

ModusLink Global Solutions Inc
Form 10-K
October 14, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2014

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

For the Transition Period From to

Commission file number: 001-35319

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2921333
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1601 Trapelo Road, Suite 170

Waltham, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)
(781) 663-5000

02451
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

None

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ x

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

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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed with reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$164,750,189.

On September 30, 2014, the Registrant had outstanding 52,111,136 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the Company's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, ModusLink Global Solutions or the Company or Registrant), through its wholly owned subsidiaries, ModusLink Corporation (ModusLink) and ModusLink PTS, Inc. (ModusLink PTS), provides comprehensive supply chain and logistics services (the Supply Chain Business) that are designed to improve clients' revenue, cost, sustainability and customer experience. ModusLink Global Solutions provides services to leading companies in consumer electronics, communications, computing, software, storage and retail. The Company's operations are supported by a global footprint that includes more than 25 sites across North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific region.

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

Services

The Supply Chain Business operation's revenue primarily comes from the sale of supply chain management solutions to its clients. ModusLink's core solutions are material planning and factory supply; value-added warehousing and distribution; aftermarket services including product returns management and product repair and recovery; and e-Business including e-commerce, contact center, entitlement management and financial management. In addition, ModusLink is a Microsoft Authorized Replicator, further enhancing its position as a valued supply chain services provider to leading technology hardware original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

The Supply Chain Business operation's core solutions include:

Material Planning and Factory Supply ModusLink sources inbound materials, delivers on-time and maintains high quality standards based on its local supplier relationships. ModusLink performs kitting and assembly of packaging materials and accessories while managing logistics and delivery schedules into multiple manufacturing sites or partners for just-in-time manufacturing. Solutions are designed to reduce the complexity, lead times and costs of inbound materials, supply chain procurement and factory feed processes.

Value-Added Warehousing and Distribution ModusLink's capabilities are designed for flexibility, reliability and speed to support clients' distribution, retail and end user fulfillment. Services include order management, pick, pack, and ship, retail connectivity, demand planning and integrated transportation management services, which are supported by a global technology infrastructure.

ModusLink's postponement and configuration solutions are based on a technology-driven planning and execution process. By analyzing operating variables and supply chain costs, ModusLink can defer product configuration and packaging of a client's product until the optimal time and at the most strategic location. Client programs can leverage any combination of ModusLink's fulfillment sites around the globe, including those near manufacturing sites or close to the consumer.

ModusLink provides a complete solution for the physical programming of digital content such as software, firmware, upgrades or promotional material onto numerous types of flash media, including SD and MicroSD cards, USB drives,

navigation systems, smartphones and tablets.

Aftermarket Services

Product Returns Management ModusLink simplifies the returns process for retailers and manufacturers that want to improve service parts management and the value of returned assets. ModusLink manages the end-to-end process including receipt of goods, managing the Returns Management Authorization (RMA) process, sorting, triage, credit processing and ultimate disposition of the returned product.

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Product Repair and Recovery ModusLink helps clients maximize the value of returned and excess inventory. ModusLink provides clients with a post-sale solution that integrates the Company's product remanufacturing and value recovery experience with its returns management and contact center capabilities.

E-Business

E-Commerce ModusLink's e-Commerce platform addresses the complexities and risk of a global web store, optimizing for each stage of the online buying experience so that products can be quickly and easily purchased, serviced and delivered anywhere in the world. ModusLink's end-to-end solution is fully integrated with global payment, CRM and fulfillment systems, helping clients quickly and easily expand into a new region and country.

Contact Center ModusLink's contact center solution is designed to improve the customer brand experience by increasing the quality of customer interaction across multiple channels. Professional agents have in-depth knowledge of the client, brand and products and the experience to manage both consumer and business-to-business contacts.

Entitlement Management ModusLink's entitlement management solution uses a platform, which gives software publishers, channel providers and end-users a single, centralized portal for the control and use of intellectual property. The platform manages access to digital and multimedia products, content, features and services that can be configured to a client's needs.

Financial Management ModusLink provides clients with a single payment platform for e-commerce, based on a proven technology infrastructure and business processes. Through these services, clients can access new markets, reduce cart abandonment, maximize conversion rate and increase revenue, protect the business and customers from fraud, and maintain customer visibility and ownership, while optimizing behind-the-scenes financial operations.

The Supply Chain Business solutions seamlessly integrate with other supply chain service providers such as contract manufacturing companies and transportation providers.

Operating Segments

The Company has five operating segments: Americas; Asia; Europe; e-Business; and ModusLink PTS. The Company has three reportable segments: Americas, Asia, and Europe; the ModusLink PTS operating segment is included as part of the Americas reportable segment. In addition to its three reportable segments, the Company reports an All Other category. The All Other category represents primarily the e-Business operating segment. The Company also has Corporate-level activity consisting primarily of costs associated with certain corporate administrative functions such as human resources, legal, finance and public company costs which are not fully allocated to the Company's reportable segments, and administration costs related to the Company's venture capital activities. The Corporate-level activity balance sheet information includes cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities, investments and other assets which are not identifiable to the operations of the Company's operating segments. Certain reportable segment information, including revenue, profit and asset information, is set forth in Note 20 of the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 below and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7 below.

Technology Infrastructure

The Company's information technology systems and infrastructure serves as the backbone of a client's fully integrated global supply chain program and manages the flow and use of physical assets and information. The Company offers a secure and redundant operating environment to ensure the integrity and privacy of its clients' data. The Company

works with clients to integrate data, tools and applications to deliver an optimized solution that meets its clients business needs and improves management of the global supply chain.

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The Company's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is designed to provide the visibility and control needed for better decision making, rapid response to global market dynamics and effective asset utilization across services and geographies.

Facilities

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

Sales and Marketing

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

The Company's marketing efforts are focused on developing greater awareness and brand recognition among its target client base, with an emphasis on companies within its key markets of computing, software, storage, consumer electronics and communications. The Company markets its services and solutions through its website, public relations, advertising and tradeshow campaigns and has developed collateral materials and sales tools to support these efforts. The Company sells its services and solutions on a global scale, through the direct sales channel. The Company's strategically aligned, global sales staff identifies new opportunities and cultivates leads in all of its key regions throughout North America, Europe and Asia as well as within its target markets around the world. The Company's sales staff helps to further diversify its client base.

Competition

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

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

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

Clients

A limited number of clients account for a significant percentage of the Company's consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company's 10 largest clients accounted for approximately 80% of consolidated net revenue. This compares to the Company's 10 largest clients accounting for approximately 76%

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and 69%, of consolidated net revenue for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Sales to one client, Hewlett-Packard, accounted for approximately 29%, 29%, and 31% of the Company's consolidated net revenue for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. In general, the Company does not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from the Company, or which designate the Company as its sole supplier of any particular services. The loss of a significant amount of business or program with any key client could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company believes that it will continue to derive the vast majority of its consolidated operating revenue from sales to a small number of clients. There can be no assurance that revenue from key clients will not decline in future periods.

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

International Operations

We currently conduct business in many countries including China, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Singapore, among others, in addition to our United States operations. In fiscal year 2014, approximately 53% of the Company's consolidated net revenue was generated internationally. Refer to Note 20 of the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 below.

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

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

Seasonality

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

Intellectual Property

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

Employees

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At July 31, 2014, we employed approximately 2,900 persons on a full-time basis, 800 in the Americas, 1,300 in Asia and 800 in Europe. Our subsidiaries in Mexico are parties to several collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 35 employees. Our subsidiary in France is party to collective bargaining agreements covering its employees. Approximately 45 of the employees of our Ireland operation are members of

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labor unions. Unionizing activities are anticipated at two of our Asia facilities at which over 200 individuals are employed. We consider our employee relations to be good. From time to time we hire project-based, temporary workers based on our client needs and seasonality of our business, and at times the number of these workers may approximate the number of our full-time employees.

Our Corporate Information

We make our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports available through our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our internet address is <http://www.moduslink.com>. The contents of our website are not part of this annual report on Form 10-K, and our internet address is included in this document as an inactive textual reference only. As discussed in Notes 8 and 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, and as previously reported by the Company, several adjustments were made to its historic financial statements, the most significant of which related to the treatment of vendor rebates in its pricing policies. Restated financial statements for periods ended on or before January 31, 2012 were filed on January 11, 2013. Previously filed Annual Reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods affected by the restatement have not been amended. Accordingly, investors should no longer rely upon the Company's previously released financial statements for these periods and any earnings releases or other communications relating to these periods.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

RISKS RELATED TO MODUSLINK'S SUPPLY CHAIN BUSINESS

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

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

In addition, the loss of a significant amount of business or program with any key client could cause our revenue to decline. For the year ended July 31, 2014, sales to one client, Hewlett-Packard, accounted for approximately 29% of our consolidated net revenue. For the year ended July 31, 2014, our top ten clients accounted for approximately 80% of our consolidated net revenue. We expect to continue to derive the vast majority of our consolidated net revenue from sales to a small number of key clients. In general, we do not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from us, or to designate us as its sole supplier of any particular services. The loss

of business with any key clients, or a decision by any one of our key clients to significantly change or reduce the services we provide, could have a material adverse effect on our business. We cannot assure you that our revenue from key clients will not decline in future periods.

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In addition, ModusLink has been designated as an authorized replicator for Microsoft. This designation provides a license to replicate Microsoft software products and documentation for clients who want to bundle licensed software with their hardware products. This designation is annually renewable at Microsoft's discretion. A failure to maintain authorized replicator status could have a material adverse effect on our business and our revenue.

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

For the years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, we reported operating losses of \$5.5 million and \$28.2 million, respectively. We anticipate that we will continue to incur significant fixed operating expenses in the future, including both cost of revenue and selling, general and administrative expenses. Therefore, since our revenue is subject to fluctuations, we cannot assure you that we will achieve or sustain operating income in the future. We may also use significant amounts of cash in an effort to increase the efficiency and profitability of our business. At July 31, 2014, we had consolidated cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$183.5 million and current liabilities of approximately \$198.6 million. If we are unable to achieve or sustain operating profitability, we risk depleting our working capital balances and our business will be materially adversely affected.

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

Our contracts do not contain minimum purchase requirements and we sell primarily on a purchase order basis. Therefore, our sales are subject to demand variability by our clients, which is difficult to predict, has fluctuated historically and may continue to fluctuate, sometimes materially from year to year and even from quarter to quarter. The level and timing of orders placed by these clients vary for a variety of reasons, including seasonal buying by end-users, individual client strategies, the introduction of new technologies, the desire of our clients to reduce their exposure to any single supplier and general economic conditions. For example, during the second quarter of fiscal year 2014, a major client notified us of its intention to add an additional service provider for a certain supply chain management program for which we are currently the primary service provider. If we are unable to replace this business with new purchase orders, this transition could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and profitability. If we are unable to anticipate and respond to the demands of our clients, we may lose clients because we have an inadequate supply of their products or insufficient capacity in our sites, or in the alternative, we may have excess inventory or excess capacity, either of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and operating results.

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

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

financial markets and adverse economic conditions and the effects they will have on our business and financial condition.

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A decline in the technology sector or a reduction in consumer demand could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A large portion of our revenue comes from clients in the technology sector, which is intensely competitive, very volatile and subject to rapid changes. Declines in the overall performance of the technology sector have in the past and could in the future adversely affect the demand for supply chain management services and reduce our revenue and profitability from these clients. In addition, industry changes, such as the transition of more collateral materials from physical form to digital form, and the convergence of functionality of smartphones, could lessen the demand for certain of our services or devices we currently handle. To the extent recent uncertainty in the economy or other factors result in decreased consumer demand for our clients' products, we may experience a reduction in volumes of client products that we handle, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and operating results.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate significantly.

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

how well we execute on our strategy and operating plans;

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

demand for our services;

consumer confidence and demand;

specific economic conditions in the industries in which we compete;

general economic and financial market conditions;

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

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

timing of sales of assets and marketable securities;

market acceptance of new products and services;

seasonality;

temporary shortages in supply from vendors;

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

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

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

changes in accounting rules.

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

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

We must purchase and maintain adequate levels of inventory in order to meet client needs rapidly and on a timely basis. The markets, including the technology sector served by many of our clients, are subject to rapid

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technological change, new and enhanced product specification requirements, and evolving industry standards. These changes may cause inventory on hand to decline substantially in value or to rapidly become obsolete. The majority of our clients offer protection from the loss in value of inventory. However, our clients may become unable or unwilling to fulfill their protection obligations. The inability of our clients to fulfill their protection obligations could lower our gross margins and cause us to record inventory write-downs. If we are unable to manage the inventory on hand with our clients with a high degree of precision, we may have insufficient product supplies or we may have excess inventory, resulting in inventory write-downs, which may harm our business, financial position and operating results.

Our ability to obtain particular products or components in the quantities required to fulfill client orders on a timely basis is critical to our success. We have no guaranteed price or delivery agreements with our suppliers. We may occasionally experience a supply shortage of some products as a result of strong demand or problems experienced by our suppliers. If shortages or delays persist, the price of those products may increase, or the products may not be available at all. Accordingly, an inability to secure and maintain an adequate supply of products or components to fulfill our client orders on a timely basis, or a failure to meet clients' expectations could result in lost revenue, lower client satisfaction, negative perceptions in the marketplace, potential claims for damages and have a material adverse effect on our business.

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

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

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

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

We are subject to risks of operating internationally.

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

We currently conduct business in many countries including China, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Singapore, among others, in addition to our United States operations. International revenue accounted for approximately 53.4% of our total consolidated net revenue for the year ended July 31, 2014. A portion of our international revenue, cost of revenue and operating expenses are denominated in foreign

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currencies. Changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our operating results. There is also additional risk if the foreign currency is not freely traded. Some currencies, such as the Chinese Renminbi, are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit or delay our ability to repatriate funds or engage in hedging activities. While we may enter into forward currency exchange contracts to manage a portion of our exposure to foreign currencies, future exchange rate fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

difficulties and limitations on the repatriation of cash;

currency fluctuation and exchange rate risks;

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

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

difficulty retaining management personnel and skilled employees; and

expiration of tax holidays.

Our international operations increase our exposure to international laws and regulations. Noncompliance with foreign laws and regulations, which are often complex and subject to variation and unexpected changes, could result in

unexpected costs and potential litigation. For example, the governments of foreign countries might attempt to regulate our products and services or levy sales or other taxes relating to our activities; foreign countries may impose tariffs, duties, price controls or other restrictions on foreign currencies or trade barriers; or a governmental authority could make an unfavorable determination regarding our operations, any of which could make it more difficult to conduct our business and have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns;

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

changes in available tax credits;

changes in share-based compensation;

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

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

increases in tax rates in various jurisdictions; and

the expiration of tax holidays.

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

The gross margins in the Supply Chain Business are low, which magnify the impact of variations in revenue and operating costs on our financial results.

As a result of intense price competition in the technology products marketplace, the gross margins in our Supply Chain Business are low, and we expect them to continue to be low in the future. These low gross margins magnify the impact of variations in revenue and operating costs on our financial results. Although we have identified initiatives

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

We continue to be subject to intense competition.

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

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successfully against these competitors. Competitive pressures may also force prices for supply chain management products and services down and these price reductions may reduce our revenue. The competition we face may also increase as a result of consolidation within the supply chain management and logistics industries. For example, if as a result of consolidation, our competitors are able to obtain more favorable terms from their suppliers, offer more comprehensive services to their customers, or otherwise take actions that increase their competitive strengths, our competitive position and therefore our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

The trend toward outsourcing of supply chain management and logistics activities, either globally or within specific industries that we serve, may change, thereby reducing demand for our services.

Our growth strategy is partially based on the assumption that the trend toward outsourcing of supply chain management and logistics services will continue. Third-party service providers like ourselves are generally able to provide such services more efficiently than otherwise could be provided in-house, primarily as a result of our expertise and lower and more flexible employee cost structure. However, many factors could cause a reversal in the outsourcing trend. For example, our clients may see risks in relying on third-party service providers, or they may begin to define supply chain management and logistics activities as within their core competencies and decide to perform these operations themselves. If our clients are able to develop supply chain management expertise or improve the cost structure of their in-house supply chain activities, we may not be able to provide such clients with an attractive alternative for their supply chain management and logistics needs. If our clients in-source significant aspects of their supply chain operations, or if potential new clients decide to continue to perform their own supply chain activities in-house, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

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

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

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

delayed or lost revenue due to adverse client reaction;

negative publicity; and

litigation that could be costly and time consuming.

We could be subject to infringement claims and other intellectual property disputes.

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

subjecting us to significant liability for damages;

resulting in invalidation of our proprietary rights;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMPANY

We may be unable to realize the benefits of our net operating loss carry-forwards (NOLs).

NOLs may be carried forward to offset federal and state taxable income in future years and eliminate income taxes otherwise payable on such taxable income, subject to certain adjustments. Based on current federal and state corporate income tax rates, our NOLs and other carry-forwards could provide a benefit to us, if fully utilized, of significant future tax savings. However, our ability to use these tax benefits in future years will depend upon the amount of our otherwise federal and state taxable income. If we do not have sufficient federal and state taxable income in future years to use the tax benefits before they expire, we will lose the benefit of these NOLs permanently. Consequently, in addition to dependence on the generation of future business profits, our ability to use the tax benefits associated with our substantial NOLs will depend significantly on our success in identifying suitable acquisition or investment candidates, and once identified, successfully consummating an acquisition of or investment in these candidates.

Additionally, federal NOLs are subject to annual limitations under the change of ownership rules within Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. In general, an ownership change occurs when the percentage of stock held by one or more 5-percent shareholders increases by more than 50 percentage points over the lowest stock ownership held by such shareholders at any time within a prescribed period, usually three years. If an ownership change were to occur, we may be unable to use a significant portion of our NOLs to offset taxable income. As discussed in Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements under Item 1, on October 17, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Tax Benefit Preservation Plan (Tax Plan) intended to reduce the likelihood that changes in the Company's investor base have the unintended effect of limiting the Company's use of its Tax Benefits. The Tax Plan is intended to require any person acquiring shares of the Company's securities equal to or exceeding 4.99% of the Company's outstanding shares to obtain the approval of the Board of Directors. This would protect the Tax Benefits because changes in ownership by a person owning less than 4.99% of the Company's stock are considered and included in one or more public groups in the calculation of ownership change for purposes of Section 382 of the Code. However, there can be no assurance that the Tax Plan would be effective under all circumstances. On October 9, 2014, the Tax Plan was amended by our Board of Directors to extend the expiration of the Tax Plan until October 17, 2017, subject to stockholder approval at

the Company's 2015 annual meeting of stockholders. There is no assurance the stockholders will approve the amendment to the Tax Plan.

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The amount of NOLs that we have claimed has not been audited or otherwise validated by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The IRS could challenge our calculation of the amount of our NOLs or our determinations as to when a prior change in ownership occurred, and other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to carry forward our NOLs to offset taxable income in future years. If the IRS was successful with respect to any such challenge, the potential tax benefit of the NOLs to us could be substantially reduced.

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

In recent years, we have financed our operations and met our capital requirements primarily through funds generated from operations, the sale of our securities and borrowings from lending institutions. Market and other conditions largely beyond our control may affect our ability to engage in future sales of our securities, the timing of any sales, and the amount of proceeds we receive from sales of our securities. Even if we are able to sell our securities in the future, we may not be able to sell at favorable prices or on favorable terms. In addition, this funding source may not be sufficient in the future, and we may need to obtain funding from outside sources. However, we may not be able to obtain funding from outside sources. In addition, even if we find outside funding sources, we may be required to issue to those outside sources securities with greater rights than those currently possessed by holders of our common stock. We may also be required to take other actions, which may lessen the value of our common stock or dilute our common stockholders, including borrowing money on terms that are not favorable to us or issuing additional shares of common stock. If we experience difficulties raising capital in the future, our business could be materially adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

We may expand our business in certain areas through the acquisition of businesses, technologies, products and services from other businesses. We may also seek to identify new business acquisition opportunities with existing or prospective taxable income, or from which we can realize capital gains, that can be offset by use of our net operating loss carry-forwards. Acquisitions involve a number of special problems, including:

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

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

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

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

the working capital needs for acquired companies may be significant;

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we may acquire a new line of business in which we have no operating history and the success of such new business cannot be assured;

exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies; and

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

We may not be able to successfully address these problems. Our future operating results may depend to a significant degree on our ability to successfully identify suitable acquisitions, negotiate such acquisitions on acceptable terms, complete such transactions, integrate acquisitions and manage operations.

The price of our common stock has been volatile and may fluctuate.

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Our common stock has traded as low as \$2.68 per share and as high as \$5.82 per share during the year ended July 31, 2014. Future market movements unrelated to our performance may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Steel Partners Holdings L.P. and its affiliates may have interests that conflict with the interests of our other stockholders and have significant influence over corporate decisions.

Steel Partners Holdings L.P. ("Steel Partners"), Handy & Harman, Ltd. ("HNH"), Steel Partners, Ltd. ("SPL") and SPH Group Holdings LLC ("SPHG Holdings") collectively owned greater than 29% of our outstanding capital stock as of June 3, 2014. Steel Partners, HNH, SPL and SPHG Holdings will be able to influence our management and affairs and all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of mergers, consolidations or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets. In addition, this concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our Company and might adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock.

Members of our Board of Directors also have significant interests in Steel Partners and its affiliates, which may create conflicts of interest.

Some of the members of our Board of Directors also hold positions with Steel Partners and its affiliates. Specifically, Warren G. Lichtenstein, our Chairman of the Board, is the Executive Chairman of the general partner of Steel Partners and holds various other positions with affiliates of Steel Partners. Glen M. Kassan, our Vice Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer, is Vice Chairman of the Board of HNH and is the managing director and operating partner of an affiliate of Steel Partners. Anthony Bergamo, a director, is also a director of Steel Partners. As a result, these individuals may face potential conflicts of interest with each other and with our stockholders. They may be presented with situations in their capacity as our directors that conflict with their fiduciary obligations to Steel Partners and its affiliates, which in turn may have interests that conflict with the interests of our other stockholders.

We may incur non-cash impairment charges related to goodwill or long-lived assets.

We test goodwill for impairment annually or if a triggering event occurs. We also test long-lived assets for impairment if a triggering event occurs. Our policy is to perform the annual impairment testing for all reporting units, determined to be the Americas, Europe, Asia, e-Business and ModusLink PTS, on July 31 of each fiscal year or whenever events or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of our reporting units below its carrying value. As of July 31, 2014 we had goodwill of \$3.1 million allocated to the e-Business reporting unit, and

\$0.7 million of long-lived intangible assets, of which \$0.6 million related to e-Business and \$0.1 million to ModusLink PTS. The Company performed its annual impairment test on July 31, 2014 and concluded that there was no impairment to either goodwill or long-lived assets. However, we had a \$0.5 million impairment of long-lived assets during the year ended July 31, 2014 and we have had material non-cash impairment charges in prior years.

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Goodwill and long-lived asset impairment analysis and measurement is a process that requires significant judgment and the use of significant estimates related to valuation such as discount rates, long-term growth rates and the level and timing of future cash flows. As a result, several factors could result in the impairment of some or all of our goodwill balance and our long-lived assets in future periods, including, but not limited to further weakening of the global economy, continued weakness in the industry, or failure of the Company to reach our internal forecasts which could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted levels of cash flows.

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

Venture capital investing is risky and highly speculative.

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

Investments made by @Ventures are (i) carried at the lesser of their historic cost basis or net realizable value or (ii) accounted for under the equity method of accounting, if we hold at least 20% but less than 50% of the issued and outstanding stock of the investee. At July 31, 2014, these investments had a carrying value of \$7.2 million.

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to significant volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. We recorded non-cash impairment charges related to our @Ventures investments of approximately \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million during the years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The process of assessing whether a particular equity investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of subjective judgment. We may incur impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations.

Future proxy contests could be disruptive and costly and the possibility that activist stockholders may wage proxy contests or gain representation on or control of our Board of Directors could cause uncertainty about the direction of our business.

Future proxy contests, if any, could be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations and divert the attention of management and our employees from executing our strategic plan. Perceived uncertainties as to our future direction as a result of changes to composition of the Board of Directors may lead to the perception of a change in the direction of

the business, instability or lack of continuity which may be exploited by our

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competitors, cause concern to our current or potential clients, and make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel. In addition, disagreement among our directors about the direction of our business could impair our ability to effectively execute our strategic plan.

We face risks related to the ongoing SEC Inquiry.

As previously disclosed, on February 15, 2012, the Division of Enforcement of the SEC informed the Company that it was conducting an inquiry regarding the Company's treatment of rebates associated with volume discounts provided by vendors. The Company, at the direction of the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, is cooperating fully with the SEC staff's inquiry. At this point, we are unable to predict what, if any, consequences the SEC inquiry may have on us. However, the inquiry has resulted and could continue to result in considerable legal expenses, divert management's attention from other business concerns and harm our business. If the SEC were to commence legal action, we could be required to pay significant penalties and/or other amounts and could become subject to injunctions, an administrative cease and desist order, and/or other equitable remedies. Concurrent with the SEC inquiry, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors commenced an investigation of the Company's accounting treatment with regard to rebates received from vendors, and errors were found. In January 2013, we filed restated financial statements for periods ending on or before January 31, 2012, to correct the discovered accounting errors; however, this did not nor was it expected to resolve the SEC inquiry. Further, the resolution of the SEC inquiry could require the filing of additional restatements of our prior financial statements, and/or our restated financial statements, or require that we take other actions not presently contemplated. In the recent past, the SEC has announced that it will increasingly focus in enforcement actions for violations of its rules on action against both companies and individuals at such companies who they determine to have violated such rules. We can provide no assurances as to the outcome of the SEC inquiry, and the outcome could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Litigation pending against us could materially impact our business and results of operations.

We are currently party to various legal and other proceedings. In particular, in January 2013 we filed restated financial statements to correct accounting errors in the Company's treatment of rebates associated with volume discounts provided by vendors, and certain putative class actions and stockholder derivative actions have been filed against us in response to our announcement of the restatement. See Item 3, *Legal Proceedings*. These matters may involve substantial expense to us, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and our results of operations. We can provide no assurances as to the outcome of any litigation.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR 5.25% SENIOR CONVERTIBLE NOTES

Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial debt.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the Notes, depends on our financial and operating performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors, some which are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate cash flow or that we will be able to borrow funds in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our debt, meet working capital requirements and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital and credit markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations.

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Despite existing debt levels, we may incur substantially more debt, which would increase the risks associated with our leverage.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our debt instruments at that time, some of which may be secured debt. The Indenture governing the Notes does not contain any financial or operating covenants or restrictions on the payment of dividends, the incurrence of indebtedness, transactions with affiliates, incurrence of liens or the issuance or repurchase of securities by us or any of our subsidiaries. As a result, we will not be restricted under the terms of the indenture governing the notes from incurring additional debt, securing existing or future debt or recapitalizing our debt. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we and they now face could intensify and could further exacerbate the risks associated with our leverage.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease or own more than 25 sites in several countries from which we operate ModusLink, which facilities consist of office and warehouse space. These facilities are located throughout the world, including, but not limited to, facilities throughout the United States (including our corporate headquarters in Waltham, Massachusetts), in Mexico, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Singapore, Japan and China. ModusLink PTS operates from leased headquarters in Indiana. e-Business operates from its leased facilities in the Netherlands with offices in Massachusetts, Utah, Singapore and Australia. We believe that our existing facilities are suitable and adequate for our present purposes, and that new facilities will be available in the event we need additional or new space.

Our leases generally expire at varying dates through fiscal year 2021 and include renewals at our option. Certain facilities leased by us are subleased in whole or in part to subtenants and we are seeking to sublease additional office and warehouse space that is not currently being utilized by us.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

SEC Inquiry

On February 15, 2012, the staff of the Division of Enforcement of the SEC initiated with the Company an informal inquiry, and later a formal action, regarding the Company's treatment of rebates associated with volume discounts provided by vendors. To date, the SEC has not asserted any formal claims.

Stockholder Litigation

On June 11, 2012, we announced the pending restatement of the Company's financial statements for the periods ending on or before April 30, 2012 (the "June 11, 2012 Announcement"), related to the Company's accounting treatment of rebates associated with volume discounts provided by vendors. The restated financial statements were filed on January 11, 2013. After the June 11, 2012 Announcement, stockholders of the Company commenced three purported class actions in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts arising from the circumstances described in the June 11, 2012 Announcement (the "Securities Actions"), entitled, respectively:

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Irene Collier, Individually And On Behalf Of All Others Similarly Situated, vs. ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc., Joseph C. Lawler and Steven G. Crane, Case 1:12-CV-11044-DJC, filed June 12, 2012 (the Collier Action);

Alexander Shnerer Individually And On Behalf Of All Others Similarly Situated, vs. ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc., Joseph C. Lawler and Steven G. Crane, Case 1:12-CV-11078-DJC, filed June 18, 2012 (the Shnerer Action); and

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Harold Heszel, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc., Joseph C. Lawler, and Steven G. Crane, Case 1:12-CV-11279-DJC, filed July 11, 2012 (the Heszel Action).

Each of the Securities Actions purports to be brought on behalf of those persons who purchased shares of the Company between September 26, 2007 through and including June 8, 2012 (the Class Period) and alleges that failure to timely disclose the issues raised in the June 11, 2012 Announcement during the Class Period rendered defendants public statements concerning the Company s financial condition materially false and misleading in violation of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. On February 11, 2013, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint in the Securities Actions. The Company moved to dismiss the amended complaint on March 11, 2013. On March 26, 2014, following a November 8, 2013 hearing, the Court denied the Company s motion to dismiss, and, on May 26, 2014, the Company answered the Amended Complaint. In October 2014, the parties agreed to a stipulation for a proposed \$4 million class settlement to be covered by insurance proceeds, subject to Court approval. The settlement will be presented for preliminary approval at a hearing to be scheduled by the Court.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

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

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

Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2014	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 4.46	\$ 2.68
Second Quarter	\$ 5.82	\$ 3.65
Third Quarter	\$ 5.68	\$ 3.92
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.58
 Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 2013	 High	 Low
First Quarter	\$ 3.96	\$ 2.63
Second Quarter	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.10
Third Quarter	\$ 3.49	\$ 2.67
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.60

Stockholders

As of October 6, 2014, there were approximately 2,511 holders of record of common stock of the Company.

Dividends

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information about purchases by the Company of its common stock during the quarter ended July 31, 2014.

Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased
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		Announced Plans or Program	Under the Plans or Programs
May 1, 2014 to May 31, 2014	1,583(1)	\$ 3.62	
June 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014	(1)	\$	
July 1, 2014 to July 31, 2014	381(1)	\$ 3.75	

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

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Equity Compensation Plans

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

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

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information of the Company for the five years ended July 31, 2014. The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 below and our accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 below. The historical results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	2014	2013	Years ended July 31, (In thousands)		
	2012	2011	2010		
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 723,400	\$ 754,504	\$ 713,947	\$ 844,277	\$ 894,733
Operating loss	(5,449)	(28,232)	(34,861)	(21,528)	(725)
Loss from continuing operations	(16,362)	(39,330)	(27,608)	(17,987)	(9,279)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	80	(1,025)	(10,500)	(16,478)	(14,562)
Net loss	\$ (16,282)	\$ (40,355)	\$ (38,108)	\$ (34,465)	\$ (23,841)
Basic and diluted loss per share:					
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.21)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.00	(0.02)	(0.24)	(0.38)	(0.33)
Net loss	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.86)	\$ (0.87)	\$ (0.80)	\$ (0.54)
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted	51,582	46,654	43,565	43,294	44,104
	2014	2013	July 31, (In thousands)		
	2012	2011	2010		
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 207,174	\$ 114,655	\$ 113,511	\$ 152,383	\$ 179,452
Total assets	451,646	343,696	358,882	422,247	525,941
Long-term liabilities	81,434	10,360	11,374	14,562	20,155
Stockholders' equity	171,618	156,905	165,132	214,542	275,514

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

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

Overview

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. provides comprehensive supply chain and logistics services (the Supply Chain Business) that are designed to improve clients' revenue, cost, sustainability and customer experience objectives. ModusLink Global Solutions provides services to leading companies in consumer electronics, communications, computing, software, and retail. The Company's operations are supported by a global footprint that includes more than 25 sites across North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific region.

We operate an integrated supply chain system infrastructure that extends from front-end order management through distribution and returns management. This end-to-end solution enables clients to link supply and demand in real time, improve visibility and performance throughout the supply chain, and provide real-time access to information for greater collaboration and making informed business decisions. We believe that our clients can benefit from our global integrated business solution.

Historically, a significant portion of our revenue from our Supply Chain Business has been generated from clients in the computer and software markets. These markets are mature and, as a result, gross margins in these markets tend to be low. To address this, in addition to the computer and software markets, we have expanded our sales focus to include additional markets such as communications and consumer electronics. We believe these markets may experience faster growth than our historical markets, and represent opportunities to realize higher gross margins on our services. Companies in these markets often have significant need for a supply chain partner who will be an extension to their business models. We believe the scope of our service offerings, including e-Business and repair services will increase the overall value of the supply chain solutions we deliver to our existing clients and to new clients. We also strive to reduce our operating costs while implementing operational efficiencies throughout the Company.

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

Management evaluates operating performance based on net revenue, operating income (loss) and net income (loss) and a measure that we refer to as adjusted EBITDA, defined as net income (loss) excluding net charges related to interest income, interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, SEC inquiry and restatement costs, strategic alternatives and other professional fees, executive severance and employee retention, restructuring, share-based compensation, impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets, other non-operating gains and

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

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As a large portion of our revenue comes from outsourcing services provided to clients such as computer hardware manufacturers and consumer electronics companies, our operating performance has been and may continue to be adversely affected by declines in the overall performance of the technology sector and uncertainty affecting the world economy. In addition, the drop in consumer demand for products of certain clients has had and may continue to have the effect of reducing our volumes and adversely affecting our revenue performance. The markets for our services are generally very competitive. We also face pressure from our clients to continually realize efficiency gains in order to help our clients maintain their profitability objectives. Increased competition and client demands for efficiency improvements may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and, in some cases, loss of market share. In addition, our profitability varies based on the types of services we provide and the regions in which we perform them. Therefore, the mix of revenue derived from our various services and locations can impact our gross margin results. Also, form factor changes, which we describe as the reduction in the amount of materials and product components used in our clients' completed packaged product, can also have the effect of reducing our revenue and gross margin opportunities. As a result of these competitive and client pressures the gross margins in our business are low. For the years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, our gross margin percentage was 10.3% and 9.9%, respectively. Increased competition as well as industry consolidation and/or low demand for our clients' products and services may hinder our ability to maintain or improve our gross margins, profitability and cash flows. We must continue to focus on margin improvement, through implementation of our strategic initiatives, cost reductions and asset and employee productivity gains in order to improve the profitability of our business and maintain our competitive position. We generally manage margin and pricing pressures in several ways, including efforts to target new markets, expand our service offerings, improve the efficiency of our processes and to lower our infrastructure costs. We seek to lower our cost to service clients by moving work to lower-cost venues, consolidating facilities, and other actions designed to improve the productivity of our operations.

Historically, a limited number of key clients have accounted for a significant percentage of our revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, sales to Hewlett-Packard accounted for approximately 29% of our consolidated net revenue, while ten clients accounted for approximately 80% of our consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, sales to Hewlett-Packard accounted for approximately 29% of our consolidated net revenue, while ten clients accounted for approximately 76% of our consolidated net revenue. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, sales to Hewlett-Packard accounted for approximately 31% of our consolidated net revenue while ten clients accounted for approximately 69% of our consolidated net revenue. We expect to continue to derive the vast majority of our revenue from sales to a small number of key clients. In general, we do not have any agreements which obligate any client to buy a minimum amount of services from us or designate us as an exclusive service provider. Consequently, our net revenue is subject to demand variability by our clients. The level and timing of orders placed by our clients vary for a variety of reasons, including seasonal buying by end-users, the introduction of new technologies and general economic conditions.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company reported net revenue of \$723.4 million, operating loss of \$5.5 million, loss from continuing operations before income taxes of \$11.5 million and net loss of \$16.3 million. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company reported net revenue of \$754.5 million, operating loss of \$28.2 million, loss from continuing operations before income taxes of \$33.9 million and net loss of \$40.4 million. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, the Company reported net revenue of \$713.9 million, operating loss of \$34.9 million, loss from continuing operations before income taxes of \$23.3 million and net loss of \$38.1 million. At July 31, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$183.5 million, and working capital of \$207.2 million.

Basis of Presentation

The Company presents its financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, U.S. GAAP (or "GAAP"). The Company has five operating segments: Americas; Asia; Europe;

e-Business; and ModusLink PTS. The Company has three reportable segments: Americas; Asia; and Europe. The Company reports the ModusLink PTS operating segment in aggregation with the Americas

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operating segment as part of the Americas reportable segment. In addition to its three reportable segments, the Company reports an All Other category. The All Other category primarily represents the e-Business operating segment. The Company also has Corporate-level activity, which consists primarily of costs associated with certain corporate administrative functions such as legal and finance which are not allocated to the Company's reportable segments and administration costs related to the Company's venture capital activities.

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

As discussed further in Note 18 of our consolidated financial statements, *Discontinued Operations and Divestitures*, in Item 8 below, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, TFL sold substantially all of its assets on January 11, 2013. The Company determined that the sale of TFL qualified for discontinued operations presentation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations**Fiscal Year 2014 compared to Fiscal Year 2013****Net Revenue:**

		As a % of Total		As a % of Total		
	2014	Net Revenue	2013	Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 299,026	41.3%	\$ 268,490	35.6%	\$ 30,536	11.4%
Asia	176,592	24.4%	212,963	28.2%	(36,371)	(17.1%)
Europe	209,550	29.0%	237,222	31.4%	(27,672)	(11.7%)
All Other	38,232	5.3%	35,829	4.8%	2,403	6.7%
Total	\$ 723,400	100.0%	\$ 754,504	100.0%	\$ (31,104)	(4.1%)

Net revenue decreased by approximately \$31.1 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, as compared to the prior fiscal year. The change in net revenue was primarily driven by lower revenue from a software client that reorganized its supply chain. Revenue from new programs was \$43.0 million during fiscal 2014, as compared to \$128.8 million in fiscal 2013. The \$85.8 million decrease in revenue from new programs was primarily due to a decline in revenue associated with clients in the consumer products and consumer electronics industries. The Company defines new programs as client programs that have been executed for fewer than 12 months. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates had an insignificant impact on net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2014, a major client in the computing market notified us of an intended change in their sourcing strategy effective during our third fiscal quarter for one of their supply chain programs in Asia for which we are currently the primary service provider. While we have been notified that the client intends to add an additional service provider to this program, we expect to continue to be the primary service provider. We expect this change in sourcing strategy to result in reduced annualized net revenue of approximately \$15 million to \$20 million, and to have a greater proportionate impact on operating income consistent with the historical margins realized from this type of service program. Although there can be no assurances, we are and will continue to seek to

offset this loss of net revenue and associated operating income through increased revenues from other clients, new business opportunities, increases in productivity and ongoing cost reduction initiatives.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2014, the Company was informed by a major client in the computing market that due to a further change in the client's supply chain strategy, a number of programs currently sourced with the Company primarily in the Americas will conclude by the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Combined, these programs currently account for approximately \$150 million to \$160 million of annual net revenue and

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approximately \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million of operating income due to the historically low margins we have realized from these programs. We are currently working with this client to establish a comprehensive plan to transition the programs, which when fully completed, is expected to yield working capital in the range of \$20 million to \$25 million. The exit of these programs did not have a significant impact on results of operations for the current fiscal year and the Company continues to support a number of additional programs for this client. We are seeking and will continue to seek to offset the loss of net revenue and the associated operating income through increased revenues from new client program wins along with increased business with existing clients, ongoing productivity increases and cost reduction initiatives.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, net revenue in the Americas region increased by approximately \$30.5 million, as compared to the prior fiscal year. This increase resulted primarily from higher revenue from a consumer electronics client and higher revenue from an aftermarket services program related to the repair and refurbishment of mobile devices, partially offset by the effects of lower revenue from a client in the communications market. Within the Asia region, the net revenue decrease of approximately \$36.4 million primarily resulted from lower order volumes from certain clients related to the computing and software markets. Within the Europe region, net revenue decreased by approximately \$27.7 million primarily due to lower volumes from a significant software client that reorganized its supply chain. Net revenue for All Other increased by approximately \$2.4 million primarily due to higher revenue from a consumer electronics client.

A significant portion of our client base operates in the technology sector, which is intensely competitive and very volatile. Our clients' order volumes vary from quarter to quarter for a variety of reasons, including market acceptance of their new product introductions and overall demand for their products including seasonality factors. This business environment, and our mode of transacting business with our clients, does not lend itself to precise measurement of the amount and timing of future order volumes, and as a result, future consolidated and segment sales volumes and revenue could vary significantly from period to period. We sell primarily on a purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to contracts with minimum purchase requirements. These purchase orders are generally for quantities necessary to support near-term demand for our clients' products.

Cost of Revenue:

	2014	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 276,169	92.4%	\$ 253,084	94.3%	\$ 23,085	9.1%
Asia	137,937	78.1%	165,770	77.8%	(27,833)	(16.8%)
Europe	199,779	95.3%	230,388	97.1%	(30,609)	(13.3%)
All Other	34,790	91.0%	30,892	86.2%	3,898	12.6%
Total	\$ 648,675	89.7%	\$ 680,134	90.1%	\$ (31,459)	(4.6%)

Cost of revenue consists primarily of expenses related to the cost of materials purchased in connection with the provision of supply chain management services as well as costs for salaries and benefits, contract labor, consulting, fulfillment and shipping, and applicable facilities costs. Cost of revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 included materials procured on behalf of our clients of \$434.5 million, or 60.0% of consolidated net revenue, as

compared to \$452.8 million or 60.6% of consolidated net revenue for the same period in the prior year, a decrease of \$18.2 million. Total cost of revenue decreased by \$31.4 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, as compared to the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013. Gross margin increased to 10.3% for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, from 9.9% for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, primarily as a result of a favorable revenue mix, and cost reduction actions taken by the Company. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company's gross margin percentages within the Americas, Asia and Europe regions were 7.6%, 21.9% and 4.7%, as compared to 5.7%, 22.2% and 2.9%, respectively, for the same period of the prior year. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates had an insignificant impact on gross margin for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014.

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In the Americas, the 1.9 percentage point increase in gross margin, from 5.7% to 7.6%, resulted from the favorable impact of a shift in revenue mix as well as cost reduction programs and lower labor and overhead costs at certain facilities. In Asia, the 0.3 percentage point decrease, from 22.2% to 21.9% was primarily the result of lower revenues, offset in part by a favorable revenue mix as well as cost reduction programs. In Europe, the 1.8 percentage point improvement in gross margin, from 2.9% to 4.7%, was attributable to cost reduction programs at certain facilities partially offset by an unfavorable revenue mix. The gross margin for All Other, which is comprised primarily of e-Business, was 9.0% for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 as compared to 13.8% for the same period of the prior year. This decrease of 4.8 percentage points represents a higher proportion of materials costs due to the addition of a consumer electronics fulfillment program with higher relative materials cost that was partly offset by labor and overhead costs that did not increase in proportion to revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

	2014	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 12,403	4.1%	\$ 13,892	5.2%	\$ (1,489)	(10.7%)
Asia	20,387	11.5%	21,925	10.3%	(1,538)	(7.0%)
Europe	17,253	8.2%	19,289	8.1%	(2,036)	(10.6%)
All Other	2,305	6.0%	2,765	7.7%	(460)	(16.6%)
Sub-total	52,348	7.2%	57,871	7.7%	(5,523)	(9.5%)
Corporate-level activity	19,672		29,101		(9,429)	(32.4%)
Total	\$ 72,020	10.0%	\$ 86,972	11.5%	\$ (14,952)	(17.2%)

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and employee-related costs, sales commissions and incentive plans, information technology expenses, travel expenses, facilities costs, consulting fees, fees for professional services, depreciation and marketing expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 decreased by \$15.0 million compared to the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, primarily as a result of reduced employee-related costs (\$1.3 million) and professional fees (\$12.9 million) including audit fees and various costs related to the financial restatement. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates had an insignificant impact on selling, general and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014.

Amortization of Intangible Assets:

	2014	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 129	0.0%	\$ 150	0.1%	\$ (21)	(14.0%)

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All Other	968	2.5%	983	2.7%	(15)	(1.5%)
Total	\$ 1,097	0.2%	\$ 1,133	0.2%	\$ (36)	(3.2%)

The intangible asset amortization relates to certain amortizable intangible assets acquired by the Company in connection with its acquisition of ModusLink OCS and ModusLink PTS. Amortization expense was essentially flat as compared to the prior year period. The remaining intangible assets are being amortized over their remaining lives.

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	2014	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue (In thousands)	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	
Asia		0.0%		0.0%		
Europe	500	0.2%		0.0%	500	100.0%
All Other		0.0%		0.0%		
Total	\$ 500	0.1%	\$	0.0%	\$ 500	

The Company conducts its goodwill impairment test on July 31 of each fiscal year. In addition, if and when events or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below its carrying value, an interim test would be performed. In making this assessment, the Company relies on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, and transactions and marketplace data. There were no goodwill impairments for the years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2012, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test for the fixed assets of its facility in Kildare, Ireland. These indicators included declining revenue and increasingly adverse trends that resulted in further deterioration of current operating results and future prospects of the Kildare facility. These adverse trends included declines in sales volumes resulting from the loss of certain client programs, pricing pressure from existing clients, and the emergence and growth of new competitors for the services performed in Kildare. As a result of the impairment test, in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the quarter ended April 30, 2012, the Company concluded that Kildare's fixed assets were impaired and recorded a \$1.1 million non-cash impairment charge. This charge is reflected in impairment of long-lived assets in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012. The fixed asset impairment charge for Kildare is deductible as depreciation for tax purposes over time. The impairment charge did not affect the Company's liquidity or cash flows. During the second quarter of fiscal year 2014, the Company determined that the carrying value of Kildare facility was not fully recoverable from future cash flows. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.5 million to adjust the carrying value to its estimated fair value.

Restructuring, net:

	2014	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue (In thousands)	\$ Change	% Change
Americas	\$ 869	0.3%	\$ 1,594	0.6%	\$ (725)	(45.5%)
Asia	933	0.5%	2,427	1.1%	(1,494)	(61.6%)
Europe	4,337	2.1%	9,636	4.1%	(5,299)	(55.0%)

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All Other	418	1.1%	840	2.3%	(422)	(50.2%)
Total	\$ 6,557	0.9%	\$ 14,497	1.9%	\$ (7,940)	(54.8%)

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of \$6.6 million. Of this amount, \$6.3 million primarily related to the workforce reduction of 181 employees across all operating segments, and \$0.3 million related to contractual obligations.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of \$14.5 million. Of this amount, \$13.4 million primarily related to the workforce reduction of 465 employees across all operating segments, and \$1.1 million related to contractual obligations related to a facility closure in Hungary.

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Interest Income/Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, interest income increased to \$0.4 million from \$0.3 million during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013.

Interest expense totaled approximately \$5.0 million and \$0.6 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the current year, the interest expense primarily relates to the Company's issuance of \$100 million of 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes (the "Notes"). In the prior year, interest expense related primarily to the Company's stadium obligation. In August 2000, the Company announced it had acquired the exclusive naming and sponsorship rights to the New England Patriots' new stadium, for a period of fifteen years. In August 2002, the Company finalized an agreement with the owner of the stadium to amend the sponsorship agreement. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company relinquished the stadium naming rights and remains obligated for a series of annual payments of \$1.6 million per year through 2015.

Other Gains (Losses), net:

Other losses, net totaled approximately \$0.1 million and \$2.6 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The balance consists primarily of net realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses and also includes other items such as amortization of deferred costs associated with our credit facility and other gain and losses. The fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 includes gains on sales of fixed assets of \$0.5 million. The Company recorded foreign exchange losses of approximately \$0.5 million and \$2.1 million during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the net losses primarily related to realized and unrealized gains (losses) from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions of approximately \$0.2 million, \$(0.5) million and \$0.4 million in the Americas, Asia and Europe, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of \$2.1 million related to realized and unrealized losses from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in Europe and Asia, as well as other losses in the Americas of \$0.5 million.

Equity in Losses of Affiliates and Impairments:

Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments results from the Company's minority ownership in certain investments that are accounted for under the equity method and impairments on its equity method and cost method investments. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company's proportionate share of each affiliate's operating income or losses is included in equity in losses of affiliates. Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments was \$1.5 million and \$4.4 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company recorded its proportionate share of the affiliates' losses of \$0.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company also recorded impairment charges of \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, on certain investments included in the @Ventures portfolio of companies.

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

information that the Company requests from these privately held companies and is not subject to the same disclosure and audit requirements as the reports required of U.S. public companies.

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Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. We may incur additional impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. A decline in the carrying value of our \$7.2 million of investments in affiliates at July 31, 2014 ranging from 10% to 20%, respectively, would decrease our income from continuing operations by \$0.7 million to \$1.4 million.

Income Tax Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company recorded income tax expense of approximately \$4.7 million compared to income tax expense of \$3.8 million, for the prior fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company was profitable in certain jurisdictions where the Company operates, resulting in an income tax expense using the enacted tax rates in those jurisdictions.

The Company provides for income tax expense related to federal, state, and foreign income taxes. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, the Company's taxable income for certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years, and the Company calculated a taxable loss in the U.S. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company's taxable income for certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years, and the Company calculated a taxable loss in the U.S. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries due to the uncertainty of realizing such benefits.

Discontinued Operations:

During the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company recorded losses from discontinued operations of \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. As discussed further in Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, on January 11, 2013, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, TFL, sold substantially all of its assets to Encore Holdings, LLC ("Encore"). The \$1.1 million decrease in the loss from discontinued operations is primarily attributable to \$1.1 million of reduced TFL operating losses.

Non-GAAP Measures

In addition to the financial measures prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company uses Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, to assess its performance. EBITDA represents earnings before interest, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA excluding the effects of professional fees associated with our SEC inquiry and financial restatement, strategic alternatives and other professional fees, the settlement of the TFL acquisition escrow, executive severance and employee retention, restructuring, share-based compensation, impairments of goodwill and long-lived assets, unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses, net, other non-operating gains or losses, net, equity in losses of affiliates and impairments, and discontinued operations.

We believe that providing Adjusted EBITDA to investors is useful as this measure provides important supplemental information of our performance to investors and permits investors and management to evaluate the operating performance of our core supply chain business. We use Adjusted EBITDA in internal forecasts and models when establishing internal operating budgets, supplementing the financial results and forecasts reported to our Board of Directors, determining a component of incentive compensation for executive officers and other key employees based on operating performance and evaluating short-term and long-term operating trends in our core supply chain business. We believe that the Adjusted EBITDA financial measure assists in providing an enhanced understanding of our

underlying operational measures to manage the core supply chain business, to evaluate performance compared to prior periods and the marketplace, and to establish operational goals. We believe that these non-GAAP financial adjustments are useful to investors because they allow investors to evaluate the effectiveness of the methodology and information used by management in our financial and operational decision making.

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Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for financial information provided in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This non-GAAP financial measure may not be computed in the same manner as similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

non-cash compensation is and will remain a key element of our overall long-term incentive compensation package, although we exclude it as an expense when evaluating our ongoing operating performance for a particular period;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the impact of certain cash charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

The following table includes the reconciliations of our U.S. GAAP net loss, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012:

(In thousands)	Years Ended July 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net loss	\$ (16,282)	\$ (40,355)	\$ (38,108)
Interest income	(382)	(300)	(380)
Interest expense	5,009	612	373
Income tax expense	4,682	3,779	3,035
Depreciation	13,179	14,118	13,920
Amortization of intangible assets	1,097	1,133	1,139
EBITDA	7,303	(21,013)	(20,021)
SEC inquiry and financial restatement costs	3,909	10,761	3,114
Strategic alternative and other professional fees	963	1,270	9,686

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Settlement of TFL acquisition escrow			(3,399)
Executive severance and employee retention	1,080	1,417	2,111
Restructuring	6,557	14,497	6,416
Share-based compensation	2,254	2,308	2,990
Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets	500		1,128
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses	(660)	1,964	92
Other non-operating (gains) losses, net	(430)	592	(11,442)
Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments	1,554	4,365	4,109
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	(80)	1,025	10,500
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 22,950	\$ 17,186	\$ 5,284

Our Adjusted EBITDA measure reflects adjustments based on the following items:

SEC inquiry and financial restatement costs. We exclude external costs related to our SEC inquiry and financial restatement. We exclude these costs because we do not believe they are indicative of our normal operating costs.

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Strategic alternatives and other professional expenses. We exclude certain professional fees related to our evaluation of strategic alternatives, cost alignment initiatives, and proxy contests with activist investors. We exclude these costs because we do not believe they are indicative of our normal operating costs.

Settlement of TFL acquisition escrow. During fiscal year 2012, the Company received \$3.4 million from the release of funds held in escrow in settlement of potential claims related to the Company's purchase of TFL in fiscal 2010. The receipt of this payment had the impact of reducing our selling, general and administrative expense in fiscal year 2012 and is not indicative of our normal operating costs.

Executive severance and employee retention. During the fiscal year 2014, we incurred severance charges related to certain executives of the Company. During the fiscal year 2013, we incurred costs related to the retention of certain employees of the Company. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, we incurred severance charges related to certain executives of the Company. In addition, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company awarded retention bonuses to executives and other key employees of the Company. We exclude these costs because we do not believe they are indicative of our normal operating costs.

Restructuring. We incur charges due to the restructuring of our business, including severance charges and contractual obligations associated with facility reductions resulting from our streamlining efforts. The amount and timing of any future restructuring activity is difficult to predict.

Share-based Compensation Expense. We incur expenses related to share-based compensation included in our U.S. GAAP presentation of cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expense. Although share-based compensation is an expense we incur and is viewed as a form of compensation, the expense varies in amount from period to period, and is affected by market forces that are difficult to predict and are not within the control of management, such as the market price and volatility of our shares, risk-free interest rates and the expected term and forfeiture rates of the awards.

Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets. Although an impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets does not directly impact the Company's current cash position, such expense represents the declining value of the goodwill recorded at the time of the business acquisition and the other long-lived assets that were acquired. We exclude these impairments because they are not indicative of our normal operating costs.

Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses. We exclude these gains and losses as we do not believe they directly impact the Company's cash position until they are realized.

Other non-operating (gains) losses. We exclude other non-operating (gains) losses as they do not relate to the performance of our core supply chain business. This caption includes items such as the derecognition of accrued pricing liabilities and gains or losses on the sale of assets.

Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments. We exclude equity in losses of affiliates and impairments related to our @Ventures portfolio of investments. We exclude these costs because they are not related to or indicative of the results of the Company's core supply chain business.

Discontinued Operations. We exclude gains or losses associated with the Company's discontinued operations. We exclude these costs because they are not indicative of the results of the Company's core supply chain business.

Table of Contents**Fiscal Year 2013 compared to Fiscal Year 2012****Net Revenue:**

		As a % of Total		As a % of Total		
	2013	Net Revenue	2012	Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 268,490	35.6%	\$ 249,940	35.0%	\$ 18,550	7.4%
Asia	212,963	28.2%	218,880	30.7%	(5,917)	(2.7%)
Europe	237,222	31.4%	211,319	29.6%	25,903	12.3%
All Other	35,829	4.8%	33,808	4.7%	2,021	6.0%
Total	\$ 754,504	100.0%	\$ 713,947	100.0%	\$ 40,557	5.7%

Net revenue increased by approximately \$40.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, as compared to the prior fiscal year. Revenue from new programs was \$128.8 million during fiscal 2013, as compared to \$72.5 million in fiscal 2012. The \$56.3 million increase in revenue from new programs was primarily due to engagements with clients in the consumer electronics and consumer products industries that contributed to revenue in all regions. The increase in revenue from new programs was partially offset by a \$15.7 million decrease in revenues in our base business from \$641.4 million in the prior year period to \$625.7 million in fiscal 2013. The Company defines new programs as client programs that have been executed for fewer than 12 months. Base business is defined as client programs that have been executed for 12 months or more. Approximately \$452.8 million of the net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 related to the procurement and re-sale of materials on behalf of our clients as compared to approximately \$442.4 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012. These balances represent the cost of the materials procured by the Company and not the net revenue of the resale of the materials. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates had an insignificant impact on net revenue for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, net revenue in the Americas region increased by \$18.6 million. This increase resulted primarily from revenue from a new program with a consumer electronics client, partially offset by the effects of lower order volumes from an existing client that is reorganizing its supply chain operations. Within the Asia region, the net revenue decrease of \$5.9 million primarily resulted from the effects of lower volume from certain existing programs related to the personal computer market, partially offset by revenue contributions from a new program. Within the Europe region, the net revenue increase of \$25.9 million was driven by increases in client order volumes, as a result of improved economic and client-specific conditions within this region. Within All Other, which is comprised primarily of e-Business, the net revenue increase of \$2.0 million was driven by increases in client order volumes.

A significant portion of our client base operates in the technology sector, which is intensely competitive and very volatile. Our clients' order volumes vary from quarter to quarter for a variety of reasons, including market acceptance of their new product introductions and overall demand for their products including seasonality factors. This business environment, and our mode of transacting business with our clients, does not lend itself to precise measurement of the amount and timing of future order volumes, and as a result, future consolidated and segment sales volumes and revenue could vary significantly from period to period. We sell primarily on a purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to contracts with minimum purchase requirements. These purchase orders are generally for quantities

necessary to support near-term demand for our clients' products.

Table of Contents**Cost of Revenue:**

	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2012	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
			(In thousands)			
Americas	\$ 253,084	94.3%	\$ 246,727	98.7%	\$ 6,357	2.6%
Asia	165,770	77.8%	170,674	78.0%	(4,904)	(2.9%)
Europe	230,388	97.1%	200,015	94.7%	30,373	15.2%
All Other	30,892	86.2%	27,971	82.7%	2,921	10.4%
Total	\$ 680,134	90.1%	\$ 645,387	90.4%	\$ 34,747	5.4%

Cost of revenue consists primarily of expenses related to the cost of materials purchased in connection with the provision of supply chain management services as well as costs for salaries and benefits, contract labor, consulting, fulfillment and shipping, and applicable facilities costs. Cost of revenue increased by \$34.7 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, as compared to the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, primarily due to higher order volume. Gross margins for fiscal year 2013 were 9.9% as compared to 9.6% in fiscal year 2012.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company's gross margin percentages within the Americas, Asia and Europe regions were 5.7%, 22.2% and 2.9%, as compared to 1.3%, 22.0% and 5.3%, respectively, for the same period of the prior year. The increase in gross margin within the Americas region is attributed to the favorable revenue mix and the impact of cost reduction programs at certain facilities. Gross margin within the Asia region was essentially unchanged compared to the prior year. Within the Europe region, the decrease in gross margin is primarily attributed to unfavorable revenue mix. Gross margins for All Other, which is comprised primarily of e-Business for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, were 13.8%, compared with 17.3% in the prior year period. This decrease resulted from a loss of higher gross margin business, replaced by lower gross margin business. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates had an insignificant impact on gross margin for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013.

As a result of the lower overall cost of delivering the Company's services in the Asia region, particularly China, we expect gross margin levels in Asia to continue to exceed those earned in the Americas and Europe regions. However, we expect that there will continue to be pressure on gross margin levels in Asia as the market, particularly as China, matures.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2012	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
			(In thousands)			
Americas	\$ 13,892	5.2%	\$ 15,557	6.2%	\$ (1,665)	(10.7%)
Asia	21,925	10.3%	26,110	11.9%	(4,185)	(16.0%)

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Europe	19,289	8.1%	22,213	10.5%	(2,924)	(13.2%)
All Other	2,765	7.7%	3,738	11.1%	(973)	(26.0%)
Sub-total	57,871	7.7%	67,618	9.5%	(9,747)	(14.4%)
Corporate-level activity	29,101		27,119		1,982	7.3%
Total	\$ 86,972	11.5%	\$ 94,737	13.3%	\$ (7,765)	(8.2%)

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and employee-related costs, sales commissions and incentive plans, information technology expenses, travel expenses, facilities costs, consulting fees, fees for professional services, depreciation and marketing expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 decreased by \$7.8 million compared to the

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fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, primarily as a result of a \$9.0 million decrease in expenses resulting from the Company's cost reduction activities. Within the Company's sales and marketing, IT, and human resource departments, expenses decreased by \$4.6 million, \$2.4 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively. These decreases were partially offset by a \$5.1 million increase in legal fees and other costs associated with the Company's Securities and Exchange Commission inquiry and stockholder litigation, to \$7.8 million for the year ended July 31, 2013.

Amortization of Intangible Assets:

	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2012	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$ 150	0.1%	\$ 150	0.1%	\$	
Asia						
Europe						
All Other	983	2.7%	989	2.9%	(6)	(0.6%)
Total	\$ 1,133	0.2%	\$ 1,139	0.2%	\$ (6)	(0.5%)

The intangible asset amortization relates to certain amortizable intangible assets acquired by the Company in connection with its acquisition of ModusLink OCS and ModusLink PTS. Amortization expense was essentially flat as compared to the prior year period. The remaining intangible assets are being amortized over their remaining lives.

Impairment of Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets:

	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2012	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)					
Americas	\$		\$		\$	
Asia						
Europe			1,128	0.5%	(1,128)	(100.0%)
All Other						
Total	\$		\$ 1,128	0.2%	\$ (1,128)	(100.0%)

The Company conducts its goodwill impairment test on July 31 of each fiscal year. In addition, if and when events or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below its carrying value, an interim test would be performed. In making this assessment, the Company relies on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, and transactions and marketplace data. There were no goodwill impairments for the years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2012, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test for the fixed assets of its facility in Kildare, Ireland. These indicators included declining revenue and increasingly adverse trends that resulted in further deterioration of current operating results and future prospects of the Kildare facility. These adverse trends included declines in sales volumes resulting from the loss of certain client programs, pricing pressure from existing clients, and the emergence and growth of new competitors for the services performed in Kildare.

As a result of the impairment test, in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the quarter ended April 30, 2012, the Company concluded that Kildare's fixed assets were impaired and recorded a \$1.1 million non-cash impairment charge. This charge is reflected in impairment of long-lived assets in the

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Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fixed asset impairment charge for Kildare is deductible as depreciation for tax purposes over time. The impairment charge did not affect the Company's liquidity or cash flows.

Restructuring, net:

	2013	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	2012	As a % of Segment Net Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
						(In thousands)
Americas	\$ 1,594	0.6%	\$ 1,615	0.6%	\$ (21)	(1.3%)
Asia	2,427	1.1%	646	0.3%	1,781	275.7%
Europe	9,636	4.1%	3,680	1.7%	5,956	161.8%
All Other	840	2.3%	475	1.4%	365	76.8%
Sub-total	14,497	1.9%	6,416	0.9%	8,081	126.0%
Corporate-level activity						
Total	\$ 14,497	1.9%	\$ 6,416	0.9%	\$ 8,081	126.0%

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of \$14.5 million. Of this amount, \$13.4 million primarily related to the workforce reduction of 465 employees across all operating segments, and \$1.1 million related to contractual obligations related to a facility closure in Hungary.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012 the Company recorded a net restructuring charge of \$6.4 million. Of this amount, \$4.8 million primarily related to the workforce reduction of 270 employees in the Americas, Asia, and Europe, \$1.6 million related to contractual obligations related to facility closure at the Raleigh facility. These restructuring charges are net of \$0.3 million in reductions to initial estimates for recorded employee-related expenses and facilities lease obligations primarily based on changes in underlying assumptions.

Interest Income/Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, interest income decreased to \$0.3 million from \$0.4 million during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012.

Interest expense totaled approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase in interest expense as compared to the prior year period relates to \$0.2 million of amortization of deferred financing charges associated with the Company's new credit facility, which commenced on October 31, 2012. Interest expense of \$0.4 million recorded in both periods related to the Company's stadium obligation.

Other Gains (Losses), net:

Other losses, net were \$2.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company recorded foreign exchange losses of \$2.1 million related to realized and unrealized losses from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in Europe and Asia, as well as other losses in the Americas of \$0.5

million.

Other gains, net were \$14.4 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, the Company recorded gains from the derecognition of accrued pricing liabilities related to the releases of claims received from certain clients of \$11.8 million and foreign exchange gains of \$2.9 million related to realized and unrealized gains from foreign currency exposures and settled transactions in Europe and Asia, partially offset by net losses in the Americas. These gains were offset by other net losses of \$0.3 million.

Table of Contents**Equity in Losses of Affiliates and Impairments:**

Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments results from the Company's minority ownership in certain investments that are accounted for under the equity method and impairments on its equity method and cost method investments. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company's proportionate share of each affiliate's operating income or losses is included in equity in losses of affiliates. Equity in losses of affiliates and impairments was \$4.4 million and \$4.1 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded its proportionate share of the affiliates' losses of \$1.6 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company also recorded impairment charges of \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, on certain investments included in the @Ventures portfolio of companies.

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

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. We may incur additional impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. A decline in the carrying value of our \$8.0 million of investments in affiliates at July 31, 2013 ranging from 10% to 20%, respectively, would decrease our income from continuing operations by \$0.8 million to \$1.6 million.

Income Tax Expense:

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company recorded income tax expense of approximately \$3.8 million compared to income tax expense of \$3.0 million, for the prior fiscal year. For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company was profitable in certain jurisdictions where the Company operates, resulting in an income tax expense using the enacted tax rates in those jurisdictions.

The Company provides for income tax expense related to federal, state, and foreign income taxes. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, the Company's taxable income for certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years, and the Company calculated a taxable loss in the U.S. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012, the Company's taxable income for certain foreign locations was offset by net operating loss carryovers from prior years, and the Company calculated a taxable loss in the U.S. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries due to the uncertainty of realizing such benefits.

Discontinued Operations:

During the fiscal years ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded losses from discontinued operations of \$1.0 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. As discussed further in Note 18 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, on January 11, 2013, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, TFL, sold substantially all of its assets to Encore Holdings, LLC ("Encore"). The \$9.5 million decrease in the loss from discontinued operations is

primarily attributable to \$9.5 million of reduced TFL operating losses and a \$0.6 million gain on the sale of the TFL business. These increases were partially offset by an increase of \$0.6 million related to losses associated with the Company's other discontinued operations, which relate to a

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previously closed facility. During the prior year, the Company recorded \$0.8 million related to the execution of a sublease of the Company's previously closed facility, which resulted in an adjustment to the Company's estimate of future minimum lease payments recoverable through sublease receipts. This adjustment, which did not recur in fiscal 2013, had the effect of increasing income from discontinued operations during fiscal 2012.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company has financed its operations and met its capital requirements primarily through funds generated from operations, the sale of our securities and borrowings from lending institutions. As of July 31, 2014, the Company's primary sources of liquidity consisted of cash and cash equivalents of \$183.5 million. As of July 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$26.5 million of cash and cash equivalents held outside of the U.S. Of this amount, approximately \$10.9 million is considered permanently invested due to certain restrictions under local laws, and \$15.6 million is not subject to permanent reinvestment. Due to the Company's U.S. net operating loss carryforward there is no U.S. tax payable upon repatriating the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries considered not subject to permanent investment. Foreign withholding taxes would range from 0% to 10% on any repatriated funds.

On October 31, 2012, the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Facility") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as lender and agent for the lenders party thereto (the "Lender"). The Credit Facility provided a senior secured revolving credit facility up to an initial aggregate principal amount of \$50.0 million or the calculated borrowing base and was secured by substantially all of the domestic assets of the Company. Interest on the Credit Facility was based on the Company's options of LIBOR plus 2.5% or the base rate plus 1.5%. The Credit Facility included one restrictive financial covenant, which is minimum EBITDA, and restrictions that limited the ability of the Company, to among other things, create liens, incur additional indebtedness, make investments, or dispose of assets or property without prior approval from the lenders. On March 13, 2014, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to the Credit Facility, which amended the Credit Facility to modify certain provisions of the Credit Agreement that would have restricted or otherwise affected the issuance of the Notes and the use of proceeds therefrom, the conversion of the Notes into common stock of the Company, and the payment of interest on the Notes. On March 26, 2014, the Company entered into a Third Amendment to the Credit Facility, which provided a waiver from the Lender regarding certain intercompany transfers of funds. Effective as of April 16, 2014, the Company voluntarily terminated the Credit Facility. The Company did not have any outstanding indebtedness related to the Credit Facility as of July 31, 2014. On April 16, 2014, the Company and the Lender entered into a letter agreement and a related security agreement relating to the termination of the Credit Facility and ongoing obligations between the parties, pursuant to which Lender will temporarily support Company accounts and letters of credit, and the Company will provide cash collateral to the Lender and pay fees and expenses on the accounts and letters of credit.

On June 30, 2014, two direct and wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company entered into a revolving credit and security agreement, as borrowers and guarantors, with PNC Bank and National Association, as lender and as agent, respectively. The Credit Agreement which has a five (5) year term, includes a maximum credit commitment of \$50.0 million, is available for letters of credit (with a sublimit of \$5.0 million) and has a \$20.0 million uncommitted accordion feature. The actual maximum credit available under the Credit Agreement varies from time to time and is determined by calculating the applicable borrowing base, which is based upon applicable percentages of the values of eligible accounts receivable and eligible inventory minus reserves determined by the Agent (including other reserves that the Agent may establish from time to time in its permitted discretion), all as specified in the Credit Agreement. Amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement are due and payable, together with all unpaid interest, fees and other obligations, on June 30, 2019. Generally, borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the Borrowers' option, either (a) LIBOR (adjusted to reflect any required bank reserves) for an interest period equal to one, two or three months (as selected by the Borrowers) plus a margin of 2.25% per annum or (b) a

base rate determined by reference to the highest of (1) the base commercial lending rate publicly announced from time to time by PNC Bank, National Association, (2) the sum of the Federal Funds Open Rate in effect on such day plus one half of one percent

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(0.5%) per annum, or (3) the LIBOR rate (adjusted to reflect any required bank reserves) in effect on such day plus 1.00% per annum. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the Credit Agreement, the Borrowers are required to pay a commitment fee, in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder, of 0.25% per annum, paid quarterly in arrears. The Borrowers are also required to pay a customary letter of credit fee equal to the applicable margin on revolving credit LIBOR loans and fronting fees. Obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Borrowers' existing and future direct and indirect wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain limited exceptions; and the Credit Agreement is secured by security interests in substantially all the Borrowers' assets and the assets of each subsidiary guarantor, whether owned as of the closing or thereafter acquired, including a pledge of 100.0% of the equity interests of each subsidiary guarantor that is a domestic entity (subject to certain limited exceptions) and 65.0% of the voting equity interests of any direct first tier foreign entity owned by either Borrower or by a subsidiary guarantor. The Company is not a borrower or a guarantor under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement contains certain customary negative covenants, which include limitations on mergers and acquisitions, the sale of assets, liens, guarantees, investments, loans, capital expenditures, dividends, indebtedness, changes in the nature of business, transactions with affiliates, the creation of subsidiaries, changes in fiscal year and accounting practices, changes to governing documents, compliance with certain statutes, and prepayments of certain indebtedness. The Credit Agreement also contains certain customary affirmative covenants (including periodic reporting obligations) and events of default, including upon a change of control. The Credit Agreement requires compliance with certain financial covenants providing for maintenance of specified liquidity, maintenance of a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and/or maintenance of a maximum leverage ratio following the occurrence of certain events and/or prior to taking certain actions, all as more fully described in the Credit Agreement. The Company believes that the Credit Agreement provides greater financial flexibility to the Company and the Borrowers and may enhance their ability to consummate one or several larger and/or more attractive acquisitions and should provide our clients and/or potential clients with greater confidence in the Company's and the Borrowers' liquidity. As of July 31, 2014, the Company had \$4.5 million outstanding on the PNC Bank credit facility which is included in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

Consolidated working capital of the Company was \$207.2 million at July 31, 2014, compared with \$114.7 million at July 31, 2013. Included in working capital were cash and cash equivalents of \$183.5 million at July 31, 2014 and \$77.9 million at July 31, 2013. The increase in working capital is primarily due to the Company's issuance of \$100 million of 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes during the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations was \$10.1 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, as compared to \$8.0 million in the prior year. The \$2.2 million increase in net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations as compared with the prior year was due to decreased working capital requirements and significant improvement in net loss in the current period. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, non-cash items within net cash provided by operating activities included depreciation expense of \$13.2 million, share-based compensation of \$2.3 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$1.1 million, impairment of long-lived assets of \$0.5 million, amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1.3 million, accretion of debt discount of \$1.5 million, non-operating losses, net, of \$0.1 million and equity in losses of affiliates and impairments of \$1.6 million. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013, non-cash items within net cash provided by operating activities included depreciation expense of \$14.1 million, share-based compensation of \$2.3 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$1.1 million, non-operating losses, net, of \$2.6 million and equity in losses of affiliates and impairments of \$4.4 million.

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

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Investing activities of continuing operations used cash of \$5.6 million and \$7.4 million during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$5.6 million of cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 was comprised of \$4.5 million in capital expenditures, \$0.8 million of investments in affiliates and \$0.4 million of investments in trading securities. The \$7.4 million of cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 was primarily comprised of \$7.3 million in capital expenditures and \$1.7 million of investments in affiliates, partially offset by \$1.3 million of proceeds received from the sale of TFL's assets.

Non-cash investing activities during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 included unsettled trades associated with the acquisition of \$12.9 million in 4.0625% convertible debentures of a publicly traded entity and \$9.4 million in common stock of a publicly traded entity. As of July 31, 2014, liabilities associated with the payment of these trades are classified under other current liabilities on our balance sheet. Subsequent to July 31, 2014 the Company continued its investing activities and acquired additional 4.0625% convertible debentures of a publicly traded entity and acquired additional common stock of a publicly traded entity. As of the date of the filing of this Form 10-K the Company had acquired 4.0625% convertible debentures for a cost basis of \$34.0 million and common stock at a cost basis of \$35.5 million.

Cash flows from financing activities of continuing operations during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 primarily related to the proceeds of \$100 million from issuance of convertible notes, net of transaction costs of \$3.4 million and proceeds from revolving line of credit. Cash flows from financing activities of continuing operations during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2013 primarily related to the net proceeds of \$27.7 million from issuance of the Company's common stock to Steel Partners Holding, L.P. Cash used in discontinued operations totaled \$0.3 million and \$1.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company believes it has access to adequate resources to meet its needs for normal operating costs, capital expenditures, mandatory debt redemptions and working capital for its existing business for at least the next twelve months. These resources include cash and cash equivalents including cash proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes discussed above and cash provided by operating activities. The Company's ability to fund planned capital expenditures and to make acquisitions will depend upon its future operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions in the markets in which it operates, as well as financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond its control.

Management is utilizing the following strategies to continue to enhance liquidity: (1) continuing to implement improvements throughout all of the Company's operations to increase sales and operating efficiencies, (2) supporting profitable revenue growth both internally and potentially through acquisitions and (3) evaluating from time to time and as appropriate, strategic alternatives with respect to its businesses and/or assets and capital raising opportunities. The Company continues to examine all of its options and strategies, including acquisitions, divestitures and other corporate transactions, to increase cash flow and stockholder value.

Off-Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

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

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The Company leases facilities and certain other machinery and equipment under various non-cancelable operating leases and executory contracts expiring through December 2021. Certain non-cancelable leases are classified as capital leases and the leased assets are included in property, plant and equipment, at cost. Such leasing arrangements involve buildings and machinery and equipment as discussed in Note 10 in the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

	Operating Leases	Stadium Obligation	Capital Lease Obligations	Purchase Obligations	Convertible Notes Interest & Principal	Total
For the fiscal years ended July 31:						
2015	17,702	1,600	168	44,564	5,002	69,036
2016	13,297		167		5,250	18,714
2017	7,719		204		5,250	13,173
2018	4,947				5,250	10,197
2019	3,536				105,250	108,786
Thereafter	7,514					7,514
	54,715	1,600	539	44,564	126,002	227,420

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

Future minimum payments, including previously recorded restructuring obligations, as of July 31, 2014 are as follows:

- (1) These Contractual Obligations do not include any reserves for income taxes. Because we are unable to reasonably predict the ultimate amount or timing of settlement of our reserves for income taxes, the Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments table does not include our reserves for income taxes. As of July 31, 2014, our reserves for income taxes totaled approximately \$1.1 million.

The table above excludes obligations related to the Company's defined benefit pension plans. See Note 11 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a summary of our expected contributions and benefit payments for these plans.

Total rent and equipment lease expense charged to continuing operations was \$21.3 million, \$25.2 million and \$26.5 million for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

In August 2000, the Company announced it had acquired the exclusive naming and sponsorship rights to the New England Patriots' new stadium, for a period of fifteen years. In August 2002, the Company finalized an agreement with

the owner of the stadium to amend the sponsorship agreement. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company relinquished the stadium naming rights and remains obligated for a series of annual payments of \$1.6 million per year through 2015.

From time to time, the Company agrees to provide indemnification to its clients in the ordinary course of business. Typically, the Company agrees to indemnify its clients for losses caused by the Company. As of July 31, 2014, the Company had no recorded liabilities with respect to these arrangements.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

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

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

Revenue recognition

Inventory valuation

Restructuring expenses

Share-based compensation expense

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

Investments

Income taxes

Revenue Recognition

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

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title and risk of loss have passed or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured in accordance with the provisions under the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605, Revenue Recognition (ASC Topic 605). The Company's shipping terms vary by client and can include FOB shipping point, which means that risk of loss passes to the client when it is shipped from the Company's location, as well as other terms such as ex-works, meaning that title and risk of loss transfer upon delivery of product to the customer's designated carrier. The Company also evaluates the terms of each major

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client contract relative to a number of criteria that management considers in making its determination with respect to gross versus net reporting of revenue for transactions with its clients. Management's criteria for making these judgments place particular emphasis on determining the primary obligor in a transaction and which party bears general inventory risk. The Company records all shipping and handling fees billed to clients as revenue, and related costs as cost of sales, when incurred, in accordance with ASC Topic 605.

Inventory Valuation

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

Restructuring Expenses

The Company follows the provisions of ASC Topic 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations*, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. The statement requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. The Company records liabilities that primarily include estimated severance and other costs related to employee benefits and certain estimated costs to exit equipment and facility lease obligations and other service contracts and also costs for leases with no future economic benefit. As of July 31, 2014, the Company's accrued restructuring balance totaled \$2.3 million, of which remaining contractual obligations represented \$0.6 million. These contractual obligations principally represent future obligations under non-cancelable real estate leases. Restructuring estimates relating to real estate leases involve consideration of a number of factors including: potential sublet rental rates, estimated vacancy period for the property, brokerage commissions and certain other costs. Estimates relating to potential sublet rates and expected vacancy periods are most likely to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations in the event that actual amounts differ significantly from estimates. These estimates involve judgment and uncertainties, and the settlement of these liabilities could differ materially from recorded amounts. As such, in the course of making such estimates management often uses third party real estate advisors to assist management in its assessment of the marketplace for purposes of estimating sublet rates and vacancy periods. A 10% - 20% unfavorable settlement of our remaining restructuring liabilities, as compared to our current estimates, would decrease our income from continuing operations by approximately \$0.2 million to \$0.5 million.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

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

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

periods in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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ASC Topic 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company estimates its forfeiture rate based on a historical analysis of share-based payment award forfeitures. If actual forfeitures should vary from estimated forfeitures, adjustments to share-based compensation expense may be required. The Company uses the binomial-lattice option-pricing model (binomial-lattice model) for valuation of share-based awards with time-based vesting. The Company believes that the binomial-lattice model is an accurate model for valuing employee stock options since it reflects the impact of stock price changes on option exercise behavior. For share-based awards based on market conditions, specifically, the Company's stock price, the compensation cost and derived service periods are estimated using the Monte Carlo valuation method. The Company uses third party analyses to assist in developing the assumptions used in its binomial-lattice model and Monte Carlo valuations and the resulting fair value used to record compensation expense. The Company's determination of fair value of stock options on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. Any significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the estimated fair value of the share-based award.

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

The Company follows ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (ASC Topic 360). Under ASC Topic 360, the Company tests certain long-lived assets or group of assets for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the Company may not be able to recover the asset's carrying amount. ASC Topic 360 defines impairment as the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group, including property and equipment and other intangible assets, exceeds its fair value. The Company evaluates recoverability by determining whether the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of that asset or group cover the carrying value at the evaluation date. If the undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to cover the carrying value, the Company measures an impairment loss as the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or group over its fair value. Management may use third party valuation experts to assist in its determination of fair value. As of July 31, 2014, \$3.9 million, \$7.6 million, \$11.3 million, and \$5.3 million of the Company's long-lived assets related to the Americas, Asia, Europe, and e-Business reporting units, respectively, consisting primarily of property and equipment, and to a lesser extent intangible assets, either specifically identifiable to or allocated to the segments.

The Company is required to test goodwill for impairment annually or if a triggering event occurs in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350, Goodwill and Other (ASC Topic 350). As of July 31, 2014, the \$3.1 million recorded for goodwill relates to the e-Business reporting unit. The Company's policy is to perform its annual impairment testing for its reporting units on July 31, of each fiscal year. The Income Approach indicates the fair value of an asset based on the present value of the cash flows that the asset can be expected to generate in the future. Specifically, the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method was relied upon in the valuation of the net assets of the e-Business reporting unit. As a result of the analyses performed during fiscal year 2014, the Company concluded that the fair value of the net assets exceeded the carrying value of the net assets by a percentage greater than 50%. As a result, the Company concluded that there was no impairment of the Company's goodwill. Any significant changes in the forecasted cash flows used may materially affect the estimated fair value of the net assets.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2012, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test for the fixed assets of its facility in Kildare, Ireland. These indicators included declining revenue and increasingly adverse trends that resulted in further deterioration of current operating results and future prospects of the Kildare facility. These adverse trends included declines in sales volumes resulting from the loss of certain client programs, pricing pressure from existing clients, and the emergence and growth of new competitors for

the services performed in Kildare. As a result of the impairment

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test, in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the quarter ended April 30, 2012, the Company concluded that Kildare's fixed assets were impaired and recorded a \$1.1 million non-cash impairment charge. This charge is reflected in impairment of long-lived assets in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2012. The fixed asset impairment charge for Kildare is deductible as depreciation for tax purposes over time. The impairment charge did not affect the Company's liquidity or cash flows. During the second quarter of fiscal year 2014, the Company determined that the carrying value of Kildare facility was not fully recoverable from future cash flows. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.5 million to adjust the carrying value to its estimated fair value.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2011, indicators of potential impairment caused the Company to conduct an interim impairment test as of January 31, 2011. As a result of our interim impairment analysis and in connection with the preparation of our quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2011, the Company recorded a \$7.1 million non-cash impairment charge for ModusLink PTS. The Company also determined that intangible assets were impaired and recorded a non-cash intangible asset impairment charge of \$8.8 million for ModusLink PTS due to low operating margins and low projected future growth.

Investments

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

The Company assesses the need to record impairment losses on its investments and records such losses when the impairment of an investment is determined to be other than temporary in nature. The process of assessing whether a particular investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost requires a significant amount of judgment. This valuation process is based primarily on information that the Company requests from these privately held companies who are not subject to the same disclosure and audit requirements as the reports required of U.S. public companies. As such, the reliability and accuracy of the data may vary. Based on the Company's evaluation, it recorded impairment charges related to its investments in privately held companies of \$1.4 million, \$2.8 million, and \$2.9 million for fiscal years ended July 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. These impairment losses are reflected in Impairment of investments in affiliates in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Estimating the net realizable value of investments in privately held early-stage technology companies is inherently subjective and has contributed to significant volatility in our reported results of operations in the past and it may negatively impact our results of operations in the future. We may incur additional impairment charges to our investments in privately held companies, which could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. A decline in the carrying value of our \$7.2 million of investments in affiliates at July 31, 2014 ranging from 10% to 20%, respectively, would decrease our income from continuing operations by approximately \$0.7 million to \$1.4 million.

At the time an equity method investee issues its stock to unrelated parties, the Company accounts for that share issuance as if the Company has sold a proportionate share of its investment. The Company records any gain

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or loss resulting from an equity method investee's share issuance in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. During fiscal years ended July 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, no such gains or losses had been recorded related to any @Ventures investments.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the provisions of ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC Topic 740) using the asset and liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets must be reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on the weight of available evidence it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized in future periods. This methodology is subjective and requires significant estimates and judgments in the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets and in the calculation of certain tax liabilities. At July 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, a valuation allowance has been recorded against the deferred tax asset in the U.S. and certain of its foreign subsidiaries since management believes that after considering all the available objective evidence, both positive and negative, historical and prospective, with greater weight given to historical evidence, it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized. In each reporting period, we evaluate the adequacy of our valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets. In the future, if the Company is able to demonstrate a consistent trend of pre-tax income, then at that time management may reduce its valuation allowance, accordingly. The Company's federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards at July 31, 2014 totaled approximately \$2.0 billion, \$451.9 million and \$60.1 million, respectively. A 5% reduction in the Company's current valuation allowance on these federal and state net operating loss carryforwards would result in an income tax benefit of approximately \$38.2 million.

In addition, the calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in several tax jurisdictions. The Company is periodically reviewed by domestic and foreign tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. These reviews include questions regarding the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. In evaluating the exposure associated with various filing positions, we record estimated reserves for exposures. Based on our evaluation of current tax positions, the Company believes it has appropriately accrued \$1.0 million for exposures as of July 31, 2014.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2013-02, *Reporting Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, which amends Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 220, *Comprehensive Income*. The amended guidance requires entities to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. Additionally, entities are required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income. The amended guidance does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income. The amendment is effective prospectively for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company's adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as these updates have an impact on presentation only.

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Exists*,

amending the guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net

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operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. The guidance requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented as a reduction of a deferred tax asset when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists, with certain exceptions. This accounting guidance is effective prospectively starting with our first quarter of fiscal year 2015, and is related to presentation only. Its adoption will not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Reporting disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, which amends ASC 205, Presentation of Financial Statements, and ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment. This ASU defines a discontinued operation as a component or group of components that is disposed of or meets the criteria as held for sale and represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. This ASU requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations and new disclosures for components of an entity that are held for sale or disposed of and are individually significant but do not qualify for presentation as a discontinued operation. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. This ASU is based on the principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 using one of two retrospective application methods. The Company has not determined the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

As a matter of policy, the Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All derivative positions are used to reduce risk by hedging underlying economic or market exposure and are valued at their fair value on our consolidated balance sheets and adjustments to the fair value during this holding period are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of July 31, 2014, the Company did not have any foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding.

Interest Rate Risk

At July 31, 2014, the Company had \$4.5 million outstanding under its Credit Facility and the Company did not have any open derivative positions with respect to its borrowing arrangements.

We maintain a portfolio of highly liquid cash equivalents typically maturing in three months or less as of the date of purchase. We place our investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in our

investment policy and include corporate and state municipal obligations such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit and institutional market funds.

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Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in various countries and currencies throughout the world and its operating results and financial position are subject to exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company has historically used derivative financial instruments, on a limited basis, principally foreign currency exchange rate contracts, to minimize the transaction exposure that results from such fluctuations. As of July 31, 2014, the Company did not have any derivative financial instruments.

Revenue from our foreign operating segments accounted for 53% of total revenue during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014. A portion of our international sales made by our foreign business units in their respective countries is denominated in the local currency of each country. These business units also incur a majority of their expenses in the local currency.

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

The conversion of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, we recorded foreign currency translation gains of \$0.1 million, which are recorded within accumulated other comprehensive income in Stockholders' Equity in our consolidated balance sheet. In addition, certain of our foreign subsidiaries have assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the relevant entity's functional currency. Changes in the functional currency value of these assets and liabilities create fluctuations that will lead to a transaction gain or loss. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2014, we recorded foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.5 million which are recorded in Other gains (losses), net in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

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

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.

Waltham, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. as of July 31, 2014 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. at July 31, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated October 14, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

October 14, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries as of July 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended July 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ModusLink Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries as of July 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended July 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

October 15, 2013

Table of Contents**MODUSLINK GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in thousands, except share data)**

	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 183,515	\$ 77,916
Trading securities	22,793	
Accounts receivable, trade, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$63 and \$64 at July 31, 2014 and July 31, 2013, respectively	123,948	142,098
Inventories	65,269	61,322
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,243	9,750
Total current assets	405,768	291,086
Property and equipment, net	25,126	34,290
Investments in affiliates	7,172	7,970
Goodwill	3,058	3,058
Other intangible assets, net	667	1,764
Other assets	9,855	5,528
Total assets	\$ 451,646	\$ 343,696
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 105,045	\$ 110,148
Accrued restructuring	2,246	4,670
Accrued expenses	39,544	34,748
Other current liabilities	51,759	26,865
Total current liabilities	198,594	176,431
Long-term portion of accrued restructuring	39	494
Notes payable	73,391	
Other long-term liabilities	8,004	9,866
Long-term liabilities	81,434	10,360
Total liabilities	280,028	186,791
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 8 and 10)		
Stockholders' equity:		

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Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 5,000,000 shares; zero issued or outstanding shares at July 31, 2014 and July 31, 2013		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 1,400,000,000 shares; 52,100,763 issued and outstanding shares at July 31, 2014; 51,575,893 issued and outstanding shares at July 31, 2013		
	521	516
Additional paid-in capital	7,450,541	7,419,806
Accumulated deficit	(7,293,412)	(7,277,130)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	13,968	13,713
Total stockholders' equity	171,618	