

PLEXUS CORP
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2019
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

ý Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 30, 2019
OR
Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Commission File Number 001-14423

PLEXUS CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Wisconsin 39-1344447
(State of Incorporation) (IRS Employer Identification No.)
One Plexus Way
Neenah, Wisconsin 54957
(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)
Telephone Number (920) 969-6000
(Registrant's telephone number, including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ý No ..
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ý No ..
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ý Accelerated filer .. Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company .. Emerging growth company ..

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

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

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

Title of each class Trading Symbol Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value PLXS The Nasdaq Global Select Market

As of April 30, 2019, there were 30,105,120 shares of common stock outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands, except per share data)

Unaudited

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30,	March 31,	March 30,	March 31,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net sales	\$789,051	\$698,651	\$1,554,595	\$1,375,945
Cost of sales	718,415	645,699	1,411,576	1,259,470
Gross profit	70,636	52,952	143,019	116,475
Selling and administrative expenses	37,462	35,637	72,894	67,603
Operating income	33,174	17,315	70,125	48,872
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(3,145)	(3,547)	(5,394)	(7,272)
Interest income	440	1,426	965	2,981
Miscellaneous, net	(1,773)	(477)	(2,885)	(823)
Income before income taxes	28,696	14,717	62,811	43,758
Income tax expense	3,938	2,427	15,827	129,961
Net income (loss)	\$24,758	\$12,290	\$46,984	\$(86,203)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.81	\$0.37	\$1.52	\$(2.57)
Diluted	\$0.79	\$0.36	\$1.48	\$(2.57)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,603	33,538	31,003	33,552
Diluted	31,385	34,387	31,836	33,552
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	\$24,758	\$12,290	\$46,984	\$(86,203)
Other comprehensive income:				
Derivative instrument fair value adjustment	1,984	1,229	2,362	2,768
Foreign currency translation adjustments	515	4,773	(1,356)	6,915
Other comprehensive income	2,499	6,002	1,006	9,683
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$27,257	\$18,292	\$47,990	\$(76,520)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)

Unaudited

	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 184,028	\$ 297,269
Restricted cash	331	417
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,251 and \$885, respectively	445,053	394,827
Contract assets	86,803	—
Inventories, net	802,261	794,346
Prepaid expenses and other	30,987	30,302
Total current assets	1,549,463	1,517,161
Property, plant and equipment, net	373,918	341,306
Deferred income taxes	10,889	10,825
Intangible assets, net	7,511	8,239
Other	59,070	55,111
Total non-current assets	451,388	415,481
Total assets	\$2,000,851	\$ 1,932,642
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$93,197	\$ 5,532
Accounts payable	476,481	506,322
Customer deposits	129,068	90,782
Accrued salaries and wages	52,939	66,874
Other accrued liabilities	92,989	68,163
Total current liabilities	844,674	737,673
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	187,120	183,085
Long-term accrued income taxes payable	58,296	56,130
Deferred income taxes payable	14,991	14,376
Other liabilities	20,326	20,235
Total non-current liabilities	280,733	273,826
Total liabilities	1,125,407	1,011,499
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized, 52,832 and 52,567 shares issued, respectively, and 30,241 and 31,838 shares outstanding, respectively	528	526
Additional paid-in capital	586,279	581,488
Common stock held in treasury, at cost, 22,591 and 20,729 shares, respectively	(817,435)	(711,138)
Retained earnings	1,117,045	1,062,246
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,973)	(11,979)
Total shareholders' equity	875,444	921,143
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,000,851	\$ 1,932,642

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands)

Unaudited

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30,	March 31,	March 30,	March 31,
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Common stock - shares outstanding				
Beginning of period	30,992	33,607	31,838	33,464
Exercise of stock options and vesting of other stock awards	241	199	265	500
Treasury shares purchased	(992)	(513)	(1,862)	(671)
End of period	30,241	33,293	30,241	33,293
Total stockholders' equity, beginning of period	\$905,163	\$933,848	\$921,143	\$1,025,939
Common stock - par value				
Beginning of period	526	522	526	519
Exercise of stock options and vesting of other stock awards	2	2	2	5
End of period	528	524	528	524
Additional paid-in capital				
Beginning of period	587,011	567,562	581,488	555,297
Stock-based compensation expense	5,176	4,524	9,929	8,420
Exercise of stock options and vesting of other stock awards, including tax benefits	(5,908)	(4,551)	(5,138)	3,818
End of period	586,279	567,535	586,279	567,535
Treasury stock				
Beginning of period	(761,189)	(583,651)	(711,138)	(574,104)
Treasury shares purchased	(56,246)	(31,612)	(106,297)	(41,159)
End of period	(817,435)	(615,263)	(817,435)	(615,263)
Retained earnings				
Beginning of period	1,092,287	950,713	1,062,246	1,049,206
Net income (loss)	24,758	12,290	46,984	(86,203)
Cumulative effect adjustment for adoption of new accounting pronouncement (1)	—	—	7,815	—
End of period	1,117,045	963,003	1,117,045	963,003
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Beginning of period	(13,472)	(1,298)	(11,979)	(4,979)
Other comprehensive income	2,499	6,002	1,006	9,683
End of period	(10,973)	4,704	(10,973)	4,704
Total stockholders' equity, end of period	\$875,444	\$920,503	\$875,444	\$920,503

(1) See Note 1, "Basis of Presentation," for a discussion of recently adopted accounting pronouncements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

Unaudited

	Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$46,984	\$(86,203)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,468	23,602
Deferred income taxes	1,622	22,326
Share-based compensation expense	9,929	8,420
Other, net	92	(45)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding impacts of acquisition:		
Accounts receivable	(50,717)	(32,326)
Contract assets	(10,298)	—
Inventories	(77,917)	(42,781)
Other current and noncurrent assets	(4,367)	(4,766)
Accrued income taxes payable	(824)	102,220
Accounts payable	(28,187)	15,611
Customer deposits	38,197	(3,680)
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	15,486	463
Cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities	(34,532)	2,841
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(54,556)	(29,115)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	93	273
Business acquisition	1,180	—
Cash flows used in investing activities	(53,283)	(28,842)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings under debt agreements	667,025	504,616
Payments on debt and capital lease obligations	(581,360)	(612,961)
Repurchases of common stock	(106,297)	(41,159)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,264	9,194
Payments related to tax withholding for share-based compensation	(6,400)	(5,371)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(25,768)	(145,681)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	256	5,743
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(113,327)	(165,939)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash:		
Beginning of period	297,686	569,254
End of period	\$184,359	\$403,315

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 30, 2019 AND MARCH 31, 2018
Unaudited

1. Basis of Presentation

Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein have been prepared by Plexus Corp. and its subsidiaries (together “Plexus” or the “Company”) without audit and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all adjustments, which include normal recurring adjustments necessary for the fair statement of the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018, the results of operations and shareholders' equity for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, and the cash flows for the same six month periods.

The Company’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to September 30. The Company uses a “4-4-5” weekly accounting system for the interim periods in each quarter. Each quarter, therefore, ends on a Saturday at the end of the 4-4-5 period. Periodically, an additional week must be added to the fiscal year to re-align with the Saturday closest to September 30. All fiscal quarters presented herein included 13 weeks.

Certain information and footnote disclosures, normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the SEC’s rules and regulations dealing with interim financial statements. However, the Company believes that the disclosures made in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. It is suggested that these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements:

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued ASU 2016-16 related to the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The new standard eliminates the exception for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory and requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences when the transfer occurs. The Company adopted this guidance under the modified retrospective approach during the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company recognized no net impact to its fiscal 2019 opening Retained Earnings balance upon adoption and does not anticipate any material impact to the Company's future Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 related to the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments, which clarifies how entities should classify certain cash receipts and cash payments on the statement of cash flows. The new standard addresses certain issues where diversity in practice was identified. It also amends existing guidance, which is principles based and often requires judgment to determine the appropriate classification of cash flows as operating, investing or financing activities and clarifies how the predominance principle should be applied when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The Company adopted this guidance during the first quarter of fiscal 2019 with no material impact to the Company's Condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, which requires an entity to recognize revenue relating to contracts with customers that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount reflecting the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services (“Topic 606”). Topic 606 also requires disclosures enabling users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers and was effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019.

On September 30, 2018, the Company adopted and applied Topic 606 to all contracts using the modified retrospective method of adoption. Upon adoption, the Company recognized an increase to its beginning Retained Earnings balance of \$7.8 million. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. Refer to Note 13, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," for further information.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted:

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, which requires lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets but record expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to current accounting. For lessors, the guidance modifies the

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classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. The guidance is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of the new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements and plans to adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12 related to the accounting for hedging activities. The pronouncement expands and refines hedge accounting, aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of hedging instruments and hedge items in the financial statements, and includes certain targeted improvements to ease the application of current guidance related to the assessment of hedge effectiveness. The guidance is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of the new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements and the timing of adoption.

The Company believes that no other recently issued accounting standards will have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements, or apply to its operations.

2. Inventories

Inventories as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 30, September 29,	
	2019	2018
Raw materials	\$657,125	\$ 579,377
Work-in-process	55,888	102,337
Finished goods	89,248	112,632
Total inventories, net	\$802,261	\$ 794,346

In certain circumstances, per contractual terms, customer deposits are received by the Company to offset obsolete and excess inventory risks. The total amount of customer deposits related to inventory and included within current liabilities on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018 was \$126.7 million and \$87.7 million, respectively.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, the Company adopted and applied Topic 606 to all contracts using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The prior year comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for fiscal 2018. Refer to Note 13, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," for further information.

3. Debt, Capital Lease Obligations and Other Financing

Debt and capital lease obligations as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 30, September 29,	
	2019	2018
4.05% Senior Notes, due June 15, 2025	\$100,000	\$ 100,000
4.22% Senior Notes, due June 15, 2028	50,000	50,000
Borrowings under the credit facility	87,000	—
Capital lease and other financing obligations	44,413	39,857
Unamortized deferred financing fees	(1,096)	(1,240)
Total obligations	280,317	188,617
Less: current portion	(93,197)	(5,532)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	\$ 187,120	\$ 183,085

On June 15, 2018, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (the "2018 NPA") pursuant to which it issued an aggregate of \$150.0 million in principal amount of unsecured senior notes, consisting of \$100.0 million in principal amount

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of 4.05% Series A Senior Notes, due on June 15, 2025, and \$50.0 million in principal amount of 4.22% Series B Senior Notes, due on June 15, 2028 (collectively, the "2018 Notes"), in a private placement. The 2018 NPA includes customary operational and financial covenants with which the Company is required to comply, including, among others, maintenance of certain financial ratios such as a total leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. The 2018 Notes may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time, subject to payment of a make-whole amount. Interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semiannually. At March 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the 2018 NPA.

The Company also has a senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"), with a \$300.0 million maximum commitment that expires on July 5, 2021. The Credit Facility may be further increased to \$500.0 million, generally by mutual agreement of the Company and the lenders, subject to certain customary conditions. During the six months ended March 30, 2019, the highest daily borrowing was \$229.0 million; the average daily borrowings were \$98.9 million. The Company borrowed \$666.5 million and repaid \$579.5 million of revolving borrowings under the Credit Facility during the six months ended March 30, 2019. As of March 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants relating to the Credit Facility, which are generally consistent with those in the 2018 NPA discussed above. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee on the daily unused revolver credit commitment based on the Company's leverage ratio; the fee was 0.175% as of March 30, 2019.

The fair value of the Company's debt, excluding capital leases, was \$237.5 million and \$151.9 million as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018, respectively. The carrying value of the Company's debt, excluding capital leases, was \$237.0 million and \$150.0 million as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018, respectively. If measured at fair value in the financial statements, the Company's debt would be classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 4, "Derivatives," for further information regarding the Company's fair value calculations and classifications.

4. Derivatives

All derivatives are recognized in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at their estimated fair value. The Company uses derivatives to manage the variability of foreign currency obligations. The Company has cash flow hedges related to forecasted foreign currency obligations, in addition to non-designated hedges to manage foreign currency exposures associated with certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The Company does not enter into derivatives for speculative purposes.

Changes in the fair value of the derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets until earnings are affected by the variability of the cash flows. In the next twelve months, the Company estimates that \$0.7 million of unrealized gains, net of tax, related to cash flow hedges will be reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings. Changes in the fair value of the non-designated derivatives related to recognized foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recorded in "Miscellaneous, net" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The Company enters into forward currency exchange contracts for its operations in Malaysia and Mexico on a rolling basis. The Company had cash flow hedges outstanding with a notional value of \$77.1 million as of March 30, 2019, and \$74.0 million as of September 29, 2018. These forward currency contracts fix the exchange rates for the settlement of future foreign currency obligations that have yet to be realized. The total fair value of the forward currency exchange contracts was a \$0.7 million asset as of March 30, 2019, and a \$1.7 million liability as of September 29, 2018.

The Company had additional forward currency exchange contracts outstanding with a notional value of \$34.6 million as of March 30, 2019, and \$28.6 million as of September 29, 2018. The Company did not designate these derivative instruments as hedging instruments. The net settlement amount (fair value) related to these contracts is recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as either a current or long-term asset or liability, depending on the term, and as an element of "Miscellaneous, net" within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). The total fair value of these derivatives was a \$0.3 million asset as of March 30, 2019, and a \$0.1 million liability as of September 29, 2018.

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The tables below present information regarding the fair values of derivative instruments and the effects of derivative instruments on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

In thousands of dollars

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 670	\$ 292	Other accrued liabilities	\$ — \$ 1,984

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

In thousands of dollars

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 378	\$ 42	Other accrued liabilities	\$ 62 \$ 81

Derivative Impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI")

for the Three Months Ended

In thousands of dollars

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 1,241	\$ 3,625

Derivative Impact on Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income

for the Three Months Ended

In thousands of dollars

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Classification of (Loss) Gain Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Loss) Gain Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
		March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency forward contracts	Selling and administrative expenses	\$ (73)	\$ 224
Foreign currency forward contracts	Cost of sales	\$ (670)	\$ 2,091
Treasury Rate Locks	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ 81

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of (Loss) Gain Recognized on Derivatives in Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized	
		March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018

		in Income
		March 30, 2019
		March 31, 2018
		\$843 \$(416)
Foreign currency forward contracts	Miscellaneous, net	
Derivative Impact on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI")		
for the Six Months Ended		
In thousands of dollars		
	Amount of Gain Recognized in	
	OCI on	
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Derivatives (Effective Portion)	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 853	\$ 6,339

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Derivative Impact on Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
for the Six Months Ended
In thousands of dollars

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Classification of (Loss) Gain Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Loss) Gain Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
		March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency forward contracts	Selling and administrative expenses	\$ (155)	\$ 329
Foreign currency forward contracts	Cost of sales	\$ (1,354)	\$ 3,082
Treasury Rate Locks	Interest expense	\$ —	\$ 160
		Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized on Derivatives in Income	Recognized in Income	
		March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency forward contracts	Miscellaneous, net	\$ 1,630	\$(951)

There were no gains or losses recognized in income for derivatives related to ineffective portions and amounts excluded from effectiveness testing for the three or six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Fair Value Measurements:

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (or exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Company uses quoted market prices when available or discounted cash flows to calculate fair value. The accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. The input levels are:

Level 1: Quoted (observable) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the asset or liability.

The following table lists the fair values of liabilities of the Company's derivatives as of March 30, 2019 and September 29, 2018, by input level:

Fair Value Measurements Using Input Levels (Liability)/Asset

In thousands of dollars

March 30, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivatives				
Forward currency forward contracts	\$ —	—\$986	\$ —	—\$986

September 29, 2018

Derivatives

Forward currency forward contracts \$ —\$(1,731) \$ —\$(1,731)

The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is determined using a market approach, which includes obtaining directly or indirectly observable values from third parties active in the relevant markets. Inputs in the fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts include prevailing forward and spot prices for currency and interest rate forward curves.

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5. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 was \$3.9 million and \$15.8 million, respectively, compared to \$2.4 million and \$130.0 million for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively.

The effective tax rates for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019, were 13.7% and 25.2%, respectively, compared to the effective tax rates of 16.5% and 297.0% for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 30, 2019 decreased from the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the \$13.5 million one-time bonus paid to full-time, non-executive employees ("one-time employee bonus") paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018, and the geographical distribution of pre-tax earnings. The effective tax rate for the six months ended March 30, 2019 decreased from the effective tax rate for the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the impact of the U.S. Tax Cuts & Jobs Act ("Tax Reform"), which was enacted on December 22, 2017, and an increase in pre-tax earnings which was impacted by the one-time employee bonus in the prior year.

There were no material additions to the amount of unrecognized tax benefits recorded for uncertain tax positions for the three months ended March 30, 2019. For the six months ended March 30, 2019, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$1.7 million primarily related to unrecognized tax benefits as the U.S. Department of Treasury issued additional guidance for Tax Reform. The guidance proposed related to the treatment of foreign taxes paid that impacted the tax on the deemed repatriation of historical undistributed foreign earnings. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. The amount of interest and penalties recorded for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 was not material.

One or more uncertain tax positions may be settled within the next 12 months. Settlement of these matters is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The Company is not currently under examination by taxing authorities in the U.S. or any foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

The Company maintains valuation allowances when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a net deferred tax asset will not be realized. During the three months ended March 30, 2019, the Company continued to record a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in certain jurisdictions within the EMEA segment and a partial valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in certain jurisdictions within the AMER segment, as it was more likely than not that these assets would not be fully realized based primarily on historical performance. The Company will continue to provide a valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in each of the applicable jurisdictions going forward until it determines it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

6. Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the amounts utilized in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 30, 2019		Six Months Ended March 31, 2018	
Net income (loss)	24,758	12,290	46,984	(86,203)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	30,603	33,538	31,003	33,552
Dilutive effect of share-based awards outstanding	782	849	833	—
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	31,385	34,387	31,836	33,552
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.81	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.52	\$ (2.57)
Diluted	\$0.79	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.48	\$ (2.57)

For both the three and six months ended March 30, 2019, share-based awards for approximately 0.1 million shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as they were antidilutive.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2018, share-based awards for approximately 0.3 million shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as they were antidilutive. For the six months ended March 31, 2018, the total number

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of potentially dilutive share-based awards was 2.0 million; however, these awards were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as doing so would have decreased the loss per share.

See also Note 11, "Shareholders' Equity," for information regarding the Company's share repurchase plans.

7. Share-Based Compensation

The Company recognized \$5.2 million and \$9.9 million of compensation expense associated with share-based awards for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019, respectively, and \$4.5 million and \$8.4 million for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to determine the fair value of stock options and stock-settled stock appreciation rights ("SARs"). The Company uses its stock price on grant date as the fair value assigned to restricted stock units ("RSUs").

Performance stock units ("PSUs") are payable in shares of the Company's common stock. Beginning for fiscal 2017 grants, PSUs vest based on the relative total shareholder return ("TSR") of the Company's common stock as compared to the companies in the Russell 3000 index, a market condition, and the Company's economic return performance during the three year performance period, a performance condition. The Company uses the Monte Carlo valuation model to determine the fair value of PSUs at the date of grant for PSUs that vest based on the relative TSR of the Company's common stock. The Company uses its stock price on grant date as the fair value assigned to PSUs that vest based on the Company's economic return performance. PSUs granted in fiscal 2016 and prior years vested based solely on the relative TSR of the Company's common stock as compared to companies in the Russell 3000 Index during a three year performance period. The number of shares that may be issued pursuant to PSUs ranges from zero to 0.5 million and is dependent upon the Company's TSR and economic return performance over the applicable performance periods.

The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense over the share-based awards' vesting period.

8. Litigation

The Company is party to lawsuits in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe that these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material positive or adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

9. Reportable Segments

Reportable segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or group, in assessing performance and allocating resources. The Company uses an internal management reporting system, which provides important financial data to evaluate performance and allocate the Company's resources on a regional basis. Net sales for the segments are attributed to the region in which the product is manufactured or the service is performed. The services provided, manufacturing processes used, class of customers serviced and order fulfillment processes used are similar and generally interchangeable across the segments. A segment's performance is evaluated based upon its operating income (loss). A segment's operating income (loss) includes its net sales less cost of sales and selling and administrative expenses, but excludes corporate and other expenses. Corporate and other expenses primarily represent corporate selling and administrative expenses, and restructuring costs and other charges, if any. These costs are not allocated to the segments, as management excludes such costs when assessing the performance of the segments. Inter-segment transactions are generally recorded at amounts that approximate arm's length transactions. The accounting policies for the segments are the same as for the Company taken as a whole.

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Information about the Company's three reportable segments for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net sales:				
AMER	\$364,490	\$301,835	\$718,357	\$600,878
APAC	378,441	350,375	756,553	696,498
EMEA	75,822	73,942	148,120	137,774
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(29,702)	(27,501)	(68,435)	(59,205)
	\$789,051	\$698,651	\$1,554,595	\$1,375,945
Operating income (loss):				
AMER	\$14,230	\$10,702	\$28,680	\$21,225
APAC	48,704	49,171	100,515	99,703
EMEA	(133)	389	863	(732)
Corporate and other costs	(29,627)	(42,947)	(59,933)	(71,324)
	\$33,174	\$17,315	\$70,125	\$48,872
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(3,145)	(3,547)	(5,394)	(7,272)
Interest income	440	1,426	965	2,981
Miscellaneous, net	(1,773)	(477)	(2,885)	(823)
Income before income taxes	28,696	14,717	62,811	43,758

	March 30, 2019	September 29, 2018
Total assets:		
AMER	\$733,925	\$645,791
APAC	980,888	937,510
EMEA	201,627	193,797
Corporate and eliminations	84,411	155,544
	\$2,000,851	\$1,932,642

10. Guarantees

The Company offers certain indemnifications under its customer manufacturing agreements. In the normal course of business, the Company may from time to time be obligated to indemnify its customers or its customers' customers against damages or liabilities arising out of the Company's negligence, misconduct, breach of contract, or infringement of third party intellectual property rights. Certain agreements have extended broader indemnification, and while most agreements have contractual limits, some do not. However, the Company generally does not provide for such indemnities and seeks indemnification from its customers for damages or liabilities arising out of the Company's adherence to customers' specifications or designs or use of materials furnished, or directed to be used, by its customers. The Company does not believe its obligations under such indemnities are material.

In the normal course of business, the Company also provides its customers a limited warranty covering workmanship, and in some cases materials, on products manufactured by the Company. Such warranty generally provides that products will be free from defects in the Company's workmanship and meet mutually agreed-upon specifications for periods generally ranging from 12 months to 24 months. The Company's obligation is generally limited to correcting, at its expense, any defect by repairing or replacing such defective product. The Company's warranty generally excludes defects resulting from faulty customer-supplied components, design defects or damage caused by any party

or cause other than the Company.

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The Company provides for an estimate of costs that may be incurred under its limited warranty at the time product revenue is recognized and establishes additional reserves for specifically identified product issues. These costs primarily include labor and materials, as necessary, associated with repair or replacement and are included in the Company's accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Other accrued liabilities." The primary factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the value and the number of shipped units and historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, the Company assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary. Below is a table summarizing the activity related to the Company's limited warranty liability for the six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Reserve balance, beginning of period	\$6,646	\$ 4,756
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	2,374	2,131
Settlements (in cash or in kind) during the period	(1,737)	(1,579)
Reserve balance, end of period	\$7,283	\$ 5,308

11. Shareholders' Equity

On February 14, 2018, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan under which the Company is authorized to repurchase \$200.0 million of its common stock (the "2018 Program"). The 2018 Program commenced upon completion of the 2016 Program, as defined below. During the three months ended March 30, 2019, the Company repurchased 991,683 shares for \$56.2 million, at an average price of \$56.72 per share. During the six months ended March 30, 2019, the Company repurchased 1,861,632 shares for \$106.3 million, at an average price of \$57.10. As of March 30, 2019, \$72.5 million of authority remained under the 2018 Program.

On June 6, 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a multi-year stock repurchase program under which the Company was authorized to repurchase up to \$150.0 million of its common stock beginning in fiscal 2017 (the "2016 Program"). During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 512,943 shares for \$31.6 million, at an average price of \$61.63 per share. During the six months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 671,409 shares for \$41.2 million, at an average price of \$61.30 per share under the 2016 Program.

All shares repurchased under the aforementioned programs were recorded as treasury stock.

12. Trade Accounts Receivable Sale Programs

The Company has Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreements with MUFG Bank, New York Branch, formerly known as The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (the "MUFG RPA"), and HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited, Xiamen branch (the "HSBC RPA"), under which the Company may elect to sell receivables, at a discount, on an ongoing basis. The MUFG RPA was amended on March 20, 2019, to increase the maximum facility amount from \$230.0 million to \$260.0 million. The maximum facility amount under the HSBC RPA as of March 30, 2019 is \$60.0 million. The MUFG RPA is subject to expiration on October 3, 2019, but will be automatically extended for another year unless any party gives no less than 10 days prior notice that the agreement should not be extended. The terms of the HSBC RPA are generally consistent with the terms of the MUFG RPA.

Transfers of receivables under the programs are accounted for as sales and, accordingly, receivables sold under the programs are excluded from accounts receivable on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and are reflected as cash provided by operating activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Proceeds from the transfer reflect the face value of the receivables less a discount. The sale discount is recorded within "Miscellaneous, net" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in the period of the sale.

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The Company sold \$241.9 million and \$135.9 million of trade accounts receivable under these programs during the three months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in exchange for cash proceeds of \$240.4 million and \$135.2 million, respectively.

The Company sold \$474.4 million and \$298.3 million of trade accounts receivable under these programs during the six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in exchange for cash proceeds of \$471.6 million and \$296.7 million, respectively.

13. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Impact of Adopting Topic 606

The Company adopted Topic 606 using the modified retrospective method. The new standard resulted in a change to the timing of revenue recognition for a significant portion of the Company's revenue, whereby revenue is recognized over time, as products are produced, as opposed to at a point in time based upon shipping terms. As a result of the adoption of Topic 606, the following adjustments were made to the opening balances of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	Balance at September 29, 2018	Impacts due to adoption of Topic 606	Balance at September 30, 2018
ASSETS			
Contract assets	\$ —	\$76,417	\$ 76,417
Inventories	794,346	(68,959)	725,387
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 68,163	\$(357)	\$ 67,806
Retained earnings	1,062,246	7,815	1,070,061

The cumulative effect of applying the new guidance in Topic 606 resulted in the Company increasing its fiscal 2019 opening Retained Earnings balance by \$7.8 million due to certain customer contracts requiring revenue recognition over time. Contract assets in the amount of \$76.4 million were recognized due to the recognition of revenue on an over time basis for some customers rather than at a specific point in time. Inventory declined \$69.0 million primarily due to earlier recognition of costs related to the contracts for which revenue was recognized on an over time basis. The decline in other accrued liabilities is primarily due to the reclassification of deferred revenue to contract assets for prepayments associated with revenue recognized over time, partially offset by an increase in taxes payable associated with the increase in revenue recognized over time.

The effects of the adoption on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		
	March 30, 2019 As Reported	Adjustments due to Topic 606	March 30, 2019 As Adjusted - Without Adoption of Topic 606
Net sales	\$789,051	\$ 5,359	\$783,692
Cost of sales	718,415	4,641	713,774
Gross profit	70,636	718	69,918
Operating income	33,174	718	32,456
Income before income taxes	28,696	718	27,978
Income tax expense	3,938	224	3,714

Net income	\$24,758	\$ 494	\$24,264
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	Six Months Ended		
	March 30, 2019 As Reported	Adjustments due to Topic 606	March 30, 2019 As Adjusted - Without Adoption of Topic 606
Net sales	\$1,554,595	\$ 11,544	\$1,543,051
Cost of sales	1,411,576	9,835	1,401,741
Gross profit	143,019	1,709	141,310
Operating income	70,125	1,709	68,416
Income before income taxes	62,811	1,709	61,102
Income tax expense	15,827	418	15,409
Net income	\$46,984	\$ 1,291	\$45,693

	March 30, 2019 As Reported	Adjustments due to Topic 606	March 30, 2019 As Adjusted - Without Adoption of Topic 606
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ASSETS

Contract assets	\$ 86,803	\$ 86,803	\$ —
Inventories	802,261	(78,766)	881,027

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Other accrued liabilities	\$ 92,989	\$ (1,069)	\$ 94,058
Retained earnings	1,117,045	9,106	1,107,939

Significant Judgments

Topic 606 results in a change to the timing of revenue recognition for a significant portion of the Company's revenue, whereby revenue is now recognized over time as products are produced, as opposed to at a point in time based upon shipping terms. Upon adopting the standard, revenue is now recognized over time for arrangements with customers for which: (i) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company, and (ii) the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Revenue recognized over time will be estimated based on costs incurred to date plus a reasonable profit margin. If either of the two conditions noted above are not met to recognize revenue over time, revenue will be recognized following the transfer of control of such products to the customer, which typically occurs upon shipment or delivery depending on the terms of the underlying arrangement.

The Company recognizes revenue when a contract exists and when, or as, it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a product or service to a customer. Contracts are accounted for when they have approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer.

The Company generally enters into a master services arrangement that establishes the framework under which business will be conducted. These arrangements represent the master terms and conditions of the Company's services that apply to individual orders, but they do not commit the customer to work with, or to continue to work with, the Company nor do they obligate the customer to any specific volume or pricing of purchases. Moreover, these terms can be amended in appropriate situations. Customer purchase orders are received for specific quantities with

predominantly fixed pricing and delivery requirements. Thus, for the majority of our contracts, there is no guarantee of any revenue to the Company until a customer submits a purchase order. As a result, the Company generally considers its arrangement with a customer to be the combination of the master services arrangement and the purchase order. Most of the Company's arrangements with customers create a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual manufactured product or service is capable of being distinct.

The Company's performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses or at a point in time. A performance obligation is satisfied over time if the Company has an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit margin. Determining if an enforceable right to payment includes a reasonable profit margin requires judgment and is assessed on a contract by contract basis.

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Generally, there are no subjective customer acceptance requirements or further obligations related to goods or services provided; if such requirements or obligations exist, then a sale is recognized at the time when such requirements are completed and such obligations are fulfilled.

The Company does not allow for a general right of return. Net sales include amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling and out-of-pocket expenses. The corresponding shipping and handling costs and out-of-pocket expenses are included in cost of sales. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from net sales.

Practical Expedients

The Company applied the following practical expedients during the adoption of Topic 606:

The Company elected not to disclose information about remaining performance obligations as its performance obligations generally have expected durations of one year or less.

The Company will account for certain shipping and handling as activities to fulfill the promise to transfer the good, instead of a promised service to its customer.

The Company elected not to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component as the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will generally be one year or less.

Contract Costs

For contracts requiring over time revenue recognition, the selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the products or services to be provided. The Company uses a cost-based input measurement of progress because it best depicts the transfer of assets to the customer, which occurs as costs are incurred during the manufacturing process or as services are rendered. Under the cost-based measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the costs incurred to date.

There were no other costs to obtain or fulfill customer contracts.

Disaggregated Revenue

The tables below include the Company's revenue for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019, disaggregated by geographic reportable segment and market sector (in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 30, 2019

Reportable Segment:

AMER APAC EMEA Total

Market Sector:

Healthcare/Life Sciences	\$125,434	\$141,655	\$32,547	\$299,636
Industrial/Commercial	94,208	131,808	24,220	250,236
Aerospace/Defense	75,854	47,752	16,904	140,510
Communications	67,681	29,984	1,004	98,669
External revenue	\$363,177	\$351,199	\$74,675	\$789,051
Inter-segment sales	1,313	27,242	1,147	29,702
Segment revenue	\$364,490	\$378,441	\$75,822	\$818,753

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Six Months Ended March 30, 2019

Reportable Segment:

	AMER	APAC	EMEA	Total
Market Sector:				
Healthcare/Life Sciences	\$241,199	\$293,761	\$65,254	\$600,214
Industrial/Commercial	177,926	248,079	43,373	469,378
Aerospace/Defense	138,227	89,846	34,902	262,975
Communications	158,145	60,959	2,924	222,028
External revenue	\$715,497	\$692,645	\$146,453	\$1,554,595
Inter-segment sales	2,860	63,908	1,667	68,435
Segment revenue	\$718,357	\$756,553	\$148,120	\$1,623,030

For both the three and six months ended March 30, 2019, approximately 90% of the Company's revenue was recognized as products and services were transferred over time.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, contract assets, and deferred revenue on the Company's accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Contract Assets: For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, at which point the customer has been billed and the resulting asset is recorded within accounts receivable. For performance obligations satisfied over time as work progresses, the Company has an unconditional right to payment, which results in the recognition of contract assets. The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's contract assets during the six months ended March 30, 2019 (in thousands):

	Contract Assets
Beginning balance, September 29, 2018	\$ —
Cumulative effect adjustment at September 29, 2018	76,417
Revenue recognized	1,393,777
Amounts collected or invoiced	(1,383,391)
Ending balance, March 30, 2019	\$ 86,803

Deferred Revenue: Deferred revenue is recorded when consideration is received from a customer prior to transferring goods or services to the customer under the terms of the contract, which is included in other accrued liabilities. The advance payment is not considered a significant financing component because it is used to meet working capital demands that can be higher in the early stages of a contract, offset obsolete and excess inventory risks and to protect the company from the other party failing to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract. Deferred revenue is recognized into revenue when all revenue recognition criteria are met. For performance obligations satisfied over time, recognition will occur as work progress, otherwise deferred revenue will be recognized based upon shipping terms.

14. Acquisition

On July 27, 2018, the Company purchased the assets of one of the business lines of Cascade Controls, Inc. ("Cascade"), a new product introduction company in Portland, Oregon, for \$12.4 million in cash, subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments. In the three months ended December 29, 2018, the Company received a \$1.2 million purchase price adjustment as a result of a post-closing adjustment.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

"SAFE HARBOR" CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995:

The statements contained in this Form 10-Q that are guidance or which are not historical facts (such as statements in the future tense and statements including believe, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, goal, target and similar terms and concepts), including all discussions of periods which are not yet completed, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: the risk of customer delays, changes, cancellations or forecast inaccuracies in both ongoing and new programs; the lack of visibility of future orders, particularly in view of changing economic conditions; the economic performance of the industries, sectors and customers we serve; the effects of shortages and delays in obtaining components as a result of economic cycles, natural disasters or otherwise; the effects of tariffs and other trade protection measures; the effects of the volume of revenue from certain sectors or programs on our margins in particular periods; our ability to secure new customers, maintain our current customer base and deliver product on a timely basis; the particular risks relative to new or recent customers, programs or services, which risks include customer and other delays, start-up costs, potential inability to execute, the establishment of appropriate terms of agreements, and the lack of a track record of order volume and timing; the risks of concentration of work for certain customers; the effect of start-up costs of new programs and facilities; possible unexpected costs and operating disruption in transitioning programs, including transitions between Company facilities; the risk that new program wins and/or customer demand may not result in the expected revenue or profitability; the fact that customer orders may not lead to long-term relationships; our ability to manage successfully and execute a complex business model characterized by high product mix, low volumes and demanding quality, regulatory, and other requirements; the ability to realize anticipated savings from restructuring or similar actions, as well as the adequacy of related charges as compared to actual expenses; increasing regulatory and compliance requirements; risks related to information technology systems and data security; the effects of U.S. Tax Reform and of related foreign jurisdiction tax developments; current or potential future barriers to the repatriation of funds that are currently held outside of the United States as a result of actions taken by other countries or otherwise; the potential effects of jurisdictional results on our taxes, tax rates, and our ability to use deferred tax assets and net operating losses; the risks associated with excess and obsolete inventory, including the risk that inventory purchased on behalf of our customers may not be consumed or otherwise paid for by the customer, resulting in an inventory write-off; the weakness of areas of the global economy; the effect of changes in the pricing and margins of products; raw materials and component cost fluctuations; the potential effect of fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which we transact business; the effects of changes in economic conditions, political conditions and tax matters in the United States and in the other countries in which we do business (including as a result of the United Kingdom's pending exit from the European Union); the potential effect of other world or local events or other events outside our control (such as changes in energy prices, terrorism and weather events); the impact of increased competition; changes in financial accounting standards; and other risks detailed herein and in our other Securities and Exchange Commission filings (particularly in "Risk Factors" in our fiscal 2018 Form 10-K).

* * *

OVERVIEW

Plexus Corp. and its subsidiaries (together "Plexus," the "Company," or "we") participate in the Electronic Manufacturing Services ("EMS") industry. Since 1979, Plexus has been partnering with companies to create the products that build a better world. We are a team of over 19,000 employees, providing global support for all facets of the product realization process – Design and Development, Supply Chain Solutions, New Product Introduction, Manufacturing, and Aftermarket Services – to companies in the Healthcare/Life Sciences, Industrial/Commercial, Communications and Aerospace/Defense market sectors. Plexus is an industry leader that specializes in serving customers with complex products used in demanding regulatory environments in the Americas ("AMER"), Asia-Pacific ("APAC") and Europe, Middle East, and Africa ("EMEA") regions. Plexus delivers customer service excellence to leading global companies

by providing innovative, comprehensive solutions throughout the product's lifecycle. The following information should be read in conjunction with our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, the "Risk Factors" section in Part I, Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 29, 2018, and our "Safe Harbor" Cautionary Statement included above.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Consolidated Performance Summary. The following table presents selected consolidated financial data (dollars in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Net sales	\$789.1	\$698.7	\$1,554.6	\$1,375.9	
Cost of sales	718.4	645.7	1,411.6	1,259.5	
Gross profit	70.6	53.0	143.0	116.5	
Gross margin	9.0	% 7.6	% 9.2	% 8.5	%
Operating income	33.2	17.3	70.1	48.9	
Operating margin	4.2	% 2.5	% 4.5	% 3.6	%
Net income (loss)	24.8	12.3	47.0	(86.2))
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.79	\$0.36	\$1.48	\$(2.57))
Return on invested capital*			13.3	% 15.6	%
Economic return*			4.3	% 6.1	%

*Non-GAAP metric; refer to "Return on Invested Capital ("ROIC") and Economic Return" below for more information and Exhibit 99.1 for a reconciliation.

Net sales. For the three months ended March 30, 2019, net sales increased \$90.4 million, or 12.9%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. For the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales increased \$178.7 million, or 13.0%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018.

Net sales are analyzed by management by geographic segment, which reflects the Company's reportable segments, and by market sector. Management measures operational performance and allocates resources on a geographic segment basis. The Company's global business development strategy is based on our targeted market sectors.

A discussion of net sales by reportable segment is presented below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Net sales:					
AMER	\$364.5	\$301.8	\$718.4	\$600.8	
APAC	378.5	350.4	756.6	696.5	
EMEA	75.8	74.0	148.1	137.8	
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(29.7)	(27.5)	(68.5)	(59.2))
Total net sales	\$789.1	\$698.7	\$1,554.6	\$1,375.9	

AMER. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the AMER segment increased \$62.7 million, or 20.8%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was driven by a \$30.9 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers as well as overall net increased customer end-market demand.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the AMER segment increased \$117.6 million, or 19.6%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was driven by a \$56.4 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers as well as overall net increased customer end-market demand, partially offset by a \$7.4 million reduction due to disengagements with customers.

APAC. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the APAC segment increased \$28.1 million, or 8.0%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was the result of a \$19.0 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and a \$15.9 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers, partially offset by overall net decreased customer end-market demand.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the APAC segment increased \$60.1 million, or 8.6%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was the result of a \$44.4 million increase due to the ramp of

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new products for existing customers, a \$23.2 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers and overall net increased customer end-market demand, partially offset by a \$27.7 million reduction due to a disengagement with a customer.

EMEA. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the EMEA segment increased \$1.8 million, or 2.4%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was primarily due to overall net increased customer end-market demand.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the EMEA segment increased \$10.3 million, or 7.5%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net sales was the result of an \$8.6 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and overall net increased customer end-market demand, partially offset by a \$6.4 million temporary reduction of business with an existing customer.

A discussion of net sales by market sector is presented below (in millions):

Market Sector:	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Healthcare/Life Sciences	\$299.6	\$248.1	\$600.2	\$485.1
Industrial/Commercial	250.3	241.7	469.4	448.5
Aerospace/Defense	140.5	110.1	263.0	209.9
Communications	98.7	98.8	222.0	232.4
Total net sales	\$789.1	\$698.7	\$1,554.6	\$1,375.9

Healthcare/Life Sciences. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the Healthcare/Life Sciences sector increased \$51.5 million, or 20.8%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was the result of overall net increased customer end-market demand, an \$8.3 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers and a \$6.6 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the Healthcare/Life Sciences sector increased \$115.1 million, or 23.7%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily the result of overall net increased customer end-market demand, a \$20.4 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and \$12.8 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers.

Industrial/Commercial. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the Industrial/Commercial sector increased \$8.6 million, or 3.6%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was the result of an \$8.0 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and a \$4.1 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers, partially offset by overall net decreased customer end-market demand. During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the Industrial/Commercial sector increased \$20.9 million, or 4.7%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was the result of an \$11.1 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers, a \$5.7 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers and overall net increased customer end-market demand.

Aerospace/Defense. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the Aerospace/Defense sector increased \$30.4 million, or 27.6%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was driven by a \$30.3 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the Aerospace/Defense sector increased \$53.1 million, or 25.3%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase was driven by a \$50.3 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and overall net increased customer end-market demand, partially offset by a \$6.9 million temporary reduction of business with an existing customer.

Communications. Net sales for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the Communications sector decreased \$0.1 million, or 0.1%, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The reduction in net sales was the result of a net decrease in overall customer end-market demand, substantially offset by increases in the ramp of new products for existing customers and the ramp of production for new customers.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, net sales in the Communications sector decreased \$10.4 million, or 4.5%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was driven by a \$32.8 million reduction due to

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disengagements with customers, partially offset by a \$17.7 million increase due to the ramp of new products for existing customers and a \$4.0 million increase due to the ramp of production for new customers.

Cost of sales. Cost of sales for the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$72.7 million and \$152.1 million, respectively, as compared to the three and six months ended March 31, 2018. Cost of sales is comprised primarily of material and component costs, labor costs and overhead. For the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, approximately 89% of the total cost of sales was variable in nature and fluctuated with sales volumes. Of this amount, approximately 89% for the three months ended March 30, 2019, 90% for the six months ended March 30, 2019 and 91% for the three and six months ended March 31, 2018 of these costs were related to material and component costs.

As compared to the prior year periods, the increase in cost of sales for both the three and six months ended March 30, 2019 was primarily due to the increase in net sales and customer mix changes that resulted in cost inefficiencies, partially offset by a \$13.5 million one-time bonus paid to full-time, non-executive employees ("one-time employee bonus") that was approved and paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018, of which \$12.6 million impacted cost of sales in that period.

Gross profit. Gross profit for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$17.6 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. Gross profit for the six months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$26.5 million as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018. Gross margin increased 140 and 70 basis points as compared to the three and six months ended March 31, 2018, respectively. The primary drivers of the increase in gross profit and gross margin for both periods were the net sales increase, as noted above, and the one-time employee bonus that was approved and paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018, as noted above.

Operating income. Operating income for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$15.9 million, or 91.9% as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 as a result of the increase in gross profit. This was partially offset by a \$1.8 million increase in selling and administrative expenses ("S&A") primarily due to an increase in compensation expense, partially offset by \$0.9 million due to the one-time employee bonus paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Operating margin of 4.2% increased 170 basis points as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Operating income for the six months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$21.2 million, or 43.4%, as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018 as a result of the increase in gross profit. This was partially offset by a \$5.3 million increase in S&A primarily due to an increase in compensation expense, partially offset by \$0.9 million due to the one-time employee bonus paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Operating margin of 4.5% increased 90 basis points as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018.

A discussion of operating income by reportable segment is presented below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 30, 2019		Six Months Ended March 30, 2019	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Operating income (loss):				
AMER	\$ 14.2	\$ 10.7	\$ 28.7	\$ 21.2
APAC	48.7	49.1	100.4	99.7
EMEA	(0.1)	0.4	0.9	(0.7)
Corporate and other costs (1)	(29.6)	(42.9)	(59.9)	(71.3)
Total operating income	\$33.2	\$ 17.3	\$70.1	\$ 48.9

(1) The three and six months ended March 31, 2018, include the \$13.5 million one-time employee bonus.

AMER. Operating income for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the AMER segment increased \$3.5 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of the increase in net sales, partially offset by increased costs to support new program ramps and a negative shift in customer mix.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, operating income in the AMER segment increased \$7.5 million as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of the increase in net sales, partially offset by

increased costs to support new program ramps.

APAC. Operating income for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the APAC segment decreased \$0.4 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of a negative shift in customer mix and increased costs to support new program ramps, partially offset by the increase in net sales.

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During the six months ended March 30, 2019, operating income in the APAC segment increased \$0.7 million as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of the increase in net sales, partially offset by a negative shift in customer mix and increased costs to support new program ramps.

EMEA. Operating income for the three months ended March 30, 2019, in the EMEA segment decreased \$0.5 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to a negative shift in customer mix and increased costs to support new program ramps, partially offset by the increase in net sales.

During the six months ended March 30, 2019, operating income in the EMEA segment increased \$1.6 million as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of the increase in net sales and a positive shift in customer mix, partially offset by increased costs to support new program ramps.

Other expense. Other expense for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$1.9 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 due to a decrease in interest income of \$1.0 million and an increase of \$0.8 million in factoring fees related to the Company's accounts receivable sale programs for the three months ended March 30, 2019.

Other expense for the six months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$2.2 million as compared to the six months ended March 31, 2018, due to a decrease in interest income of \$2.0 million and an increase of \$1.3 million in factoring fees related to the Company's accounts receivable sale programs, partially offset by a decrease in interest expense for the six months ended March 30, 2019.

Income taxes. Income tax expense and effective income tax rates for the indicated periods were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income tax expense, as reported	\$3.9	\$ 2.4	\$15.8	\$130.0
Impact of Tax Reform	—	—	(7.0)	(124.5)
Impact of one-time employee bonus	—	0.4	—	0.3
Income tax expense, as adjusted (1)	\$3.9	\$ 2.8	\$8.8	\$ 5.8

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Effective tax rate, as reported	13.7%	16.5 %	25.2 %	297.0 %
Impact of Tax Reform	—	—	(11.2)	(284.6)
Impact of one-time employee bonus	—	(6.7)	—	(2.3)
Effective tax rate, as adjusted (1)	13.7%	9.8 %	14.0 %	10.1 %

(1) We believe the non-GAAP presentation of income tax expense and the effective tax rate excluding the impact of Tax Reform and the one-time employee bonus provides additional insight over the change from the comparative reporting periods by excluding these non-recurring expenses. In addition, the Company believes that its effective tax rate, as adjusted, enhances the ability of investors to analyze the Company's operating performance and supplements, but does not replace, its effective tax rate calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The effective tax rate, as reported, for the three months ended March 30, 2019 decreased from the effective tax rate, as reported, for the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the \$13.5 million one-time employee bonus paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018, and geographical distribution of pre-tax earnings. The effective tax rate, as reported, for the six months ended March 30, 2019 decreased from the effective tax rate, as reported for the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to the impact of the U.S. Tax Cuts & Jobs Act ("Tax Reform"), which

was enacted on December 22, 2017, and an increase in pre-tax earnings, which was impacted by a one-time employee bonus paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

As a result of Tax Reform, our U.S. statutory tax rate for fiscal 2019 is 21%. Our effective tax rate varies from our blended U.S. statutory rate primarily due to the geographic distribution of worldwide earnings as well as a tax holiday granted to a subsidiary within our APAC segment, where we derive a significant portion of our earnings. In addition, our effective tax rate has been impacted by changes due to Tax Reform discussed above. Our effective tax rate may be impacted by disputes with taxing authorities, tax planning activities, adjustments to uncertain tax positions and changes in valuation allowances.

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The estimated effective tax rate, as reported, for fiscal 2019 is expected to be between 19% and 21%. The estimated effective income tax rate, as adjusted, for fiscal 2019, is expected to be between 13% and 15%. The difference is due to the impact of Tax Reform recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2019.

Net income (loss). Net income for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$12.5 million to \$24.8 million as compared to net income of \$12.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Net income increased primarily due to the increase in operating income discussed above.

Net income for the six months ended March 30, 2019 increased \$133.2 million to \$47.0 million as compared to the net loss of \$86.2 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. Net income increased primarily as a result of the \$114.2 million decrease in income tax expense, which, as noted above, was substantially due to the impact of Tax Reform and the one-time employee bonus, as well as the increase in operating income discussed above.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share. Diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 30, 2019 was \$0.79, a \$0.43 increase from diluted earnings per share of \$0.36 for the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of increased net income in the three months ended March 30, 2019, as noted above.

Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended March 30, 2019 was \$1.48, as compared to diluted loss per share of \$2.57 for the six months ended March 31, 2018, primarily as a result of decreased tax expense related to Tax Reform and increased net income in the six months ended March 30, 2019, as noted above.

Return on Invested Capital ("ROIC") and Economic Return. We use a financial model that is aligned with our business strategy and includes a ROIC goal of 500 basis points over our weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"), which we refer to as "Economic Return," and a 4.7% to 5.0% operating margin target. Our primary focus is on our Economic Return goal of 5.0%, which is designed to create shareholder value and generate sufficient cash to self-fund our targeted organic revenue growth rate of 12.0%. ROIC and Economic Return are non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures, including ROIC and Economic Return, are used for internal management goals and decision making because such measures provide management and investors additional insight into financial performance. In particular, we provide ROIC and Economic Return because we believe they offer insight into the metrics that are driving management decisions because we view ROIC and Economic Return as important measures in evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of our long-term capital requirements. We also use a derivative measure of ROIC as a performance criteria in determining certain elements of compensation, and certain compensation incentives are based on Economic Return performance.

We define ROIC as tax-effected operating income before restructuring and other special items divided by average invested capital over a rolling three-quarter period for the second quarter. Invested capital is defined as equity plus debt, less cash and cash equivalents. Other companies may not define or calculate ROIC in the same way. ROIC and other non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, measures of our financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

We review our internal calculation of WACC annually, and our estimated WACC is 9.0% for fiscal 2019. By exercising discipline to generate ROIC in excess of our WACC, our goal is to create value for our shareholders. ROIC was 13.3% and 15.6% for the six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

For a reconciliation of ROIC and Economic Return to our financial statements that were prepared using U.S. GAAP, see Exhibit 99.1 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Refer to the table below, which includes the calculation of ROIC and Economic Return (dollars in millions) for the indicated periods:

	Six Months Ended			
	March 30, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Annualized operating income (tax effected)	\$119.2		\$111.0	
Average invested capital	898.9		709.8	
After-tax ROIC	13.3	%	15.6	%
WACC	9.0	%	9.5	%
Economic Return	4.3	%	6.1	%

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash were \$184.4 million as of March 30, 2019, as compared to \$297.7 million as of September 29, 2018.

As of March 30, 2019, 88.5% of our cash balance was held outside of the U.S. by our foreign subsidiaries. With the enactment of Tax Reform, we believe that our offshore cash can be accessed in a more tax efficient manner than before Tax Reform. Currently, we believe that our cash balance, together with cash available under our Credit Facility, will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs, including potential share repurchases, for the next twelve months and for the foreseeable future.

Our future cash flows from operating activities will be reduced by \$73.8 million due to cash payments for accrued income taxes related to Tax Reform. The table below provides the expected timing of these future cash outflows, excluding \$10.0 million of foreign withholding taxes on the deemed repatriation of undistributed foreign earnings since the exact timing of the payments is unknown as of March 30, 2019. The remaining \$63.8 million represents U.S. federal taxes on the deemed repatriation of undistributed foreign earnings that are payable over an eight year period in accordance with the following installment schedule (in millions):

2020 \$5.6

2021 5.6

2022 5.6

2023 5.6

2024 10.4

2025 13.9

2026 17.1

Total \$63.8

Cash Flows. The following table provides a summary of cash flows for the periods presented, excluding the effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash (in millions):

	Six Months Ended	
	March 30,	March 31,
	2019	2018
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(34.5)	\$ 2.8
Cash used in investing activities	\$(53.3)	\$(28.8)
Cash used in financing activities	\$(25.8)	\$(145.7)

Operating Activities. Cash flows used in operating activities were \$34.5 million for the six months ended March 30, 2019, as compared to cash flows provided by operating activities of \$2.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was primarily due to cash flow (reductions) improvements of:

• \$(43.8) million in accounts payable cash flows driven by reduced purchasing activity.

• \$(35.1) million in inventory cash flows driven by increased inventory levels to support the ramp of customer programs and continued longer lead times for certain components.

• \$(18.4) million in accounts receivable cash flows, which resulted primarily from the increase in net sales and the timing of shipments in the quarter.

• \$41.9 million in customer deposit cash flows driven by significant deposits received from three customers during the six months ended March 30, 2019.

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The following table provides a summary of cash cycle days for the periods indicated (in days):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Days in accounts receivable	51	52
Days in contract assets	10	—
Days in inventory	102	100
Days in accounts payable	(61)	(61)
Days in cash deposits	(16)	(15)
Annualized cash cycle	86	76

We calculate days in accounts receivable and contract assets as each balance sheet item for the respective quarter divided by annualized sales for the respective quarter by day. We calculate days in inventory, accounts payable, and cash deposits as each balance sheet line item for the respective quarter divided by annualized cost of sales for the respective quarter by day. We calculate annualized cash cycle as the sum of days in accounts receivable, days in contract assets and days in inventory, less days in accounts payable and days in cash deposits. On September 30, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (“ASU 2014-09”), Revenue Recognition (Topic 606). For the three months ended March 30, 2019, cash cycle days include contract assets and an associated reduction in inventory. As the guidance was adopted using a modified retrospective approach, no impact to prior periods was required to be recognized.

As of March 30, 2019, annualized cash cycle days increased ten days compared to March 31, 2018 due to the following factors:

Days in accounts receivable for the three months ended March 30, 2019 decreased one day compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease is primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable sold under factoring programs.

Days in contract assets for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased ten days compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 due to the adoption of Topic 606.

Days in inventory for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased two days compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase is primarily attributable to increased inventory levels to support the ramp of customer programs and continued longer lead times for certain components, partially offset by inventory that was recognized with over time revenue as part of our adoption of Topic 606.

Days in accounts payable for the three months ended March 30, 2019 remained consistent compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Days in cash deposits for the three months ended March 30, 2019 increased 1 day compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily driven by a deposit received from one customer.

Free Cash Flow. We define free cash flow (“FCF”), a non-GAAP financial measure, as cash flows provided by operations less capital expenditures. FCF was \$(89.1) million for the six months ended March 30, 2019, compared to \$(26.3) million for the six months ended March 31, 2018, a decrease of \$62.8 million, primarily due to a \$37.4 million decrease in cash flows provided by operations due to the factors discussed above, and a \$25.4 million increase in capital expenditures, discussed below.

Non-GAAP financial measures, including FCF, are used for internal management assessments because such measures provide additional insight to investors into ongoing financial performance. In particular, we provide FCF because we believe it offers insight into the metrics that are driving management decisions. We view FCF as an important financial metric as it demonstrates our ability to generate cash and can allow us to pursue opportunities that enhance shareholder value. FCF is a non-GAAP financial measure that should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, measures of our financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

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A reconciliation of FCF to our financial statements that were prepared using GAAP follows (in millions):

	Six Months Ended	
	March 30,	March 31,
	2019	2018
Cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(34.5)	\$ 2.8
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(54.6)	(29.1)
Free cash flow	\$(89.1)	\$(26.3)

Investing Activities. Cash flows used in investing activities were \$53.3 million for the six months ended March 30, 2019 compared to \$28.8 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in cash used in investing activities was due to a \$25.4 million increase in capital expenditures primarily to fund both the purchase of equipment and building improvements for our new manufacturing facility in Penang, Malaysia, and the construction of a second manufacturing facility in Guadalajara, Mexico, as well as to support new capabilities, new program ramps, and replace older equipment.

We estimate funded capital expenditures for fiscal 2019 to be approximately \$70.0 to \$90.0 million, of which \$54.6 million was utilized through the first six months of fiscal 2019. The remaining fiscal 2019 capital expenditures are anticipated to be used primarily in the construction of the second manufacturing facility in Guadalajara, Mexico, and to support new program ramps as well as to replace older equipment. We believe our estimated capital expenditures will continue to be funded from cash flows provided by operations, and may be supplemented by available cash or borrowings, if required.

Financing Activities. Cash flows used in financing activities were \$25.8 million for the six months ended March 30, 2019 compared to \$145.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$195.0 million decrease in pay-downs on our Credit Facility partially offset by a \$65.1 million increase in cash used to repurchase our common stock and a \$7.9 million increase related to proceeds from the exercise of stock options. On February 14, 2018, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan under which the Company is authorized to repurchase \$200.0 million of its common stock (the "2018 Program"). The 2018 Program commenced upon completion of the 2016 Program, as defined below. During the six months ended March 30, 2019, the Company repurchased 1,861,632 shares under this program for \$106.3 million, at an average price of \$57.10 per share. As of March 30, 2019, \$72.5 million of authority remained under the 2018 Program.

On June 6, 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a multi-year stock repurchase program under which the Company was authorized to repurchase up to \$150.0 million of its common stock beginning in fiscal 2017 (the "2016 Program"). During the six months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 671,409 shares for \$41.2 million, at an average price of \$61.30 per share under the 2016 Program.

All shares repurchased under the aforementioned programs were recorded as treasury stock.

On June 15, 2018, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (the "2018 NPA") pursuant to which it issued an aggregate of \$150.0 million in principal amount of unsecured senior notes, consisting of \$100.0 million in principal amount of 4.05% Series A Senior Notes, due on June 15, 2025, and \$50.0 million in principal amount of 4.22% Series B Senior Notes, due on June 15, 2028 (collectively, the "2018 Notes"), in a private placement. The 2018 NPA includes customary operational and financial covenants with which the Company is required to comply, including, among others, maintenance of certain financial ratios such as a total leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. The 2018 Notes may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time, subject to payment of a make-whole amount; interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semiannually. As of March 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the 2018 NPA.

The Company's Credit Facility has a \$300.0 million maximum commitment that expires on July 5, 2021. The Credit Facility may be further increased to \$500.0 million, generally by mutual agreement of the Company and the lenders, subject to certain customary conditions. For further information regarding the Credit Facility, see Note 3, "Debt, Capital Lease Obligations and Other Financing" in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The financial covenants (as defined under the related Credit Agreement) require, among other covenants, that the Company maintain, as of each fiscal quarter end, a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage

ratio. As of March 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants of the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility and the 2018 NPA allow for the future payment of cash dividends or the repurchase of shares provided that no event of default (including any failure to comply with a financial covenant) exists at the time of, or would be caused by, the dividend payment or the share repurchases. We have not paid cash dividends in the past and do not currently anticipate paying

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them in the future. However, we evaluate from time to time potential uses of excess cash, which in the future may include share repurchases above those already authorized, a special dividend or recurring dividends.

The Company has Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreements with MUFG Bank, New York Branch, formerly known as The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (the "MUFG RPA"), and HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited, Xiamen branch (the "HSBC RPA"), under which the Company may elect to sell receivables, at a discount, on an ongoing basis. The MUFG RPA was amended on March 20, 2019, to increase the maximum facility amount from \$230.0 million to \$260.0 million. The maximum facility amount under the HSBC RPA as of March 30, 2019 is \$60.0 million. The MUFG RPA is subject to expiration on October 3, 2019, but will be automatically extended for another year unless any party gives no less than 10 days prior notice that the agreement should not be extended. The terms of the HSBC RPA are generally consistent with the terms of the MUFG RPA.

The Company sold \$241.9 million and \$135.9 million of trade accounts receivable under these programs during the three months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in exchange for cash proceeds of \$240.4 million and \$135.2 million, respectively.

The Company sold \$474.4 million and \$298.3 million of trade accounts receivable under these programs during the six months ended March 30, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in exchange for cash proceeds of \$471.6 million and \$296.7 million, respectively.

In all cases, the sale discount was recorded within "Miscellaneous, net" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in the period of the sale. For further information regarding the receivable sale programs, see Note 12, "Trade Accounts Receivable Sale Programs," in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Based on current expectations, we believe that our projected cash flows provided by operations, available cash and cash equivalents, potential borrowings under the Credit Facility and our leasing capabilities should be sufficient to meet our working capital and fixed capital requirements for the next twelve months. If our future financing needs increase, we may need to arrange additional debt or equity financing. Accordingly, we evaluate and consider from time to time various financing alternatives to supplement our financial resources. However, we cannot be assured that we will be able to make any such arrangements on acceptable terms.

Table of Contents**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET OBLIGATIONS**

Our disclosures regarding contractual obligations and commercial commitments are located in various parts of our regulatory filings. Information in the following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of March 30, 2019 (dollars in millions):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Fiscal Year					
	Total	Remaining	2019	2020-2021	2022-2023	2024 and thereafter
Debt Obligations (1)	\$283.4	\$ 90.1		\$ 12.4	\$ 12.2	\$ 168.7
Capital Lease Obligations (2)	50.4	4.9		6.9	3.8	34.8
Operating Lease Obligations	37.4	4.9		15.0	8.0	9.5
Purchase Obligations (3)	653.1	546.8		103.4	2.8	0.1
Repatriation Tax on Undistributed Foreign Earnings (4)	63.8	—		11.2	11.0	41.6
Other Liabilities on the Balance Sheet (5)	14.6	1.5		3.0	2.9	7.2
Other Liabilities not on the Balance Sheet (6)	8.9	0.3		1.7	1.4	5.5
Other Financing Obligations (7)	121.7	2.6		8.7	9.3	101.1
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$1,233.3	\$ 651.1		\$ 162.3	\$ 51.4	\$ 368.5

Includes \$150.0 million in principal amount of 2018 Notes as well as interest; see Note 3, "Debt, Capital Lease Obligations and Other Financing" in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

2) As of March 30, 2019, capital lease obligations consists of capital lease payments and interest as well as the non-cash financing obligation related to the failed sale-leasebacks in Guadalajara, Mexico.

3) As of March 30, 2019, purchase obligations consist primarily of purchases of inventory and equipment in the ordinary course of business.

4) Consists of U.S. federal income taxes on the deemed repatriation of undistributed foreign earnings due to Tax Reform. Refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above for further detail.

5) As of March 30, 2019, other obligations on the balance sheet included deferred compensation obligations to certain of our former and current executive officers, as well as other key employees, and an asset retirement obligation. We have excluded from the above table the impact of approximately \$4.2 million, as of March 30, 2019, related to unrecognized income tax benefits. The Company cannot make reliable estimates of the future cash flows by period related to these obligations.

6) As of March 30, 2019, other obligations not on the balance sheet consist of guarantees and a commitment for salary continuation and certain benefits in the event employment of one executive officer of the Company is terminated without cause. Excluded from the amounts disclosed are certain bonus and incentive compensation amounts, which would be paid on a prorated basis in the year of termination.

7) Includes future minimum lease payments for two facilities in Guadalajara, Mexico, leased under 10-year and 15-year base lease agreements, both of which include two 5-year renewal options.

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DISCLOSURE ABOUT CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our critical accounting policies are disclosed in our 2018 annual report on Form 10-K. Other than the item noted below, there were no material changes to these policies.

Revenue Recognition: Topic 606 results in a change to the timing of revenue recognition for a significant portion of the Company's revenue, whereby revenue is now recognized over time as products are produced, as opposed to at a point in time based upon shipping terms. Upon adopting the standard, revenue is now recognized over time for arrangements with customers for which: (i) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company, and (ii) the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Revenue recognized over time will be estimated based on costs incurred to date plus a reasonable profit margin. If either of the two conditions noted above are not met to recognize revenue over time, revenue will be recognized following the transfer of control of such products to the customer, which typically occurs upon shipment or delivery depending on the terms of the underlying arrangement.

The Company recognizes revenue when a contract exists and when, or as, it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a product or service to a customer. Contracts are accounted for when they have approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer.

The Company generally enters into a master services arrangement that establishes the framework under which business will be conducted. These arrangements represent the master terms and conditions of the Company's services that apply to individual orders, but they do not commit the customer to work with, or to continue to work with, the Company nor do they obligate the customer to any specific volume or pricing of purchases. Moreover, these terms can be amended in appropriate situations. Customer purchase orders are received for specific quantities with predominantly fixed pricing and delivery requirements. Thus, for the majority of our contracts, there is no guarantee of any revenue to the Company until a customer submits a purchase order. As a result, the Company generally considers its arrangement with a customer to be the combination of the master services arrangement and the purchase order. Most of the Company's arrangements with customers create a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual manufactured product or service is capable of being distinct.

The Company's performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses or at a point in time. A performance obligation is satisfied over time if the Company has an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit margin. Determining if an enforceable right to payment includes a reasonable profit margin requires judgment and is assessed on a contract by contract basis.

If an enforceable right to payment for work-in-process does not exist, revenue is recognized following the transfer of control of such products to the customer, which typically occurs upon shipment or delivery depending on the terms of the underlying contract.

For contracts requiring over time revenue recognition, the selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the products or services to be provided. The Company uses a cost-based input measurement of progress because it best depicts the transfer of assets to the customer, which occurs as costs are incurred during the manufacturing process or as services are rendered. Under the cost-based measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the costs incurred to date. Generally, there are no subjective customer acceptance requirements or further obligations related to goods or services provided; if such requirements or obligations exist, then a sale is recognized at the time when such requirements are completed and such obligations are fulfilled.

The Company does not allow for a general right of return. Net sales include amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling and out-of-pocket expenses. The corresponding shipping and handling costs and out-of-pocket expenses are included in cost of sales. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from net sales.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 1, "Basis of Presentation," in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding new accounting pronouncements.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign exchange and interest rates. We selectively use financial instruments to reduce such risks. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our international operations create potential foreign exchange risk. Our policy is to selectively hedge our foreign currency denominated transactions in a manner that partially offsets the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We typically use foreign currency contracts to hedge only those currency exposures associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. Corresponding gains and losses on the underlying transaction generally offset the gains and losses on these foreign currency hedges.

Our percentages of transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar for the indicated periods were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 30, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net Sales	9.2%	10.3%
Total Costs	15.8%	15.0%

The Company has evaluated the potential foreign currency exchange rate risk on transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar for the periods presented above. Based on the Company's overall currency exposure, as of March 30, 2019, a 10.0% change in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to our other transactional currencies would not have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Interest Rate Risk

We have financial instruments, including cash equivalents and debt, which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal, while maximizing yields without significantly increasing market risk. To achieve this, we maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents in a variety of highly rated securities, money market funds and certificates of deposit, and limit the amount of principal exposure to any one issuer. In addition, debt and other financing obligations primarily have fixed rates to further limit exposure.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information the Company must disclose in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have reviewed and evaluated, with the participation of the Company's management, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective, at the reasonable assurance level, (a) in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, and (b) in assuring that information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the second quarter of fiscal 2019 there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the risks and uncertainties discussed herein, particularly those discussed in the "Safe Harbor" Cautionary Statement and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part I, Item 2, see the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 29, 2018.

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

The following table provides the specified information about the repurchases of shares by the Company during the three months ended March 30, 2019.

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs*
December 30, 2018 to January 26, 2019	342,862	\$ 52.87	342,862	\$ 110,650,567
January 27, 2019 to February 23, 2019	344,501	\$ 56.55	344,501	\$ 91,169,139
February 24, 2019 to March 30, 2019	304,320	\$ 61.24	304,320	\$ 72,533,037
Total	991,683	\$ 56.72	991,683	

* On February 14, 2018, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan under which the Company is authorized to repurchase \$200.0 million of its common stock (the "2018 Program"). As of March 30, 2019, \$72.5 million of authority remained under that Program.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

The list of exhibits is included below:

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Exhibit No.	Exhibit
10.1	<u>Amendment No. 8 to Amended and Restated Master Accounts Receivable Purchase Agreement between Plexus Corp. and Plexus Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd., Plexus Intl. Sales & Logistics, LLC, Plexus Services Ro SRL, Plexus Corp. (UK) Limited and each additional seller party thereto from time to time as the Sellers, Plexus Corp., as Seller Representative, and MUFG Bank Ltd. (f/k/a The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., New York Branch), as the Purchaser, dated as of March 20, 2019.*</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of the CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of the CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
99.1	<u>Reconciliation of ROIC to GAAP and Economic Return Financial Statements</u>
101	The following materials from Plexus Corp.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 29, 2018, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

*Reflects non-material changes finalized in March 2019.

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SIGNATURES

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

Plexus Corp.
Registrant

Date: 5/3/19 /s/ Todd P. Kelsey
Todd P. Kelsey
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: 5/3/19 /s/ Patrick J. Jermain
Patrick J. Jermain
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer