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, but you do not intend to have it included in our 2008 proxy statement, your proposal must be delivered to the Secretary of Sun no earlier than June 27, 2008 and no later than July 27, 2008. If the date of our 2008 annual meeting of stockholders is more than 30 calendar days before or after the one-year anniversary of the date of our Annual Meeting, your proposal must be delivered by the close of business on the tenth day following the day we publicly announce the date of the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders.

Nominations of Director Candidates. Stockholders may propose director candidates for consideration by the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Any such recommendations should include the candidate's name, home and business contact information, detailed biographical data, relevant qualifications for Board membership, information regarding any relationships between the candidate and Sun within the last three years and a written indication by the recommended candidate of her or his willingness to serve, and should be directed to the Secretary of Sun at the address of our principal executive offices. In addition, our Bylaws permit stockholders to nominate directors for election at an annual meeting of stockholders. If you want to nominate an individual for election to Sun's Board at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, you must deliver a written notice to the Secretary of Sun by no earlier than June 27, 2008 and no later than July 27, 2008. As set forth in our Bylaws, your notice must state: your name, your address and the number of Sun shares you own; the nominee's name, age, business address, principal occupation and the number of Sun shares the nominee owns; and all other information regarding nominees required by Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act.

Bylaw Provisions. The relevant Bylaw provisions regarding the requirements for making stockholder proposals and nominating director candidates are available on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/. You may also contact the Secretary of Sun at our principal executive offices to request a copy of the relevant Bylaw provisions.

Table of Contents**How can I communicate with the independent directors on Sun's Board?**

Our Board encourages stockholders who are interested in communicating directly with our independent directors as a group to do so by writing to the independent directors in care of our Corporate Secretary. Stockholders can send communications electronically by clicking on "Contact Board of Directors" at our corporate governance website located at www.sun.com/company/cgov/ or by mail to: Secretary, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054. Stockholder correspondence received addressed to our independent directors will be reviewed by our general counsel or his designee, who will regularly forward to our independent directors all correspondence that, in the opinion of our general counsel, deals with the functions of the Board or committees thereof or that our general counsel otherwise determines requires their attention. Our directors may at any time review a log of all correspondence received by Sun that is addressed to the independent members of the Board and request copies of any such correspondence.

ABOUT OUR BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

Our Board and its committees meet throughout the year on a set schedule and also hold special meetings and act by written consent from time to time as appropriate. In addition, at the conclusion of each regularly scheduled, in-person Board meeting, Sun's independent directors meet in executive session without employee-directors present.

During fiscal 2007, our Board held nine meetings. Each director attended 75% or more of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings of committees on which he or she served during fiscal 2007. We encourage directors to attend our annual meetings of stockholders. All of our directors serving on the Board as of our 2006 annual meeting of stockholders attended that meeting.

Our Board has an Audit Committee, a Leadership Development and Compensation Committee (the "LDCC"), and a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (the "CGNC"). The CGNC makes recommendations to the Board concerning committee memberships and the appointment of chairpersons for each committee, and the Board appoints the members and chairpersons of the committees. The following table lists the chairpersons and members of each committee as of the Record Date and the number of meetings held by each committee during fiscal 2007:

Director	Audit	LDCC	CGNC
Scott G. McNealy			
James L. Barksdale			Chair
Stephen M. Bennett ⁽¹⁾		Chair	
Peter L.S. Currie ⁽²⁾	Member		
Robert J. Finocchio, Jr.	Chair		
Michael E. Marks ⁽³⁾	Member		
Patricia E. Mitchell			Member
M. Kenneth Oshman ⁽⁴⁾		Member	
P. Anthony Ridder ⁽⁵⁾		Member	
Jonathan I. Schwartz			
Number of Meetings in Fiscal 2007	10	6	4

(1) Mr. Bennett became Chairman of the LDCC on November 2, 2006.

(2) Mr. Currie joined the Board and Audit Committee on November 2, 2006.

(3) Mr. Marks joined the Board on April 25, 2007 and the Audit Committee on August 1, 2007.

(4) Mr. Oshman served on the CGNC until August 1, 2007.

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(5) Mr. Ridder joined the Board and the LDCC on November 2, 2006.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of our financial statements. Among other matters, the Audit Committee:

Hires, evaluates performance of and replaces Sun's independent registered public accounting firm as appropriate;

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Discusses relationships or issues that could hinder the independence of, and pre-approves the services provided by, Sun's independent registered public accounting firm;

Discusses with management, internal auditors and Sun's independent registered public accounting firm the quality of Sun's accounting principles and financial reporting; and

Oversees the internal auditing functions and controls.

Each member of the Audit Committee meets the NASDAQ requirements as to independence and financial knowledge and is independent as defined in applicable SEC rules. Our Board has determined that Robert J. Finocchio, Jr. and Michael E. Marks qualify as audit committee financial experts, as that term is defined in Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter that complies with applicable SEC and NASDAQ requirements, which was amended and restated effective August 27, 2007. The Audit Committee charter is posted on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/bcc.jsp.

LDCC. The LDCC has overall responsibility for approving and evaluating our compensation plans, policies and programs applicable to executive officers. Among other matters, the LDCC:

Reviews and approves the executive compensation policies, including compensation of the chief executive officer (the CEO);

Administers the employee stock option and stock purchase plans;

Reviews executive and leadership development policies, plans and practices; and

Advises the Board on executive successor planning.

The LDCC has delegated authority to our CEO to grant equity to employees below the level of Vice President. Please see Executive Compensation Compensation Disclosure and Analysis Other Compensation Policies for more information. The members of the LDCC are all independent directors under applicable NASDAQ rules. The LDCC operates under a written charter, a copy of which can be found on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/bcc.jsp.

CGNC. The purpose of the CGNC is to ensure that the Board is properly constituted to meet its fiduciary obligations to stockholders and Sun and that Sun has and follows appropriate governance standards. Among other matters, the CGNC:

Reviews and approves nominees for service on the Board;

Considers candidates recommended by stockholders; and

Adopts, reviews and implements corporate governance policies and procedures.

The members of the CGNC are all independent directors under applicable NASDAQ rules. The CGNC operates under a written charter, a copy of which can be found on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/bcc.jsp.

Consideration of Director Nominees

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The CGNC regularly reviews the current composition and size of the Board. The CGNC considers and evaluates any candidates who have been properly recommended by a stockholder, as well as those candidates who have been identified by management, individual members of the Board or, if the CGNC determines, a search firm. This review may, in the CGNC's discretion, be based solely on information provided to the CGNC or may also include discussions with persons familiar with the candidate, an interview with the candidate, the retention of third-party interviewers or other actions. The CGNC Policies and Procedures for Director Candidates can be found on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/bcc.jsp.

During fiscal 2007, Sun retained a third-party search firm to assist in identifying and evaluating potential director candidates. Peter L.S. Currie and P. Anthony Ridder were each initially identified and recommended as director candidates by one of our non-employee directors. Michael E. Marks was appointed to the Board in connection with a private placement transaction between Sun and KKR Private Equity Investors, L.P. (KKR) pursuant to which Sun agreed to appoint one person to its Board nominated by KKR. Mr. Marks, who is a senior advisor to KKR, was KKR's nominee.

The CGNC evaluates candidates proposed by stockholders using the same criteria as those used for other candidates. In its evaluation of director candidates, including the members of the Board eligible for re-election, the CGNC considers the following:

The current size and composition of the Board and the needs of the Board and the committees of the Board;

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Such factors as issues of diversity, age, skills such as understanding of manufacturing, technology, finance, sales and marketing, and international background; and

Such other factors as the CGNC may consider appropriate.

The CGNC requires the following minimum qualifications to be satisfied by any candidate for a position on the Board:

Possession of the highest personal and professional ethics and integrity;

Proven achievement and competence in the candidate's field and the ability to exercise sound business judgment;

Attributes that are complementary to those of the existing directors;

The acumen, drive and skills to assist and support management and make significant contributions to Sun's success;

An understanding of the fiduciary responsibilities that are required of a member of the Board and the commitment of time and energy necessary to diligently carry out those responsibilities;

Diversity of experiences and personal and cultural attributes; and

Expansive professional background ensuring a comprehensive appreciation of Sun's business including manufacturing, technology development, finance, sales and marketing, and international business.

For a description of the process for a stockholder to recommend a director candidate for the CGNC's consideration or to nominate directors in accordance with our Bylaws, please see General Information What is the deadline to propose actions for consideration at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders or to nominate individuals to serve as directors? .

Table of Contents**DIRECTOR COMPENSATION****Director Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007**

The following table summarizes the total compensation earned or paid by Sun to directors who were not executive officers during fiscal 2007.

Name	Fees		Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
	Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾							
James L. Barksdale	\$ 47,000	\$	\$	25,326	\$	\$	\$	\$ 72,326
Stephen M. Bennett	45,324			22,205				67,529
Peter L.S. Currie	34,571			4,776				39,347
L. John Doerr	16,321			⁽³⁾				16,321
Robert J. Finocchio, Jr.	62,000			13,550				75,550
Robert J. Fisher	17,571			⁽³⁾				17,571
Michael E. Marks	7,816			1,019				8,835
Scott G. McNealy ⁽⁴⁾	1,000,000	2,244,491		3,302,627	1,621,450 ⁽⁵⁾	831,094 ⁽⁶⁾	190,664 ⁽⁷⁾	9,190,326
Patricia E. Mitchell	42,000			14,684				56,684
M. Kenneth Oshman	42,000			25,326				67,326
P. Anthony Ridder	27,923			4,776				32,699
Naomi O. Seligman	52,000			25,326				77,326

- (1) With the exception of Mr. McNealy, includes fees payable for service as a director, committee chair or committee member as described in the narrative accompanying this table. Fees for the following directors were prorated, as they did not provide service as a director, committee chair or committee member for the entire fiscal year: (i) Mr. Bennett, whose service as a member of the LDCC changed to service as chairman of the LDCC on November 2, 2006; (ii) Mr. Currie, who commenced service as a member of the Board and the Audit Committee on November 2, 2006; (iii) Messrs. Doerr and Fisher, who resigned from the Board effective November 2, 2006; (iv) Mr. Ridder, who commenced service as a member of the Board and the LDCC on November 2, 2006; and (v) Mr. Marks, who commenced service as a member of the Board on April 25, 2007.
- (2) Reflects the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to fiscal 2007, in compliance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123R (FAS 123R) for stock options and restricted stock awards granted in fiscal 2003 through 2007, to the extent they vested in fiscal 2007. Pursuant to SEC rules, the amounts shown exclude the impact of estimated forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions. For additional information, refer to Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Sun's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2007 (our Form 10-K). These amounts reflect Sun's accounting expense for these awards and do not correspond to the actual value that will be recognized by the directors with respect to these awards. A supplemental table following these footnotes sets forth: (i) the aggregate number of stock awards and option awards outstanding at fiscal year end; (ii) the aggregate number of stock awards and option awards granted during fiscal 2007; and (iii) the grant date fair value of equity awards granted by Sun during fiscal 2007 to each of our directors who was not an executive officer.
- (3) Because the net FAS 123R impact of the termination of options to purchase 50,000 shares held by each of Messrs. Doerr and Fisher in connection with their resignations from the Board was negative, we elected to report no income in this column.
- (4) Represents Mr. McNealy's compensation for his service as an employee of Sun. Mr. McNealy does not receive compensation for his service as a director of Sun.
- (5) Reflects amounts paid under Sun's 162(m) Executive Officer Performance-Based Bonus Plan.

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- (6) Represents solely the increase from fiscal 2006 to fiscal 2007 in the actuarial present value of Mr. McNealy's accumulated benefit under Sun's U.S. Vice President Severance Plan, as a result of an increase in his base salary and years of service. Such increase is measured from the plan measurement date used for financial reporting purposes in our 2006 financial statements to the plan measurement date used for financial reporting purposes in our 2007 financial statements. See Executive Compensation Pension Benefits Table and accompanying narrative and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control for more information.

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- (7) Represents: (i) \$158,190 for personal use of aircraft; (ii) a tax gross-up of \$21,945 with respect to the income imputed to Mr. McNealy for his personal use of aircraft; and (iii) \$10,529 of matching contributions to Sun's 401(k) Plan by Sun. The value of Mr. McNealy's personal aircraft usage is determined based upon the incremental cost of such usage to Sun, including: (i) hourly fees, related fuel expenses, other miscellaneous expenses and taxes paid to NetJets and (ii) an estimate of the cost to Sun of the disallowance of corporate tax deductions attributable to the personal aircraft usage by Mr. McNealy.

Additional Information With Respect to Director Equity Awards

Name	Stock Awards Outstanding at Fiscal Year End (#) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards Outstanding at Fiscal Year End (#) ⁽²⁾	Stock Awards Granted During Fiscal 2007 (#) ⁽³⁾	Option Awards Granted During Fiscal 2007 (#)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards Granted in Fiscal 2007 (\$) ⁽⁴⁾
James L. Barksdale		50,000		10,000	\$ 23,434
Stephen M. Bennett		40,000		10,000	23,434
Peter L.S. Currie		20,000		20,000	46,868
L. John Doerr					
Robert J. Finocchio, Jr.		30,000		10,000	23,434
Robert J. Fisher					
Michael E. Marks		10,000		10,000	22,561
Scott G. McNealy	525,000	18,350,200	350,000		1,732,266
Patricia E. Mitchell		30,000		10,000	23,434
M. Kenneth Oshman		50,000		10,000	23,434
P. Anthony Ridder		20,000		20,000	46,868
Naomi O. Seligman		50,000		10,000	23,434

- (1) Includes unvested restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units.
- (2) Includes both vested and unvested options to purchase our common stock.
- (3) Includes restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units.
- (4) Amounts in this column represent the fair value of stock options, restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units, calculated in accordance with FAS 123R. For option awards, that number is calculated by multiplying the Black-Scholes value by the number of options awarded. For restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units, that number is calculated by multiplying (x) the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant less the per share purchase price by (y) the number of units awarded.

Annual Retainer**For Fiscal 2007**

During fiscal 2007, our non-employee directors were paid an annual cash retainer for serving on the Board generally, plus additional cash retainers based on their committee service. These annual retainers, which are paid in quarterly installments, are:

Position	Annual Amount
Board Member	\$ 42,000
Audit Committee Chair	\$ 20,000
Audit Committee Member	\$ 10,000
Other Committee Chairs	\$ 5,000

Neither of our employee-directors received compensation during fiscal 2007 for service as member of our Board.

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In August 2007, the Board, upon the recommendation of the CGNC, approved modifications to the annual retainers paid to non-employee directors. Following the Annual Meeting, non-employees directors will receive the following retainers:

Position	Annual Amount
Board Member	\$ 50,000
Audit Committee Chair	\$ 20,000
LDCC Chair	\$ 15,000
CGNC Chair	\$ 10,000
Audit Committee Member	\$ 10,000
Other Committee Member	\$ 5,000

Equity Awards for Non-Employee Directors**For Fiscal 2007**

During fiscal 2007, our non-employee directors participated in our 1988 Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "Directors' Plan"). Under the Directors' Plan:

Newly elected non-employee directors. Each non-employee director who was not, on the date first elected to the Board, a partner, officer, director or affiliate of an entity having an equity investment in Sun, was automatically granted a nonstatutory stock option to purchase 20,000 shares of common stock on the date he or she became a director. Each non-employee director who was a partner, officer, director or affiliate of an entity having an equity investment in Sun was automatically granted a nonstatutory stock option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock on the date he or she became a director.

Re-elected non-employee directors. On the date of the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders, each non-employee director who was re-elected and had served on the Board for at least six months was automatically granted a nonstatutory stock option to purchase 10,000 shares of our common stock.

Options granted under the Directors' Plan have an exercise price equal to the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant as reported on NASDAQ. Options granted under the plan expire after five years, vest at a rate of 25% per year and can only be exercised while the optionee is a director, within six months after service as a director terminates due to death or disability, or within 90 days after the optionee ceases to serve as a director for any other reason. If our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan is approved at the Annual Meeting, the Directors' Plan will be terminated.

For Fiscal 2008

In August 2007, the Board, upon the recommendation of the CGNC, approved modifications to the annual equity grant arrangements for new and re-elected non-employee directors, contingent upon stockholder approval of the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Beginning with the Annual Meeting:

Newly elected non-employee directors. Each non-employee director who is not a partner, officer, director or affiliate of an entity having an equity investment in Sun will be granted restricted stock units valued at \$175,000 on the date he or she becomes a director.

Re-elected non-employee directors. On the date of each annual meeting of stockholders, each non-employee director who is re-elected and has served on the Board for at least six months will automatically be granted restricted stock units valued at \$175,000.

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Restricted stock units granted to non-employee directors will vest at a rate of 20% per year over five years, subject to the director's continued service with Sun. If our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan is approved at the Annual Meeting, the awards for re-elected non-employee directors will be granted under that plan.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control for Mr. McNealy

Mr. McNealy is entitled to certain benefits under Sun's U.S. Vice President Severance Plan, U.S. Vice President Involuntary Separation Plan and form of Change of Control Agreement. Please see Executive Compensation Pension Benefits Table and accompanying narrative and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our business is managed by our employees under the direction and oversight of our Board of Directors. Except for Messrs. Schwartz and McNealy, none of our Board members is an employee of Sun. We keep Board members informed of our business through discussions with management, materials we provide to them, visits to our offices and their participation in Board and Board committee meetings.

We believe transparent, effective, and accountable corporate governance practices are key elements of our relationship with our stockholders. To help our stockholders understand our commitment to this relationship and our governance practices, several of our key governance initiatives are summarized below.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. Our Board has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines which govern, among other things, Board member criteria, responsibilities, compensation and education, Board committee composition and charters, management succession, and Board self-evaluation. You can access these Corporate Governance Guidelines, along with other materials such as Board committee charters, on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/.

Standards of Business Conduct. We have adopted Standards of Business Conduct applicable to all of our Board members and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Controller and other finance executives. The Standards of Business Conduct constitute a code of ethics as defined by applicable SEC rules and a code of conduct as defined by applicable NASDAQ rules. The Standards of Business Conduct are available on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/standards.jsp. You may also request a printed copy of our Standards of Business Conduct by writing to us at:

Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Attn: Investor Relations

4150 Network Circle, UMPK18-229

Santa Clara, California 95054

or by calling us at (650) 960-1300.

Any waiver of the Standards of Business Conduct pertaining to a member of our Board or one of our executive officers will be disclosed on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/waivers.jsp.

Majority Vote Standard and Director Resignation Policy. Our Bylaws and Corporate Governance Guidelines provide for a majority voting standard for the election of directors. Under the majority vote standard, each director must be elected by a majority of the votes cast by the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote. A majority of the votes cast means that the number of votes cast for a candidate for director must exceed the number of votes withheld from that director. A plurality voting standard will apply instead of a majority voting standard if:

A stockholder has provided us with notice of a nominee for director in accordance with our Bylaws; and

That nomination has not been withdrawn as of twenty days before we first deliver proxy materials to stockholders. Under Delaware law, if an incumbent nominee for director in an uncontested election does not receive the requisite votes for reelection, the director remains in office as a holdover director until a successor is elected and qualified. Our Bylaws and Corporate Governance Guidelines include post-election procedures in the event an incumbent director becomes a holdover director, as follows:

The CGNC shall make a recommendation to the Board as to whether to accept the previously tendered resignation of the director.

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Thereafter, the Board will act on the CGNC's recommendation.

Within 90 days from the date the election results are certified, Sun will publicly disclose the Board's decision and rationale, and, if applicable, the fact that such resignation was tendered and accepted by the Board.

The Board expects that a holdover director will not participate in the CGNC's recommendation or the Board's decision with respect to his or her resignation.

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Performance-Based Stock Awards. In keeping with the commitment to high corporate governance standards, our Board firmly believes in the pay-for-performance philosophy. Accordingly, in addition to variable pay programs, the LDCC has implemented the use of performance-based restricted stock units for senior leaders. These awards represented approximately 50% in value of the total awards granted to our executive officers in fiscal 2007. Please see [Executive Compensation](#) for more information.

Policy Regarding Stockholder Rights Plan. In May 2006, our Board terminated Sun's stockholder rights plan and adopted a policy that Sun will submit any future stockholder rights plan (also known as a "poison pill") to a stockholder vote, subject only to the ability of the Board to act on its own to adopt a rights plan if the Board, exercising its fiduciary duties, determines that under the circumstances then existing, it would be in the best interests of Sun and its stockholders to adopt a poison pill without prior stockholder approval. If the Board adopts such a rights plan, it will expire unless ratified by stockholders within one year of adoption. This policy is contained in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are available on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/docs/guidelines.jsp.

Stock Ownership Guidelines. Our stock ownership guidelines are designed to align the interests of our executive officers and directors with the interests of our stockholders and further promote our commitment to sound corporate governance. Under the guidelines:

Our executive officers must hold an amount of Sun common stock valued at two times their annual base salary (five times in the case of our Chief Executive Officer) by July 28, 2010, or, in the case of new executive officers, within five years of obtaining their position.

Our directors must:

Hold 10,000 shares by July 28, 2010, or, in the case of new directors, within five years of obtaining such position.

If our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan is approved by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting, hold a number of shares of Sun common stock having a value of at least \$150,000 by August 1, 2012, or, in the case of directors elected after August 1, 2007, within five years of obtaining such position.

If an executive officer or director does not meet the guidelines by the applicable deadline, he or she will be required to retain 25% of the net shares received as the result of the exercise of Sun stock options or the vesting of restricted stock, restricted stock units or performance-based restricted stock units, until the guidelines are met. Net shares are those shares that remain after shares are sold or netted to pay the exercise price of stock options and withholding taxes. Our stock ownership guidelines can be found on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/ownership.jsp. Please see [Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management](#) for information regarding the ownership levels of our executive officers and directors as of the Record Date.

Presiding Director. In accordance with the Corporate Governance Guidelines adopted by our Board, beginning in fiscal 2006, the independent members of the Board bi-annually elect a Presiding Director from among those members considered independent under the NASDAQ listing standards. Robert J. Finocchio, Jr. was elected to serve as the Presiding Director for fiscal 2008 and 2009. As Presiding Director, Mr. Finocchio's duties include:

Coordinating, developing the agenda for and moderating executive sessions of the Board's independent directors;

Advising the Chairman of the Board as to an appropriate schedule of Board meetings (seeking to ensure that the independent directors can perform their duties responsibly while not interfering with the flow of Company operations);

Approving, with the Chairman of the Board, the content of Board meeting agendas;

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Advising the Chairman of the Board as to the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information from management that is necessary for the independent directors to effectively and responsibly perform their duties;

Recommending to the Chairman of the Board the retention of consultants who report directly to the full Board;

Acting as the principal liaison between the independent directors and the Chairman of the Board on sensitive issues; and

Performing such other duties, as the Board may from time to time delegate to the Presiding Director, to assist the Board in the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

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These duties are detailed in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are described above.

Mandatory Retirement Age. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide for a mandatory retirement age of 75 for directors. When a director reaches that age, the CGNC shall review the continued appropriateness of the director's Board membership and recommend to the Board whether it should request the director's resignation.

Separate Chairman and CEO. Although our Board does not have a policy on whether the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman should be separate, the positions did separate in April 2007 upon Jonathan Schwartz's appointment as CEO and Scott McNealy's retention as Chairman.

Offer of Director Resignation Upon Job Change. The Corporate Governance Guidelines include a policy that, in the event any director has a principal job change, including retirement, such director shall promptly inform the Board. The CGNC shall review such job change and, after consideration of the continued appropriateness of the director's Board membership under the new circumstances, determine whether to recommend that the Board request that the director tender his or her resignation.

Committee Responsibilities. Sun has three Board committees: the Audit Committee, the LDCC and the CGNC. Each committee meets regularly and has a written charter approved by the Board. In addition, at each regularly scheduled Board meeting, the chairperson or a member of each committee reports on any significant matters addressed by the committee.

Independence. NASDAQ rules require listed companies to have a board of directors with at least a majority of independent directors. Our Board has determined that eight of our ten directors are independent under the NASDAQ listing standards. Our independent directors are: James L. Barksdale, Stephen M. Bennett, Peter L.S. Currie, Robert J. Finocchio, Jr., Michael E. Marks, Patricia E. Mitchell, M. Kenneth Oshman and P. Anthony Ridder. Our Board limits membership on the Audit Committee, the LDCC and the CGNC to directors who are independent under the NASDAQ listing standards.

Executive Sessions. At the conclusion of each regularly scheduled Board meeting, Sun's independent directors meet in executive session without employee-directors present. The Presiding Director moderates these meetings.

Outside Advisors. The Board and each of its committees may retain outside advisors and consultants of their choosing at Sun's expense. The Board need not obtain management's consent to retain outside advisors.

Board Effectiveness. It is important to Sun that our Board and its committees are performing effectively and in the best interests of Sun and its stockholders. The Board performs an annual self-assessment, led by the Presiding Director, to evaluate its effectiveness in fulfilling its obligations.

Succession Planning. Our Board recognizes the importance of effective executive leadership to Sun's success, and meets to discuss executive succession planning at least annually.

Stockholder Communication. Our Board encourages stockholders who are interested in communicating directly with Sun's independent directors as a group to do so by writing to them in care of the Secretary of Sun. Stockholders can send communications electronically by clicking on "Contact Board of Directors" at our corporate governance website located at www.sun.com/company/cgov/ or by mail to: Secretary, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054. Correspondence that is addressed to the independent directors will be reviewed by our general counsel or his designee, who will regularly forward to the independent directors all correspondence that, in the opinion of our general counsel, deals with the functions of the Board or committees thereof or that the general counsel otherwise determines requires their attention. Directors may at any time review a log of all correspondence received by Sun that is addressed to the independent members of the Board and request copies of any such correspondence.

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The following table shows the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned as of the Record Date by:

each person or group known by Sun, based on filings pursuant to Section 13(d) or (g) under the Exchange Act, to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock as of the Record Date;

each nominee for director;

the persons named in the Summary Compensation Table; and

all directors and executive officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Common Shares Currently Held ⁽¹⁾ (a)	Common Shares That May Be Acquired Within 60 Days of the Record Date ⁽²⁾ (b)	Total Beneficial Ownership (a)+(b)	Percent of Class ⁽³⁾
AXA Financial, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	244,444,215		244,444,215	7.2%
1250 Avenue of the Americas				
New York, NY 10104				
FMR Corporation ⁽⁵⁾	204,744,220		204,744,220	6.0
82 Devonshire Street				
Boston, MA 02109				
Jonathan I. Schwartz	1,950,554	3,310,200	5,260,754	*
James L. Barksdale ⁽⁶⁾	924,400	30,000	954,400	*
Stephen M. Bennett	50,000	22,500	72,500	*
Peter L.S. Currie		5,000	5,000	*
Robert J. Finocchio, Jr.	20,000	7,500	27,500	*
Donald C. Grantham		510,400	510,400	*
Michael E. Lehman	314,301	250,000	564,301	*
Michael E. Marks ⁽⁷⁾	700,000		700,000	*
Scott G. McNealy ⁽⁸⁾	59,836,762	13,330,200	73,166,962	2.1
Patricia E. Mitchell		12,500	12,500	*
M. Kenneth Oshman	2,323,200	30,000	2,353,200	*
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	203,782	1,399,321	1,603,103	*
P. Anthony Ridder	10,000	5,000	15,000	*
David W. Yen	301,347	1,416,200	1,717,547	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (22 persons)	67,110,821	24,710,373	91,821,194	2.7

* Less than one percent.

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- (1) For each of our executive officers and Mr. McNealy, the shares listed in this column include the following shares of restricted stock, over which they have sole voting power but no investment power. These shares of restricted stock are subject to Sun's right of repurchase, as follows: 50,000 shares for Mr. Schwartz; 36,500 shares for Mr. Grantham; 0 shares for Mr. Lehman; 50,000 shares for Mr. McNealy; 16,500 shares for Mr. Papadopoulos; 36,500 shares for Mr. Yen; and 272,000 shares for all directors and executive officers as a group. Otherwise, except to the extent noted below, each director or executive officer has sole voting and investment power over the shares reported in accordance with SEC rules, subject to community property laws where applicable.

- (2) Includes shares represented by vested, unexercised options as of the Record Date and options and restricted stock units that are expected to vest within 60 days of the Record Date. These shares are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding the options or restricted stock units, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

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- (3) Based on 3,414,725,566 shares outstanding on the Record Date.
- (4) Based solely on information provided by AXA Financial, Inc. in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 13, 2007 reporting beneficial ownership of Sun's stock as of December 31, 2006. According to such Schedule 13G, Alliance Capital Management L.P. (Alliance), an investment adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and a majority-owned subsidiary of AXA Financial, Inc., holds these shares solely for investment purposes on behalf of client discretionary investment advisory accounts. Alliance has sole voting power with respect to 192,091,337 shares and shared voting power with respect to 5,089,333 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 244,336,399 shares and shared dispositive power with respect to 107,816 shares. AXA Financial, Inc. is owned by AXA, a French company. AXA is controlled by AXA Assurances I.A.R.D. Mutuelle, AXA Assurances Vie Mutuelle and AXA Courtaige Assurance Mutuelle, each a French company.
- (5) Based solely on information provided in a Schedule 13G filed jointly by FMR Corp., Edward C. Johnson 3d and Fidelity Management and Research Company with the SEC on February 14, 2007 reporting beneficial ownership of Sun's stock as of December 31, 2006. According to the Schedule 13G: (i) Fidelity Management & Research Company (Fidelity), a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and an investment advisor, beneficially owns 183,944,035 shares as a result of providing investment advisory services to various investment companies. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR Corp., through its control of Fidelity, and the Fidelity funds each has sole power to dispose of these shares. The sole power to vote or direct the voting of these shares resides with the funds' Boards of Trustees; (ii) Fidelity Management Trust Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and a bank, beneficially owns 136,119 shares as a result of it serving as investment manager of various institutional accounts. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR Corp., through its control of Fidelity Management Trust Company, each has sole dispositive power with respect to such shares and sole power to vote or to direct the voting of these shares; (iii) Strategic Advisers, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and an investment adviser, beneficially owns 2,659 of these shares as a result of providing investment advisory services to individuals; (iv) Pyramis Global Advisors, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and an investment adviser, beneficially owns 10,824,900 shares. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR Corp., through its control of Pyramis Global Advisors, LLC, each has sole dispositive power with respect to these shares and sole power to vote or to direct the voting of these shares; (v) Pyramis Global Advisors Trust Company, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and a bank, beneficially owns 2,928,707 shares. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR Corp., through its control of Pyramis Global Advisors Trust Company, each has sole dispositive power with respect to these shares and sole power to vote or to direct the voting of these shares; and (vi) Fidelity International Limited, an investment advisor (FIL), is the beneficial owner of 6,907,800 shares. FIL has sole dispositive power with respect to these shares, FIL has sole power to vote or direct the voting of 6,554,800 of these shares and no power to vote or direct the voting of 353,000 of these shares.
- (6) Includes: (i) 2,400 shares held by a charitable remainder trust for which Mr. Barksdale serves as trustee; and (ii) 4,000 shares held by a limited partnership for which Mr. Barksdale serves as general partner. Mr. Barksdale disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (7) Includes: (i) 200,000 shares held by WB Investors, LLC, an entity controlled by Mr. Marks; and (ii) 500,000 shares held by Epping Investment Holdings, LLC, an entity controlled by Mr. Marks and his spouse. Mr. Marks disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (8) Includes: (i) 50,000 shares of restricted stock held in an escrow account with respect to which Mr. McNealy has no voting power and which provides for the immediate sale of the shares upon vesting, subject to Sun's policies and applicable securities laws; (ii) 293,080 shares in a trust for which Mr. McNealy and his wife serve as trustees; (iii) 55,936,480 shares held by a trust for which Mr. McNealy serves as a trustee; (iv) 402,800 shares held in a trust for which Mr. McNealy's father-in-law serves as trustee and of which his children are the beneficiaries (the Trust Shares); (v) 30,204 shares held in California Uniform Transfer to Minors Act accounts for which Mr. McNealy's wife serves as custodian (the Children's Shares); and (vi) 1,747,000 shares held by a charitable foundation, for which Mr. McNealy's wife serves as president (the Foundation Shares). Mr. McNealy disclaims beneficial ownership of the Trust Shares, the Children's Shares and the Foundation Shares.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Report of the Leadership Development and Compensation Committee

The LDCC, which is composed solely of independent members of the Board of Directors, assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities with regard to compensation matters, and is responsible under its charter for determining the compensation of Sun's executive officers. The LDCC has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this proxy statement with management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Jonathan I. Schwartz and our Chief Financial Officer, Michael E. Lehman. Based on this review and discussion, the LDCC recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section be included in Sun's 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in this proxy statement.

Leadership Development and Compensation Committee

Stephen M. Bennett, Chairman

M. Kenneth Oshman

P. Anthony Ridder

Compensation Disclosure and Analysis

Introduction

Sun's executive compensation programs are designed to effectively link the actions of our executives to business outcomes that drive value for stockholders. In designing these programs, we are guided by three principles:

Maintaining a clear link between the achievement of business goals and compensation payout. Executive compensation programs can be an effective means of driving the behavior needed to accomplish our objectives, but only if each executive clearly understands how achievement of predetermined business goals influences his or her compensation.

Selecting the right performance measures. Equally important, of course, is the selection of those performance measures. They need to be measurable and linked to both increased stockholder value and Sun's success over the long term.

Sharing information and encouraging feedback. We also believe that focused and clear program design supports transparency for our stockholders. It is important for stockholders to understand the basis for our executives' compensation, as this provides stockholders insight into our goals and direction and the manner in which company resources are being used to increase stockholder value. We welcome stockholder input on our compensation practices. Over the past several years, we have met with a number of stockholders and incorporated their suggestions into many of our programs.

We are committed to transparency and open disclosure. We hope this information provides insight into the process that we follow in designing and implementing our executive compensation programs.

Objectives of Our Compensation Programs

We believe that executive compensation should be directly linked to continuous improvements in corporate performance and increases in stockholder value. Sun's executive compensation programs are designed to:

Motivate our executives to achieve business goals that drive value for our stockholders;

Provide competitive compensation packages that enable Sun to attract and retain highly qualified executives;

Reward performance; and

Recognize the achievement of both annual and long-term business results.

How We Implement and Manage Our Executive Compensation Programs

Role of Compensation Committee. The LDCC sets Sun's overall compensation philosophy and reviews and approves our compensation programs, including the specific compensation of our CEO and the members of our executive leadership team, which includes each of our other executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal 2007. The LDCC, which has the authority to retain special counsel and other experts, including compensation consultants, has retained Towers Perrin in recent years to support their responsibilities in determining executive compensation and related programs.

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Role of executive officers and consultants in compensation decisions. While the LDCC determines Sun's overall compensation philosophy and sets the compensation of our CEO and other executive officers, it looks to its compensation consultant, our CEO, Chief Human Resources Officer, and executive compensation staff to make recommendations with respect to specific compensation decisions. The LDCC, at its own discretion and without management present, meets on occasion with Towers Perrin to review executive compensation matters. As part of the annual personnel review and succession planning process, our CEO also provides the Board and the LDCC with his perspective on the performance of Sun's executive officers, as well as an assessment of his own performance.

The LDCC establishes compensation levels for our CEO in consultation with the compensation consultant it retains, and based on the analysis completed by the consultant, as discussed below, and our CEO is not present during any of these discussions. Based upon his own judgment and experience, our CEO recommends to the LDCC specific compensation amounts for executive officers other than himself, and the LDCC considers those recommendations and makes the ultimate compensation decisions, incorporating both the feedback from the consultant and the CEO. Our CEO, Chief Human Resources Officer, and General Counsel regularly attend the LDCC's meetings to provide their perspectives on the competitive landscape and the needs of the business. Members of the LDCC also participate in the Board's annual review of the CEO's performance and its setting of annual performance goals.

Determining the proper mix of different elements of pay. The principal components of our executive compensation programs are:

Base salary;

Quarterly performance-based cash bonuses;

Long-term service and performance-based equity awards; and

Severance and retirement benefits.

In determining how we allocate an executive's total compensation package among these various components, we emphasize compensation elements that reward performance against measures that correlate closely with increases in stockholder value, which underscores our pay-for-performance philosophy. Accordingly, a significant portion of our executive compensation is at-risk, including the quarterly performance-based bonuses and long-term incentives. Our CEO and other executive officers, including each of the named executive officers, have a higher percentage of at-risk compensation (and thus greater upside potential and downside risk) relative to Sun's other employees. We believe this is appropriate because our executive officers have the greatest influence on Sun's performance. Equity awards, which for fiscal 2007 consisted primarily of stock options and performance-based restricted stock units, represent the largest component of pay in order to encourage sustained long-term performance and ensure alignment with Sun's stockholders.

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- (1) Indicates the percentage of total compensation represented by base salary, on-target cash bonus payments, and the estimated fair value of equity compensation granted for fiscal 2008. The underlying data was derived from the Towers Perrin executive compensation review. Equity values are based on projected fair values pursuant to a Black-Scholes methodology.

Determining total compensation. We consider a variety of factors when determining executive compensation, including:

Market information (as discussed below);

Subjective elements, such as the scope of the executive's role, experience and skills, and the individual's performance during the fiscal year;

The performance of Sun;

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Previous compensation;

Importance of retaining the executive for succession planning; and

Value of compensation relative to the corresponding objective.

Effect of Individual Performance. While the LDCC takes into consideration subjective elements, such as the executive's role at Sun, skill set and individual performance achievements, if any, during the fiscal year, none of our named executive officers' individual performance is reviewed by the LDCC in conjunction with set, pre-established individual performance metrics devised by the LDCC, between the LDCC and the respective executive, or otherwise. Instead, as stated above, the LDCC performs this analysis, and our CEO performs a similar analysis and shares his thoughts with the LDCC, based upon their own collective experience and business judgment.

Effect of realized compensation on future pay decisions. We consider actual realized compensation received in determining if our compensation programs are meeting their objectives of pay-for-performance and retention. Adjustments to future awards may be considered based on these results. However, the LDCC generally does not reduce compensation plan targets based on realized compensation, as we do not want to create a disincentive for exceptional performance.

Competitive considerations. We strive to compensate our executive officers competitively relative to industry peers. In order to evaluate Sun's competitive position in the industry, the LDCC retained Towers Perrin to conduct an independent executive compensation review. Towers Perrin created a custom comparator group for Sun, which includes companies with comparable revenue in the hardware, software and technical services industries. Sun ranked approximately at the median of the comparator group in terms of annual sales and market capitalization at the time of the review in July 2006 and again when the comparator group was updated in April 2007.

The comparator group companies are as follows:

Adobe Systems	Dell	Microsoft
Advanced Micro Devices	eBay	Motorola
Apple	Electronic Data Systems	Network Appliance
Applied Materials	EMC	Novell
BMC Software	Google	Oracle
Cisco Systems	Hewlett-Packard	Unisys
CA	Intel	Yahoo
Computer Sciences Corp.	IBM	

The companies included in the comparator group differ from those listed in the indices used to prepare Sun's stock price performance graph, which can be found in our 2007 Annual Report to Stockholders. The Committee found, based on input from our CEO, our chairman and Towers Perrin, that the companies listed in the comparator group more closely represent the labor markets in which Sun competes for executive talent. The competitive market data for the study included a mix of two widely recognized external compensation surveys, as well as data disclosed in the comparator companies' proxy statements.

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The following chart summarizes the elements of compensation we utilize, the LDCC's benchmark for the element compared to the peer group, and the reasons we emphasize each form of executive compensation:

Compensation Component	Sun's Market Reference Point	Reason
Base Salary	Median (at-market)	<p>We believe the median represents the competitive baseline that must be paid in order to attract and retain the skills and experience necessary for these complex roles. We have chosen to target base salary at the median, and not higher, as we feel above-market compensation should stem from company performance.</p> <p>Individual compensation may vary from the reference point based on such factors as performance, skills, experience, and scope of the role relative to peers.</p>
Short-Term Incentive Bonus	Above market	<p>We have chosen to target annual incentive awards at an above-market rate because:</p> <p>it allows us to offer attractive compensation opportunities to individuals with high-demand skill sets while linking pay to the achievement of annual goals, which is important to us because of our focus on innovation; and</p> <p>our historical practice has been to set goals at stretch levels.</p> <p>Actual payments will vary based on performance compared to goals. The target amount of the bonus may change to align the mix of compensation (targeted amount of at-risk pay) to reflect changes in job scope, reporting level, individual performance or other items related to the role's impact on business results.</p>
Long-Term Incentives (LTI)	Above market	<p>We have also chosen to target LTI awards at an above-market rate because:</p> <p>it allows us to offer attractive compensation opportunities to individuals with high demand skill sets while linking pay to the achievement of annual goals, which is important to us because of our focus on innovation; and</p> <p>our historical practice has been to set goals at stretch levels.</p> <p>In addition, this provides an attractive opportunity to earn above-market long-term compensation in a manner that is highly aligned with stockholder interests.</p>

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Actual compensation will vary based upon stock price performance and achievement relative to the incentive plan targets. The target amount of the long-term incentives may change to align the mix of compensation (targeted amount of at-risk pay), to reflect changes in job scope, reporting level, performance or other items related to the role's impact on business results.

Health, Welfare, & Retirement Planning Benefits

Competitive

Similar to base salary, we want to ensure health and welfare benefits are provided, yet feel that above-market opportunities should result from business performance.

Programs for the named executive officers are substantially the same as for all other eligible employees.

Separation and Change in Control Benefits

Competitive

Benefits provide minimum security to officers and employees.

Benefits under the plans are set to what is reasonable with respect to the intent of the program and what is competitive with comparator group practices.

Benefits for separation from service take into account length of service, expected length of time until subsequent employment is secured (except in the case of retirement), expense management, and the ability to attract qualified candidates into senior roles.

Change in control benefits are structured to support decisions that are in the best interests of stockholders, neutralizing personal concerns and managing related expense.

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Other factors. To further assess the appropriateness of compensation, the LDCC also reviews:

Analysis	Purpose
Pay Mix	To ensure pay at-risk is consistent with philosophy and comparator group practices; a significant majority of pay should be at-risk.
Internal Equity	To understand whether internal pay differences are reasonable and consistent with market practice. The LDCC also considers scope and accountability of the role to assist in determining reasonable differences for internal compensation rates.
Total Compensation Statements (Tally Sheets)	To understand the purpose and amount of each pay component as well as the sum of all remuneration in order to gauge the reasonableness of each element and the total potential expense.
CEO Compensation versus Total Stockholder Return (TSR)	To ensure that the CEO s pay is aligned with performance and set appropriately given industry performance and pay rates.
Performance Sensitivity Analysis	To understand potential payments assuming various company performance outcomes.

Timing of compensation decisions. Executive compensation is typically reviewed at the LDCC s April and July meetings in an effort to align compensation changes to the fiscal year. Compensation increases are not automatic each year and are largely dependent upon company and individual performance and relative pay rates for the industry.

Results of the 2007 compensation review. Based on the results of the executive compensation review provided by Towers Perrin, the overall compensation levels for the named executive officers relative to the comparator group are generally at or modestly above the median, except for Mr. Lehman, whose overall compensation is below the median as he did not receive an equity award in fiscal 2007. For each compensation component listed above, the compensation levels are generally consistent with the reference points. However, base salaries for the named executive officers, other than the CEO, were above the median of the comparator group, which was determined by the LDCC and the CEO to be appropriate upon considering recent company performance, and the LDCC s and CEO s view of the relative scope of their roles, experience, and skills as compared to the peer groups. The results of the executive compensation review indicated that the base salary for the CEO is at the median of the comparator group.

Elements of Compensation

While the amount of each element of compensation may differ between our named executive officers, the compensation policies and factors affecting the amounts, as considered by the LDCC, are generally the same for each of our named executive officers, including our CEO. In this section, we discuss the LDCC s considerations with respect to each element of compensation paid in 2007. For a discussion of the actual amounts paid to the named executive officers in 2007, see Chief Executive Officer Compensation for Fiscal 2007 and CFO and Other Named Executive Officer Compensation for Fiscal 2007 below, respectively.

Base salary. In setting base salary levels for fiscal 2007, in addition to the executive compensation review, the LDCC considered, in its reasoned business judgment, individual performance, position scope, responsibility, experience, and the need to retain executive talent in a highly competitive marketplace.

Quarterly performance-based cash bonuses. Executive officers, including each of the named executive officers, are eligible to participate in Sun s Section 162(m) Executive Officer Performance-Based Bonus Plan (the Bonus Plan). The Bonus Plan links cash incentives to Sun performance on short-term, financial, operational and strategic measures that we believe are drivers of long-term stockholder value.

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Financial measures for Bonus Plan. For fiscal 2007, the Bonus Plan funding was based on two key measures:

Performance Measure	Why It is Used	Measurement Basis
Revenue	Revenue growth is an essential component of long-term success and viability and enables future strategic investments.	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
Operating Income	Generating a return for investors is a priority. Profits allow Sun to re-invest in R&D, operations and people for future success.	GAAP operating income is adjusted to exclude restructuring, in-process R&D, and intangible impairment charges. These items are excluded to support long-term decisions.

To drive increased focus on results, the Bonus Plan is measured on a quarterly basis, providing the opportunity for quarterly bonus payments if the funding criteria are met for a particular fiscal quarter. The revenue and operating income goals were derived from Sun's internal projections and business plan. The revenue and operating income targets for the Bonus Plan were set equal to Sun's business plan, except that the fourth quarter operating income target was set higher than Sun's publicly disclosed goal for operating income to incent above-target performance.

Formulas used. The formula for determining the bonus awards was as follows:

For fiscal quarters 1 through 3:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Executive's eligible wages} \\ & \times \text{Executive's target bonus percentage} \\ & \times \text{Percentage of annual funding allocated to the quarter} \\ & \times \text{Bonus Plan funding percentage, based on achievement of target performance measures} \\ & = \text{Quarterly Award} \end{aligned}$$

Formula for fiscal quarter 4:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Executive's eligible wages} \\ & \times \text{Executive's target bonus percentage} \\ & \times \text{Percentage of annual funding allocated to the quarter + additional funding for market share goal} \\ & \times \text{Bonus Plan funding percentage, based on achievement of target performance measures} \\ & \times \text{Individual performance adjustment (ranging from 0 - 200% of the funded award)} \\ & = \text{Quarterly Award} \end{aligned}$$

The target performance measures under the Bonus Plan for fiscal 2007 are disclosed on the following page in the Bonus Plan results for fiscal 2007 table. As an added incentive for the fourth fiscal quarter of fiscal 2007, provided the performance measures were met, there was an additional funding opportunity representing approximately 17% of the quarter's targeted funding based upon the achievement of an annual strategic goal related to market share for a particular product. We are not disclosing specific details of the market share goal given its competitively sensitive nature and our concern that disclosure of this goal may provide competitors with insight into our acquisition and technology investment plans. The target level of performance was set at a stretch level, such that the relative difficulty of achieving this goal was estimated at approximately 40-50% probability, and in fact, remained in red or below-target status for most of the fiscal year. In addition to the

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stretch targets, payment of this additional funding opportunity required that both target revenue and target operating income for our fourth fiscal quarter be met. We ultimately achieved the market share goal through increased focus during the second half of fiscal 2007, however, the target revenue for the fourth fiscal quarter was not met, so the this additional funding opportunity from the market share goal was not provided.

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Structure of the Bonus Plan. The Bonus Plan structure is summarized in the table below:

FY07 Quarter	% of Annual Funding	Performance Measure	Funding Range	
			(Minimum)	(Maximum)
Q1	15%	Q1 Operating Income (50%); and Q1 Revenue (50%)	0	200%
Q2	25%	Q2 Operating Income (50%); and Q2 Revenue (50%)	0	200%
Q3	25%	Q3 Operating Income (50%); and Q3 Revenue (50%)	0	200%
Q4	35%	Q4 Operating Income (50%); and Q4 Revenue (50%); plus market share goal; and individual performance	0	434% (the standard funding range of 0-200% plus the potential additional 17% for the market share goal can be further adjusted from 0-200% based on individual performance)
Annual	100%		0	281.9% (including the potential adjustments for individual performance and the market share goal, as noted for Q4 above)
Total				

Our CEO was eligible for an annual target bonus of 200% of his base salary. All of Sun's executive officers, other than our CEO, were eligible for annual target bonuses ranging from 45% to 100% of their base salary, depending on their positions, with the other named executive officers eligible for annual target bonuses ranging from 85% to 100% of their base salaries. In each case, the annual target bonus is divided into four quarterly bonus targets based on the funding percentages shown above. The target bonus payments were set such that the total target cash compensation (base salary plus on-target bonus amount) for each executive officer was competitive to peers in the industry.

Bonus Plan performance thresholds and payment caps. The threshold performance required for the bonus plan to fund and the level of performance at which the bonus plan funding was capped is as follows:

Operating Income: For Q1, the threshold was 60% of target performance for the quarter, for all other fiscal quarters, the thresholds were set to 40% of target performance for the respective quarter. The performance level at which the bonus plan funding was capped was 200%, for each of the fiscal quarters. Potential payments were directly correlated with actual performance, meaning that if operating income performance in any quarter was 70%, the named executive officer was eligible to receive 70% of their target bonus payment.

Revenue: The threshold was 80% of target performance for all fiscal quarters. The performance level at which the bonus plan funding was capped was 122%, 127%, 128%, and 132% for each of the four respective fiscal quarters. Potential payments were directly correlated with actual performance from threshold to target achievement, meaning that if revenue performance in any quarter was 90%, the named executive officer was eligible to receive 90% of their target bonus payment. From target achievement to the bonus funding cap of 200%, above target amounts were funded based on equal increments of above target revenue achievement.

Bonus Plan results for fiscal 2007. The actual results from the Bonus Plan in fiscal 2007 are as follows:

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Fiscal Quarter	Measure	Target	Achievement	Level of Achievement	Performance / Quarterly Funding
1	Operating Income Revenue	\$-105M	\$88M	Above Target	153%
2	Operating Income Revenue	\$3,000M	\$3,189M	Above Target	134%
		\$3,445M	\$3,566M	Above Target	
3	Operating Income Revenue	\$77M	\$135M	Above Target	109%
		\$3,348M	\$3,283M	Below Target	
4	Operating Income Revenue	\$375M	\$536M	Above Target	119%
	Annual Market Share Goal	\$4,038M	\$3,835M	Below Target	
		Confidential	Achieved	Above Target*	
Total Annual Funding:					125%

* While the annual market share goal was achieved, the corresponding funding was not paid as the Q4 revenue did not meet target.

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While the LDCC may exercise discretion regarding cash bonus awards for the fourth quarter, including discretion relating to each executive officer's individual performance for the year, all of the executive officers, including the CEO, received cash bonus awards based solely on the formula funding results prescribed by the Operating Income and Revenue performance measures, with no additional discretionary adjustments to ensure compliance with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Other cash compensation. The LDCC may award discretionary bonuses in order to recognize outstanding individual performance or assist in the retention of key talent. No such awards were made in fiscal 2007.

Long-term incentives

Options, performance-based restricted stock units and restricted stock units. The LDCC provides our executive officers with long-term incentive awards through grants of stock options, performance-based restricted stock units and restricted stock units. Each of the three equity vehicles serves a particular purpose in supporting Sun's long-term compensation strategy:

Plan	Description	Why It Is Used
Stock Options	<p>Stock options provide the opportunity to purchase shares at a fixed price (exercise price), allowing the recipient to benefit from increases in stock price from the date of grant.</p> <p>Options typically have a four or five-year vesting period to encourage a long-term perspective and to encourage key employees to remain at Sun.</p> <p>All options granted to executive officers to date have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of Sun's common stock on the date of the grant.</p>	<p>Directly align executive and stockholder interests.</p> <p>Provide the opportunity to purchase and maintain an equity interest in Sun and to share in the appreciation of the value of the stock.</p> <p>Represent performance-based and at-risk compensation, because the executive does not receive any benefit unless the stock price rises after the date of grant.</p> <p>Provide a direct incentive for future performance.</p>
Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (PRSUs)	<p>For awards to the named executive officers other than Mr. Grantham:</p> <p>If certain performance measures are not achieved in the first year following the date of grant of the award, the entire award is forfeited.</p> <p>If the performance measures are achieved in the first year following the date of grant of the award, then 25% of the award vests on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant. The remaining 75% of the award vests at a rate of 25% per year over three years, subject to the recipients continued employment.</p>	<p>Support pay-for-performance philosophy and retention efforts.</p> <p>Link compensation to Sun performance for key financial metrics of growth and profitability.</p> <p>Less dilutive to stockholders than stock options.</p>

For Mr. Grantham, if certain performance measures are achieved each year for three years, then one-third of the award vests.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

RSUs vest subject to the participant's continued employment for a specified period.

Support retention and succession planning.

Sun only grants RSUs to executives on a limited and infrequent basis.

Useful in recruiting new executives to Sun.

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Determination of grants. The LDCC is responsible for determining who should receive the grants, when the grants should be made, the exercise price per share and the number of shares to be granted (in accordance with Sun's policy with respect to the granting of equity compensation described below). The LDCC considers grants of long-term incentive awards to the named executive officers each fiscal year.

Criteria considered in determining amount of stock-based compensation awards. The factors the LDCC uses to determine the amount of equity awards to grant are: market practice, projected business needs, the projected impact of stockholder dilution and the associated compensation expense that will be included in our financial statements. Based on these considerations, the LDCC has progressively reduced the number of shares granted under Sun's equity compensation plans, other than the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, from 132 million (representing a 4.2% annual use of shares as a percentage of common shares outstanding) in fiscal 2000 to 58 million (representing 1.89% of common shares outstanding) in fiscal 2007, and we expect to maintain this usage in fiscal 2008.

Equity awards granted in fiscal year 2007. During fiscal year 2007, the number of shares subject to equity awards granted to Sun's executive officers was determined by the LDCC in their subjective review based on the executive compensation review and individual and corporate performance. Stock options and PRSUs were the primary long-term incentive vehicles used and were generally comprised of an equal mix of stock options and PRSUs, based upon their estimated fair market value (as determined under the Black-Scholes valuation model). Based on the valuation of our fiscal 2007 long-term incentive grants, a PRSU award of one share was equivalent in value to an option to purchase 2.3 shares.

Performance measures and results for the PRSUs granted in fiscal 2007. The performance measures for the PRSUs granted in fiscal 2007 were annual revenue and fourth quarter GAAP operating income. As noted above, we believe these measures were key determinants of Sun's financial performance and capability to build long-term stockholder value. The performance measures were as follows:

Measure	Target	Achievement	Goal Met
Annual Revenue	\$13.4 billion	\$13.9 billion	Yes
Fourth Quarter GAAP Operating Income	4% GAAP Operating Income	8.5% GAAP Operating Income	Yes

The performance target for the annual revenue goal required growth over the previous year's revenue by approximately \$300 million, and represented the average of the prior year's actual revenue result and the current year's target revenue goal. Again, if the goal was not achieved, the entire award would be forfeited. It was structured in this manner to serve as both an incentive to improve over the prior fiscal year and a retention vehicle. The fourth quarter GAAP Operating Income performance target corresponded to our publicly announced goal. Since both performance measures were met, 25% of the shares vested in July 2007.

Deferred compensation plan. The 2005 U.S. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan is a voluntary, non-tax qualified, deferred compensation plan, available to our directors, executive officers, including each of the named executive officers, and other members of our management, and was adopted by Sun to enable these individuals to save for retirement by deferring a portion of their current compensation. Under the plan, compensation may be deferred until termination or other specified dates chosen by the participants, and deferred amounts may be credited with earnings based on investment choices made available by Sun's 401(k) Investment Plan Committee for this purpose. Information regarding named executive officer participation in the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan can be found in the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation for Fiscal 2007 table and the accompanying narrative.

Severance and related benefits. Executive officers, including each of the named executive officers, are eligible to receive benefits under certain conditions in accordance with Sun's Senior Management Change of Control Agreement (the Change of Control Agreement), U.S. Vice President Involuntary Separation Plan (the Separation Plan), and Sun's U.S. Vice President Severance Plan (the Severance Plan), or in the case of Mr. Grantham, a U.K. resident, pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement, as described in the sections Pension Benefits for Fiscal 2007 and Potential Payments Upon Termination Change-in-Control. Based on a letter agreement with Mr. Lehman, Mr. Lehman is not eligible for benefits under the Severance Plan until February 22, 2008.

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The purpose of the Change of Control Agreements is to support retention and succession planning, support decisions that are in the best interests of stockholders and manage related expense. Should a change of control occur, benefits will be paid after a double trigger event as described in Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control. Benefits are capped at the amounts prescribed under Sections 280G and 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), and Sun does not provide payments to reimburse its executive officers for additional taxes incurred (gross-ups) in connection with a change of control. Benefit levels have been set to be competitive with comparator group practices.

Benefits under the Separation Plan are intended to provide consideration for the employee's service to Sun and expected length of time until subsequent employment is secured if an executive is involuntarily terminated without cause. The Separation Plan also assists in recruiting executives given that executive roles tend to carry higher risks.

The Severance Plan is primarily used for retirement transitioning purposes or when there is mutual agreement between Sun and the employee to discontinue the employment relationship.

To determine the level of benefits to be provided under each form of severance policy, the Committee considered the circumstances of each type of severance, the impact on stockholders, and market practices. All of Sun's severance programs provide for a lump-sum payment at the time of the event.

The benefits are triggered upon separation from employment and, solely in the case of the change of control agreement, for Good Reason following a change of control (as described in the sections Pension Benefits for Fiscal 2007 and the related narrative and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control). This assists with recruiting and retaining executives, which in general, whose roles tend to be less secure relative other positions within corporations.

Perquisites. Sun's executive officer benefit programs are substantially the same as for all other eligible employees, with the exception of few additional items as noted below:

The CEO is permitted to use corporate leased and/or chartered aircraft for personal use on a reasonable basis. The LDCC believes that given the time requirements of the CEO role, reasonable personal use of aircraft efficiently maximizes the CEO's time with personal matters. The LDCC reviews the usage and expense associated with the CEO's personal use of corporate aircraft on a quarterly basis to ensure usage is appropriate and not exceeding reasonable amounts. Details on the expense associated with the CEO's personal use of aircraft provided in the Summary Compensation Table.

Additionally, the CEO is provided with a driver for commuting to and from the company's office. This allows the CEO to efficiently use what may otherwise be long commute times for conducting business and provides added security.

To ensure the security of the CEO and his family, the company provides a home security system for the CEO's home.

Expenses related to the personal use of aircraft and the installation of the CEO's home security systems are imputed as income to the CEO and the additional tax liabilities are paid by Sun by a gross-up payment.

Each of the named executive officers are provided with reimbursement for an annual physical to help ensure the health and well being of those serving in a corporate leadership capacity.

Lastly, for Mr. Grantham, a UK resident who is required to travel frequently to Sun's headquarters in California, we provide a car allowance and per diem expense benefit. The tax liabilities associated with these benefits are paid by Sun by a gross up payment. Details on the expense associated with these benefits are provided in the Summary Compensation Table for the Fiscal 2007.

Chief Executive Officer Compensation for Fiscal 2007

As previously described, the LDCC believes that CEO compensation should be driven by performance and should be largely at-risk. Given this, the majority of our CEO's target cash compensation for 2007 was awarded in the form of quarterly performance-based cash bonuses. With respect to overall compensation, in an effort to encourage sustained long-term performance and alignment with stockholder interests, the significant majority of our CEO's total target compensation is provided through stock option and PRSU grants.

Accomplishments for fiscal 2007 under the leadership of Mr. Schwartz that were considered by the LDCC include:

Delivered on the commitment to achieve at least 4% GAAP operating income margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, reporting positive 8.5% operating income margin, up from negative (8.8)% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

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Improved GAAP operating income by nearly \$1.2 billion in fiscal 2007.

Improved gross margins by 4.4 percentage points year-over-year to 47.2% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

Grew key product lines within the Systems, Storage, Software, Services and Microelectronics business units.

CEO base salary. In April 2006, Mr. Schwartz was promoted to the role of CEO and President. In recognition of his promotion, Mr. Schwartz's annual base salary was increased by 11% to \$1 million to be competitive with the salaries of CEOs in the comparator group. Mr. Schwartz's annual base salary remained at \$1 million in fiscal 2007.

CEO bonus payments. Mr. Schwartz was eligible for a target annual cash bonus of 200% of his eligible earnings, which could be increased or decreased depending on the achievement of the performance measures described above in the section Quarterly Performance-Based Cash Bonuses.

Based on Sun's financial performance for fiscal 2007, the cash bonus payments earned by Mr. Schwartz were as follows (with no discretion exercised by the Committee to increase or decrease the formula amounts):

Fiscal Quarter	Aggregate Financial Measure Performance	CEO	CEO
		Bonus Target	Actual Bonus Amount
1	153%	\$300,000	\$459,000
2	134%	\$500,000	\$670,000
3	109%	\$500,000	\$545,000
4	119%	\$700,000	\$833,000
Total Fiscal 2007		\$2.0 million	\$2.5 million

CEO long-term incentive awards. Mr. Schwartz received stock options, PRSUs and RSU awards upon his promotion to CEO and President in April 2006. These awards were also intended to serve as the basis of compensation for fiscal 2007, and therefore, no additional long-term incentive awards were provided to Mr. Schwartz in fiscal 2007. (Due to an administrative error involving Mr. Schwartz's acceptance of the PRSU award, the award was cancelled and regranted in September 2006).

The RSU award to Mr. Schwartz in April 2006 was considered a one-time event to recognize his promotion and support his ownership of Sun's stock. The number of stock options (2,000,000), PRSUs (800,000) and RSUs (1,500,000) were based upon the comparator group's equity compensation values and mix of compensation components in accordance with an executive compensation review and CEO study (conducted by Towers Perrin at the time of Mr. Schwartz's appointment), as well as the LDCC's estimate of Mr. Schwartz's potential for future contributions to Sun's success.

Following the achievement of the performance targets as described above, 25% of Mr. Schwartz's PRSUs vested in July 2007.

CFO and Other Named Executive Officer Compensation for Fiscal 2007

CFO compensation. Mr. Lehman was re-hired to the position of CFO and EVP, Corporate Resources in February 2006. At that time, Mr. Lehman's base salary was set at \$700,000, his cash bonus target was set at 100% of base salary and he was awarded 500,000 stock options and 350,000 restricted stock units, which vest over a three-year period. Mr. Lehman has not received any additional long-term incentive awards since that time. In April 2007, Mr. Lehman's base salary was increased from \$700,000 to \$800,000 in recognition of the improvements in Sun's financial operations, and in an effort to position his total compensation at a more competitive level. Mr. Lehman received cash bonuses totaling \$919,100 under the Bonus Plan for fiscal 2007.

Named Executive Officer Compensation. Upon reviewing the salaries and annual incentive targets for Messrs. Papadopoulos, Grantham and Yen, the LDCC determined that their overall cash compensation was appropriately positioned to market rates, and, therefore, none of these executive officers received a salary or target annual cash bonus increase in fiscal 2007. The salaries for each of Messrs. Papadopoulos, Grantham, and Yen remained at \$600,000, \$748,673 and \$590,000, respectively, while their target annual cash bonuses targets remained at 90%, 100%, and 85% of base salary, respectively. Messrs. Papadopoulos, Grantham and Yen received bonuses totaling \$676,890, \$938,462, and

\$628,630, respectively under the Bonus Plan, for fiscal 2007.

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Messrs. Papadopoulos and Yen were awarded 500,000 and 400,000 stock options, respectively, granted at fair market value, vesting ratably over five years, and 250,000 and 150,000 PRSUs, respectively, in July 2007. The long-term incentive amounts for each of Messrs. Papadopoulos and Yen were determined after reviewing their respective contributions to Sun, the importance of their roles and relevant market information. Following the achievement of the performance targets as described above, the PRSUs vested as to 25% in July 2007 and will vest as to 25% in each of July 2008, 2009 and 2010, subject to continued employment.

Mr. Grantham participates in a Long-term Sales Incentive Plan under which Mr. Grantham may receive up to 300,000 PRSUs for each of fiscal 2007, 2008 and 2009, based on achievement of specific revenue goals for each of those years. The award was provided to motivate and reward achievement of specified revenue targets and help retain Mr. Grantham. The revenue targets for each year are set by the LDCC at the beginning of the fiscal year and are derived from Sun's business plan. None of the yearly grants will be awarded unless the prior year's actual level of revenue is achieved. The sales plan structure for fiscal 2007 for Mr. Grantham and the resulting payment is as follows:

Revenue Achievement	# of Shares	FY07		Actual Performance	Resulting Payment (Shares)
	Vesting per year	Revenue	Revenue		
102.5% and above	300,000	\$13.8B	\$13.9B	\$ 13.9B	300,000
At Target, less than 102.5%	250,000	\$13.4B	\$13.7B		
At 97.5% of Target, less than Target	200,000	\$13.1B			

Given Sun's performance in fiscal 2007, the LDCC believes that the compensation for these officers was appropriate and consistent with our objectives.

Other Compensation Policies

Stock ownership guidelines. The LDCC believes that it is in the best interests of stockholders for Sun's executive officers and directors to own Sun stock. See Corporate Governance Stock Ownership Guidelines for a description of the stock ownership guidelines applicable to Sun's executive officers, including the named executive officers and directors.

Hedging. We do not permit any employee, including officers or directors, to enter into any derivative or hedging transaction on Sun stock (including short-sales, market options, equity swaps, etc.).

Sun's policy with respect to the granting of equity compensation. Equity awards may be granted by either the LDCC or our CEO. Our CEO only has authority to grant equity to employees below the level of Vice President in an amount not to exceed 50,000 shares per optionee. The Board does not make equity grants, although the Committee regularly reports its activity, including approvals of grants, to the Board.

Timing of grants. Equity grants are typically and predominantly made at regularly scheduled, predetermined meetings of the LDCC. These meetings are usually scheduled shortly after the release of quarterly earnings, in which case, financial performance and potentially other material items have already been disclosed publicly, prior to the granting of the award. On limited occasion, grants may be made occur during an interim meeting of the LDCC, which generally are scheduled for the purpose of approving a compensation package for newly hired or promoted executives. The timing of the interim meetings, if they occur, is driven by the activity driving the need for the meeting, not the stock price. Grants made by the CEO occur on the same dates as the LDCC meetings, except as otherwise required by law with respect to employees outside the U.S., and the CEO does not have discretion to determine grant dates.

Stock option exercise price. The exercise price of a newly granted option (i.e., not an option assumed or granted in relation to an acquisition) is the closing price on NASDAQ on the date of grant, which is the date of the LDCC meeting.

Recovery of compensation for restatements and misconduct. We do not have a general policy regarding the recovery of compensation following a restatement; however, our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, which is subject to approval by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting, provides that:

Award agreements under the plan may require plan participants to forfeit gains from awards if they breach the terms of any employment agreement, non-competition agreement, agreement prohibiting the solicitation of employees or clients, or confidentiality obligation;

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We may annul an award if a plan participant is terminated for cause, as that term is defined in the plan; and

If we are required to restate our financial statements as a result of our material non-compliance with financial statement reporting requirements based on misconduct, our CEO, our CFO and certain other plan participants will be required to reimburse amounts they received pursuant to awards under the plan during the 12-month period following the original filing of the financial statements.

Additional tax considerations.

IRC Section 162m. The LDCC considers the implications of Section 162(m) of the Code in setting and determining executive compensation. This section precludes a public corporation from taking a tax deduction for individual compensation in excess of \$1 million for its chief executive officer or any of its three other highest-paid officers (based upon recent IRS interpretations). This section also provides for certain exemptions to this limitation, specifically compensation that is performance based within the meaning of Section 162(m).

In order to qualify compensation derived by executive officers from stock options as performance-based compensation, amendments to the 1990 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan were submitted to and approved by our stockholders at our 1994 annual meeting.

Additionally, with respect to bonuses granted by the LDCC to such executive officers, the LDCC approved the Bonus Plan to qualify bonus payments to executives under Section 162(m). Our stockholders approved the plan at our 2001 annual meeting. Periodically, the plan must be re-qualified by submitting it to our stockholders for approval. The plan was submitted for stockholder approval at the 2006 annual meeting and was reapproved.

The Committee, however, reserves the right to award compensation to our executives in the future that may not qualify under Section 162(m) as deductible compensation. The LDCC will, however, continue to consider all elements of the cost to Sun of providing such compensation, including the potential impact of Section 162(m).

IRC Section 409A. Sun has reviewed its compensation programs that are subject to Section 409A of the Code and has, and will continue to, ensure compliance with the tax rule. Compensation programs are structured in accordance with 409A ensuring tax-efficient use of Sun resources.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007**

The following table provides information regarding the compensation and benefits earned during fiscal 2007 by:

Our CEO;

Our CFO; and

The three other most highly compensated individuals who were serving as executive officers of Sun at the end of fiscal 2007. We refer to these five individuals as our named executive officers. For more information, please refer to Compensation Disclosure and Analysis, as well as Narrative Description of Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Last Fiscal Year.

Name and Principal Position	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Non-Equity	Change in	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Total (\$)
					Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Pension Value (\$) ⁽⁴⁾		
Jonathan I. Schwartz	\$ 980,769	\$	\$ 7,582,647	\$ 2,776,603	\$ 2,507,000	\$ 20,559	\$ 246,569	\$ 14,114,147
Chief Executive Officer and President								
Michael E. Lehman	718,462		315,683	479,602	919,100	122,000	9,454	2,564,301
Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Corporate Resources								
Donald C. Grantham ⁽⁶⁾	748,449		1,663,763	607,631	938,180		149,696	4,107,719
Executive Vice President, Global Sales and Services								
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	600,000		554,353	818,947	676,890	51,143	8,431	2,709,764
Executive Vice President, Research and Development and Chief Technology Officer								
David W. Yen	590,000	250,000 ⁽⁷⁾	563,076	992,281	628,631	22,521	7,415	3,053,924
Executive Vice President, Microelectronics								

- (1) Mr. Yen deferred a portion of his salary and non-equity incentive plan compensation under Sun's 2005 U.S. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. Mr. Yen's deferred amounts are included in the Base Salary and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation columns in the Summary Compensation Table above, as well as in the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table below. Each of the named executive officers, with the exception of Mr. Grantham, also contributed a portion of his salary to Sun's 401(k) Plan. Mr. Grantham contributed a portion of his salary to the Sun Limited Retirement and Death Benefits Scheme (the UK Retirement Scheme).

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- (2) Reflects the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to fiscal 2007, in compliance with FAS 123R, for stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units granted in fiscal 2003 through 2007, to the extent they vested in fiscal 2007. Pursuant to SEC rules, the amounts shown exclude the impact of estimated forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions. For additional information, refer to Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our Form 10-K. These amounts reflect Sun's accounting expense for these awards and do not correspond to the actual value that will be recognized by the named executive officers with respect to these awards. See the Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal 2007 Table for information on awards made in fiscal 2007.
- (3) Reflects amounts earned under Sun's 162(m) Executive Officer Performance-Based Bonus Plan (the Bonus Plan) in fiscal 2007.
- (4) Except in the case of Mr. Grantham, the amounts in this column represent solely the increase from fiscal 2006 to fiscal 2007 in the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under Sun's U.S. Vice President Severance Plan (the Severance Plan). Mr. Lehman is not eligible to receive retirement benefits under the Severance Plan until February 22, 2008. Mr. Grantham is not eligible to participate in the Severance Plan because he is a British citizen. All such increases are measured from the plan measurement date used for financial reporting purposes in our 2006 financial statements to the plan measurement date used for financial reporting purposes in our 2007 financial statements. Please see Pension Benefits Table for Fiscal 2007 and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control for more information.
- (5) Details regarding the various amounts included in this column are provided in the following table entitled All Other Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007.
- (6) Amounts for Mr. Grantham were paid in Pounds Sterling. According to the Wall Street Journal, the conversion rate of Pounds Sterling to U.S. Dollars on June 29, 2007 (the last trading day of fiscal 2007) was 2.0012:1.
- (7) Pursuant to a letter agreement between Mr. Yen and Sun dated January 31, 2005, Sun agreed to pay Mr. Yen a retention bonus of \$250,000 per year over three years. This amount is the third and last payment under that agreement.

Table of Contents**All Other Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007**

The components of the amounts shown in the All Other Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007 are displayed in detail in the following table.

Name	Personal Use of Aircraft (\$)	Home Security System (\$)	Car and Driver/Car Allowance (\$)	Per Diem Payments (\$)	Tax	401(k) Plan or UK Retirement Scheme	Physical (\$)	Total (\$)
					Gross-Up Payments (\$)	Contributions (\$)		
Jonathan I. Schwartz	\$ 94,271 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 48,821 ⁽²⁾	\$ 47,197 ⁽³⁾	\$	\$ 48,518 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 7,762 ⁽⁵⁾	\$	\$ 246,569
Michael E. Lehman						9,454 ⁽⁵⁾		9,454
Donald C. Grantham ⁽⁶⁾	7,155 ⁽⁷⁾		24,014 ⁽⁸⁾	30,018 ⁽⁹⁾	23,020 ⁽¹⁰⁾	65,489 ⁽¹¹⁾		149,696
Gregory M. Papadopoulos						8,431 ⁽⁵⁾		8,431
David W. Yen						6,800 ⁽⁵⁾	615	7,415

- (1) The value of Mr. Schwartz's personal aircraft usage, which included two personal trips with his family, was determined based upon its incremental cost to Sun, including: (i) hourly fees, related fuel expenses, other miscellaneous expenses and taxes paid to NetJets; and (ii) an estimate of the cost to Sun of the disallowance of corporate tax deductions for his personal aircraft usage.
- (2) Reflects the cost of installation of a home security system at Mr. Schwartz's personal residence.
- (3) Represents the cost of a car and driver to transport Mr. Schwartz to and from work for security and efficiency reasons, as required by Sun.
- (4) Represents tax gross-up payments relating to the income imputed to Mr. Schwartz in connection with his personal use of corporate aircraft and the cost of installation of his home security system.
- (5) Represents 401(k) matching contributions, which are available to all of our regular employees who are on our U.S. payroll. Under our 401(k) plan, matching contributions are capped at \$6,800 per calendar year. Amounts shown in the table may exceed \$6,800 because of the timing of our fiscal year.
- (6) Amounts for Mr. Grantham were paid in Pounds Sterling. According to the Wall Street Journal, the conversion rate of Pounds Sterling to U.S. Dollars on June 29, 2007 (the last trading day of fiscal 2007) was 2.0012:1.
- (7) The value of Mr. Grantham's personal aircraft usage, which included one business trip with his family, was determined based upon our estimate of the disallowance of corporate tax deductions attributable to his personal aircraft usage.
- (8) Represents a car allowance of approximately \$2,000 per month.
- (9) Represents per diem payments to Mr. Grantham of approximately \$2,500 per month, which Sun pays Mr. Grantham because he spends approximately 40% of his time working for Sun in the United States, while his permanent residence is located in Britain.
- (10) Represents a tax gross-up payment related to Mr. Grantham's per diem payments.

(11) Represents contributions by Sun to the UK Retirement Scheme, which is available to all of the employees of Sun Limited, our United Kingdom subsidiary.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal 2007**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding grants of plan-based awards to each of our named executive officers during fiscal 2007. For more information, please refer to Compensation Disclosure and Analysis.

Name	Type	Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾				Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other	All Other	Exercise or Base Price of Option Grant	Fair Value
			Grant	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Awards	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Stock Awards: Number of Securities Underlying		
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$) ⁽²⁾	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(\$/Sh)	(\$) ⁽³⁾
Jonathan I. Schwartz	PRSU	09/29/06											\$ 3,959,464
	Q1 Bonus	N/A	\$ 90,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 459,000							
	Q2 Bonus	N/A	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	670,000							
	Q3 Bonus	N/A	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	545,000							
	Q4 Bonus	N/A	140,000	700,000	3,038,000	833,000							
	Total:		430,000	2,000,000	5,638,000	2,507,000							
Michael E. Lehman	Q1 Bonus	N/A	31,500	105,000	210,000	160,650							
	Q2 Bonus	N/A	35,000	175,000	350,000	234,500							
	Q3 Bonus	N/A	35,000	175,000	350,000	190,750							
	Q4 Bonus	N/A	49,000	280,000	1,215,200	333,200							
	Total:		150,500	735,000	2,125,200	919,100							
Donald C. Grantham ⁽⁵⁾	PRSU	08/28/06											\$ 4,427,397
	Q1 Bonus	N/A	33,680	112,267	224,535	171,769							
	Q2 Bonus	N/A	37,422	187,112	374,224	250,730							
	Q3 Bonus	N/A	37,422	187,112	374,224	203,952							
	Q4 Bonus	N/A	52,391	261,957	1,136,894	311,729							
	Total:		160,915	748,448	2,109,877	938,180							
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	PRSU	07/27/06											\$ 1,064,833
	Option	07/27/06											\$ 985,000
	Q1 Bonus	N/A	24,300	81,000	162,000	123,930							
	Q2 Bonus	N/A	27,000	135,000	270,000	180,900							
	Q3 Bonus	N/A	27,000	135,000	270,000	147,150							
	Q4 Bonus	N/A	37,800	189,000	820,260	224,910							
	Total:		116,100	540,000	1,522,260	676,890							
David W. Yen	PRSU	07/27/06											\$ 637,500
	Option	07/27/06											\$ 985,000
	Q1 Bonus	N/A	22,568	75,225	150,450	115,094							
	Q2 Bonus	N/A	25,075	125,375	250,750	168,003							
	Q3 Bonus	N/A	25,075	125,375	250,750	136,659							
	Q4 Bonus	N/A	35,105	175,525	761,778	208,875							
	Total:		107,823	501,500	1,413,728	628,631							

(1) The amounts in these columns reflect possible payouts with respect to each quarter in fiscal 2007 under the Bonus Plan.

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- (2) The amounts in this column reflect the actual payouts with respect to each quarter in fiscal 2007 under the Bonus Plan. These amounts were paid within two months of the end of each quarter, and the total payout is reflected in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal 2007.
- (3) Amounts in this column represent the market value of stock options and performance-based restricted stock units, calculated in accordance with FAS 123R. For option awards, that number is calculated by multiplying the Black-Scholes value by the number of options awarded. For performance-based restricted stock units, that number is calculated by multiplying (x) the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant less the per share purchase price by (y) the number of units awarded.
- (4) This is a performance-based restricted stock unit (PRSU) award. Because certain performance conditions were satisfied in the first year, 25% of the award vested on 7/31/07. The remaining 75% vests at a rate of 25% per year over the next three years based on continued service to Sun. If the performance conditions had not been satisfied in the first year, then the award would have been forfeited.
- (5) Amounts for Mr. Grantham were paid in Pounds Sterling. According to the Wall Street Journal, the conversion rate of Pounds Sterling to U.S. Dollars on June 29, 2007 (the last trading day of fiscal 2007) was 2.0012:1.

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(6) This is a PRSU award that vests in three equal annual tranches. Because certain performance conditions were satisfied in the first year, 33% of the award vested on 7/31/07. New performance conditions must be satisfied in each of the next two years for each of the two remaining tranches to vest. If the performance conditions are not satisfied in either of the next two years, then that portion of the award is forfeited.

(7) This is a nonstatutory stock option that vests at a rate of 20% per year over five years, subject to named executive officer's continued employment with Sun from the date of grant.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

Employment Agreements

We have not entered into employment agreements with any of the named executive officers. Each of the named executive officers is an at-will employee.

Performance-Based Vesting Conditions

Please refer to Compensation Disclosure and Analysis Elements of Compensation Quarterly performance-based cash bonuses and Performance metrics and results for the PRSUs granted in fiscal 2007 for a discussion of performance measures applicable to the Bonus Plan and the PRSUs granted during fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal 2007 End**

The following table provides information on the current holdings of stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units (RSUs) and PRSUs by our named executive officers as of June 30, 2007. This table includes unexercised and unvested stock options, unvested restricted stock awards and RSUs, as well as PRSUs with performance conditions that had not yet been satisfied. The market value of the shares set forth under the Stock Awards column was determined by multiplying the number of unvested or unearned shares by the fair market value of our common stock on June 29, 2007, the last trading day of fiscal 2007.

Name	Option Awards						Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not	
	Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable ⁽¹⁾	Equity Incentive Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Grant Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Jonathan I. Schwartz	08/11/99	140,000			\$ 17.00	08/11/07	07/28/05	75,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 394,500		\$
	12/15/99	120,000			36.7188	12/15/07	09/29/06			800,000 ⁽⁴⁾	4,208,000
	04/12/00	70,000			40.00	04/12/10					
	06/13/00	30,000			45.0313	06/13/10					
	04/18/01	200,000			18.58	04/18/11					
	11/07/01	75,000			12.59	11/07/11					
	11/07/01	75,000			12.59	11/07/11					
	03/19/02	200 ⁽⁵⁾			9.14	03/19/12					
	05/02/02	200,000			6.45	05/02/12					
	07/25/02	240,000	60,000		3.70	07/25/12					
	07/23/03	300,000	200,000		3.85	07/23/13					
	04/30/04	600,000	400,000		3.90	04/30/14					
	07/29/04	320,000	480,000		3.79	07/29/14					
	07/28/05	180,000	720,000		3.85	07/28/15					
	04/27/06	400,000	1,600,000		4.95	04/27/16					
	Total:	2,950,200	3,460,000					75,000	394,500	800,000	4,208,000
Michael E. Lehman	02/22/06	250,000	250,000 ⁽²⁾		4.30	02/22/16	02/22/06	350,000 ⁽⁶⁾	1,841,000		
	Total:	250,000	250,000					350,000	1,841,000		
Donald C. Grantham	11/10/99	28,000			28.0782	11/10/07	01/14/04	20,000 ⁽⁷⁾	105,200		
	04/12/00	14,000			40.00	04/12/08	07/28/05	24,750 ⁽³⁾	130,185		
	10/11/00	30,000			50.9375	10/11/08	04/27/06	88,000 ⁽⁸⁾	462,880		
	04/18/01	20,000			18.58	04/18/09	08/28/06			900,000 ⁽⁹⁾	4,734,000
	06/13/01	20,000			16.25	06/13/09					
	09/27/01	15,000			7.91	09/27/09					
	11/07/01	20,000			12.59	11/07/09					
	11/07/01	20,000			12.59	11/07/09					
	03/19/02	20,000			9.14	03/19/10					
	03/19/02	200 ⁽⁵⁾			9.14	03/19/10					
	03/19/02	50,000			9.14	03/19/10					
	05/14/02	50,000			7.07	05/14/10					
	07/25/02		1,200		3.70	07/25/10					
	07/25/02		15,000		3.70	07/25/10					
	05/21/03	9,000	9,000		4.20	05/21/11					
	05/21/03	4,000	4,000		4.20	05/21/11					
	11/13/03		20,000		4.208	11/13/11					
	09/17/04		36,000		3.94	09/17/12					
	01/27/05		90,000		4.12	01/27/13					

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04/28/05	50,000	150,000	3.44	04/28/13				
07/28/05		240,000	3.85	07/28/13				
04/27/06	100,000	400,000	4.95	04/27/16				
Total:	450,200	965,200				132,750	698,265	900,000 4,734,000
			34					

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Name	Option Awards						Stock Awards			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not	
	Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable ⁽¹⁾	Equity Incentive Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Grant Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	04/15/98	106,000			\$ 5.0235	04/15/08	07/28/05	24,750 ⁽³⁾	\$ 130,185		\$
	04/20/99	100,000			12.5313	04/20/09	07/27/06			250,000 ⁽⁴⁾	1,315,000
	04/12/00	51,676			40.00	04/12/10					
	04/18/01	111,686			18.58	04/18/11					
	11/07/01	39,211			12.59	11/07/11					
	11/07/01	44,785			12.59	11/07/11					
	03/19/02	125 ⁽⁵⁾			9.14	03/19/12					
	05/02/02	126,974			6.45	05/02/12					
	07/25/02		39,542		3.70	07/25/12					
	07/23/03	239,492	159,660		3.85	07/23/13					
	07/29/04	160,000	240,000		3.79	07/29/14					
	07/28/05	60,000	240,000		3.85	07/28/15					
	07/27/06		500,000		4.26	07/27/16					
	Total:	1,039,949	1,179,202					24,750	130,185	250,000	1,315,000
David W. Yen	12/15/99	100,000			36.7188	12/15/07	04/30/04	20,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	105,200		
	04/12/00	26,000			40.00	04/12/08	07/28/05	24,750 ⁽³⁾	130,185		
	08/16/00	30,000			57.6875	08/16/08	07/27/06			150,000 ⁽⁴⁾	789,000
	12/13/00	250,000			31.75	12/13/08					
	06/13/01	250,000			16.25	06/13/09					
	06/13/01	20,000			16.25	06/13/09					
	09/27/01	20,000			7.91	09/27/09					
	11/07/01	50,000			12.59	11/07/09					
	11/07/01	50,000			12.59	11/07/09					
	03/19/02	20,000			9.14	03/19/10					
	03/19/02	200 ⁽⁵⁾			9.14	03/19/10					
	05/02/02	200,000			6.45	05/02/12					
	07/25/02		60,000		3.70	07/25/12					
	07/23/03		200,000		3.85	07/23/13					
	07/29/04		240,000		3.79	07/29/12					
	01/27/05		120,000		4.12	01/27/13					
	07/28/05		240,000		3.85	07/28/13					
	07/27/06		500,000		4.26	07/27/14					
	Total:	1,016,200	1,360,000					44,750	\$ 235,385	150,000	789,000

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the remaining shares subject to these options vest at a rate of 20% per year over five years from the date of grant, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (2) The remaining shares subject to these options vest as to 50% on 8/22/07 and 50% on 2/22/09, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (3) The unvested shares subject to these restricted stock awards vest (or vested) as follows: 33% vested in full on 7/28/07 and 33% vests on each of 7/28/08 and 7/28/09, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.

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- (4) This is a PRSU award. Because certain performance conditions were satisfied in the first year, 25% of the shares subject to the award vested in full on 7/31/07. The remaining 75% of the shares subject to the award vests as to 25% per year on the second, third and fourth anniversaries of the date of grant, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (5) The shares subject to these options have fully vested.
- (6) The unvested shares subject to this RSU award vest (or vested) as follows: 50% vested on 8/22/07 and 50% vests on 2/22/09, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (7) The unvested shares subject to this restricted stock award vest on 7/14/09, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (8) The unvested shares subject to this restricted stock award vest as follows: 25% vests on each of 4/27/08, 4/27/09, 4/27/10 and 4/27/11, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.
- (9) This is a PRSU award that vests in three equal annual tranches. Because certain performance conditions were satisfied in the first year, 33% of the award vested in full on 7/31/07. New performance conditions must be satisfied in each of the next two years for each of the two remaining tranches to vest. If the performance conditions are not satisfied in either of the next two years, then that portion of the award is forfeited.
- (10) The unvested shares subject to this restricted stock award vest on 4/30/09, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment with Sun.

Table of Contents**Option Exercises and Stock Vested for Fiscal 2007**

The following table sets forth the number of shares acquired and the value realized upon exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock awards, RSUs and PRSUs during fiscal 2007 by each of the named executive officers.

Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Jonathan I. Schwartz		\$	1,857,000	\$ 9,767,810
Michael E. Lehman				
Donald C. Grantham	327,800	711,908	198,250	1,017,883
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	158,171	409,663	207,250	1,096,393
David W. Yen	840,000	2,208,000	226,250	1,199,663

(1) Value realized on exercise is based on the fair market value of our common stock on the date of exercise minus the exercise price and does not necessarily reflect proceeds actually received by the named executive officer.

(2) Value realized on vesting is based on the fair market value of our common stock on the vesting date and does not necessarily reflect the proceeds actually received by the named executive officer.

Pension Benefits for Fiscal 2007

The following table provides information concerning retirement plan benefits for each of our named executive officers and Mr. McNealy. For additional information regarding other benefits provided upon retirement of the named executive officers and Mr. McNealy, please refer to Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control.

Name	Plan Name ⁽¹⁾	Number of Years Credited Service ⁽²⁾	Normal Retirement Age ⁽³⁾	Estimated Normal Retirement Benefit (\$) ⁽⁴⁾
Jonathan I. Schwartz	Sun Microsystems, Inc. U.S. Vice President Severance Plan	17.5	55	\$ 1,538,462
Michael E. Lehman	Sun Microsystems, Inc. U.S. Vice President Severance Plan	15.7	62	1,230,770
Donald C. Grantham				
Gregory M. Papadopoulos	Sun Microsystems, Inc. U.S. Vice President Severance Plan	12.8	55	923,077
David W. Yen	Sun Microsystems, Inc. U.S. Vice President Severance Plan	18.7	55	907,692
Scott G. McNealy	Sun Microsystems, Inc. U.S. Vice President Severance Plan	24.5	55	1,538,462

(1) Each of our named executive officers, except Mr. Grantham, and Mr. McNealy participates in our U.S. Vice President Severance Plan (the Severance Plan), which provides for a lump-sum payment to the officer upon retirement from Sun. Pursuant to a letter agreement between Mr. Lehman and Sun, Mr. Lehman is not eligible to receive benefits under the Severance Plan until on or after February 22, 2008. Amounts in the table for Mr. Lehman reflect credit for his service with Sun prior to his re-hiring by Sun in February 2006. Mr. Grantham is not eligible to participate in the Severance Plan because he is a British citizen.

(2) Represents the number of years of service credited to the participant under the respective plan, computed as of the same pension plan measurement date used for financial statement purposes pursuant to our 2007 audited financial statements. Mr. Schwartz's years of service include credit for his four years of service at Lighthouse Design, where he worked prior to Sun's acquisition of that company in 1996. Mr. Lehman's years of service reflect credit for his service with Sun prior to his re-hiring in February 2006.

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- (3) Under the Severance Plan, participants are considered to have reached normal retirement age when: (a) they are at least 55 years of age; (b) they have at least five full years of service; and (c) their age plus their years of service equal at least 65. The Severance Plan does not provide for any retirement benefits if the executive retires prior to the normal retirement age.
- (4) Pursuant to the requirements of the SEC, amounts represent the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under the applicable plan, computed as of the same pension plan measurement date used for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to our fiscal 2007 audited financial statements.

Narrative Disclosure to Pension Benefits Table

Under the Severance Plan, which is not a conventional defined benefit plan, the named executive officers other than Mr. Grantham are entitled to retirement benefits, subject to certain exceptions, when (a) they are at least 55 years of age; (b) they have at least five full years of service; and (c) their age plus their years of service equal at least 65. Benefits are paid in one lump sum six months from the participant's termination of service and include:

16 weeks of Pay (defined as base salary, not including bonuses or other non-base compensation), regardless of whether the executive signs a release and waiver agreement; plus the following if the executive signs a release and waiver agreement:

32 weeks of Pay plus four weeks Pay per Year of Service up to 32 weeks; and

32 weeks of COBRA premiums plus four weeks of COBRA premiums per Year of Service up to 32 weeks.
Additional benefits include fifteen months of option acceleration.

A Year of Service for purposes of the plan means a full or partial year of service at Sun prior to the employment termination date. For rehired employees, prior service at Sun will be counted if the prior service period exceeded the period when the executive was not employed by Sun. Years of Service generally include up to seven years of service credit for service with a predecessor employer that was acquired by Sun.

None of the participating named executive officers or Mr. McNealy were eligible to receive these benefits on June 30, 2007 because:

The named executive officers, other than Mr. Lehman, and Mr. McNealy did not satisfy the normal retirement age criteria; and

Mr. Lehman is not eligible for retirement benefits under the Severance Plan until February 22, 2008.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation for Fiscal 2007

The following table sets forth information regarding the participation by the named executive officers in Sun's 2005 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan) during fiscal 2007 and at fiscal year end.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
Jonathan I. Schwartz	\$		\$ 62,162		\$ 359,599
Michael E. Lehman					
Donald C. Grantham ⁽¹⁾			67,648		417,092
Gregory M. Papadopoulos					
David W. Yen ⁽²⁾	701,591		602,173		4,206,771 ⁽³⁾

-
- (1) Since Mr. Grantham is a British citizen, he is not eligible to participate in Sun's deferred compensation plans.

 - (2) Amount of Mr. Yen's contribution consists of \$295,000 of deferred salary and \$406,591 of deferred non-equity incentive plan compensation, each earned in fiscal 2007. These amounts are included in the Salary and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation columns, respectively, in the Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007.

 - (3) Of this amount, \$701,591 is reported in the Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal 2007.

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Narrative Disclosure to Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Table

The Deferred Compensation Plan allows the participating named executive officers to defer up to 60% of their annual base salary and incentive awards commissions and 75% of their annual cash bonuses.

Upon enrollment, participants select from a number of publicly available investment choices selected by Sun's 401(k) Investment Plan Committee for this purpose, and the investment performance of the selected funds, net of fees, is thereafter credited to the participant's account. Investment choices may be changed no more than once each month.

Participants can elect upon enrollment to receive up to one pre-retirement distribution per year beginning in the third year of plan participation. Although pre-retirement distributions can subsequently be postponed one time (subject to conditions) or canceled, participants cannot elect any additional pre-retirement distributions after initial enrollment, except in limited circumstances.

Benefits are generally payable to participants upon termination of employment either in a lump sum or in a series of annual payments (over five years, in the case of termination prior to retirement, or up to 15 years, in the case of a termination after retirement) as elected by the participants, subject to any requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

The Deferred Compensation Plan is the successor to an earlier plan that provided substantially similar benefits.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

Set forth below is a description of the plans and agreements that could result in potential payments to the named executive officers in the case of their termination of employment and/or a change-in-control of Sun.

U.S. Vice President Severance Plan and U.S. Vice President Separation Plan

The U.S. Vice President Severance Plan (the "Severance Plan") and the U.S. Vice President Involuntary Separation Plan (the "Separation Plan" and, together with the Severance Plan, the "Severance Plans") are available to Sun's U.S. employees at the level of vice president or above, including each of the named executive officers other than Mr. Grantham. The Severance Plans have a two-tier benefit structure. One set of benefits are available for vice presidents who are not on Sun's Executive Leadership Team and another set of benefits for vice presidents and above who are members of our Executive Leadership Team. All of the named executive officers are members of our Executive Leadership Team.

The Severance Plan provides benefits upon an executive's retirement or mutual agreement. Mutual agreement means that both the executive and Sun agree that the executive's employment should terminate.

The Separation Plan provides benefits upon an executive's termination as a result of a workforce reduction or involuntary termination. A workforce reduction means the executive's employment is involuntarily terminated because of the elimination or reduction of jobs due to a reorganization or otherwise. Involuntary termination means the executive's employment is terminated by Sun for any reason except cause. Cause is defined as misconduct as defined in Sun's Misconduct Policy or documented unsatisfactory job performance.

Under the Severance Plans, in the event an executive officer's employment is terminated as a result of a workforce reduction, mutual agreement or involuntary termination without cause, the executive will be entitled to receive notification benefits, without being required to work during the notification period, and severance benefits. The notification benefits include:

The right to remain employed for 16 weeks following termination and to continue to receive his or her Pay (as defined above under Narrative Disclosure to Pension Benefits Table) during that period; and

The right to receive continued healthcare benefits for 16 weeks.

Under the Severance Plans, in the event an executive officer's employment is terminated as a result of mutual agreement or involuntary termination without cause, the executive will also be entitled to receive severance benefits, which include:

A lump-sum cash payment composed of 32 weeks of Pay and COBRA premiums;

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A lump-sum payment composed of four weeks of Pay and COBRA premiums for each Year of Service (as defined above under Narrative Disclosure to Pension Benefits Table), subject to a maximum number of 32 weeks of Pay and COBRA premiums; and

Solely in the case of an involuntary termination without cause, six months of career service assistance.

Amounts payable to an executive under the Severance Plans will be reduced to the extent the executive receives severance payments under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notice Act, or any other plan or agreement, including the Change of Control Agreements described below.

In order to receive the severance benefits, other than the career service assistance, the executive must sign a release and waiver agreement.

Pursuant to a letter agreement between Mr. Lehman and Sun, Mr. Lehman is not eligible for retirement benefits under the Severance Plans prior to February 22, 2008.

Change of Control Agreements

In October 1990, we approved a form of Change of Control Agreement (the Change of Control Agreement). Each of our named executive officers has executed a Change of Control Agreement with Sun. Mr. McNealy has also signed a Change of Control Agreement.

Under the Change of Control Agreement, each beneficiary is eligible to receive the following benefits, should the beneficiary's employment be terminated without cause within 12 months following a change of control :

An amount equal to 2.5 times the beneficiary's annual compensation (or, in the case of Mr. Schwartz, three times his annual compensation);

Continuation of health benefits and group term life insurance for 24 months; and

Acceleration of vesting for all stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance-based restricted stock units and other long-term incentives held by the beneficiary.

The term "annual compensation" includes:

One year of the beneficiary's base salary at the highest base salary rate the beneficiary received during the 12-month period preceding termination (the Look-Back Period);

100% of the greatest target bonus for which the beneficiary was eligible during the Look-Back Period; and

100% of the greatest target commission (if applicable) for which the beneficiary was eligible during the Look-Back Period.

The Change of Control Agreement defines the term "change of control" to mean:

The stockholders approve a merger or consolidation of Sun with another corporation resulting in a greater than 50% change in the total voting power of Sun or the surviving company immediately following such transaction;

The stockholders approve a plan of liquidation of Sun;

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The stockholders approve an agreement for the sale by Sun of all or substantially all of Sun's assets;

The acquisition by any person of securities of Sun representing 50% or more of the total voting power of Sun; and

Certain changes in the majority composition of the Board not initiated by the Board.

Grantham Letter Agreement

Mr. Grantham and Sun entered into a letter agreement on March 29, 2006, which provides Mr. Grantham with certain benefits should his employment be terminated in connection with a workforce reduction, his retirement, mutual agreement, material job change or involuntary termination. Retirement is defined in the same manner under the letter agreement and the Severance Plan. Mr. Grantham is not entitled to any benefits if his employment is terminated for cause. Cause means misconduct as described in Sun's Misconduct Policy or documented unsatisfactory job performance.

His benefits under the letter agreement include a lump sum payment upon his termination equal to:

2.5 times his then-current base salary;

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2.5 times the annual cost of health care premiums, paid in lump sum; and

1.5 times Sun's annual pension contribution in the year of termination.

His benefits under the letter agreement also include 24 months post-termination date vesting of unvested stock options, restricted stock awards, RSUs and PSRUs upon his termination.

Tables

For each of the named executive officers, except Mr. Grantham, and for Mr. McNealy, the tables below estimate the amount of compensation that would be paid in the event of mutual agreement to terminate, involuntary termination without cause, or retirement, in each case subject to the terms of the Severance Plans, and termination following a change-in-control, subject to the terms of the standard Change of Control Agreement. For Mr. Grantham, the table below estimates the amount of compensation that would be paid in the event of voluntary termination, involuntary termination without cause, material job change, or retirement, in each case subject to Mr. Grantham's letter agreement, and termination following a change of control, subject to the terms of the Change of Control Agreement. The amounts shown assume that each of the terminations was effective as of June 30, 2007. Information regarding the amount of pay due upon retirement for each of the named executive officers is also provided in the Pension Benefits Table for Fiscal 2007. None of the participating named executive officers or Mr. McNealy would have been eligible to receive retirement benefits under the Severance Plan had they retired as of June 30, 2007. Health and/or Life Insurance includes:

In the case of the named executive officers, except Mr. Grantham, and Mr. McNealy, monthly COBRA premiums;

In the case of Mr. Grantham, health insurance premiums; and

In the case of each of the named executive officers and Mr. McNealy, group life insurance premiums.

Career transition assistance is only provided in the event of an involuntary termination without cause.

The price used for determining the value of accelerated equity was the closing price of Sun's common stock on NASDAQ on June 29, 2007, the last business day of the fiscal quarter.

Jonathan I. Schwartz

	Mutual Termination or Involuntary Termination Without Cause Under Severance Plans	Retirement Under Severance Plans	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
Pay	\$ 1,538,462	\$ 1,538,462	\$ 9,000,000
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums	85,458	68,367	27,145
Career Transition Assistance	3,660		
Equity Acceleration		1,903,600	8,171,814
Total	1,627,580	3,510,429	17,198,959

Michael E. Lehman

	Mutual Termination or Involuntary Termination Without Cause Under Severance Plans	Retirement Under Severance Plans ⁽¹⁾	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
Pay	\$ 1,230,770	\$ 1,230,770	\$ 4,000,000
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums	85,458	68,367	29,495
Career Transition Assistance	3,660		
Equity Acceleration		265,000	2,405,766
Total	1,319,888	1,564,137	6,435,261

(1) Mr. Lehman is not eligible to receive benefits under the retirement provisions of the Severance Plan until on or after February 22, 2008.

Table of Contents*Donald C. Grantham*

	Mutual Termination, Involuntary Termination Without Cause, Material Job Change or Retirement Under the Grantham Letter Agreement	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
Pay	\$ 1,871,122	\$ 3,742,244
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums	12,043	31,600
Pension Contribution	98,234	
Equity Acceleration	4,275,376	6,576,563
Total	6,256,775	10,350,407

Gregory M. Papadopoulos

	Mutual Termination or Involuntary Termination Without Cause Under Severance Plans	Retirement Under Severance Plans	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
Pay	\$ 923,077	\$ 923,077	\$ 3,000,000
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums	51,275	68,367	16,637
Career Transition Assistance	3,660		
Equity Acceleration		959,126	3,068,402
Total	978,012	1,950,570	6,085,039

David W. Yen

	Mutual Termination or Involuntary Termination Without Cause Under Severance Plans	Retirement Under Severance Plans	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
Pay	\$ 907,692	\$ 907,692	\$ 2,950,000
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums	85,458	68,367	18,634
Career Transition Assistance	3,660		
Equity Acceleration		1,103,600	2,881,699
Total	996,810	2,079,659	5,850,333

Scott G. McNealy

	Mutual Termination or Involuntary Termination Without Cause Under Severance Plans	Retirement Under Severance Plans	Termination Following a Change of Control Under Change of Control Agreement
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Pay	\$	1,538,462	\$	1,538,462	\$	7,500,000
Health and/or Life Insurance Premiums		85,458		68,367		28,655
Career Transition Assistance		3,660				
Equity Acceleration				2,738,800		6,469,215
Total		1,627,580		4,345,629		13,997,870

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COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

Each of the members of the LDCC during fiscal 2007 was an independent director, and none of them were our employees or former employees. During fiscal 2007, none of our named executive officers served on the compensation committee (or equivalent), or the board of directors, of another entity whose executive officer(s) served on the LDCC.

RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

In August 2007, the Board of Directors adopted a written Related Person Transactions Policy. The purpose of the policy is to describe the procedures used to identify, review, approve and disclose, if necessary, any transaction or series of transactions in which: (i) Sun was, is or will be a participant; (ii) the amount involved exceeds \$120,000; and (iii) a related person had, has or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

For purposes of the policy, a related person is one of the following:

A member of the Board of Directors;

A nominee for the Board of Directors;

An executive officer;

A person who beneficially owns more than 5% of Sun's common stock (excluding any beneficial owner that reports its ownership on Schedule 13G with the SEC); or

Any immediate family member of any of the people listed above.

Under the policy, the related person is required to notify the Company's corporate law organization and provide them with information regarding the related person transaction. If the corporate law organization determines that the proposed transaction is a related person transaction in which the related person's interest is material, the Audit Committee must review the transaction for approval or disapproval. In determining whether to approve or disapprove a related party transaction, the Audit Committee shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including the following factors:

The benefits to Sun;

If the related person is a director, an immediate family member of a director or an entity in which a director is a partner, stockholder or executive officer, the impact on a director's independence;

The availability of other sources for comparable products or services;

The terms of the transaction; and

If applicable, whether the terms are available to unrelated third parties or to employees generally.

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No committee member shall participate in the review of a related person transaction if he or she is a related person or the related person is one of his or her family members.

Each of the following related person transactions shall be considered pre-approved by the committee, even if the aggregate amount involved exceeds \$120,000:

Employment of executive officers;

Director compensation;

Certain specified transactions with other companies;

Certain Company charitable contributions;

Transactions where all stockholders receive proportional benefits;

Ordinary course business travel and expenses, advances and reimbursements; and

Indemnification payments.

Sun will disclose the terms of related person transactions in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission to the extent required.

Table of Contents**CERTAIN RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS**

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with each of its directors and executive officers. These agreements require the Company to indemnify such individuals, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, for certain liabilities to which they may become subject as a result of their affiliation with the Company.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16 of the Exchange Act requires Sun's directors, executive officers and any persons who own more than 10% of Sun's common stock, to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the SEC. Such persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish Sun with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such reports furnished to us and written representations from the directors and executive officers, we believe that all Section 16(a) filing requirements were met in fiscal 2007, except that Vengalil K. Chatterjee's Form 3 should have been filed by September 25, 2006 but was actually filed on October 5, 2006.

AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT FEES

Sun has entered into an engagement agreement with Ernst & Young LLP which sets forth the terms by which Ernst & Young LLP will perform audit services for Sun. That agreement is subject to alternative dispute resolution procedures.

The following table sets forth fees for services Ernst & Young LLP provided during fiscal years 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,612,000	\$ 13,936,000
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	68,000	361,000
Tax fees ⁽³⁾		718,000
All other fees		
Total	\$ 12,680,000	\$ 15,015,000

(1) Represents fees for professional services provided in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements and review of our quarterly financial statements, advice on accounting matters directly related to the audit and audit services provided in connection with other statutory or regulatory filings.

(2) Represents fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported in footnote (1) above. For 2006, fees are primarily related to services provided in connection with our acquisition of Storage Technology Corporation.

(3) Fiscal 2006 includes approximately: (i) \$0.4 million for domestic and international tax planning; and (ii) \$0.3 million for international tax compliance.

In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee approves in advance all audit and non-audit services to be provided by Ernst & Young LLP. In some cases, the Chairman of the Audit Committee has the delegated authority from the Audit Committee to pre-approve certain services, and such pre-approvals are communicated to the full Audit Committee at its next meeting. During fiscal year 2007, all services were pre-approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with this policy and applicable SEC regulations.

On August 27, 2007, Ernst & Young LLP issued its Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 independence letters to the Audit Committee and therein reported that it is independent under applicable standards in connection with its audit opinion for the financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2007. Sun and Ernst & Young LLP continue to evaluate and review processes relevant to the

maintenance of Ernst & Young LLP's independence. The Audit Committee has discussed with Ernst & Young LLP its independence from Sun.

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The following Report of the Audit Committee shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC nor shall this information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that Sun specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

The Audit Committee currently consists of Robert J. Finocchio, Jr., Chairman, Peter L.S. Currie and Michael E. Marks. Mr. Finocchio became chairman effective April 21, 2006, Mr. Currie became a director and a committee member effective November 2, 2006 and Mr. Marks became a director and a committee member effective August 1, 2007. All members of the Audit Committee meet the independence and financial knowledge requirements of NASDAQ and are independent as defined in applicable SEC rules.

The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. A copy of the charter can be found on our website at www.sun.com/company/cgov/bcc.jsp. The Audit Committee believes that it has satisfied its Audit Committee charter responsibilities for fiscal 2007.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing Sun's accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of Sun's financial statements. As set forth in its charter, the Audit Committee acts only in an oversight capacity and relies on the work and assurances of management, which has primary responsibility for Sun's financial statements and reports, Sun's internal auditors, as well as the independent registered public accounting firm, which is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of Sun's audited financial statements to generally accepted accounting principles.

Beginning in fiscal 2004 and continuing through fiscal 2007, management has implemented the process of documenting, testing and evaluating Sun's system of internal controls over financial reporting in response to the requirements set forth in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Audit Committee has been kept apprised of progress in this process including planning and execution updates provided by management and Ernst & Young LLP. At the conclusion of this process, the Committee received from management its assessment and report on the effectiveness of Sun's internal controls over financial reporting. The Committee also received from Ernst & Young LLP its attestation report on the effectiveness of Sun's internal controls over financial reporting. Sun published these reports in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2007.

The Audit Committee met ten times either in person or by telephone during fiscal 2007. In the course of these meetings, the Audit Committee met with management including, but not limited to, individual meetings with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Controller, the internal auditors and Sun's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, and reviewed the results of the internal and external audit examinations, evaluations of Sun's internal controls and the overall quality of Sun's financial reporting.

The Audit Committee believes that a candid, substantive and focused dialogue with the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm is fundamental to the Committee's oversight responsibilities. To support this belief, the Audit Committee periodically meets separately with the internal auditors and Ernst & Young LLP, without management present. In the course of its discussions in these meetings, the Audit Committee asked a number of questions intended to bring to light any areas of potential concern related to Sun's financial reporting and internal controls. These questions include, but are not limited to:

Are there any significant accounting judgments, estimates or adjustments made by management in preparing the financial statements that would have been made differently had the auditors themselves prepared and been responsible for the financial statements?

Based on the auditors' experience, and their knowledge of the Company, do the Company's financial statements fairly present to investors, with clarity and completeness, the Company's financial position and performance for the reporting period in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and SEC disclosure requirements?

Based on the auditors' experience, and their knowledge of the Company, has the Company implemented internal controls and internal audit procedures that are appropriate for the Company?

Are the external and internal auditors getting the support they need from management to execute their duties?

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Questions raised by the Audit Committee regarding these matters were answered to the Committee's satisfaction.

The Audit Committee recommended the engagement of Ernst & Young LLP as Sun's independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal 2007 and reviewed with the internal auditors and Ernst & Young LLP their respective overall audit

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scope and plans. In reaching its recommendation, the Audit Committee considered the qualifications of Ernst & Young LLP and discussed with Ernst & Young LLP their independence, including a review of the audit and non-audit services provided by them to Sun. The Audit Committee also discussed with Ernst & Young LLP the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended, and by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and it received and discussed with Ernst & Young LLP their written independence letter issued in August 2007 as required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1.

In accordance with Audit Committee policy and the requirements of law, the Audit Committee pre-approves all services to be provided by any independent registered public accounting firm responsible for providing an opinion on Sun's consolidated financial statements filed with the SEC. Pre-approval includes audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. In some cases, the full Audit Committee provides pre-approval for up to a year, related to a particular defined task or scope of work and subject to a specific budget. In other cases, a designated member of the Audit Committee may have the delegated authority from the Audit Committee to pre-approve additional services, and then must communicate such pre-approvals to the full Audit Committee. To avoid certain potential conflicts of interest, the law prohibits a publicly traded company from obtaining certain non-audit services from its independent audit firm. Sun obtains these services from other service providers as needed. The Audit Committee has been reducing the scope and amount of permissible non-audit services obtained from Ernst & Young LLP and obtaining other providers for those services. This reduction in non-audit services continued in fiscal 2007. See [Audit and Non-Audit Fees](#) for more information regarding fees paid to Ernst & Young LLP for services in fiscal years 2007 and 2006.

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements for fiscal 2007 with management, including a discussion of the quality and acceptability of the financial reporting, the reasonableness of significant accounting judgments and estimates and the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements. In connection with this review and discussion, the Audit Committee asked a number of follow-up questions of management and the independent registered public accounting firm to help give the Committee comfort in connection with its review.

In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors (and the Board approved) the inclusion of the audited financial statements in Sun's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, for filing with the SEC.

Submitted by the Audit Committee of the Board

Robert J. Finocchio, Jr., Chairman

Peter L.S. Currie

Michael E. Marks

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Our Board of Directors is presently composed of ten members. Each director serves a one-year term, as described below, with all directors subject to annual election. At the recommendation of the CGNC, the Board has nominated the ten members of the Board listed below under the heading "Nominees" to serve as directors for the term beginning as of the Annual Meeting on November 8, 2007. The Board has determined that each of the nominees, with the exception of Messrs. McNealy and Schwartz, is independent, as that term is defined under applicable rules for companies traded on NASDAQ.

If any director nominee is unable or unwilling to serve as a nominee at the time of the Annual Meeting, the proxies may vote either: (1) for a substitute nominee designated by the present Board to fill the vacancy; or (2) for the balance of the nominees, leaving a vacancy. Alternatively, the Board may choose to reduce the size of the Board, as permitted by our Bylaws. The Board has no reason to believe that any of our nominees will be unwilling or unable to serve if elected as a director.

Nominees

All nominees are currently directors, and each nominee has agreed to be named in this proxy statement and to serve if elected. The age indicated and other information in each nominee's biography is as of the Record Date.

Jonathan I. Schwartz Age 41 Director since 2006
President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Schwartz has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since April 2006, as President and Chief Operating Officer from April 2004 to April 2006, as Executive Vice President, Software from July 2002 to April 2004, as Senior Vice President, Corporate Strategy and Planning from July 2000 to July 2002, and as Vice President, Ventures Fund from October 1999 to July 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Schwartz served in several other positions with Sun.

Scott G. McNealy Age 52 Director since 1982
Chairman of the Board of Directors and Founder

Mr. McNealy is a Founder of Sun and has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since April 2006, as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer from April 2004 to April 2006, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer from July 2002 to April 2004, as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer from April 1999 to June 2002, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer from December 1984 to April 1999, as President and Chief Operating Officer from February 1984 to December 1984 and as Vice President of Operations from February 1982 to February 1984.

James L. Barksdale Age 64 Director since 1999
Chairman and President of Barksdale Management Corporation

Mr. Barksdale has served as Chairman and President of Barksdale Management Corporation, an investment management company, since April 1999. He has served as Chairman of The Barksdale Group, LLC, a venture capital firm, since April 1999. Mr. Barksdale served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Netscape Communications Corporation, an Internet company, from January 1995 until March 1999, when Netscape was acquired by America Online, Inc. He is also a director of Time Warner Inc. and Federal Express Corporation. He is a Special Limited Partner of Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield and Byers.

Stephen M. Bennett Age 53 Director since 2004
President and Chief Executive Officer of Intuit Inc.

Mr. Bennett has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Intuit Inc. and a member of Intuit's Board of Directors since January 2000. Prior to joining Intuit, a financial management software company, Mr. Bennett spent 23 years with General Electric Corporation. From December 1999 to January 2000, Mr. Bennett was an Executive Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of GE Capital, the financial services

subsidiary of General Electric Corporation. From July 1999 to November 1999 he was President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital e-Business, and he was President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital Vendor Financial Services from April 1996 through June 1999.

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Peter L.S. Currie Age 51 Director since 2006
President of CurrieCapital LLC

Mr. Currie is President of Currie Capital LLC. He served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Netscape and McCaw Cellular. He also serves on the boards of Clearwire Corp., CNET Networks Inc. and Safeco Corp.

Robert J. Finocchio, Jr. Age 56 Director since 2006
Former Chairman and CEO of Informix Corporation

Mr. Finocchio has been a dean's executive professor at Santa Clara University, Leavey School of Business, since September 2000. He served as Chief Executive Officer and President of Informix Corporation, an information management software company, from July 1997 to July 1999 and Chairman of Informix from July 1997 to September 2000. From December 1988 to May 1997, Mr. Finocchio was employed by 3COM Corporation, a global data networking company, where he held various positions, most recently serving as President, 3COM Systems. Mr. Finocchio serves as a director of Altera Corporation and Echelon Corporation.

Michael E. Marks Age 56 Director since 2007
Interim CEO, Tesla Motors; Senior Advisor of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., L.P.

Mr. Marks has served as the interim Chief Executive Officer of Tesla Motors since August 2007, as a member of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., L.P., a private equity firm (KKR), since from January 2006 until January 2007 and as a Senior Advisor at KKR from January 2007 to the present. Prior to joining KKR, Mr. Marks served as Chief Executive Officer of Flextronics, a leading electronics manufacturing services provider for which he remains Chairman of the Board. He joined Flextronics as a director in 1991 and became its CEO in 1994. He is a director of Crocs, Flextronics, SanDisk Corp. and Schlumberger Limited. Mr. Marks was appointed to the Board in connection with a private placement transaction between Sun and KKR pursuant to which Sun agreed to appoint one person to its Board nominated by KKR.

Patricia E. Mitchell Age 64 Director since 2005
President and Chief Executive Officer of The Paley Center for Media

Ms. Mitchell has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of The Paley Center for Media since March 2007. She served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), a private non-profit media enterprise, from March 2000 to March 2006. She is also a director of Bank of America Corporation.

M. Kenneth Oshman Age 67 Director since 1988
Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Echelon Corporation

Mr. Oshman has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since September 1989 and Chief Executive Officer since December 1988 of Echelon Corporation, a provider of control networking products and services for automation systems. He served as President of Echelon from December 1988 to September 2001.

P. Anthony Ridder Age 66 Director since 2006
Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Knight Ridder

Mr. Ridder is the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Knight Ridder and currently serves on the Board of Directors of The McClatchy Company, the second-largest newspaper company in the United States. He was named Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Knight Ridder in 1995, served as company President beginning in 1989, and joined the corporate staff as President of the Newspaper Division in 1986.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote FOR each of the ten nominees to the Board set forth above.

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PROPOSAL 2

RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

General

The Audit Committee has selected Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, to audit our consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2008. Ernst & Young LLP has served as Sun's independent registered public accounting firm since 1982. We are asking the stockholders to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. Ernst & Young LLP was appointed by the Audit Committee in accordance with its charter.

In the event stockholders fail to ratify the appointment, the Audit Committee may reconsider this appointment. Even if the appointment is ratified, the Audit Committee, in its discretion, may direct the appointment of a different independent accounting firm at any time during the year if the Audit Committee determines that such a change would be in Sun's and our stockholders' best interests.

The Audit Committee has approved all services provided by Ernst & Young LLP. A member of Ernst & Young LLP will be present at the Annual Meeting, will have the opportunity to make a statement, and will be available to respond to appropriate questions you may ask.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote **FOR** the ratification of appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

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PROPOSAL 3

APPROVAL OF SUN'S 2007 OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

This section provides a summary of the terms of Sun's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the Omnibus Plan) and the proposal to approve the plan.

The LDCC approved the Omnibus Plan on September 4, 2007, subject to approval from our stockholders at the Annual Meeting. We are asking our stockholders to approve the Omnibus Plan because we believe that the plan is essential to our continued success. The purpose of the Omnibus Plan is to attract and retain highly qualified officers, directors, key employees and other key individuals and to motivate these individuals to serve Sun and to expend maximum effort to improve Sun's business results and earnings by providing these individuals an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in Sun's operations and future success. We believe that a grant under the Omnibus Plan will be a valuable incentive for the participants in the plan and will serve to the ultimate benefit of stockholders by aligning more closely the interests of Omnibus Plan participants with those of our stockholders.

If our stockholders approve the Omnibus Plan, the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the Omnibus Plan will be 430,000,000 decreased by the number of shares of common stock subject to awards granted between September 4, 2007 and the date of the Annual Meeting under our existing 1990 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, 1988 Directors' Stock Option Plan and Equity Compensation Acquisition Plan (collectively, we refer to these plans as the prior plans). In addition, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Omnibus Plan will be increased from time to time by (i) the number of shares subject to stock options or restricted stock units that are forfeited, expire or are canceled under the prior plans following the effective date of the Omnibus Plan and (ii) the number of shares subject to awards assumed or substituted in connection with the acquisition of another company. If our stockholders approve the Omnibus Plan, no further awards will be made pursuant to the prior plans. As of the Record Date, 399,283,528 shares of common stock were subject to outstanding awards under the prior plans.

On the Record Date, the closing price of our common stock was \$5.39 per share.

Because participation and the types of awards under the Omnibus Plan are subject to the discretion of the LDCC, the benefits or amounts that will be received by any participant or groups of participants if the Omnibus Plan is approved are not currently determinable. On the Record Date, there were approximately thirteen executive officers, 33,000 employees and eight non-employee directors who were eligible to participate in the Omnibus Plan.

If Proposal 4 Amendment to Sun's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to Effect a One-for-Four Reverse Stock Split is approved by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting, all of the share numbers amounts provided in this proposal will be adjusted accordingly.

Plan Highlights

Some of the key features of the Omnibus Plan that reflect Sun's commitment to effective management of incentive compensation are as follows:

Plan Limits. Total awards under the Omnibus Plan are limited to 430,000,000 shares, subject to the exceptions described above. This is significantly less than the approximately 476,000,000 shares currently available under the prior plans, which will no longer be available for issuance if the Omnibus Plan is approved by stockholders.

Limits on Full Value Awards. Every share subject to an award of restricted stock or restricted stock units will reduce the number of shares available for issuance by two shares. Consequently, the maximum number of shares of restricted stock or restricted stock units that could be issued is 215,000,000 shares.

Emphasis on Restricted Stock Units. We expect that future incentive compensation will be more heavily allocated to restricted stock units, including performance-based restricted stock units, in lieu of stock options, and we expect the number of shares subject to these grants to decrease. These changes should result in a lower burn rate (the number of shares subject to awards made annually) and a lower level of dilution.

No Liberal Share Recycling Provisions. The Omnibus Plan provides that only shares covering awards that are forfeited, expire, are canceled or are settled in cash will again be available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan. The following shares will not be added back to the aggregate plan limit: (i) shares tendered in payment of the exercise price, (ii) shares we withhold to satisfy tax withholding obligation, (iii) shares we repurchase using proceeds from stock option exercises and (iv) stock appreciation rights (SARs) that are settled in stock.

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No Repricing. Stock option and SAR repricing (including reducing the exercise price of stock options or replacing an award with cash or another award type) is prohibited without stockholder approval under the Omnibus Plan.

Option Exercise Price. Under the Omnibus Plan, the exercise price of stock options and SARs may not be lower than fair market value on the date of grant, except for stock options and SARs assumed in connection with the acquisition of another company.

Vesting Periods. Our current practice is to grant all of our equity awards subject to a vesting period of at least four years, except under unusual circumstances. We expect to follow the same practice under the Omnibus Plan.

Broad-based Grants. We expect that the majority of grants under the Omnibus Plan will be made to non-executive employees.

Limitation on Amendments. No amendments to the Omnibus Plan that will materially increase the benefits under the plan (including changing the vesting restrictions described above) or that will materially increase the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under the plan can be made without stockholder approval.

Description of the Plan

A description of the provisions of the Omnibus Plan is set forth below. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the detailed provisions of the Omnibus Plan. A copy of the Omnibus Plan has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with this proxy statement. The Omnibus Plan is also available on our website at www.sun.com/cgov/options.jsp, and any stockholder who wishes to obtain a printed copy of the Omnibus Plan may do so by written request to the Secretary at our principal executive offices set forth above.

Administration. The Omnibus Plan will be administered by the LDCC. The members of the LDCC qualify as outside directors within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, meet the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act and comply with the independence requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Subject to the terms of the plan, the LDCC may select participants to receive awards, determine the types of awards and terms and conditions of awards, and interpret provisions of the plan. Members of the LDCC serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may also appoint one or more separate committees, each composed of one or more directors who need not satisfy the independence requirements described above, but one of whom must be our chief executive officer, which may administer the Omnibus Plan with respect to employees or other service providers who are not officers or directors.

Common Stock Reserved for Issuance under the Plan. The common stock issued or to be issued under the Omnibus Plan consists of authorized but unissued shares or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, issued shares that have been reacquired by us. If any shares covered by an award under the Omnibus Plan or the prior plans are not purchased, are canceled or are forfeited, or if an award is settled in cash or otherwise terminates without delivery of any common stock, then the number of shares of common stock counted against the aggregate number of shares available under the plan with respect to the award will, to the extent of any such forfeiture, cancellation or termination, again be available for making awards under the Omnibus Plan. The shares that are again available for grant under the Omnibus Plan will be in the same amount as those shares were counted on grant against the limits under the Omnibus Plan or the applicable prior plan. The number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan will not be increased by any shares tendered or award surrendered in connection with the purchase of shares of common stock upon exercise of an option or any shares of common stock deducted from an award payment in connection with our tax withholding obligations. The number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan will also be increased by the number of shares subject to awards that are assumed or substituted in connection with the acquisition of another company.

Eligibility. Awards may be made under the Omnibus Plan to employees of or consultants to Sun or any of our affiliates, including any such employee who is an officer or director of us or of any affiliate, and to any other individual whose participation in the plan is determined to be in Sun's best interests by the Board of Directors.

Amendment or Termination of the Plan. The Board of Directors may terminate or amend the plan at any time and for any reason. The Omnibus Plan shall terminate in any event ten years after its effective date. Amendments will be submitted for stockholder approval to the extent required by the Internal Revenue Code or other applicable laws, rules or regulations. In addition, amendments that will increase the benefits under the Omnibus Plan (including changing the vesting restrictions described above) or that will increase dilution of stockholders must be submitted for stockholder approval.

Options. The Omnibus Plan permits the granting of options to purchase shares of common stock intended to qualify as incentive stock options under the Internal Revenue Code and stock options that do not qualify as incentive stock options.

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The exercise price of each stock option may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair market value is generally determined as the closing price of the common stock on the date of grant. In the case of certain 10% stockholders who receive incentive stock options, the exercise price may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. An exception to these requirements is made for options that we grant in substitution for options held by employees of companies that we acquire. In such a case the exercise price is adjusted to preserve the economic value of the employee's stock option from his or her former employer.

The term of each stock option is fixed by the LDCC and may not exceed 10 years from the date of grant. The LDCC determines at what time or times each option may be exercised (subject to the minimum vesting periods described above) and the period of time, if any, after retirement, death, disability or termination of employment during which options may be exercised. Options may be made exercisable in installments. The exercisability of options may be accelerated by the LDCC.

In general, an optionee may pay the exercise price of an option by cash, certified check, by tendering shares of common stock, or by means of a broker-assisted cashless exercise.

No amendment or modification may be made to an outstanding stock option or stock appreciation right that would be treated as a repricing under the rules of the stock exchange on which the shares of common stock are listed (currently the NASDAQ Stock Market), including replacement with cash or another award type, without the approval of our stockholders.

Stock options and stock appreciation rights granted under the Omnibus Plan may not be sold, transferred, pledged or assigned other than by will or under applicable laws of descent and distribution. However, we may permit limited transfers of non-qualified options for the benefit of immediate family members of grantees to help with estate planning concerns.

Other Awards. The LDCC may also award:

Shares of unrestricted stock, which are shares of common stock at no cost or for a purchase price determined by the LDCC which are free from any restrictions under the plan. Unrestricted shares of common stock may be issued to participants in recognition of past services or other valid consideration, and may be issued in lieu of cash compensation to be paid to participants.

Restricted stock, which are shares of common stock subject to restrictions.

Restricted stock units, which are rights to receive common stock subject to restrictions.

Dividend equivalent rights, which are rights entitling the recipient to receive credits for dividends that would be paid if the recipient had held a specified number of shares of common stock.

Stock appreciation rights, which are a right to receive a number of shares or, in the discretion of the LDCC, an amount in cash or a combination of shares and cash, based on the increase in the fair market value of the shares underlying the right during a stated period specified by the LDCC.

Performance and annual incentive awards, ultimately payable in common stock or cash, as determined by the LDCC. The LDCC may grant multi-year and annual incentive awards subject to achievement of specified goals tied to business criteria (described below). The LDCC may specify the amount of the incentive award as a percentage of these business criteria, a percentage in excess of a threshold amount or as another amount which need not bear a strictly mathematical relationship to these business criteria. The LDCC may modify, amend or adjust the terms of each award and performance goal. Awards to individuals who are covered under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, or who the LDCC designates as likely to be covered in the future, will comply with the requirement that payments to such employees qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the LDCC so designates. Such employees include the chief executive officer and the three other highest compensated

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executive officers (other than the chief financial officer) determined at the end of each year (the covered employees).

Effect of Certain Corporate Transactions. Certain change of control transactions involving us, such as a sale of Sun, may cause awards granted under the Omnibus Plan to vest, unless the awards are continued or substituted for in connection with the change of control transaction.

Adjustments for Stock Dividends and Similar Events. The LDCC will make appropriate adjustments in outstanding awards and the number of shares available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan, including the individual limitations on awards, to reflect stock splits, including, if it is approved by our stockholders, the reverse stock split, and other similar events.

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Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 162(m) of the Code (Section 162(m)) limits publicly-held companies such as Sun to an annual deduction for federal income tax purposes of \$1 million for compensation paid to their covered employees. However, performance-based compensation is excluded from this limitation. The Omnibus Plan is designed to permit the LDCC to grant awards that qualify as performance-based for purposes of satisfying the conditions of Section 162(m).

To qualify as performance-based:

- (i) the compensation must be paid solely on account of the attainment of one or more pre-established, objective performance goals;
- (ii) the performance goal under which compensation is paid must be established by a committee comprised solely of two or more directors who qualify as outside directors for purposes of the exception;
- (iii) the material terms under which the compensation is to be paid must be disclosed to and subsequently approved in a separate vote by stockholders of the corporation before payment is made; and
- (iv) the LDCC must certify in writing before payment of the compensation that the performance goals and any other material terms were in fact satisfied.

In the case of compensation attributable to stock options, the performance goal requirement (summarized in (i) above) is deemed satisfied, and the certification requirement (summarized in (iv) above) is inapplicable, if the grant or award is made by the LDCC; the plan under which the option is granted states the maximum number of shares with respect to which options may be granted during a specified period to an employee; and under the terms of the option, the amount of compensation is based solely on an increase in the value of the common stock after the date of grant.

Under the Omnibus Plan, one or more of the following business criteria, on a consolidated basis, and/or with respect to specified subsidiaries or business units (except with respect to the total stockholder return and earnings per share criteria), are used exclusively by the LDCC in establishing performance goals:

Net earnings, operating earnings, pretax earnings, earnings (or loss) per share, earnings or losses before taxes, earnings or losses before interest and taxes, earnings or losses before interest, taxes and depreciation, or earnings or losses before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or earnings or losses before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and stock based compensation;

Share price, including growth measures and total stockholder return and appreciation in and/or maintenance of the price of the shares of common stock or any publicly traded securities of Sun;

Sales or revenue, or sales or revenue growth, whether in general, by type of product or service, or by type of customer;

Net income (or loss) before or after taxes and before or after allocation of corporate overhead and bonus;

Operating income (or loss) before or after taxes;

Gross cash or operating margins;

Gross profits;

Return measures, including return on assets or net assets, capital (including total capital or invested capital), investment, equity, sales or net sales, or revenue;

Cash flow, including operating cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on equity, cash flow return on investment, and cash flow per share (before or after dividends);

Economic value added models or equivalent metrics;

Productivity ratios;

Expense targets;

Market share;

Financial ratios as provided in our or our subsidiaries' credit agreements;

Working capital targets;

Year-end cash;

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Debt reductions;

Reductions in cost;

Improvements in or attainment of expense levels or working capital levels;

Stockholder equity;

Implementation, completion or attainment of measurable objectives with respect to research, development, products or projects, recruiting and maintaining personnel, and strategic and operational initiatives;

Completion of acquisitions of businesses or companies;

Completion of divestitures and asset sales;

Attainment of individual objectives that are measurable and consistent with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

Any combination of any of the foregoing business criteria.

Business criteria may be measured on an absolute or relative basis and on a GAAP or non-GAAP basis.

Under the Internal Revenue Code, a director is an outside director of Sun if he or she is not a current employee ; is not a former employee who receives compensation for prior services (other than under a qualified retirement plan); has not been an officer of Sun; and does not receive, directly or indirectly (including amounts paid to an entity that employs the director or in which the director has at least a five percent ownership interest), remuneration from Sun in any capacity other than as a director.

The maximum number of shares of common stock subject to options or stock appreciation rights that can be awarded under the Omnibus Plan to any person is 20,000,000 per year (40,000,000 in the year that the person is first employed by the Sun). The maximum number of shares of common stock that can be awarded under the Omnibus Plan to any person, other than pursuant to an option or stock appreciation right, is 10,000,000 per year (20,000,000 in the year that the person is first employed by Sun). The maximum amount that may be earned as an annual incentive award or other cash award in any fiscal year by any one person is \$50,000,000 and the maximum amount that may be earned as a performance award or other cash award in respect of a performance period by any one person is \$100,000,000.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

Incentive Stock Options. The grant of an option will not be a taxable event for the grantee or for Sun. A grantee will not recognize taxable income upon exercise of an incentive stock option (except that the alternative minimum tax may apply), and any gain realized upon a disposition of our common stock received pursuant to the exercise of an incentive stock option will be taxed as long-term capital gain if the grantee holds the shares of common stock for at least two years after the date of grant and for one year after the date of exercise (the holding period requirement). We will not be entitled to any business expense deduction with respect to the exercise of an incentive stock option, except as discussed below.

For the exercise of an option to qualify for the foregoing tax treatment, the grantee generally must be our employee or an employee of our subsidiary from the date the option is granted through a date within three months before the date of exercise of the option.

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If all of the foregoing requirements are met except the holding period requirement mentioned above, the grantee will recognize ordinary income upon the disposition of the common stock in an amount generally equal to the excess of the fair market value of the common stock at the time the option was exercised over the option exercise price (but not in excess of the gain realized on the sale). The balance of the realized gain, if any, will be capital gain. We will be allowed a business expense deduction to the extent the grantee recognizes ordinary income, subject to our compliance with Section 162(m) and to certain reporting requirements.

Non-Qualified Options. The grant of an option will not be a taxable event for the grantee or Sun. Upon exercising a non-qualified option, a grantee will recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the common stock on the date of exercise. Upon a subsequent sale or exchange of shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of a non-qualified option, the grantee will have taxable capital gain or loss, measured by the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the tax basis of the shares of common stock (generally, the amount paid for the shares plus the amount treated as ordinary income at the time the option was exercised).

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If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m) we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

A grantee who has transferred a non-qualified stock option to a family member by gift will realize taxable income at the time the non-qualified stock option is exercised by the family member. The grantee will be subject to withholding of income and employment taxes at that time. The family member's tax basis in the shares of common stock will be the fair market value of the shares of common stock on the date the option is exercised. The transfer of vested non-qualified stock options will be treated as a completed gift for gift and estate tax purposes. Once the gift is completed, neither the transferred options nor the shares acquired on exercise of the transferred options will be includable in the grantee's estate for estate tax purposes.

In the event a grantee transfers a non-qualified stock option to his or her ex-spouse incident to the grantee's divorce, neither the grantee nor the ex-spouse will recognize any taxable income at the time of the transfer. In general, a transfer is made incident to divorce if the transfer occurs within one year after the marriage ends or if it is related to the end of the marriage (for example, if the transfer is made pursuant to a divorce order or settlement agreement). Upon the subsequent exercise of such option by the ex-spouse, the ex-spouse will recognize taxable income in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the shares of common stock at the time of exercise. Any distribution to the ex-spouse as a result of the exercise of the option will be subject to employment and income tax withholding at this time.

Restricted Stock. A grantee who is awarded restricted stock will not recognize any taxable income for federal income tax purposes in the year of the award, provided that the shares of common stock are subject to restrictions (that is, the restricted stock is nontransferable and subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture). However, the grantee may elect under Section 83(b) of the Code to recognize compensation income in the year of the award in an amount equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the award (less the purchase price, if any), determined without regard to the restrictions. If the grantee does not make such a Section 83(b) election, the fair market value of the common stock on the date the restrictions lapse (less the purchase price, if any) will be treated as compensation income to the grantee and will be taxable in the year the restrictions lapse and dividends paid while the common stock is subject to restrictions will be subject to withholding taxes. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

Restricted Stock Units. There are no immediate tax consequences of receiving an award of restricted stock units under the Omnibus Plan. A grantee who is awarded restricted stock units will be required to recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the fair market value of shares issued to such grantee at the end of the restriction period or, if later, the payment date. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

Dividend Equivalent Rights. Participants who receive dividend equivalent rights will be required to recognize ordinary income in an amount distributed to the grantee pursuant to the award. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

Stock Appreciation Rights. There are no immediate tax consequences of receiving an award of stock appreciation rights under the Omnibus Plan. Upon exercising a stock appreciation right, a grantee will recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value of the common stock on the date of exercise. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

Performance and Annual Incentive Awards. The award of a performance or annual incentive award will have no federal income tax consequences for us or for the grantee. The payment of the award is taxable to a grantee as ordinary income. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

Unrestricted Common Stock. Participants who are awarded unrestricted common stock will be required to recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares of common stock on the date of the award, reduced by the amount, if any, paid for such shares. If we comply with applicable reporting requirements and with the restrictions of Section 162(m), we will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and generally at the same time as the grantee recognizes ordinary income.

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Section 280G. To the extent payments which are contingent on a change in control are determined to exceed certain Code limitations on golden parachutes, they may be subject to a 20% nondeductible excise tax and our deduction with respect to the associated compensation expense may be disallowed in whole or in part.

Section 409A. We intend for awards granted under the plan to comply with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent a grantee would be subject to the additional 20% tax imposed on certain nonqualified deferred compensation plans as a result of a provision of an award under the plan, the provision will be deemed amended to the minimum extent necessary to avoid application of the 20% additional tax.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote **FOR** the approval of our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan.

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PROPOSAL 4

**AMENDMENT TO SUN'S AMENDED AND RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION TO
EFFECT A ONE-FOR-FOUR REVERSE STOCK SPLIT**

With the exception of the anticipated post-reverse stock split share numbers and stock prices set forth in this Proposal 4, numbers set forth in this proxy statement do not reflect the effect of the proposed reverse stock split.

General

Subject to stockholder approval, our Board has approved an amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation in the form set forth as **Annex A** to this Proxy Statement that would effect a one-for-four reverse split of our common stock. The reverse stock split would not have any economic effect on Sun's stockholders, debt holders or holders of options, restricted stock or restricted stock units, except to the extent the reverse stock split would result in fractional shares, as discussed further below.

Our Board of Directors believes that the reverse stock split would be beneficial for the following reasons:

Increased, more attractive share price. The anticipated increase in our stock price resulting from the reverse stock split could return our stock price to a level that we believe is more consistent with other major widely held companies. A higher stock price should be well-received by our customers and potential customers, who expect our stock price to be in line with those of our peers. A higher stock price may also meet investing guidelines for certain institutional investors and investment funds that are currently prevented under their guidelines from investing in our stock at its current price levels.

Reduced stockholder transaction costs. Many investors pay commissions based on the number of shares traded when they buy or sell our stock. If our stock price were higher, these investors would pay lower commissions to trade a fixed dollar amount of our stock than they would if our stock price were lower. In addition, stockholders who hold only a few shares of our stock may not have an economic way to sell their shares. To the extent these stockholders are left with fractional shares as a result of the reverse stock split, they would receive cash for their shares without incurring transaction costs.

Increased earnings visibility. A decrease in our outstanding shares would result in increased visibility for our earnings per share and changes in our earnings per share. For example, if our weighted average number of shares outstanding was 3,500,000,000, each \$35 million of net income would result in \$0.01 of earnings per share and additional net income of less than \$17.5 million would result in no change in earnings per share, as a result of rounding. If we implemented the reverse stock split and reduced the weighted average number of shares outstanding to 875,000,000, smaller changes in net income would be reflected in earnings per share, because each \$8.75 million of net income would result in \$0.01 of earnings per share.

Certain Risks Associated with the Reverse Stock Split

If the reverse stock split is implemented, the resulting per-share price may not attract institutional investors or investment funds and may not satisfy the investing guidelines of these investors, and consequently, the trading liquidity of our common stock may not improve.

While we believe that a higher stock price may help generate investor interest in our common stock, the reverse stock split may not result in a stock price that will attract institutional investors or investment funds or satisfy the investing guidelines of institutional investors or investment funds. A decline in the market price of our common stock after the reverse stock split may result in a greater percentage decline than would occur in the absence of the split. If the reverse stock split is implemented and the market price of our common stock declines, the percentage decline may be greater than would occur in the absence of the split. The market price of our common stock is also based on our performance and other factors, which are unrelated to the number of shares of common stock outstanding.

The reverse stock split may reduce the liquidity and increase the volatility of our stock.

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Due in part to our large number of outstanding shares, our common stock is one of the most actively traded stocks on NASDAQ, which can lead to pricing efficiencies. Following the reverse stock split, our outstanding shares will be reduced by a factor of four, which may lead to reduced trading and a smaller number of market makers for our common stock. In addition, stocks trading at a 30-day average below \$5 generally may not be sold short. Following the reverse stock split, to the extent our per-share trading price is consistently well above \$5, investors may short our stock. This may increase the volatility of our stock price.

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Our total market capitalization immediately after the proposed reverse stock split may be lower than immediately before the proposed reverse stock split.

There are numerous factors and contingencies that could affect our stock price following the proposed reverse stock split, including the status of the market for Sun stock at the time, our reported results of operations in future periods, and general economic, market and industry conditions. Accordingly, the market price of our common stock may not be sustainable at the direct arithmetic result of the reverse stock split (for example, based on the closing price of our common stock on NASDAQ on the Record Date of \$5.39 per share, the direct arithmetic result of the reverse stock split would be a post-split market price for our common stock of \$21.56 per share). If the market price of our common stock declines after the reverse stock split, our total market capitalization (the aggregate value of all of our outstanding common stock at the then existing market price) after the split will be lower than before the split.

The reverse stock split may result in some stockholders owning odd lots that may be more difficult to sell or require greater transaction costs per share to sell.

The reverse stock split may result in some stockholders owning odd lots of less than 100 shares of our common stock on a post-split basis. Odd lots may be more difficult to sell, or require greater transaction costs per share to sell, than shares in board lots of even multiples of 100 shares.

Effect on Existing Shares of Common Stock

The proposed reverse stock split would affect all of our stockholders uniformly and would not affect any stockholder's percentage ownership interest in Sun, except to the extent that the reverse stock split results in any of our stockholders owning a fractional share, as described below. Proportionate voting rights and other rights and preferences of the holders of our common stock would not be affected by a reverse stock split (other than as a result of the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares).

Effect on Authorized but Unissued Shares of Common Stock

Currently, we are authorized to issue up to a total of 7,200,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 3,414,725,566 shares were outstanding on the Record Date. Immediately following the reverse stock split, the total authorized number of shares of common stock will be reduced to 1,800,000,000.

Effect on Authorized but Unissued Shares of Preferred Stock

Currently, we are authorized to issue up to a total of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, none of which are issued and outstanding or reserved for future issuance. The reverse stock split will not impact the total authorized number of shares of preferred stock.

Effect on Convertible Debt

The number of shares into which our \$700 million in convertible senior notes are convertible and the conversion price for those notes will be automatically adjusted as a result of the reverse stock split as provided in the indenture that governs the terms of those notes. In addition, the number of shares represented by the warrants we sold concurrently with the convertible senior notes and the exercise prices for the warrants will also be automatically adjusted as a result of the reverse stock split pursuant to their terms.

Effect on Equity Compensation Plans

The reverse stock split would reduce the number of shares of common stock authorized and available for issuance under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan, should it be approved by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting. The reverse stock split will also reduce the number of shares authorized and available for issuance under our 1990 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the ESPP). If our 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan is not approved by our stockholders at the Annual Meeting, the reverse stock split would also reduce the number of shares of common stock authorized and available for issuance under our 1990 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, our Equity Compensation Acquisition Plan and our 1988 Directors Plan. In addition, as a result of the reverse stock split, the number of shares represented by each outstanding stock option, whether vested or unvested, and each outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock unit award would be rounded down to the nearest whole share. No payment would be made with respect to the amount that was eliminated as a result of the rounding-down. Finally, the exercise price per share for each option would be multiplied by four.

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Effect on Par Value

The amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation changes the par value of our common stock from \$0.00067 to \$0.001 per share.

Effect on Registration and Stock Trading

Our common stock is currently registered under Section 12(b) of the 1934 Act and we are subject to the periodic reporting and other requirements of the 1934 Act. The proposed reverse stock split will not affect the registration of our common stock under the 1934 Act.

If the proposed reverse stock split is implemented, our common stock will continue to be reported on NASDAQ under the symbol JAVA (although the letter d will be added to the end of the trading symbol for a period of 20 trading days from the effective date of the reverse stock split to indicate that the reverse stock split has occurred).

Effective Date

The proposed reverse stock split would become effective on the date of filing of a Certificate of Amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware automatically and without any action on the part of the stockholders.

Mechanics of Reverse Stock Split

If this Proposal 4 is approved by the stockholders at the Annual Meeting, stockholders will be notified that the reverse stock split has been effected. The mechanics of the reverse stock split will differ depending upon whether shares held are held beneficially in street name or whether they are registered directly in a stockholder's name.

If a stockholder's shares are held in street name, the number of shares the stockholder holds will automatically be adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split on the effective date.

If a stockholder's shares are registered directly in the stockholder's name, the stockholder will receive a transmittal letter asking the stockholder to surrender certificates representing pre-split shares in exchange for certificates representing post-split shares. No new certificates will be issued to the stockholder until the outstanding certificate(s) together with the properly completed and executed letter of transmittal are delivered to Computershare. Stockholders should not destroy any stock certificates and should not submit any certificates until requested to do so.

Payment for Fractional Shares

Whether shares are held in street name or directly, we will not issue fractional shares of common stock to our stockholders. Instead, fractional shares will be cashed out. For example, if a stockholder holds 43 shares on a pre-split basis, the stockholder would be issued ten shares on a post-split basis and would receive cash for three shares.

Any cash due to stockholders in exchange for fractional shares will be paid as follows:

If a stockholder's shares are held in street name, payment for the fractional shares will be deposited directly into the stockholder's account with the organization holding the stockholder's shares.

If the stockholder's shares are registered directly in the stockholder's name, payment for the fractional shares will be made by check, sent to the stockholder directly from Computershare upon receipt of the properly completed and executed transmittal letter and original stock certificates.

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The amount of cash to be paid for fractional shares will be equal to the product obtained by multiplying:

The average closing sales price of our common stock as reported on NASDAQ for the four trading days preceding the effective date of the reverse stock split; by

The amount of the fractional share.

Holders of as many as three shares of our common stock would be eliminated as a result of the payment of fractional shares in lieu of any fractional share interest in connection with the reverse stock split.

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Accounting Consequences

On the effective date of the reverse stock split, the stated capital on our balance sheet attributable to the common stock would be reduced to reflect the new par value per share of \$0.001, and the additional paid-in capital account would be credited with the amount by which the stated capital is reduced.

The per-share common stock net income or loss and net book value will be increased because there will be fewer shares of our common stock outstanding. We do not anticipate that any other accounting consequences would arise as a result of the reverse stock split.

No Appraisal Rights

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, our stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights with respect to the reverse stock split described in this Proposal 4, and we will not independently provide our stockholders with any such rights.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of important tax considerations of the proposed reverse stock split. It addresses only stockholders who hold the pre-reverse stock split shares and post-reverse stock split shares as capital assets. It does not purport to be complete and does not address stockholders subject to special rules, such as financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, mutual funds, foreign stockholders, stockholders who hold the pre-reverse stock split shares as part of a straddle, hedge or conversion transaction, stockholders who hold the pre-reverse stock split shares as qualified small business stock within the meaning of Section 1202 of the Code, stockholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code and stockholders who acquired their pre-reverse stock split shares pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation.

This summary is based upon current law, which may change, possibly even retroactively. It does not address tax considerations under state, local, foreign and other laws. We have not obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of legal or tax counsel with respect to the consequences of the reverse stock split. Each stockholder is advised to consult his or her tax advisor as to his or her own situation. The reverse stock split is intended to constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368 of the Code. Assuming the reverse stock split qualifies as a reorganization, a stockholder generally will not recognize gain or loss on the reverse stock split, except to the extent of cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional share interest in the post-reverse stock split shares. The aggregate tax basis of the post-split shares received will be equal to the aggregate tax basis of the pre-split shares exchanged therefor (excluding any portion of the holder's basis allocated to fractional shares), and the holding period of the post-split shares received will include the holding period of the pre-split shares exchanged. A holder of the pre-split shares who receives cash will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the portion of the tax basis of the pre-split shares allocated to the fractional share interest and the cash received. Such gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss and will be short term if the pre-split shares were held for one year or less and long term if held more than one year. No gain or loss will be recognized by us as a result of the reverse stock split.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote **FOR** the approval of the reverse stock split.

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STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

Proposal 5 and Proposal 6 are stockholder proposals. If the respective stockholder proponents, or representatives who are qualified under state law, are present at the Annual Meeting and submit the proposals for a vote, then the proposals will be voted upon. The stockholder proposals are included in this proxy statement exactly as submitted by the respective stockholder proponents. The Board's recommendation on each proposal is presented immediately following the proposal. We will promptly provide you with the name, address and, to Sun's knowledge, the number of voting securities held by the proponents of either of the stockholder proposals, upon receiving a written or oral request directed to: Sun Microsystems, Inc., Attn: Michael A. Dillon, Corporate Secretary, 4150 Network Circle, Santa Clara, California 95054, (650) 960-1300 (telephone).

PROPOSAL 5

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSAL REGARDING ADVISORY VOTE ON COMPENSATION

RESOLVED, that shareholders of Sun Microsystems, Inc. (Sun) urge the board of directors to adopt a policy that Company shareholders be given the opportunity at each annual meeting of shareholders to vote on an advisory resolution, to be proposed by Sun's management, to ratify the compensation of the named executive officers (NEOs) set forth in the proxy statement's Summary Compensation Table (the SCT) and the accompanying narrative disclosure of material factors provided to understand the SCT (but not the Compensation Discussion and Analysis). The proposal submitted to shareholders should make clear that the vote is non-binding and would not affect any compensation paid or awarded to any NEO.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

In our view, investors are increasingly concerned about mushrooming executive compensation which sometimes appears to be insufficiently aligned with the creation of shareholder value. According to a recent Watson Wyatt survey, 90% of institutional investors believe the US executive pay model has dramatically overpaid executives, and 87% of institutional investors believe pay is too heavily influenced by management (See Watson Wyatt, Balance under Pressure, (2006)). Additionally, recent media attention to questionable dating of stock options grants by companies has raised related investor concerns.

We believe that existing U.S. corporate governance arrangements, including SEC rules and stock exchange listing standards, do not provide shareholders with enough mechanisms for providing input to boards on senior executive compensation. In contrast to U.S. practices, in the United Kingdom, public companies allow shareholders to cast an advisory vote on the directors' remuneration report, which discloses executive compensation. Such a vote isn't binding, but gives shareholders a clear voice that could help shape senior executive compensation.

Currently U.S. stock exchange listing standards require shareholder approval of equity-based compensation plans; those plans, however, set general parameters and accord the compensation committee substantial discretion in making awards and establishing performance thresholds for a particular year. Shareholders do not have any mechanism for providing ongoing feedback on the application of those general standards to individual pay packages. (See Lucian Bebchuk & Jesse Fried, Pay Without Performance 49 (2004)).

Similarly, performance criteria submitted for shareholder approval to allow a company to deduct compensation in excess of \$1 million are broad and do not constrain compensation committees in setting performance targets for particular senior executives. Withholding votes from compensation committee members who are standing for reelection is a blunt and insufficient instrument for registering dissatisfaction with the way in which the committee has administered compensation plans and policies in the previous year.

Accordingly, we urge Sun's board to allow shareholders to express their opinion about senior executive compensation at Sun by establishing an annual referendum process. The results of such a vote would, we think, provide Sun with useful information about whether shareholders view the company's senior executive compensation, as reported each year, to be in shareholders' best interests.

We urge shareholders to vote for this proposal.

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Statement by the Board of Directors in opposition to Proposal 5

We believe the best way for our stockholders to communicate their opinions regarding Sun's executive compensation programs and practices to our Board is to email them directly at *SunBOD@sun.com*. Sun meets regularly with our stockholders to discuss important issues, including executive compensation. We take our stockholders' input seriously and have made substantial changes based on their input. A good example is the LDCC's decision, based on discussions with stockholders, to grant approximately 50% in value of annual equity awards to executive officers in the form of performance-based restricted stock units.

Unlike the valuable input we receive through direct communication with our stockholders, we do not believe a yearly, backward-looking "yes" or "no" vote on our compensation disclosure would provide the LDCC with any meaningful insight into our stockholders' specific concerns regarding our executive compensation policies and practices that the LDCC could use to improve Sun's compensation policies. Instead, an advisory vote would require the LDCC to speculate about the meaning of stockholder approval or disapproval. For example, a negative vote could signify that stockholders do not approve of the amount of compensation awarded a particular individual, or it could signify dissatisfaction with a particular type of compensation (for instance, stock options or specific perquisites), or it could signify displeasure with the format or level of disclosure in the summary compensation table and accompanying narrative disclosure. As a consequence, the LDCC will be pressured to take action based on an incomplete understanding of stockholder concerns.

Finally, our stockholders already have the ability to express their dissatisfaction with our compensation practices and procedures by withholding votes for members of the LDCC. Although we don't recommend that stockholders use withhold votes to express dissatisfaction on a single issue as with an advisory vote on compensation, a director withhold vote merely conveys a simple positive or negative message without providing any specific guidance—a withhold vote for an LDCC member would convey essentially the same information as the proposed advisory vote.

After careful consideration of the proposal, the Board of Directors does not believe that the proposal would be in the best interests of Sun and its stockholders. Stockholders already have more effective and direct means of communicating their concerns to Sun. The proposal would provide a relatively ineffective and potentially counter-productive vehicle for stockholders to express their views on this important subject.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote **AGAINST** Proposal 5.

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PROPOSAL 6

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSAL REGARDING SIMPLE MAJORITY VOTE

6 Adopt Simple Majority Vote

RESOLVED: Comprehensive Commitment to Adopt Simple Majority Vote. Shareholders recommend that our Board take each step necessary to adopt a simple majority vote to apply to the greatest extent possible. This includes using all means in our Board's power such as special company solicitations and one-on-one management contacts with major shareholders to obtain the vote required for adoption of this proposal topic.

This proposal is not intended to unnecessarily limit our Board's judgment in crafting the requested change to the fullest extent feasible in accordance with applicable laws and existing governance documents.

Our current rule allows a small minority to frustrate the will of our shareholder majority. For example, in requiring a 75%-vote on certain key governance issues, if our vote is an overwhelming 74%-yes and only 1%-no, only 1% could force their will on our 74%-majority.

The need for adoption of this proposal should also be evaluated in the context of our company's overall corporate governance. For instance in 2007 the following governance status was reported (and certain concerns are noted):

The Corporate Library <http://www.thecorporatelibrary.com/>, an independent investment research firm said the fact that Mr. McNealy stayed on as the Chairman of the Board after resigning as CEO raises a red flag, since TCL research has shown that this arrangement increases the governance risk for the company.

An overwhelming 75% shareholder vote was required to make certain key changes – entrenchment concern.

Our company's overall Board Effectiveness Rating was lowered by The Corporate Library due to our management's decision to accelerate the vesting of options to avoid recognizing related expenses in our company's financial statements.

Two directors held 4 or 5 board seats – Over-commitment concern.

Two directors had 19 to 25 years tenure – Lack of independence concern.

Four directors owned no stock – Lack of commitment concern.

Plus six of our directors served on Boards rated D by The Corporate Library:
Mr. Barksdale – Time Warner (TWX)

Mr. Barksdale – FedEx (FDX)

Ms. Seligman – Oracle (ORCL)

Mr. Bennett – Intuit (INTU)

Ms. Mitchell Bank of America (BAC)

Mr. Finocchio Altera (ALTR)

Mr. Currie CNET Networks (CNET)

The above status shows there is room for improvement and reinforces the reason to take one step forward now and vote yes to:

Adopt Simple Majority Vote

Yes on 6

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Statement by the Board of Directors in opposition to Proposal 6

We oppose this proposal because we believe it is unclear and overbroad and, in many respects, contrary to the interests of minority stockholders. The proposal requests that Sun devote significant resources to remove certain supermajority voting requirements that are generally viewed as being protective of stockholder interests. Specifically, the following provisions cannot be removed from our charter documents without the approval of the holders of at least 75% of our shares:

The right of the stockholders to cumulate votes;

A prohibition on creating a classified Board of Directors; and

The right of 10% stockholders of Sun to call a special meeting of stockholders.

These provisions protect the rights of minority stockholders, and it is unclear why the proponent would want to make it easier for Sun or another interested party to eliminate cumulative voting, implement a staggered board or limit the ability of minority stockholders to call a special meeting.

In addition, our Bylaws generally may not be amended by the holders of less than 75% of our shares. Our Bylaws represent a fundamental aspect of our governance framework and should be changed only with a very strong stockholder mandate. The Board believes that decisions affecting such fundamental aspects of Sun's existence and operations should be fair to all stockholders and the existing approval requirements for amending our Bylaws are intended to act as a shield against the self-interested actions of a few large investors.

In addition to the reasons noted above, the Board opposes the stockholder proposal because it is unclear and overbroad in its application and thus subject to misinterpretation if implemented. As an example, the proposal requests that the Board take each step necessary to adopt a simple majority vote to apply to the greatest extent possible. Although our response above has focused on the existing supermajority voting provisions in our charter documents, it is unclear whether the stockholder proponent intends for the proposal to extend to matters Sun voluntarily elects to submit to stockholder vote, although no law or stock listing requirement requires it to do so and notwithstanding the possibility that a different voting standard might be, in light of facts or circumstances then existing, in the best interests of Sun or its stockholders.

After careful consideration of the proposal, our Board of Directors does not believe that the proposal would be in the best interests of Sun and its stockholders. The Board continues to strongly believe that the scope of Sun's supermajority voting provisions are appropriate and sufficiently limited and any anticipated expenditure of corporate funds and time of senior management to seek repeal of such provisions would not be a prudent use of corporate resources.

Finally, the Board also disagrees with the proponent's characterization of Sun's corporate governance practices. Sun has an independent, active and effective Board of Directors committed to the highest quality corporate governance. The Board is continually reviewing and improving its governance practices. Recent examples include adopting majority voting for directors, removing our poison pill and issuing performance-based equity awards. Notably, Ethisphere Magazine recently named Sun as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies. We encourage you to refer to read the section of our proxy entitled "Corporate Governance" for more information about our corporate governance practices.

Board Recommendation

The Board recommends that you vote **AGAINST** Proposal 6.

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Annex A

**CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO
RESTATED AND AMENDED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF
SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.**

Sun Microsystems, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the Company), does hereby certify that:

FIRST: This Certificate of Amendment (this Certificate of Amendment) amends the provisions of the Company's Restated and Amended Certificate of Incorporation (the Certificate of Incorporation).

SECOND: The terms and provisions of this Certificate of Amendment have been duly adopted in accordance with Section 242 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and shall become effective at 1:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, on .

THIRD: Article 4 of the Certificate of Incorporation is hereby amended by deleting paragraph (a) in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

(a) The Corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated Common Stock and Preferred Stock. The total number of shares which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 1,810,000,000, of which 1,800,000,000 shares shall be Common Stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share and 10,000,000 shares shall be Preferred Stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

Without regard to any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation, each one (1) share of Common Stock, either issued and outstanding or held by the Company as treasury stock, immediately prior to the time this amendment becomes effective shall be and is hereby automatically reclassified and changed (without any further act) into one-fourth (1/4th) of a fully-paid and nonassessable share of Common Stock, provided that no fractional shares shall be issued to any holder and that instead of issuing such fractional shares, the Company shall pay in cash the fair value of such fractions of a share as of the time when this Certificate of Amendment becomes effective based on the average closing sales price of the Common Stock as reported on NASDAQ for the four trading days preceding such date.

Signed on this day of , 2007

By:

Name:

Title:

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SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
2007 OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

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SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC

2007 OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

Sun Microsystems, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the **Company**), sets forth herein the terms of its 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the **Plan**), as follows:

1. PURPOSE

The Plan is intended to enhance the Company's and its Affiliates (as defined herein) ability to attract and retain highly qualified officers, directors, key employees, and other persons, and to motivate such persons to serve the Company and its Affiliates and to expend maximum effort to improve the business results and earnings of the Company, by providing to such persons an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in the operations and future success of the Company. To this end, the Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units (or RSUs), unrestricted stock, dividend equivalent rights, and cash awards. Any of these awards may, but need not, be made as performance incentives to reward attainment of annual or long-term performance goals in accordance with the terms hereof. Stock options granted under the Plan may be non-qualified stock options or incentive stock options, as provided herein, except that stock options granted to outside directors and any consultants or advisers providing services to the Company or an Affiliate shall in all cases be non-qualified stock options.

2. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of interpreting the Plan and related documents (including Award Agreements), the following definitions shall apply:

2.1 Administrator means the Board or, where pursuant to Section 3.2 the Board has delegated its authority to the Committee or one or more directors of the Company, the Committee or such directors.

2.2 Affiliate means, with respect to the Company, any company or other trade or business that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company within the meaning of Rule 405 of Regulation C under the Securities Act, including, without limitation, any Subsidiary. For purposes of granting stock options or stock appreciation rights, an entity may not be considered an Affiliate if it results in noncompliance with Code Section 409A.

2.3 Annual Incentive Award means an Award made subject to attainment of performance goals (as described in **Section 14**) over a performance period of up to one year (the Company's fiscal year, unless otherwise specified by the Committee).

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- 2.4 **Award** means a grant of an Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Restricted Stock, Unrestricted Stock, Restricted Stock Unit, Dividend Equivalent Right, Performance Share, Performance Unit or cash award under the Plan.
- 2.5 **Award Agreement** means the agreement between the Company and a Grantee that evidences and sets out the terms and conditions of an Award.
- 2.6 **Benefit Arrangement** shall have the meaning set forth in **Section 15** hereof.
- 2.7 **Board** means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- 2.8 **Cause** means, as determined by the Administrator and unless otherwise provided in an applicable agreement with the Company or an Affiliate, that a termination of Service shall have taken place as a result of (i) any act of personal dishonesty by a Grantee in connection with his or her responsibilities as a Service Provider and intended to result in substantial personal enrichment to the Grantee, (ii) the Grantee's willful act constituting Gross Misconduct and which is injurious to the Company, or (iii) a Grantee's conviction or plea of a felony which the Administrator reasonably believes had or will have a material detrimental effect on the Company's reputation or business.
- 2.9 **Code** means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as now in effect or as hereafter amended.
- 2.10 **Committee** means a committee of, and designated from time to time by resolution of, the Board, which shall be constituted as provided in **Section 3.2**.
- 2.11 **Company** means Sun Microsystems, Inc.
- 2.12 **Corporate Transaction** means the occurrence of any of the following: (i) any person or group of persons (as defined in Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) together with its affiliates, excluding employee benefit plans of the Company, is or becomes, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner (as defined in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act) of securities of the Company representing 50% or more of the combined voting power of the Company's then outstanding securities; or (ii) a merger or consolidation of the Company with any other corporation or entity is consummated regardless of which entity is the survivor, other than a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity or its parent) at least 50% of the combined voting power of the voting securities of the Company or such surviving entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation; or (iii) the Company is completely liquidated or all or substantially all of the Company's assets are sold.
- 2.13 **Covered Employee** means a Grantee who is a covered employee within the meaning of Section 162(m)(3) of the Code.

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2.14 **Disability** means the Grantee is unable to perform each of the essential duties of such Grantee's position by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment which is potentially permanent in character or which can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months; provided, however, that, with respect to rules regarding expiration of an Incentive Stock Option following termination of the Grantee's Service, Disability shall mean the Grantee is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.

2.15 **Dividend Equivalent Right** means a right, granted to a Grantee under **Section 13** hereof, to receive cash, Stock, other Awards or other property equal in value to dividends paid with respect to a specified number of shares of Stock, or other periodic payments.

2.16 **Effective Date** means November 8, 2007, the date the Plan was approved by the stockholders.

2.17 **Exchange Act** means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as now in effect or as hereafter amended.

2.18 **Fair Market Value** means the value of a share of Stock, determined as follows: if on the Grant Date or other determination date the Stock is listed on an established national or regional stock exchange, or is publicly traded on an established securities market, the Fair Market Value of a share of Stock shall be the closing price of the Stock on such exchange or in such market (if there is more than one such exchange or market the Administrator shall determine the appropriate exchange or market) on the Grant Date or such other determination date (or if there is no such reported closing price, the Fair Market Value shall be the mean between the highest bid and lowest asked prices or between the high and low sale prices on such trading day) or, if no sale of Stock is reported for such trading day, on the next preceding day on which any sale shall have been reported. If the Stock is not listed on such an exchange, quoted on such system or traded on such a market, Fair Market Value shall be the value of the Stock as determined by the Administrator in good faith in a manner consistent with Code Section 409A.

2.19 **Family Member** means a person who is a spouse, former spouse, child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, niece, nephew, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, including adoptive relationships, of the Grantee, any person sharing the Grantee's household (other than a tenant or employee), a trust in which any one or more of these persons have more than fifty percent of the beneficial interest, a foundation in which any one or more of these persons (or the Grantee) control the management of assets, and any other entity in which one or more of these persons (or the Grantee) own more than fifty percent of the voting interests.

2.20 **Grant Date** means, as determined by the Administrator, the latest to occur of (i) the date as of which the Administrator approves an Award, (ii) the date on which the recipient of an Award first becomes eligible to receive an Award under **Section 6** hereof, or (iii) such other date as may be specified by the Administrator.

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2.21 **Grantee** means a person who receives or holds an Award under the Plan.

2.22 **Gross Misconduct** means (i) theft or damage of Company property, (ii) use, possession, sale or distribution of illegal drugs, (iii) being under the influence of alcohol or drugs (except to the extent medically prescribed) while on duty or on Company premises, (iv) involvement in activities representing conflicts of interest; (v) improper disclosure of confidential information; (vi) conduct endangering, or likely to endanger, the health or safety of another Service Provider, or (vii) falsifying or misrepresenting information on Company records.

2.23 **Incentive Stock Option** means an incentive stock option within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code, or the corresponding provision of any subsequently enacted tax statute, as amended from time to time.

2.24 **Non-qualified Stock Option** means an Option that is not an Incentive Stock Option.

2.25 **Option** means an option to purchase one or more shares of Stock pursuant to the Plan.

2.26 **Option Price** means the exercise price for each share of Stock subject to an Option.

2.27 **Other Agreement** shall have the meaning set forth in **Section 15** hereof.

2.28 **Outside Director** means a member of the Board who is not an officer or employee of the Company.

2.29 **Performance Award** means an Award made subject to the attainment of performance goals (as described in **Section 14**) over a performance period of up to five (5) years.

2.30 **Performance-Based Compensation** means compensation under an Award that is intended to satisfy the requirements of Code Section 162(m) for certain performance-based compensation paid to Covered Employees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this Plan shall be construed to mean that an Award which does not satisfy the requirements for performance-based compensation under Code Section 162(m) does not constitute performance-based compensation for other purposes, including Code Section 409A.

2.31 **Performance Measures** means measures as described in **Section 14** on which the performance goals are based and which are approved by the Company's shareholders pursuant to this Plan in order to qualify Awards as Performance-Based Compensation.

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- 2.32 **Performance Period** means the period of time during which the performance goals must be met in order to determine the degree of payout and/or vesting with respect to an Award.
- 2.33 **Performance Share** means an Award under **Section 14** herein and subject to the terms of this Plan, denominated in Shares, the value of which at the time it is payable is determined as a function of the extent to which corresponding performance criteria have been achieved.
- 2.34 **Performance Unit** means an Award under **Section 14** herein and subject to the terms of this Plan, denominated in units, the value of which at the time it is payable is determined as a function of the extent to which corresponding performance criteria have been achieved. Unless otherwise stated as payable in shares of Stock, each Performance Unit is valued at one dollar.
- 2.35 **Plan** means this Sun Microsystems, Inc. 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan.
- 2.36 **Prior Plans** means the Sun Microsystems, Inc. 1990 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, the Sun Microsystems, Inc. 1988 Directors' Stock Option Plan, and the Sun Microsystems, Inc. Equity Compensation Acquisition Plan.
- 2.37 **Purchase Price** means the purchase price for each share of Stock pursuant to a grant of Restricted Stock or Unrestricted Stock.
- 2.38 **Reporting Person** means a person who is required to file reports under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.
- 2.39 **Restricted Stock** means shares of Stock, awarded to a Grantee pursuant to **Section 10** hereof.
- 2.40 **Restricted Stock Unit** or **RSU** means a bookkeeping entry representing the equivalent of one share of Stock awarded to a Grantee pursuant to **Section 10** hereof.
- 2.41 **SAR Exercise Price** means the per share exercise price of a SAR granted to a Grantee under **Section 9** hereof.
- 2.42 **Securities Act** means the Securities Act of 1933, as now in effect or as hereafter amended.
- 2.43 **Service** means service as a Service Provider to the Company or an Affiliate. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Award Agreement, a Grantee's change in position or duties shall not result in interrupted or terminated Service, so long as such Grantee continues to be a Service Provider to the Company or an Affiliate. Subject to the preceding sentence, whether a termination of Service shall have occurred for purposes of the Plan shall be determined by the Administrator, which determination shall be final, binding and conclusive.

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- 2.44 **Service Provider** means an employee, officer or director of the Company or an Affiliate, or a consultant or adviser (who is a natural person) currently providing services to the Company or an Affiliate.
- 2.45 **Stock** means the common stock, par value \$.00067 per share, of the Company.
- 2.46 **Stock Appreciation Right** or **SAR** means a right granted to a Grantee under **Section 9** hereof.
- 2.47 **Subsidiary** means any subsidiary corporation of the Company within the meaning of Section 424(f) of the Code.
- 2.48 **Substitute Awards** means Awards granted upon assumption of, or in substitution for, outstanding awards previously granted by a company or other entity acquired by the Company or any Affiliate or with which the Company or any Affiliate combines.
- 2.49 **Ten Percent Stockholder** means an individual who owns more than ten percent (10%) of the total combined voting power of all classes of outstanding stock of the Company, its parent or any of its Subsidiaries. In determining stock ownership, the attribution rules of Section 424(d) of the Code shall be applied.
- 2.50 **Unrestricted Stock** means an Award pursuant to **Section 11** hereof.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

3.1. Board

The Board shall have such powers and authorities related to the administration of the Plan as are consistent with the Company's certificate of incorporation and by-laws and applicable law. The Board shall have full power and authority to take all actions and to make all determinations required or provided for under the Plan, any Award or any Award Agreement, and shall have full power and authority to take all such other actions and make all such other determinations not inconsistent with the specific terms and provisions of the Plan that the Board deems to be necessary or appropriate to the administration of the Plan, any Award or any Award Agreement. All such actions and determinations shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board present at a meeting or by unanimous consent of the Board executed in writing in accordance with the Company's certificate of incorporation and by-laws and applicable law. The interpretation and construction by the Board of any provision of the Plan, any Award or any Award Agreement shall be final, binding and conclusive.

3.2. Committee.

The Board from time to time may delegate to the Committee such powers and authorities related to the administration and implementation of the Plan, as set forth in

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Section 3.1 above and other applicable provisions, as the Board shall determine, consistent with the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of the Company and applicable law.

(i) Except as provided in Subsection (ii) and except as the Board may otherwise determine, the Committee, if any, appointed by the Board to administer the Plan shall consist of two or more Outside Directors of the Company who: (a) qualify as outside directors within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code and who (b) meet such other requirements as may be established from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission for plans intended to qualify for exemption under Rule 16b-3 (or its successor) under the Exchange Act and who (c) comply with the independence requirements of the stock exchange on which the Common Stock is listed.

(ii) The Board may also appoint one or more separate committees of the Board, each composed of one or more directors of the Company who need not be Outside Directors, but one of whom must be the Chief Executive Officer (or functional equivalent), who may administer the Plan with respect to employees or other Service Providers who are not officers or directors of the Company, may grant Awards under the Plan to such employees or other Service Providers, and may determine all terms of such Awards.

In the event that the Plan, any Award or any Award Agreement entered into hereunder provides for any action to be taken by or determination to be made by the Board, such action may be taken or such determination may be made by an Administrator if the power and authority to do so has been delegated to such Administrator by the Board as provided for in this Section. Unless otherwise expressly determined by the Board, any such action or determination by the Administrator shall be final, binding and conclusive. To the extent permitted by law, the Committee may delegate its authority under the Plan to a member of the Board.

3.3. Terms of Awards.

Subject to the other terms and conditions of the Plan, the Administrator shall have full and final authority to:

(i) designate Grantees,

(ii) determine the type or types of Awards to be made to a Grantee,

(iii) determine the number of shares of Stock to be subject to an Award,

(iv) establish the terms and conditions of each Award (including, but not limited to, the exercise price of any Option, the nature and duration of any restriction or condition (or provision for lapse thereof) relating to the vesting, exercise, transfer, or forfeiture of an Award or the shares of Stock subject thereto, the treatment of an Award in the event of a change of control, and any terms or conditions that may be necessary to qualify Options as Incentive Stock Options),

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(v) prescribe the form of each Award Agreement evidencing an Award, and

(vi) amend, modify, or supplement the terms of any outstanding Award. Such authority specifically includes the authority, in order to effectuate the purposes of the Plan but without amending the Plan, to modify Awards to eligible individuals who are foreign nationals or are individuals who are employed outside the United States to recognize differences in local law, tax policy, or custom. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no amendment, modification or supplement of any Award shall, without the consent of the Grantee, impair the Grantee's rights under such Award.

The Company may retain the r