

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT
Under
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

FORMFACTOR, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

3825
(Primary standard industrial
classification code number)

13-3711155
(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

FormFactor, Inc.

2140 Research Drive
Livermore, California 94550
(925) 294-4300

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Jens Meyerhoff

Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President of Operations

FormFactor, Inc.
2140 Research Drive
Livermore, California 94550
(925) 294-4300

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:

As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. _____

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434 under the Securities Act of 1933, please check the following box. _____

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share(2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Common stock, \$.001 par value per share	5,750,000 shares	\$25.52	\$146,740,000	\$11,871

(1) Includes 750,000 shares that the underwriters have the option to purchase to cover over-allotments, if any.

(2) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, and based on the average of the high and low prices of the common stock reported on the Nasdaq National Market on October 17, 2003.

(3) A fee of \$7,214 was previously paid by the Registrant and such fee is credited against the registration fee for this Registration Statement pursuant to Rule 457 under the Securities Act of 1933.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay the effective date of this Registration Statement until the Registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS (Subject to Completion)

Issued October 17, 2003

5,000,000 Shares



FORMFACTOR

COMMON STOCK

FormFactor, Inc. is offering 1,499,866 shares of its common stock and the selling stockholders are offering 3,500,134 shares. FormFactor will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "FORM." The last reported sale price of our common stock on October 17, 2003 was \$25.47 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 8.

	PRICE \$	A SHARE		
	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to FormFactor	Proceeds to Selling Stockholders
Per Share	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

FormFactor, Inc. has granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an additional 750,000 shares to cover over-allotments.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and state securities regulators have not approved or disapproved these securities, or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated expects to deliver the shares to purchasers on _____, 2003.

MORGAN STANLEY

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

, 2003

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. Neither we nor the selling stockholders have authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. We and the selling stockholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of our common stock.

For investors outside the United States: Neither we, the selling stockholders nor any of the underwriters have done anything that would permit this offering, or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

You should read the following summary together with the entire prospectus, including the more detailed information in our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters discussed in “Risk Factors.”

FORMFACTOR, INC.

We design, develop, manufacture, sell and support precision, high performance advanced semiconductor wafer probe cards. In 2002, we were the leader in the advanced wafer probe card market in terms of revenues. Our products are based on our proprietary MicroSpring™ interconnect technology, which includes resilient spring-like contacts that we manufacture using precision micro-machining and scalable semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes. Our technology enables us to produce wafer probe cards for test applications that require reliability, speed, precision and signal integrity.

The semiconductor industry has historically separated the manufacture of chips into two distinct parts: the front-end wafer fabrication process and the back-end assembly, packaging and final test process. Test is a critical and expensive part of semiconductor manufacturing and is performed in both the front-end and back-end processes. In the front-end, wafer probe test is performed on the whole wafer using wafer probe cards, and in the back-end, final test is performed on the individual packaged chip.

The semiconductor industry is experiencing a critical technology evolution driven by movement to smaller chip geometries, migration to 300 mm wafers, transition to copper interconnects and introduction of new insulating materials such as low-k and super low-k dielectrics. This evolution is pushing conventional wafer probe card technologies to their practical performance limits due to one or more factors, including: the inability to test in parallel many chips on a wafer; poor signal integrity; the inability to make precise contact with shrinking bond pad sizes and pitches; the inability to test accurately over a wide range of temperatures; and the inability to contact the wafer without damaging the chips on the wafer. While conventional wafer probe cards address some of these performance limitations, no conventional technology solves all of them.

Our MicroSpring interconnect technology and our proprietary design tools and technologies solve the limitations of conventional wafer probe cards by providing:

- a high degree of parallelism that enables our customers to test a significant number of chips at the same time in a single touchdown, which reduces total wafer test time and the overall cost of test;
- superior signal integrity, enabling customers to improve yields;
- micro-machining and semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes that enable us to scale our products to shrinking semiconductor geometries;
- thermal compensation to permit wafer probe testing over a wide range of temperatures; and
- low contact force to permit testing without damage to the chips, particularly those incorporating fragile next-generation materials, such as low-k and super low-k dielectrics.

The current evolution of the semiconductor manufacturing process is driving a substantial increase in the cost of building new manufacturing capacity, with the cost of a leading edge 300 mm wafer manufacturing facility now approaching or exceeding \$3.0 billion. With ever increasing capital investments, semiconductor manufacturers are focusing on ways to accelerate their return on investment by increasing volumes and yields, decreasing the overall costs of manufacturing and improving the time to market of their products. One area of focus is test because it provides vital feedback to the design and wafer fabrication processes.

In addition to addressing the shortcomings of conventional wafer probe cards, we believe that our customers will be able to use our technology to perform more advanced test functions on devices at the wafer-level in the front-end, rather than on individual devices in the back-end. This will enable them to optimize their manufacturing pipeline, from initial device design and fabrication through assembly, packaging and final test. As

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a result, manufacturers will be able to accelerate their return on investment by improving time to market, yield and volume.

Our objectives are to enhance our position as the leading supplier of advanced wafer probe card solutions and to apply our core MicroSpring interconnect technology to drive wafer-level economies of scale in semiconductor test. The principal elements of our strategy include: enhancing our market leadership in the dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, industry; expanding our presence in the flash memory market; increasing our penetration into the logic market; enabling migration of elements of final test to the wafer level; extending our technology leadership position; and continuing to build on our strategic relationships.

We introduced our first wafer probe card based on our MicroSpring interconnect technology in 1995, and, by the end of 2000, we were the leading supplier of advanced wafer probe cards, based on revenues. Our customers include the top 10 DRAM manufacturers, the world's largest microprocessor company, and four of the top 10 flash memory manufacturers, and, combined, these identified groups of our customers account for substantially all of our revenues. We focus our research and development activities on expanding our products into new markets and expanding applications for our MicroSpring interconnect technology. We manufacture our wafer probe cards in Livermore, California, and sell and support our products worldwide through our direct sales force, a distributor and independent sales representatives.

We were incorporated in Delaware in April 1993. Our principal executive offices are located at 2140 Research Drive, Livermore, California 94550, and our telephone number at that address is (925) 294-4300. Our Web site address is formfactor.com. The information on our Web site does not constitute part of this prospectus.

FormFactor, the FormFactor logo, MicroSpring, MicroForce, MicroLign and MOST are trademarks of FormFactor in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks, trade names or service marks appearing in this prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

THE OFFERING

Common stock offered:

By FormFactor	1,499,866 shares
By the selling stockholders	3,500,134 shares
Total	5,000,000 shares

Common stock to be outstanding after this offering 35,791,828 shares

Use of proceeds We anticipate using the net proceeds to us from this offering for general corporate purposes and working capital requirements. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to fund possible investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, products or technologies or establishing joint ventures. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholders in this offering. See "Use of Proceeds."

Nasdaq National Market symbol FORM

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 34,264,333 shares of our common stock outstanding on September 27, 2003. The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding immediately after this offering also includes 27,629 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$5.71 per share. These options will be exercised by four selling stockholders, and the shares purchased through these exercises will be sold in this offering.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their over-allotment option.

The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding immediately after this offering excludes:

- 7,050,111 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$8.25 per share, which amount includes 27,629 shares of common stock subject to options that will be exercised by four selling stockholders in this offering. We have included the 27,629 shares in our calculation of our shares outstanding after this offering;
- 118,227 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$5.25 per share;
- 2,210,881 shares of common stock available for issuance under our equity incentive plan at September 27, 2003; and
- 1,500,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under our employee stock purchase plan at September 27, 2003.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables provide summary consolidated financial data and should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Fiscal Year Ended					Nine Months Ended	
	Dec. 26, 1998	Dec. 25, 1999	Dec. 30, 2000	Dec. 29, 2001	Dec. 28, 2002	Sept. 28, 2002	Sept. 27, 2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)					(unaudited)	
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues	\$19,329	\$35,722	\$56,406	\$73,433	\$78,684	\$56,527	\$66,839
Cost of revenues	10,763	20,420	28,243	38,385	39,456	28,540	34,482
Gross margin	8,566	15,302	28,163	35,048	39,228	27,987	32,357
Total operating expenses	14,698	20,827	27,688	34,968	32,636	23,835	25,893
Operating income (loss)	(6,132)	(5,525)	475	80	6,592	4,152	6,464
Interest and other income (expense), net	157	(119)	1,719	477	642	404	780
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,975)	\$ (5,644)	\$ 2,079	\$ 250	\$ 10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Net income (loss) per share:							
Basic	\$ (3.60)	\$ (2.16)	\$.61	\$.06	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.98	\$.27
Diluted	\$ (3.60)	\$ (2.16)	\$.08	\$.01	\$.35	\$.30	\$.14
Weighted-average number of shares used in per share calculations:							
Basic	1,659	2,609	3,408	4,029	4,448	4,436	16,669
Diluted	1,659	2,609	26,821	28,654	29,554	29,287	32,932

The as adjusted column of the consolidated balance sheet data reflects (i) the sale of 1,499,866 shares of common stock offered by us at an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering costs payable by us, and (ii) the proceeds from the exercise of options to purchase 27,629 shares of common stock by four selling stockholders in this offering.

	September 27, 2003	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited) (in thousands)	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$101,084	\$137,724
Working capital	110,465	147,105
Total assets	170,254	206,894
Deferred stock-based compensation, net	(12,007)	(12,007)
Total stockholders' equity	150,444	187,084

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, as well as the other information in this prospectus, before deciding whether to invest in shares of our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. In this case, the trading price of our common stock would likely decline and you might lose all or part of your investment in our common stock. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks that we currently do not know about or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also impair our business operations.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our operating results are likely to fluctuate, which could cause us to miss expectations about these results and cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Our operating results are likely to fluctuate. As a result, we believe that you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons of our financial results as an indication of our future performance. Factors that are likely to cause our revenues and operating results to fluctuate include those discussed in the risk factors below. If our revenues or operating results fall below the expectations of market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Cyclicality in the semiconductor industry historically has affected our sales and might do so in the future, and as a result we could experience reduced revenues or operating results.

The semiconductor industry has historically been cyclical and is characterized by wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. From time to time, this industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with, or in anticipation of, maturing product and technology cycles, excess inventories and declines in general economic conditions. This cyclicality could cause our operating results to decline dramatically from one period to the next. For example, our revenues in the three months ended September 29, 2001 declined by 25.5% compared to our revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2001, and our revenues in the three months ended March 29, 2003 declined by 15.7% compared to our revenues in the three months ended December 28, 2002. Our business depends heavily upon the development of new semiconductors and semiconductor designs, the volume of production by semiconductor manufacturers and the overall financial strength of our customers, which, in turn, depend upon the current and anticipated market demand for semiconductors and products, such as personal computers, that use semiconductors. Semiconductor manufacturers generally sharply curtail their spending during industry downturns and historically have lowered their spending disproportionately more than the decline in their revenues. As a result, if we are unable to adjust our levels of manufacturing and human resources or manage our costs and deliveries from suppliers in response to lower spending by semiconductor manufacturers, our gross margin might decline and cause us to experience operating losses.

If we do not keep pace with technological developments in the semiconductor industry, our products might not be competitive and our revenues and operating results could suffer.

We must continue to invest in research and development to improve our competitive position and to meet the needs of our customers. Our future growth depends, in significant part, upon our ability to work effectively with and anticipate the testing needs of our customers, and on our ability to develop and support new products and product enhancements to meet these needs on a timely and cost-effective basis. Our customers' testing needs are becoming more challenging as the semiconductor industry continues to experience rapid technological change driven by the demand for complex circuits that are shrinking in size and at the same time are increasing in speed and functionality and becoming less expensive to produce. Examples of recent trends driving demand for technological research and development include semiconductor manufacturers' transitions to 110 nanometer and 90 nanometer technology nodes, to 512 megabit density devices and to Double Data Rate II, or DDR II, architecture devices. Our customers expect that they will be able to integrate our wafer probe cards into any manufacturing process as soon as it is deployed. Therefore, to meet these expectations and remain competitive, we must continually design, develop and introduce on a timely basis new products and product enhancements

with improved features. Successful product design, development and introduction on a timely basis require that we:

- design innovative and performance-enhancing features that differentiate our products from those of our competitors;
- transition our products to new manufacturing technologies;
- identify emerging technological trends in our target markets;
- maintain effective marketing strategies;
- respond effectively to technological changes or product announcements by others; and
- adjust to changing market conditions quickly and cost-effectively.

We must devote significant research and development resources to keep up with the rapidly evolving technologies used in semiconductor manufacturing processes. Not only do we need the technical expertise to implement the changes necessary to keep our technologies current, but we must also rely heavily on the judgment of our management to anticipate future market trends. If we are unable to timely predict industry changes, or if we are unable to modify our products on a timely basis, we might lose customers or market share. In addition, we might not be able to recover our research and development expenditures, which could harm our operating results.

If semiconductor memory device manufacturers do not convert to 300 mm wafers, our growth could be impeded.

The growth of our business for the foreseeable future depends in large part upon sales of our wafer probe cards to manufacturers of dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, and flash memory devices. The recent downturn in the semiconductor industry caused various chip manufacturers to readdress their respective strategies for converting existing 200 mm wafer fabrication facilities to 300 mm wafer fabrication, or for building new 300 mm wafer fabrication facilities. Some manufacturers have delayed, cancelled or postponed previously announced plans to convert to 300 mm wafer fabrication. We believe that the decision to convert to a 300 mm wafer fabrication facility is made by each manufacturer based upon both internal and external factors, such as:

- current and projected chip prices;
- projected price erosion for the manufacturer's particular chips;
- supply and demand issues;
- overall manufacturing capability within the manufacturer's target market(s);
- the availability of funds to the manufacturer;
- the technology roadmap of the manufacturer; and
- the price and availability of equipment needed within the 300 mm facility.

One or more of these internal and external factors, as well as other factors, including factors that a manufacturer may choose to not publicly disclose, can impact the decision to maintain a 300 mm conversion schedule, to delay the conversion schedule for a period of time, or to cancel the conversion. It is also possible that the conversion to 300 mm wafers will occur on different schedules for DRAM chip manufacturers and flash memory chip manufacturers. We have invested significant resources to develop technology that addresses the market for 300 mm wafers. If manufacturers of memory devices delay or discontinue the transition to 300 mm wafers, or make the transition more slowly than we currently expect, our growth and profitability could be impeded. In addition, any delay in large-scale adoption of manufacturing based upon 300 mm wafers would provide time for other companies to develop and market products that compete with ours, which could harm our competitive position.

We are subject to general economic and market conditions.

Our business is subject to the effects of general economic conditions in the United States and worldwide, and to market conditions in the semiconductor industry in particular. For example, in fiscal 2001, our operating results were adversely affected by unfavorable global economic conditions and reduced capital spending by semiconductor manufacturers. These adverse conditions resulted in a decrease in the demand for semiconductors and products using semiconductors, and in a sharp reduction in the development of new semiconductors and semiconductor designs. As a result, we experienced a decrease in the demand for our wafer probe cards. If the economic conditions in the United States and worldwide do not improve, or if they worsen from current levels, we could experience material negative effects on our business.

We depend upon the sale of our wafer probe cards for substantially all of our revenues, and a downturn in demand for our products could have a more disproportionate impact on our revenues than if we derived revenues from a more diversified product offering.

Historically, we have derived substantially all of our revenues from the sale of our wafer probe cards. We anticipate that sales of our wafer probe cards will represent a substantial majority of our revenues for the foreseeable future. Our business depends in large part upon continued demand in current markets for, and adoption in new markets of, current and future generations of our wafer probe cards. Large-scale market adoption depends upon our ability to increase customer awareness of the benefits of our wafer probe cards and to prove their reliability, ability to increase yields and cost effectiveness. We may be unable to sell our wafer probe cards to certain potential customers unless those customers change their device test strategies, change their wafer probe card and capital equipment buying strategies, or change or upgrade their existing test equipment. We might not be able to sustain or increase our revenues from sales of our wafer probe cards, particularly if conditions in the semiconductor market deteriorate or do not improve or if the market enters into another downturn in the future. Any decrease in revenues from sales of our wafer probe cards could harm our business more than it would if we offered a more diversified line of products.

If demand for our products in the memory device and flip chip logic markets declines or fails to grow as we anticipate, our revenues could decline.

We derive substantially all of our revenues from wafer probe cards that we sell to manufacturers of DRAM memory and flash memory devices and manufacturers of microprocessor, chipset and other logic devices. In the microprocessor, chipset and other logic device markets, our products are primarily used for devices employing flip chip packaging, which devices are commonly referred to as flip chip logic devices. In the nine months ended September 27, 2003, sales to manufacturers of DRAM devices accounted for 58.0% of our revenues, sales to manufacturers of flip chip logic devices accounted for 20.3% of our revenues, and sales to manufacturers of flash memory devices accounted for 21.1% of our revenues. For fiscal 2002, sales to manufacturers of DRAM devices accounted for 69.6% of our revenues, sales to manufacturers of flip chip logic devices accounted for 17.4% of our revenues, and sales to manufacturers of flash memory devices accounted for 11.7% of our revenues. Therefore, our success depends in part upon the continued acceptance of our products within these markets and our ability to continue to develop and introduce new products on a timely basis for these markets. For example, the market might not accept an increasingly high parallelism wafer test solution.

A substantial portion of these semiconductor devices is sold to manufacturers of personal computers and computer-related products. The personal computer market has historically been characterized by significant fluctuations in demand and continuous efforts to reduce costs, which in turn have affected the demand for and price of DRAM devices and microprocessors. The personal computer market might not grow in the future at historical rates or at all and design activity in the personal computer market might decrease, which could negatively affect our revenues and operating results.

The markets in which we participate are intensely competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our operating results could be harmed.

The wafer probe card market is highly competitive. With the introduction of new technologies and market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future. In the past, increased competition has resulted in price

reductions, reduced gross margins or loss of market share, and could do so in the future. Competitors might introduce new competitive products for the same markets that our products currently serve. These products may have better performance, lower prices and broader acceptance than our products. In addition, for products such as wafer probe cards, semiconductor manufacturers typically qualify more than one source, to avoid dependence on a single source of supply. As a result, our customers will likely purchase products from our competitors. Current and potential competitors include AMST Co., Ltd., Cascade Microtech, Inc., ESJ Corporation, Feinmetall GmbH, Japan Electronic Materials Corporation, Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc., Micronics Japan Co., Ltd., MicroProbe, Inc., NanoNexus Inc., Phicom Corporation, SCS Hightech, Inc., Tokyo Cathode Laboratory Co., Ltd. and Wentworth Laboratories, Inc., among others. Many of our current and potential competitors have greater name recognition, larger customer bases, more established customer relationships or greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing and other resources than we do. As a result, they might be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products, and reduce prices to increase market share. Some of our competitors also supply other types of test equipment, or offer both advanced wafer probe cards and needle probe cards. Those competitors that offer both advanced wafer probe cards and needle probe cards might have strong, existing relationships with our customers or with potential customers. Because we do not offer a needle probe card or other conventional technology wafer probe card for less advanced applications, it may be difficult for us to introduce our advanced wafer probe cards to these customers and potential customers for certain wafer test applications. It is possible that existing or new competitors, including test equipment manufacturers, may offer new technologies that reduce the value of our wafer probe cards. The wafer probe card market has historically been fragmented with many local suppliers serving individual customers.

However, recent consolidation has reduced the number of competitors. For example, in late 2000, Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc. acquired Probe Technology Corporation and Cerprobe Corporation. These and other combinations might result in a competitor gaining a significant advantage over us by enabling it to expand its product offerings and service capabilities to meet a broader range of customer needs.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a small number of customers, and our revenues could decline significantly if any major customer cancels, reduces or delays a purchase of our products.

A relatively small number of customers has accounted for a significant portion of our revenues in any particular period. In the nine months ended September 27, 2003, four customers accounted for 69.6% of our revenues. In fiscal 2002, four customers accounted for 77.2% of our revenues. Our ten largest customers accounted for 94.9% of our revenues in the nine months ended September 27, 2003 and 97.4% of our revenues in fiscal 2002. We anticipate that sales of our products to a relatively small number of customers will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues. The cancellation or deferral of even a small number of purchases of our products could cause our revenues to decline in any particular quarter. A number of factors could cause customers to cancel or defer orders, including manufacturing delays, interruptions to our customers' operations due to fire, natural disasters or other events or a downturn in the semiconductor industry. Our agreements with our customers do not contain minimum purchase commitments, and our customers could cease purchasing our products with short or no notice to us or fail to pay all or part of an invoice. In some situations, our customers might be able to cancel orders without a significant penalty. In addition, the continuing trend toward consolidation in the semiconductor industry, particularly among manufacturers of DRAMs, could reduce our customer base and lead to lost or delayed sales and reduced demand for our wafer probe cards. Industry consolidation also could result in pricing pressures as larger DRAM manufacturers could have sufficient bargaining power to demand reduced prices and favorable nonstandard terms. Additionally, certain customers may not want to rely entirely or substantially on a single wafer probe card supplier and, as a result, such customers could reduce their purchases of our wafer probe cards.

If our relationships with our customers and companies that manufacture semiconductor test equipment deteriorate, our product development activities could be harmed.

The success of our product development efforts depends upon our ability to anticipate market trends and to collaborate closely with our customers and with companies that manufacture semiconductor test equipment. Our

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relationships with these customers and companies provide us with access to valuable information regarding manufacturing and process technology trends in the semiconductor industry, which enables us to better plan our product development activities. These relationships also provide us with opportunities to understand the performance and functionality requirements of our customers, which improve our ability to customize our products to fulfill their needs. Our relationships with test equipment companies are important to us because test equipment companies can design our wafer probe cards into their equipment and provide us with the insight into their product plans that allows us to offer wafer probe cards for use with their products when they are introduced to the market. Our relationships with our customers and test equipment companies could deteriorate if they:

- become concerned about our ability to protect their intellectual property;
- develop their own solutions to address the need for testing improvement;
- regard us as a competitor;
- establish relationships with others in our industry; or
- attempt to restrict our ability to enter into relationships with their competitors.

Many of our customers and the test equipment companies we work with are large companies. The consequences of a deterioration in our relationship with any of these companies could be exacerbated due to the significant influence these companies can exert in our markets. If our current relationships with our customers and test equipment companies deteriorate, or if we are unable to develop similar collaborative relationships with important customers and test equipment companies in the future, our long-term ability to produce commercially successful products could be impaired.

Because we generally do not have a sufficient backlog of unfilled orders to meet our quarterly revenue targets, revenues in any quarter are substantially dependent upon customer orders received and fulfilled in that quarter.

Our revenues are difficult to forecast because we generally do not have a sufficient backlog of unfilled orders to meet our quarterly revenue targets at the beginning of a quarter. Rather, a majority of our revenues in any quarter depends upon customer orders for our wafer probe cards that we receive and fulfill in that quarter. Because our expense levels are based in part on our expectations as to future revenues and to a large extent are fixed in the short term, we might be unable to adjust spending in time to compensate for any unexpected shortfall in revenues. Accordingly, any significant shortfall of revenues in relation to our expectations could hurt our operating results.

We rely upon a distributor for a substantial portion of our revenues, and a disruption in our relationship with our distributor could have a negative impact on our revenues.

We rely on Spirox Corporation, our distributor in Taiwan, Singapore and China, for a substantial portion of our revenues. Sales to Spirox accounted for 15.1% of our revenues in the nine months ended September 27, 2003 and 20.9% of our revenues in fiscal 2002. Spirox also provides customer support. A reduction in the sales or service efforts or financial viability of our distributor, or deterioration in, or termination of, our relationship with our distributor could harm our revenues, our operating results and our ability to support our customers in the distributor's territory. In addition, establishing alternative sales channels in the region could consume substantial time and resources, decrease our revenues and increase our expenses.

If our relationships with our independent sales representatives change, our business could be harmed.

We currently rely on independent sales representatives to assist us in the sale of our products in various geographic regions. If we make the business decision to terminate or modify our relationships with one or more of our independent sales representatives, or if an independent sales representative decides to disengage from us, and we do not effectively and efficiently manage such a change, we could lose sales to existing customers and fail to obtain new customers.

If semiconductor manufacturers do not migrate elements of final test to wafer probe test, market acceptance of other applications of our technology could be delayed.

We intend to work with our customers to migrate elements of final test from the device level to the wafer level. This migration will involve a change in semiconductor test strategies from concentrating final test at the individual device level to increasing the amount of test at the wafer level. Semiconductor manufacturers typically take time to qualify new strategies that affect their testing operations. As a result, general acceptance of wafer-level final test might not occur in the near term or at all. In addition, semiconductor manufacturers might not accept and use wafer-level final test in a way that uses our technology. If the migration of elements of final test to wafer probe test does not grow as we anticipate, or if semiconductor manufacturers do not adopt our technology for their wafer probe test requirements, market acceptance of other applications for our technology could be delayed.

Changes in test strategies, equipment and processes could cause us to lose revenues.

The demand for wafer probe cards depends in large part upon the number of semiconductor designs and the overall semiconductor unit volume. The time it takes to test a wafer depends upon the number of devices being tested, the complexity of these devices, the test software program and the test equipment itself. As test programs become increasingly effective and test throughput increases, the number of wafer probe cards required to test a given volume of devices declines. Therefore, advances in the test process could cause us to lose sales.

If semiconductor manufacturers implement chip designs that include built-in self-test capabilities, or similar functions or methodologies that increase test throughput, it could negatively impact our sales or the migration of elements of final test to the wafer level. Additionally, if new chip designs or types of chips are implemented that require less, or even no, test using wafer probe cards, our revenues could be impacted. Further, if new chip designs are implemented which we are unable to test, or which we are unable to test efficiently and provide our customers with an acceptably low overall cost of test, our revenues could be negatively impacted.

We incur significant research and development expenses in conjunction with the introduction of new product platforms. Often, we time our product introductions to the introduction of new test equipment platforms. Because our customers require both test equipment and wafer probe cards, any delay or disruption of the introduction of new test equipment platforms would negatively affect our growth.

We manufacture all of our products at a single facility, and any disruption in the operations of that facility could adversely impact our business and operating results.

Our processes for manufacturing our wafer probe cards require sophisticated and costly equipment and a specially designed facility, including a semiconductor clean room. We manufacture all of our wafer probe cards at one facility located in Livermore, California. Any disruption in the operation of that facility, whether due to technical or labor difficulties, destruction or damage from fire or earthquake, infrastructure failures such as power or water shortage or any other reason, could interrupt our manufacturing operations, impair critical systems, disrupt communications with our customers and suppliers and cause us to write off inventory and to lose sales. In addition, if the recent energy crises in California that resulted in disruptions in power supply and increases in utility costs were to recur, we might experience power interruptions and shortages, which could disrupt our manufacturing operations. This could subject us to loss of revenues as well as significantly higher costs of energy. Further, current and potential customers might not purchase our products if they perceive our lack of an alternate manufacturing facility to be a risk to their continuing source of supply.

The transition to our new manufacturing facilities could cause a decline in our operating results.

We plan to move our manufacturing operations into a new facility in Livermore in 2004. The costs of starting up our new manufacturing facility, including capital costs such as equipment and fixed costs such as rent, will be substantial. We might not be able to shift from our current production facility to the new production facility efficiently or effectively. The transition will require us to have both our existing and new manufacturing facilities operational for several quarters. This will cause us to incur significant costs due to redundancy of infrastructure at both sites. Furthermore, the qualification of the new manufacturing facility will require us to use

materials and build product and product components that will not be sold to our customers, causing higher than normal material spending. The transition might also lead to manufacturing interruptions, which could mean delayed deliveries or lost sales. Some or all of our customers could require a full qualification of our new facility. Any qualification process could take longer than we anticipate. Any difficulties with the transition or with bringing the new manufacturing facility to full capacity and volume production could increase our costs, disrupt our production process and cause delays in product delivery and lost sales, which would harm our operating results.

If we are unable to manufacture our products efficiently, our operating results could suffer.

We must continuously modify our manufacturing processes in an effort to improve yields and product performance, lower our costs and reduce the time it takes us to design and produce our products. We will incur significant start-up costs associated with implementing new manufacturing technologies, methods and processes and purchasing new equipment, which could negatively impact our gross margin. We could experience manufacturing delays and inefficiencies as we refine new manufacturing technologies, methods and processes, implement them in volume production and qualify them with customers, which could cause our operating results to decline. The risk of encountering delays or difficulties increases as we manufacture more complex products. In addition, if demand for our products increases, we will need to expand our operations to manufacture sufficient quantities of products without increasing our production times or our unit costs. As a result of such expansion, we could be required to purchase new equipment, upgrade existing equipment, develop and implement new manufacturing processes and hire additional technical personnel. Further, new or expanded manufacturing facilities could be subject to qualification by our customers. In the past, we have experienced difficulties in expanding our operations to manufacture our products in volume on time and at acceptable cost. Any difficulties in expanding our manufacturing operations could cause product delivery delays and lost sales. If demand for our products decreases, we could have excess manufacturing capacity. The fixed costs associated with excess manufacturing capacity could cause our operating results to decline. If we are unable to achieve further manufacturing efficiencies and cost reductions, particularly if we are experiencing pricing pressures in the marketplace, our operating results could suffer.

If we are unable to continue to reduce the time it takes for us to design and produce a wafer probe card, our growth could be impeded.

Our customers continuously seek to reduce the time it takes them to introduce new products to market. The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, coupled with changing demands for semiconductor devices, requires our customers to be flexible and highly adaptable to changes in the volume and mix of products they must produce. Each of those changes requires a new design and each new design requires a new wafer probe card. For some existing semiconductor devices, the manufacturers' volume and mix of product requirements are such that we are unable to design, manufacture and ship products to meet such manufacturers' relatively short cycle time requirements. If we are unable to reduce the time it takes for us to design, manufacture and ship our products in response to the needs of our customers, our competitive position could be harmed. If we are unable to meet a customer's schedule for wafer probe cards for a particular design, our customer might purchase wafer probe cards from a competitor and we might lose sales.

We obtain some of the components and materials we use in our products from a single or sole source or a limited group of suppliers, and the partial or complete loss of one of these suppliers could cause production delays and a substantial loss of revenues.

We obtain some of the components and materials used in our products, such as printed circuit board assemblies, plating materials and ceramic substrates, from a single or sole source or a limited group of suppliers. Alternative sources are not currently available for sole source components and materials. Because we rely on purchase orders rather than long-term contracts with the majority of our suppliers, we cannot predict with certainty our ability to obtain components and materials in the longer term. A sole or limited source supplier could increase prices, which could lead to a decline in our gross margin. Our dependence upon sole or limited source suppliers exposes us to several other risks, including a potential inability to obtain an adequate supply of

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materials, late deliveries and poor component quality. Disruption or termination of the supply of components or materials could delay shipments of our products, damage our customer relationships and reduce our revenues. For example, if we were unable to obtain an adequate supply of a component or material, we might have to use a substitute component or material, which could require us to make changes in our manufacturing process. From time to time in the past, we have experienced difficulties in receiving shipments from one or more of our suppliers, especially during periods of high demand for our products. If we cannot obtain an adequate supply of the components and materials we require, or do not receive them in a timely manner, we might be required to identify new suppliers. We might not be able to identify new suppliers on a timely basis or at all. Our customers and we would also need to qualify any new suppliers. The lead-time required to identify and qualify new suppliers could affect our ability to timely ship our products and cause our operating results to suffer. Further, a sole or limited source supplier could require us to enter into non-cancelable purchase commitments or pay in advance to ensure our source of supply. In an industry downturn, commitments of this type could result in charges for excess inventory of parts. If we are unable to predict our component and materials needs accurately, or if our supply is disrupted, we might miss market opportunities by not being able to meet the demand for our products.

Wafer probe cards that do not meet specifications or that contain defects could damage our reputation, decrease market acceptance of our technology, cause us to lose customers and revenues, and result in liability to us.

The complexity and ongoing development of our wafer probe card manufacturing process, combined with increases in wafer probe card production volumes, have in the past and could in the future lead to design or manufacturing problems. For example, the presence of contaminants in our plating baths has caused a decrease in our manufacturing yields or has resulted in unanticipated stress-related failures when our wafer probe cards are being used in the manufacturing test environment. Manufacturing design errors such as the miswiring of a wafer probe card or the incorrect placement of probe contact elements have caused us to repeat manufacturing design steps. In addition to these examples, problems might result from a number of factors, including design defects, materials failures, contamination in the manufacturing environment, impurities in the materials used, unknown sensitivities to process conditions, such as temperature and humidity, and equipment failures. As a result, our products have in the past contained and might in the future contain undetected errors or defects. Any errors or defects could:

- cause lower than anticipated yields and lengthening of delivery schedules;
- cause delays in product shipments;
- cause delays in new product introductions;
- cause us to incur warranty expenses;
- result in increased costs and diversion of development resources;
- cause us to incur increased charges due to unusable inventory;
- require design modifications; or
- decrease market acceptance or customer satisfaction with these products.

The occurrence of any one or more of these events could hurt our operating results.

In addition, if any of our products fails to meet specifications or has reliability, quality or compatibility problems, our reputation could be damaged significantly and customers might be reluctant to buy our products, which could result in a decline in revenues, an increase in product returns or warranty costs and the loss of existing customers or the failure to attract new customers. Our customers use our products with test equipment and software in their manufacturing facilities. Our products must be compatible with the customers' equipment and software to form an integrated system. If the system does not function properly, we could be required to provide field application engineers to locate the problem, which can take time and resources. If the problem relates to our wafer probe cards, we might have to invest significant capital, manufacturing capacity and other resources to correct it. Our current or potential customers also might seek to recover from us any losses resulting

from defects or failures in our products. Liability claims could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or to pay significant damages.

If we fail to forecast demand for our products accurately, we could incur inventory losses.

Each semiconductor chip design requires a custom wafer probe card. Because our products are design-specific, demand for our products is difficult to forecast. Due to our customers' short delivery time requirements, we often design, and at times produce, our products in anticipation of demand for our products rather than in response to an order. Due to the uncertainty inherent in forecasts, we are and expect to continue to be subject to inventory risk. If we do not obtain orders as we anticipate, we could have excess inventory for a specific customer design that we would not be able to sell to any other customer, which would likely result in inventory write-offs.

If we fail to effectively manage our regional service centers, our business might be harmed.

In 2002, we opened a regional repair and service center in Seoul, South Korea, and in 2003, we opened a regional repair and service center in Dresden, Germany. These regional service centers are part of our strategy to, among other things, provide our customers with more efficient service and repair of our wafer probe cards. If we are unable to effectively manage our regional service centers, or if the work undertaken in the regional service centers is not equivalent to the level and quality provided by repairs and services performed by our North American repair and service operations, which are part of our manufacturing facility in Livermore, California, we could incur higher wafer probe card repair and service costs, which could harm our operating results.

If we do not effectively manage changes in our business, these changes could place a significant strain on our management and operations and, as a result, our business might not succeed.

Our ability to grow successfully requires an effective planning and management process. We plan to increase the scope of our operations and the size of our direct sales force domestically and internationally. For example, we have leased a new facility in Livermore, California and plan to move our corporate headquarters and manufacturing operations into this facility in 2004. Our growth could place a significant strain on our management systems, infrastructure and other resources. To manage our growth effectively, we must invest the necessary capital and continue to improve and expand our systems and infrastructure in a timely and efficient manner. Those resources might not be available when we need them, which would limit our growth. Our officers have limited experience in managing large or rapidly growing businesses. In addition, the majority of our management has no experience in managing a public company or communicating with securities analysts and public company investors. Our controls, systems and procedures might not be adequate to support a growing public company. If our management fails to respond effectively to changes in our business, our business might not succeed.

If we fail to attract and retain qualified personnel, our business might be harmed.

Our future success depends largely upon the continued service of our key management, technical, and sales and marketing personnel, and on our continued ability to hire, integrate and retain qualified individuals, particularly engineers and sales and marketing personnel in order to increase market awareness of our products and to increase revenues. For example, in the future, we might need technical personnel experienced in competencies that we do not currently have or require. Competition for these employees may be intense, and we might not be successful in attracting or retaining these personnel. The loss of any key employee, the failure of any key employee to perform in his or her current position or our inability to attract and retain skilled employees as needed could impair our ability to meet customer and technological demands. All of our key personnel in the United States are employees at-will. We have no employment contracts with any of our personnel in the United States.

We may make acquisitions, which could put a strain on our resources, cause ownership dilution to our stockholders and adversely affect our financial results.

While we have made no acquisitions of businesses, products or technologies in the past, we may make acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies in the future. Integrating newly acquired businesses, products or technologies into our company could put a strain on our resources, could be expensive and time consuming, and might not be successful. Future acquisitions could divert our management's attention from other business concerns and expose our business to unforeseen liabilities or risks associated with entering new markets. In addition, we might lose key employees while integrating new organizations. Consequently, we might not be successful in integrating any acquired businesses, products or technologies, and might not achieve anticipated revenues and cost benefits. In addition, future acquisitions could result in customer dissatisfaction, performance problems with an acquired company, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, possible impairment charges related to goodwill or other intangible assets or other unanticipated events or circumstances, any of which could harm our business.

As part of our sales process, we could incur substantial sales and engineering expenses that do not result in revenues, which would harm our operating results.

Our customers generally expend significant efforts evaluating and qualifying our products prior to placing an order. The time that our customers require to evaluate and qualify our wafer probe cards is typically between three and 12 months and sometimes longer. While our customers are evaluating our products, we might incur substantial sales, marketing, and research and development expenses. For example, we typically expend significant resources educating our prospective customers regarding the uses and benefits of our wafer probe cards and developing wafer probe cards customized to the potential customer's needs, for which we might not be reimbursed. Although we commit substantial resources to our sales efforts, we might never receive any revenues from a customer. For example, many semiconductor designs never reach production, including designs for which we have expended design effort and expense. In addition, prospective customers might decide not to use our wafer probe cards. The length of time that it takes for the evaluation process and for us to make a sale depends upon many factors including:

- the efforts of our sales force and our distributor and independent sales representatives;
- the complexity of the customer's fabrication processes;
- the internal technical capabilities of the customer; and
- the customer's budgetary constraints and, in particular, the customer's ability to devote resources to the evaluation process.

In addition, product purchases are frequently subject to delays, particularly with respect to large customers for which our products may represent a small percentage of their overall purchases. As a result, our sales cycles are unpredictable. If we incur substantial sales and engineering expenses without generating revenues, our operating results could be harmed.

From time to time, we might be subject to claims of infringement of other parties' proprietary rights, or to claims that our intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable, which could result in significant expense and loss of intellectual property rights.

In the future, we might receive claims that we are infringing intellectual property rights of others, or claims that our patents or other intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable. We have received in the past, and may receive in the future, communications from third parties inquiring about our interest in licensing certain of their intellectual property or more generally identifying intellectual property that may be of interest to us. For example, we received such a communication from Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation in October 2001, with a follow-up letter in January 2002, inquiring about our interest in acquiring a license to certain of their patents and technology, and from IBM Corporation in February 2002, with a follow-up letter in August 2003, inquiring about our interest and need to acquire a license to IBM patents and technology related to high density integrated probes. We have not engaged in a dialog with Microelectronics and Computer Technology

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Corporation; we presently anticipate that we will engage in a dialog with IBM Corporation regarding our companies' respective intellectual property portfolios. In August 2002, subsequent to our initiating correspondence with Japan Electronic Materials Corporation regarding the scope of our intellectual property rights and the potential applicability of those rights to certain of its wafer probe cards, Japan Electronic Materials Corporation offered that precedent technologies exist as to one of our foreign patents that we had identified, and also referenced a U.S. patent in which it stated we might take interest. For the inquiries we have received to date, we do not believe we infringe any of the identified patents and technology. The semiconductor industry is characterized by uncertain and conflicting intellectual property claims and vigorous protection and pursuit of these rights. The resolution of any claims of this nature, with or without merit, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation or cause product shipment delays. In the event of an adverse ruling, we might be required to pay substantial damages, cease the use or sale of infringing products, spend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, discontinue the use of certain technology or enter into license agreements. License agreements, if required, might not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. The loss of access to any of our intellectual property or the ability to use any of our technology could harm our business.

If we fail to protect our proprietary rights, our competitors might gain access to our technology, which could adversely affect our ability to compete successfully in our markets and harm our operating results.

If we fail to protect our proprietary rights adequately, our competitors might gain access to our technology. Unauthorized parties might attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Others might independently develop similar or competing technologies or methods or design around our patents. In addition, the laws of many foreign countries in which we or our customers do business do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. As a result, our competitors might offer similar products and we might not be able to compete successfully. We also cannot assure that:

- our means of protecting our proprietary rights will be adequate;
- patents will be issued from our currently pending or future applications;
- our existing patents or any new patents will be sufficient in scope or strength to provide any meaningful protection or commercial advantage to us;
- any patent, trademark or other intellectual property right that we own will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged in the United States or foreign countries; or
- others will not misappropriate our proprietary technologies or independently develop similar technology, duplicate our products or design around any patent or other intellectual property rights that we own.

We might be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. We presently believe that it is likely that one or more of our competitors are using methodologies or have implemented structures into certain of their products that are covered by one or more of our intellectual property rights. We may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. If we threaten or initiate litigation, we may be subject to claims by third parties against which we must defend. Any litigation, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel. In addition, many of our customer contracts contain provisions that require us to indemnify our customers for third party intellectual property infringement claims, which would increase the cost to us of an adverse ruling in such a claim. An adverse determination could also prevent us from licensing our technologies and methods to others.

Our failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations could subject us to significant fines and liabilities, and new laws and regulations or changes in regulatory interpretation or enforcement could make compliance more difficult and costly.

We are subject to various and frequently changing U.S. federal, state and local, and foreign governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the discharge of

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pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites and the maintenance of a safe workplace. We could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, civil or criminal fines or sanctions and third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws and regulations or non-compliance with the environmental permits required at our facilities. For instance, in May 2003, we received a Notice of Violation from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District regarding our record keeping relating to our usage of wipe cleaning solvent. We introduced corrective action to prevent any continued or recurrent record keeping violation, and we resolved the Notice of Violation with a monetary payment which was not significant. It is possible that in the future, we may receive environmental violation notices, and that final resolution of the violations identified by these notices could harm our operating results.

These laws, regulations and permits also could require the installation of costly pollution control equipment or operational changes to limit pollution emissions or decrease the likelihood of accidental releases of hazardous substances. In addition, new laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination at our or others' sites or the imposition of new cleanup requirements could require us to curtail our operations, restrict our future expansion, subject us to liability and cause us to incur future costs that would have a negative effect on our operating results and cash flow.

Because we conduct some of our business internationally, we are subject to operational, economic, financial and political risks abroad.

Sales of our products to customers outside the United States have accounted for an important part of our revenues. Our international sales as a percentage of our revenues were 43.5% for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 and 44.4% for fiscal 2002. In the future, we expect international sales, particularly into Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, to continue to account for a significant percentage of our revenues. Accordingly, we will be subject to risks and challenges that we would not otherwise face if we conducted our business only in the United States. These risks and challenges include:

- compliance with a wide variety of foreign laws and regulations;
- legal uncertainties regarding taxes, tariffs, quotas, export controls, export licenses and other trade barriers;
- political and economic instability in, or foreign conflicts that involve or affect, the countries of our customers;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and longer accounts receivable payment cycles;
- difficulties in staffing and managing personnel, distributors and representatives;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations, which could affect the value of our assets denominated in local currency, as well as the price of our products relative to locally produced products;
- seasonal fluctuations in purchasing patterns in other countries; and
- fluctuations in freight rates and transportation disruptions.

Any of these factors could harm our existing international operations and business or impair our ability to continue expanding into international markets.

An outbreak of SARS and its spread could harm sales of our products.

If an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, that began in China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Vietnam recurs, it may have a negative impact on our business. Our business may be impacted by a number of SARS-related factors, including, but not limited to, disruptions in the operations of our customers and their partners, reduced sales in certain end-markets, such as DRAM devices, and increased costs to conduct our business abroad. If the number of cases of SARS rises or spreads, our sales could potentially be harmed.

We might require additional capital to support business growth, and such capital might not be available.

We intend to continue to make investments to support business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, which include the need to develop new products or enhance existing products, enhance our operating infrastructure and acquire complementary businesses and technologies. Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity or debt financing to secure additional funds. Equity and debt financing, however, might not be available when needed or, if available, might not be available on terms satisfactory to us. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

Our reported financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Securities and Exchange Commission and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results, and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement of a change.

Recently enacted and proposed changes in securities laws and regulations are likely to increase our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that became law in July 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, have required changes to some of our corporate governance practices. The Act also requires the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate additional new rules on a variety of subjects. In addition to final rules and rule proposals already made by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Nasdaq has proposed revisions to its requirements for companies, such as us, that are Nasdaq-listed. We expect these new rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs, and to make some activities more difficult, time consuming and/or costly. We also expect these new rules and regulations to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These new rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee, and qualified executive officers.

Risks Related to this Offering

The trading price of our common stock is likely to be volatile, and you might not be able to sell your shares at or above the public offering price for this offering.

The trading prices of the securities of technology companies have been highly volatile. Accordingly, the trading price of our common stock is likely to be subject to wide fluctuations. Further, our securities have a limited trading history. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock include:

- variations in our operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products or product enhancements, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- the gain or loss of significant orders or customers;
- changes in the estimates of our operating results or changes in recommendations by any securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock; and
- market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers and the economy as a whole.

In addition, if the market for technology stocks or the stock market in general experiences continued or greater loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to

our business, operating results or financial condition. The trading price of our common stock also might decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, our stock price could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will rely in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, our stock price would likely decline rapidly. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with insiders upon the completion of this offering will likely limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

We anticipate that our executive officers, directors, current 5% or greater stockholders and entities affiliated with any of them will together beneficially own approximately 44.6% of our common stock outstanding after this offering. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, will have substantial influence over all matters that require approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. As a result, corporate actions might be taken even if other stockholders, including those who purchase shares in this offering, oppose them. This concentration of ownership might also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of our company that other stockholders may view as beneficial.

Our management will have broad discretion over the use of the proceeds to us from this offering and might not apply the proceeds of this offering in ways that increase the value of your investment.

Our management will have broad discretion to use the net proceeds to us from this offering, and you will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of these proceeds. We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds to us from this offering for leasehold improvements at our new corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility. Although we expect our management to use the remaining net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including working capital and for potential strategic investments or acquisitions, we have not allocated these net proceeds for specific purposes. Our management might not be able to yield a significant return, if any, on any investment of these net proceeds.

Future sales of shares by existing stockholders could cause our stock price to decline.

If our existing stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market after the contractual lock-ups and other legal restrictions on resale discussed in this prospectus lapse, the trading price of our common stock could decline below the public offering price for this offering. Based on the shares outstanding as of September 27, 2003, and assuming 5,000,000 shares are sold in this offering, upon completion of this offering we will have outstanding approximately 35,791,828 shares of common stock. Of these shares, 11,900,000 shares are freely tradeable, without restriction, in the public market, except for any shares that are held by our affiliates. An additional 436,000 shares of our common stock are eligible for sale in the public market; however, if any of these shares are not sold by November 15, 2003, they will be subject to contractual lock-up restrictions with us and lock-up agreements with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated which expire at the close of business on December 8, 2003, after which time such unsold shares will be eligible for sale in the public market. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has also released 766,165 shares of our common stock from lock-up agreements; however, these shares remain subject to the contractual lock-up restrictions with us, and will not be eligible for sale in the public market until after December 8, 2003. An additional 12,129,134 shares of our common stock will also become eligible for sale in the public market after December 8, 2003 when the contractual lock-up restrictions with us and lock-up agreements with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated expire. Of the remaining 11,316,616 shares of our common stock subject to lock-up agreements with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, 5,658,308 shares will become eligible for sale in the public market on February 15, 2004, and 5,658,308 shares will become eligible for sale in the public market on March 15, 2004. Upon the expiration of, or release from, the lock-up restrictions, the shares will be eligible for sale in the

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public market only to the extent permitted by the provisions of various vesting agreements, and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act.

In addition, the 118,227 shares subject to outstanding warrants and the 10,760,992 shares subject to outstanding options and reserved for future issuance under our stock option and purchase plans will become eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of various vesting agreements, the lock-up agreements and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act. If these additional shares are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold, in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline. See “Shares Eligible for Future Sale” for more information regarding shares of our common stock that existing stockholders may sell after this offering.

You will experience immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the shares you purchase in this offering.

The public offering price of our common stock in this offering is substantially higher than the book value per share of the outstanding common stock after this offering. Therefore, based on an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, if you purchase our common stock in this offering, you will suffer immediate and substantial dilution of approximately \$20.24 per share. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option, or if outstanding options and warrants to purchase our common stock are exercised, you will experience additional dilution.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws or Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the trading price of our common stock.

Delaware corporate law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions:

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- provide that directors may only be removed “for cause” and only with the approval of 66 2/3% of our stockholders;
- require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws;
- authorize the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares and to discourage a takeover attempt;
- limit the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements under the captions “Prospectus Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business” and in other sections of this prospectus that are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative or plural of these words and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, include statements concerning, among other things, our business strategy, anticipated trends or developments in our business and the markets in which we operate, revenues, gross margin, operating expenses, research and development programs, sales and marketing initiatives, and competition. These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update any of these statements for any reason. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these statements. These factors include the matters discussed under the caption entitled “Risk Factors.” You should carefully consider the numerous risks and uncertainties described under “Risk Factors.”

You should read this prospectus and the documents that we reference in this prospectus and have filed as exhibits to the registration statement on Form S-1, of which this prospectus is a part, that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and achievements may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds we will receive from this offering will be approximately \$36.5 million, at an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering costs. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, we estimate that our net proceeds will be approximately \$54.7 million. The selling stockholders will receive aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$85.1 million, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock by the selling stockholders.

We intend to use the net proceeds to us from this offering for general corporate purposes and working capital requirements. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to us to fund possible investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, products or technologies or establishing joint ventures. We have no current agreements or commitments with respect to any investment, acquisition or joint venture, and we currently are not engaged in negotiations with respect to any investment, acquisition or joint venture. Pending their ultimate use, we intend to invest the net proceeds to us from this offering in short-term, interest-bearing, investment grade securities.

The amount and timing of what we actually spend for these purposes may vary significantly and will depend on a number of factors, including our future revenues and cash generated by operations and the other factors described in "Risk Factors." Therefore, we will have broad discretion in the way we use the net proceeds to us from this offering.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock has been quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "FORM" since June 12, 2003. Prior to this time, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated in fiscal 2003, the high and low sale prices per share for our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market.

	Common Stock Price	
	High	Low
Second Quarter (from June 12, 2003)	\$21.00	\$16.21
Third Quarter	23.07	17.00
Fourth Quarter (through October 17, 2003)	27.45	20.00

On October 17, 2003, the last reported sales price for our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market was \$25.47 per share. As of September 27, 2003, there were approximately 312 holders of record of our common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently expect to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and development of our business. Accordingly, we do not anticipate declaring or paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, the terms of our loan and security agreement prohibit us from paying cash dividends without the prior consent of the bank.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 27, 2003. Our capitalization is presented on an actual basis and on an as adjusted basis to reflect the sale of 1,499,866 shares of our common stock offered by us at an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering costs payable by us, and the proceeds from the exercise of options to purchase 27,629 shares of common stock by four selling stockholders in this offering. This capitalization table should be read together with "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	September 27, 2003	
	Actual	As Adjusted
(in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding, actual; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding, as adjusted	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized, 34,264,333 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 250,000,000 shares authorized, 35,791,828 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted	34	35
Additional paid-in capital	168,698	205,337
Notes receivable from stockholders	(1,389)	(1,389)
Deferred stock-based compensation, net	(12,007)	(12,007)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(18)	(18)
Accumulated deficit	(4,874)	(4,874)
Total stockholders' equity	150,444	187,084
Total capitalization	\$150,444	\$187,084

The number of shares of our common stock shown as issued and outstanding in the table above excludes:

- 7,050,111 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$8.25 per share, which amount includes 27,629 shares of common stock subject to options that will be exercised by four selling stockholders in this offering. We have included the 27,629 shares in our calculation of our shares outstanding after this offering;
- 118,227 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$5.25 per share;
- 2,210,881 shares of common stock available for issuance under our equity incentive plan at September 27, 2003; and
- 1,500,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under our employee stock purchase plan at September 27, 2003.

DILUTION

Our net tangible book value as of September 27, 2003 was approximately \$150.4 million, or \$4.39 per share of our common stock. Our net tangible book value per share represents our total tangible assets less total liabilities divided by the number of shares of our common stock outstanding on September 27, 2003.

After giving effect to the sale of 1,499,866 shares of common stock offered by us in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering costs payable by us, and the proceeds from the exercise of options to purchase 27,629 shares of common stock by four selling stockholders in this offering, our net tangible book value as of September 27, 2003 would have been approximately \$187.1 million, or \$5.23 per share of our common stock. This amount represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$0.84 per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$20.24 per share to new investors purchasing shares in this offering. The following table illustrates the dilution in net tangible book value per share to new investors.

Assumed public offering price per share		\$25.47
Net tangible book value per share as of September 27, 2003	\$4.39	
Increase per share attributable to new investors	.84	
	<u> </u>	
Net tangible book value per share after this offering		5.23
		<u> </u>
Dilution in net tangible book value per share to new investors		\$20.24
		<u> </u>

If all of our then outstanding options and warrants were exercised, the net tangible book value as of September 27, 2003 would have been \$245.9 million and the net tangible book value after this offering would have been \$5.72 per share, causing dilution to new investors of \$0.50 per share.

The following table summarizes, as of September 27, 2003 on the basis described above, the number of shares of our common stock purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us, and the average price per share paid to us by existing stockholders and to be paid by new investors purchasing shares of our common stock in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$25.47 per share, before deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering costs payable by us.

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing stockholders	34,264,333	95.7%	\$153,801,000	80.0%	\$ 4.49
New investors	1,527,495	4.3	38,359,476	20.0	25.11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Total	35,791,828	100.0%	\$192,160,476	100.0%	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

The above information excludes:

- 7,050,111 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$8.25 per share, which amount includes 27,629 shares of common stock subject to options that will be exercised by four selling stockholders in this offering. For purposes of calculating dilution, however, we have considered the 27,629 shares to be outstanding after this offering;
- 118,227 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding at September 27, 2003 with a weighted average exercise price of \$5.25 per share;
- 2,210,881 shares of common stock available for issuance under our equity incentive plan at September 27, 2003; and
- 1,500,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under our employee stock purchase plan at September 27, 2003.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated statement of operations data for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated statement of operations data for the fiscal years ended December 26, 1998 and December 25, 1999 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 26, 1998, December 25, 1999 and December 30, 2000, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this prospectus. The consolidated statement of operations data for the nine months ended September 28, 2002 and September 27, 2003, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of September 27, 2003, are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and have included, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair presentation of the financial information set forth in those statements. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	Fiscal Year Ended					Nine Months Ended	
	Dec. 26, 1998	Dec. 25, 1999	Dec. 30, 2000	Dec. 29, 2001	Dec. 28, 2002	Sept. 28, 2002	Sept. 27, 2003
(in thousands, except per share data)							
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues	\$ 19,329	\$ 35,722	\$ 56,406	\$ 73,433	\$ 78,684	\$ 56,527	\$ 66,839
Cost of revenues	10,763	20,420	28,243	38,385	39,456	28,540	34,482
Gross margin	8,566	15,302	28,163	35,048	39,228	27,987	32,357
Operating expenses:							
Research and development	7,486	9,466	11,995	14,619	14,592	10,656	11,322
Selling, general and administrative	7,212	11,020	15,434	18,500	17,005	12,429	13,471
Stock-based compensation	—	341	259	469	1,039	750	1,100
Restructuring charges	—	—	—	1,380	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	14,698	20,827	27,688	34,968	32,636	23,835	25,893
Operating income (loss)	(6,132)	(5,525)	475	80	6,592	4,152	6,464
Interest and other income (expense), net	157	(119)	1,719	477	642	404	780
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,975)	(5,644)	2,194	557	7,234	4,556	7,244
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	—	—	(115)	(307)	3,125	4,214	(2,753)
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,975)	\$ (5,644)	\$ 2,079	\$ 250	\$ 10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Net income (loss) per share:							
Basic	\$ (3.60)	\$ (2.16)	\$.61	\$.06	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.98	\$.27
Diluted	\$ (3.60)	\$ (2.16)	\$.08	\$.01	\$.35	\$.30	\$.14
Weighted-average number of shares used in per share calculations:							
Basic	1,659	2,609	3,408	4,029	4,448	4,436	16,669
Diluted	1,659	2,609	26,821	28,654	29,554	29,287	32,932
As of							
	Dec. 26, 1998	Dec. 25, 1999	Dec. 30, 2000	Dec. 29, 2001	Dec. 28, 2002	(unaudited)	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 10,449	\$ 19,248	\$ 16,897	\$ 27,576	\$ 34,343	\$ 101,084	\$ 110,465
Working capital	8,032	17,694	23,391	31,074	40,536	170,254	170,254
Total assets	22,532	38,332	47,499	62,264	77,518	—	—
Long-term debt, less current portion	2,834	2,183	521	1,167	625	—	—
Redeemable convertible preferred stock and warrants	27,963	47,913	55,129	65,201	65,201	—	—
Deferred stock-based compensation, net	—	(184)	(184)	(4,071)	(12,294)	(12,007)	(12,007)
Total stockholders’ equity (deficit)	(15,889)	(21,286)	(18,586)	(17,582)	(5,037)	150,444	150,444

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture, sell and support precision, high performance advanced semiconductor wafer probe cards. At the core of our product offering is our proprietary MicroSpring interconnect technology. Our MicroSpring interconnect technology includes a resilient contact element manufactured at our production facilities in Livermore, California. To date, we have derived our revenues primarily from the sale of wafer probe cards incorporating our MicroSpring interconnect technology.

We were formed in 1993 and in 1995 introduced our first commercial product. During 1996, we introduced the industry's first memory wafer probe card capable of testing up to 32 devices in parallel. Our revenues increased from \$1.1 million in fiscal 1995 to \$78.7 million in fiscal 2002.

We work closely with our customers to design, develop and manufacture custom wafer probe cards. Each wafer probe card is a custom product that is specific to the chip and wafer designs of the customer. As a result, our revenue growth is driven by the number of new semiconductor designs, technology transitions and increased semiconductor production volumes.

While the majority of our sales are directly to semiconductor manufacturers, we also have significant sales to our distributor in Taiwan. Sales to our distributors were 15.1% of revenues in the nine months ended September 27, 2003, 22.6% of revenues in fiscal 2002, 32.9% of revenues in fiscal 2001 and 40.6% of revenues in fiscal 2000. We sold our products in Japan to a distributor until March 31, 2002, when we began to sell directly in Japan. Currently, we have one distributor, Spirox Corporation, which serves Taiwan, Singapore and China. We also have the ability to sell our products directly to customers in that region.

Because our products serve the highly cyclical semiconductor industry, our business is subject to demand fluctuations that have resulted in significant variations of revenues, expenses and results of operations in the periods presented. Fluctuations are likely to continue in future periods. Due to a high concentration of large customers in the semiconductor industry, we believe that sales to a limited number of customers will continue to account for a substantial part of our business. We generally have limited backlog and therefore we rely upon orders that are booked and shipped in the same quarter for a majority of our revenues.

Fiscal Year. Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday in December. The fiscal year ended December 28, 2002 had 52 weeks, the fiscal year ended December 29, 2001 had 52 weeks, and the fiscal year ended December 30, 2000 had 53 weeks.

Revenues. We derive our revenues from product sales, license and development fees and royalties. To date, wafer probe card sales have comprised substantially all of our revenues. Wafer probe card sales accounted for 99.8% of our revenues in the nine months ended September 27, 2003, 99.9% of our revenues in fiscal 2002, 99.2% of our revenues in fiscal 2001 and 97.8% of our revenues in fiscal 2000. Revenues from license and development fees and royalties have historically not been significant. Increases in revenues have resulted from increased demand for our existing products, the introduction of new, more complex products and the penetration of new markets. Revenues from our customers are subject to both quarterly and annual fluctuations due to design cycles, technology adoption rates and cyclicalities of the different end markets into which our customers' products are sold. We expect that revenues from the sale of wafer probe cards will continue to account for substantially all of our revenues for the foreseeable future.

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Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues consists primarily of manufacturing materials, payroll and manufacturing-related overhead. Our manufacturing operations rely upon a limited number of suppliers to provide key components and materials for our products, some of which are sole source. We order materials and supplies based on backlog and forecasted customer orders. Tooling and setup costs related to changing manufacturing lots at our suppliers are also included in the cost of revenues. We expense all warranty costs and inventory reserves or write-offs as cost of revenues.

We design, manufacture and sell a fully custom product into a market that has been subject to cyclical and significant demand fluctuations. Wafer probe cards are complex products, custom to a specific chip design and have to be delivered on lead-times shorter than most manufacturers' cycle times. It is therefore common to start production and to acquire production materials ahead of the receipt of an actual purchase order. Wafer probe cards are manufactured in low volumes, therefore, material purchases are often subject to minimum purchase order quantities in excess of our actual demand. Inventory valuation adjustments for these factors are considered a normal component of cost of revenues.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses include expenses related to product development, engineering and material costs. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred. We plan to invest a significant amount in research and development activities to develop new technologies for current and new markets and new applications in the future. We expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars, but to decline as a percentage of revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses include expenses related to sales, marketing and administrative personnel, internal and outside sales representatives' commissions, market research and consulting, and other marketing and sales activities. We expect that selling expenses will increase as revenues increase, and we expect that general and administrative expenses will increase in absolute dollars to support future operations, as well as from the additional costs of being a publicly traded company. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses to decline as a percentage of revenues.

Stock-Based Compensation. In connection with the grant of stock options to employees in fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2002, and in fiscal 2003 through our initial public offering in June 2003, we recorded an aggregate of \$14.3 million in deferred stock-based compensation. These options are considered compensatory because the fair value of our stock determined for financial reporting purposes is greater than the fair value determined on the date of the grant. As of September 27, 2003, we had an aggregate of \$12.0 million of deferred stock-based compensation remaining to be amortized. This deferred stock-based compensation balance will be amortized as follows: \$395,000 during the remainder of fiscal 2003; \$2.5 million during fiscal 2004; \$4.2 million during fiscal 2005; \$3.8 million during fiscal 2006 and \$1.1 million during fiscal 2007. We are amortizing the deferred stock-based compensation on a straight line basis over the vesting period of the related options, which is generally four years. For options granted to employees to date, the amount of stock-based compensation amortization to be recognized in future periods could decrease if options for which deferred but unvested compensation has been recorded are forfeited.

Provision for Income Taxes. As of December 28, 2002, we had state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$825,000. The state net operating loss carryforwards will expire at various dates from 2006 through 2013. We also had research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$742,000 and \$836,000 for federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. The federal research and development tax credit carryforward will expire at various dates from 2019 through 2022. The state research credit can be carried forward indefinitely. In the third quarter of fiscal 2002, we released our valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets because we believe that it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets will be realized.

Under the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and similar state provisions, certain substantial changes in our ownership could result in an annual limitation on the amount of net operating loss and credit carryforwards that can be utilized in future years to offset future taxable income. Annual limitations may result in the expiration of net operating loss and credit carryforwards before they are used.

Use of Estimates. Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles

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generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to uncollectible receivables, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, financing operations, warranty obligations, excess component and order cancellation costs, restructuring, and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. For excess component costs, the estimates are dependent on our expected use of such components and the size of the minimum order quantity imposed by the vendor in relation to our inventory requirements. Because this can vary in each situation, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Results of Operations

The following table presents our historical operating results for the periods indicated as a percentage of revenues:

	Fiscal Year Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	Dec. 30, 2000	Dec. 29, 2001	Dec. 28, 2002	Sept. 28, 2002	Sept. 27, 2003
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	50.1	52.3	50.1	50.5	51.6
Gross margin	49.9	47.7	49.9	49.5	48.4
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	21.3	19.9	18.6	18.9	16.9
Selling, general and administrative	27.4	25.2	21.6	22.0	20.2
Stock-based compensation	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.6
Restructuring charges	—	1.9	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	49.1	47.6	41.5	42.2	38.7
Operating income	0.8	0.1	8.4	7.3	9.7
Interest and other income, net	3.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Income before income taxes	3.9	0.7	9.2	8.0	10.8
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(0.2)	(0.4)	4.0	7.5	(4.1)
Net income	3.7%	0.3%	13.2%	15.5%	6.7%

Nine Months Ended September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002

Revenues. Revenues for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 were \$66.8 million compared with \$56.5 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002, an increase of \$10.3 million, or 18.2%. The \$10.3 million increase for the first nine months of 2003 was due primarily to an increase of \$8.1 million in revenues from manufacturers of flash memory devices and an increase of \$2.7 million in revenues from manufacturers of microprocessors and chipsets partially offset by a reduction of \$418,000 in revenues from sales to other logic manufacturers.

The majority of revenues for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 was generated by sales of wafer probe cards to manufacturers of DRAM devices. Sales of wafer probe cards to test DRAM devices for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 accounted for \$38.8 million, or 58.0% of revenues, compared to \$38.9 million, or 68.8% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. An increase in revenues from DDR DRAM device manufacturers was offset by a decreased demand for SDRAM products. Sales of wafer probe cards to test DRAM devices benefited from the continued transition of DRAM manufacturers to 512 megabit devices, to 110 nanometer technology and to 300mm wafer size.

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Revenues generated from sales to flash memory device manufacturers for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 were \$14.1 million compared with \$6.0 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Revenues from flash memory devices increased for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared to the nine months ended September 28, 2002 due primarily to increased design and customer wins at manufacturers of flash memory devices.

Revenues from manufacturers of microprocessors and other flip chip devices increased to \$13.5 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared with \$10.8 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Revenues for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 benefited from new product introductions, such as our 175 micron pitch MicroSpring contact technology and MicroForce probing technology solutions for flip chip logic applications. These products were introduced in the second quarter of 2003 with production shipments beginning in the quarter ended September 27, 2003.

Revenues by geographic region for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 as a percentage of revenues were 56.5% in North America, 9.1% in Europe, 18.7% in Asia Pacific and 15.7% in Japan. Revenues by geographic region for the nine months ended September 28, 2002 as a percentage of revenues were 58.4% in North America, 14.0% in Europe, 21.7% in Asia Pacific and 5.9% in Japan. For the nine months ended September 27, 2003, revenues for all geographic regions except Europe increased due to strong demand for our products. Revenues for Europe declined due to decreased revenues from a manufacturer of DRAM devices driven by the timing of tooling events at that customer.

The following customers accounted for more than 10% of our revenues for the nine months ended September 28, 2002 or September 27, 2003:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
Intel Corporation	27.0%	34.6%
Spirox Corporation	20.8	15.1
Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd.	*	10.8
Infineon Technologies AG	19.9	*
Micron Technologies, Inc.	10.8	*

*Less than 10% of revenues.

Gross Margin. Gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 48.4% for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared with 49.5% for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. The decrease in gross margin percentage was primarily due to increased investment in quality systems, manufacturing processes and procedures and the costs necessary to increase capacity. We increased our manufacturing fixed costs in response to continued positive demand for our products and continued design wins. This investment, primarily in headcount, was essential to convert our operations to a 7 day, 24 hour manufacturing shift structure which began in the second quarter of 2003 and was completed in the third quarter of 2003. This manufacturing structure increased our capacity and supports the first steps in establishing the required staffing levels to transfer our manufacturing processes into our new production facility in 2004.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased to \$11.3 million, or 16.9% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared to \$10.7 million, or 18.9% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to increased personnel costs reflecting our commitment to the development of new products and technologies. During the nine months ended September 27, 2003, we continued our development of fine pitch memory and logic products, advanced MicroSpring interconnect technology and new manufacturing process technologies.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$13.5 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared to \$12.4 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 20.2% and 22.0% for the

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first nine months of 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in absolute dollars was mainly due to increased personnel costs, higher sales and marketing spending, in line with higher revenues and new product introductions, and costs associated with being a public company.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net. Interest and other income (expense), net for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 was \$780,000 compared with \$404,000 for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. We generated greater interest income in the first nine months of 2003 due to a larger cash and cash equivalents balance as a result of our initial public offering in the second quarter of 2003. In addition, the increased business in Japan combined with the weaker dollar generated foreign currency gains for the first nine months of fiscal 2003 compared to foreign currency losses for the first nine months of fiscal 2002.

Benefit (Provision) for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was \$2.8 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared to a benefit of \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. The provision for the nine month period ended September 27, 2003 reflected an effective tax rate of 38%. The \$4.2 million benefit for the nine month period ended September 28, 2002 resulted from the release of the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets in the amount of \$5.9 million in the third quarter of 2002.

Fiscal Years Ended December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001

Revenues. Revenues were \$78.7 million for fiscal 2002 compared with \$73.4 million for fiscal 2001, an increase of 7.2%. The \$5.3 million increase was due primarily to an increase of \$3.7 million in revenues from manufacturers of flash memory devices and an increase of \$3.5 million in revenues from a manufacturer of chipsets, offset in part by a reduction of \$1.6 million in revenues from DRAM manufacturers.

In fiscal 2001, we introduced our wafer probe cards to manufacturers of flash memory devices. The design wins and penetration at these customers, combined with increased demand for dense flash devices, generated the increased flash memory device related revenues in fiscal 2002.

The industry trend of faster and smaller devices resulting in increased power handling requirements has caused large scale integrated logic devices to migrate from wirebond-based package technologies to flip chip packaging. Our capabilities in flip chip microprocessor wafer probe cards enabled us to qualify and sell our wafer probe cards for chipset device probing applications, such as memory controller integrated circuits, in fiscal 2002. We generated minimal revenue from sales to chipset device manufacturers in fiscal 2001.

Consistent with fiscal 2001, the majority of fiscal 2002 revenues were generated by sales of wafer probe cards to manufacturers of DRAM devices. The decrease in revenues from DRAM manufacturers in fiscal 2002 was due primarily to reduced design activity and weaker bit growth. In addition, sales of Rambus DRAM, or RDRAM, wafer probe cards declined in fiscal 2002 compared to fiscal 2001. During the first two quarters of fiscal 2001, parts of the semiconductor industry adopted RDRAM architecture-based memory devices for higher speed applications. This adoption drove increased design activity and demand for wafer probe cards. During the second half of fiscal 2001, demand for Rambus-based chipsets and RDRAM devices decreased, a trend that persisted through fiscal 2002. This resulted in declining overall sales due to a significant decline in demand for RDRAM wafer probe cards. For fiscal 2002, our sales of RDRAM wafer probe cards decreased by \$8.7 million compared to fiscal 2001 while sales of other DRAM wafer probe cards increased by \$7.1 million. The increase in our other DRAM wafer probe card revenues was primarily the result of increased sales of our DRAM large area array wafer probe cards and the industry's conversion to DDR based DRAM devices in the second half of fiscal 2002.

Revenues by geographic region for fiscal 2002 as a percentage of total revenues were 55.6% in North America, 15.5% in Europe, 21.8% in Asia Pacific and 7.1% in Japan. Revenues by geographical region for fiscal 2001 as a percentage of total revenues were 52.7% in North America, 13.8% in Europe, 26.6% in Asia Pacific and 6.9% in Japan. The increase in the percentage of revenues in North America was due primarily to increased sales to a manufacturer of flash memory and chipset devices. The decrease in percentage of revenues in Asia Pacific was due primarily to decreased sales to our distributor of DRAM wafer probe cards.

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The following customers accounted for 10% or more of our revenues in fiscal 2001 or fiscal 2002:

	Fiscal 2001	Fiscal 2002
Intel Corporation	12.4%	26.9%
Spirox Corporation	26.4	20.9
Infineon Technologies AG	16.1	20.1
Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd.	20.2	*

* Less than 10% of revenues.

The increase in revenues from certain of these customers for fiscal 2002 resulted from increased sales of microprocessor and flash memory wafer probe cards to one of these customers and increased sales of large area array DRAM devices to another one of these customers. In fiscal 2002, sales to certain customers were negatively impacted by an overall decreased demand for DRAM wafer probe cards.

Gross Margin. Gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 49.9% for fiscal 2002 compared with 47.7% for fiscal 2001. The increase in gross margin percentage was primarily due to cost reduction actions associated with our restructuring in the third quarter of fiscal 2001, continued reductions in the cost of materials, and shipments of high complexity products incorporating newer technology. These benefits were partially offset by a generally less favorable pricing environment due to the overall decline in demand. We also experienced an increase in warranty expenses caused primarily by an increase in field failures at one of our customers. Gross margin in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenues will be subject to fluctuations as we continue to introduce new technologies into our manufacturing processes and to experience cyclicalities in our end markets. We expect to continue to invest in new infrastructure, increasing fixed costs, which could have a material adverse impact on our gross margin.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses remained flat at \$14.6 million, equivalent to 18.6% of revenues for fiscal 2002 compared to 19.9% of revenues for fiscal 2001. Personnel costs for fiscal 2002 increased by approximately \$230,000 from fiscal 2001 and were partially offset by a reduction of approximately \$175,000 for development program materials and related costs. During the first half of fiscal 2001, we completed the development of our MicroSpring Contact on Silicon Technology, or MOST technology. During the second half of fiscal 2001, we reduced spending while focusing our research and development efforts on developing wafer probe card products. Through fiscal 2002, we continued our development of new large area array memory products and fine pitch logic products.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to \$17.0 million, or 21.6% of revenues, for fiscal 2002 compared to \$18.5 million, or 25.2% of revenues, for fiscal 2001. The decrease was due primarily to a reduction of approximately \$611,000 in personnel and recruiting costs and a reduction of approximately \$752,000 in advertising, tradeshow and travel related expenses resulting from cost reduction actions taken in the second half of fiscal 2001.

Restructuring Charges. During the third quarter of fiscal 2001, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$1.4 million. We implemented the restructuring plan to better align our infrastructure with the market conditions in the semiconductor industry and to further focus the company on the wafer probe card business. The restructuring charge consisted of \$880,000 for headcount reductions covering 14 employees in research and development, 23 employees in operations and 17 employees in selling, general and administrative. The majority of the affected employees were based in Livermore, California. Further, we recorded charges of \$223,000 for the consolidation of excess facilities and \$277,000 for asset write-offs, primarily for property and equipment. The consolidation of excess facilities included the closure of certain corporate facilities that had been vacated. The charge of \$223,000 primarily related to lease termination and noncancelable lease costs. The charge of \$277,000 primarily related to the disposal of property and equipment, which primarily consisted of leasehold improvements for the excess facilities. As of December 28, 2002, the restructuring plan had been fully executed.

Interest and Other Income, Net. Interest and other income, net for fiscal 2002 was \$642,000 compared to \$477,000 for fiscal 2001, reflecting lower currency losses from the revaluation and translation of certain receivables and assets denominated in foreign currencies.

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Benefit (Provision) for Income Taxes. We recorded a benefit for income taxes for fiscal 2002 of \$3.1 million compared to the provision of \$307,000 for fiscal 2001. The benefit resulted from the release of the valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets, partially offset by the provision for income taxes on pre-tax profits. The valuation allowance was released because we believe that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

Fiscal Years Ended December 29, 2001 and December 30, 2000

Revenues. Revenues were \$73.4 million for fiscal 2001 compared with \$56.4 million for fiscal 2000, an increase of 30.2%. The increase was due to strong demand for our wafer probe cards used to test DRAM and flash memory devices. The increase in revenues reflected an increase in unit shipments, which was partially offset by a decline in average selling prices.

The increase of DRAM production, in particular RDRAM, at some of our customers impacted revenue growth favorably through the first six months of fiscal 2001. Revenues for this period also benefited from the introduction of our large area array products that enable a higher level of parallelism for test of memory devices. During fiscal 2001, we introduced our products to manufacturers of flash memory, which also contributed to our revenue growth.

During the second six months of fiscal 2001, our revenues declined compared to the first six months of fiscal 2001 as DRAM manufacturers experienced significant price declines for their products. This decline adversely impacted both the volume and pricing of our products. The effects of this decline were offset in part by increased demand for our products due primarily to technological innovations in the semiconductor industry, such as the migration toward smaller feature sizes of .15 micron and below.

Revenues by geographic region in fiscal 2001 as a percentage of total revenues were 52.7% in North America, 13.8% in Europe, 26.6% in Asia Pacific and 6.9% in Japan. Revenues by geographic region in fiscal 2000 as a percentage of total revenues were 42.0% in North America, 16.4% in Europe, 33.4% in Asia Pacific and 8.2% in Japan. The year-to-year increase in revenues in North America was primarily due to the increased sales of RDRAMs by one of our major customers.

The following customers accounted for 10% or more of our revenues in fiscal 2000 or fiscal 2001:

	Fiscal 2000	Fiscal 2001
Spirox Corporation	25.4%	26.4%
Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd.	*	20.2
Infineon Technologies AG	21.3	16.1
Intel Corporation	16.5	12.4

* Less than 10% of revenues.

Revenues to our largest customers during fiscal 2001 increased due to the ramp of RDRAM wafer probe products and the continued penetration of new end customers by our distributor Spirox. Revenue percentages declined for some of our customers due to our overall increased revenues during fiscal 2001, while revenues in absolute dollars to such customers remained flat.

Gross Margin. Gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 47.7% for fiscal 2001 compared with 49.9% for fiscal 2000. The decline in gross margin percentage was due to the overall industry downturn in the second half of fiscal 2001, resulting in increased pricing pressure and reduced unit volumes. Furthermore, we continued to incur start-up costs from the transition to a new manufacturing process for our next generation MicroSpring technology, which added new shapes and/or materials for our MicroSpring contacts and increased the amount of wafer fabrication-based processing, during the first six months of fiscal 2001. The start-up costs related to increased materials spending from pre-production lots, as well as reduced yields during the process ramp. Cost of revenues increased in fiscal 2001 due to continued investments in our manufacturing infrastructure, primarily increased personnel expenses, which impacted our gross margin unfavorably.

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Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased to \$14.6 million, or 19.9% of revenues, for fiscal 2001 from \$12.0 million, or 21.3% of revenues, for fiscal 2000. Of this increase, approximately \$1.6 million was due to increases in headcount and approximately \$480,000 was due to increased spending on engineering materials. This increased investment resulted in the development of large area array products and process technologies to enhance the manufacturability of various products. We also increased our investment in design capability to address a growing business in Asian markets.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$18.5 million, or 25.2% of revenues, for fiscal 2001 from \$15.4 million, or 27.4% of revenues, for fiscal 2000. The increase was due to hiring additional personnel in sales, field applications and administrative capacities as well as increases in commissions due to increased revenues.

Restructuring Charges. During the third quarter of fiscal 2001, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$1.4 million. We implemented the restructuring plan to better align our infrastructure with the market conditions in the semiconductor industry and to further focus the company on the wafer probe card business. The restructuring charge consisted of \$880,000 for headcount reductions covering 14 employees in research and development, 23 employees in operations and 17 employees in selling, general and administrative. The majority of the affected employees were based in Livermore, California. Further, we recorded \$223,000 for the consolidation of excess facilities and \$277,000 for asset write-offs, primarily for property and equipment. The consolidation of excess facilities included the closure of certain corporate facilities that had been vacated. The charge of \$223,000 primarily related to lease termination and noncancelable lease costs. Property and equipment that was disposed of resulted in a charge of \$277,000 and primarily consisted of leasehold improvements for the excess facilities. As a result of our restructuring plan, we expect an annual reduction of employee related costs of \$3.9 million and facility and related expenses of \$266,000. As of December 29, 2001, \$441,000 of the \$1.4 million restructuring charge remained accrued, primarily relating to ongoing scheduled severance payments and pending lease contract cancellations being executed under the restructuring plan. We substantially completed these restructuring payment obligations as of the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2002.

Interest and Other Income, Net. Interest and other income, net for fiscal 2001 was \$477,000 compared with \$1.7 million for fiscal 2000. The difference was due to non-recurring other income of \$1.3 million recorded in fiscal 2000 from the settlement of a claim against a licensee for an alleged breach of a license agreement.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was \$307,000 for fiscal 2001 compared with \$115,000 for fiscal 2000. This increase represented the estimated tax liability for fiscal 2001 arising from both alternative minimum tax and income tax. As of December 29, 2001, our deferred tax asset was \$9.1 million, representing prior years' operating loss carry forwards and unutilized tax credits, and had been reduced in full by a valuation allowance.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the fifteen quarters in the period ended September 27, 2003. You should read the following table in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements. This table includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and operating results for the quarters presented. Operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future quarters or for a full year.

	Three Months Ended														
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	Sept. 30, 2000	Dec. 30, 2000	Mar. 31, 2001	June 30, 2001	Sept. 29, 2001	Dec. 29, 2001	Mar. 30, 2002	June 29, 2002	Sept. 28, 2002	Dec. 28, 2002	Mar. 29, 2003	June 28, 2003	Sept. 27, 2003
	(unaudited) (in thousands)														
Revenues	\$10,313	\$13,028	\$15,842	\$17,223	\$19,849	\$21,507	\$16,021	\$16,056	\$17,288	\$18,510	\$20,729	\$22,157	\$18,669	\$22,094	\$26,076
Cost of revenues	5,198	6,159	7,808	9,078	10,410	11,269	8,477	8,229	8,859	9,422	10,259	10,916	9,800	11,469	13,213
Gross margin	5,115	6,869	8,034	8,145	9,439	10,238	7,544	7,827	8,429	9,088	10,470	11,241	8,869	10,625	12,863
Operating expenses:															
Research and development	2,516	2,699	3,247	3,533	4,073	4,323	3,054	3,169	3,249	3,579	3,828	3,936	3,525	3,831	3,966
Selling, general and administrative	2,904	3,500	4,431	4,599	4,730	5,230	4,344	4,196	3,992	4,172	4,265	4,576	4,013	4,478	4,980
Stock-based compensation	67	68	63	61	58	102	103	206	165	302	283	289	333	371	396
Restructuring charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	5,487	6,267	7,741	8,193	8,861	9,655	8,881	7,571	7,406	8,053	8,376	8,801	7,871	8,680	9,342
Operating income (loss)	(372)	602	293	(48)	578	583	(1,337)	256	1,023	1,035	2,094	2,440	998	1,945	3,521
Interest and other income (expense), net	1,354	55	157	153	(74)	94	229	228	155	164	85	238	129	131	520
Income (loss) before income taxes	982	657	450	105	504	677	(1,108)	484	1,178	1,199	2,179	2,678	1,127	2,076	4,041
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(51)	(34)	(24)	(6)	(207)	(291)	426	(235)	(332)	(485)	5,031	(1,089)	(428)	(789)	(1,536)
Net income (loss)	\$ 931	\$ 623	\$ 426	\$ 99	\$ 297	\$ 386	\$ (682)	\$ 249	\$ 846	\$ 714	\$ 7,210	\$ 1,589	\$ 699	\$ 1,287	\$ 2,505
Net income (loss) per share:															
Basic	\$.29	\$.19	\$.12	\$.03	\$.08	\$.10	\$ (.16)	\$.06	\$.19	\$.16	\$ 1.61	\$.35	\$.15	\$.12	\$.07
Diluted	\$.03	\$.02	\$.02	\$ —	\$.01	\$.01	\$ (.16)	\$.01	\$.03	\$.02	\$.24	\$.05	\$.02	\$.04	\$.07
Weighted-average number of shares used in per share calculations:															
Basic	3,181	3,337	3,497	3,611	3,790	3,941	4,137	4,248	4,391	4,438	4,478	4,529	4,539	10,894	34,117
Diluted	26,656	26,582	27,293	27,636	27,924	28,353	4,137	29,038	29,823	29,535	29,575	29,227	29,266	31,170	37,905

The following table presents our historical results for the periods indicated as a percentage of revenues:

	Three Months Ended														
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	Sept. 30, 2000	Dec. 30, 2000	Mar. 31, 2001	June 30, 2001	Sept. 29, 2001	Dec. 29, 2001	Mar. 30, 2002	June 29, 2002	Sept. 28, 2002	Dec. 28, 2002	Mar. 29, 2003	June 28, 2003	Sept. 27, 2003
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	50.4	47.3	49.3	52.7	52.4	52.4	52.9	51.3	51.2	50.9	49.5	49.3	52.5	51.9	50.7
Gross margin	49.6	52.7	50.7	47.3	47.6	47.6	47.1	48.7	48.8	49.1	50.5	50.7	47.5	48.1	49.3
Operating expenses:															
Research and development	24.4	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.1	19.1	19.7	18.8	19.3	18.5	17.8	18.9	17.3	15.2
Selling, general and administrative	28.2	26.9	28.0	26.7	23.9	24.3	27.1	26.1	23.1	22.6	20.6	20.6	21.5	20.3	19.1
Stock-based compensation	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.5
Restructuring charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	53.2	48.1	48.9	47.6	44.7	44.9	55.4	47.1	42.9	43.5	40.4	39.6	42.2	39.3	35.8
Operating income (loss)	(3.6)	4.6	1.8	(0.3)	2.9	2.7	(8.3)	1.6	5.9	5.6	10.1	11.1	5.3	8.8	13.5
Interest and other income (expense), net	13.1	0.4	1.0	0.9	(0.4)	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	9.5	5.0	2.8	0.6	2.5	3.1	(6.9)	3.0	6.8	6.5	10.5	12.1	6.0	9.4	15.5
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	(1.0)	(1.3)	2.6	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.6)	24.3	(4.9)	(2.3)	(3.6)	(5.9)
Net income (loss)	9.0%	4.8%	2.7%	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	(4.3)%	1.5%	4.9%	3.9%	34.8%	7.2%	3.7%	5.8%	9.6%

Revenues. Revenues increased sequentially in each of the quarters ended April 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, due to increased demand across all markets for our wafer probe cards. Revenues declined during the three months ended September 29, 2001 due to the overall industry downturn, which resulted in a decline in unit volumes and pricing for our products. Revenues increased sequentially in each of the quarters ended December 29, 2001 through December 28, 2002 as design activity increased, primarily in the DRAM, driven by the architecture conversion to DDR, and logic markets. Revenues for the quarter ended March 29, 2003 declined primarily due to the completion of the DDR tooling cycle and the resulting lower demand for DRAM wafer probe cards. Revenues for the quarters ended June 28, 2003 and September 27, 2003 increased due to increased demand for wafer probe cards to test flash memory devices.

Gross Margin. Gross margin by quarter increased to 52.7% in the three months ended July 1, 2000, due to an increase in sales of higher performance products in that quarter. Gross margin declined between the three months ended July 1, 2000 and the three months ended December 30, 2000, due to the start-up costs associated with a new manufacturing process as well as continued investments in our manufacturing infrastructure, primarily in increased personnel. Gross margin remained relatively stable from the three months ended December 30, 2000 through the three months ended September 29, 2001. Gross margin increased sequentially in each of the quarters ended December 29, 2001 through December 28, 2002 as a result of increased higher performance product sales and the benefits of our restructuring as well as other cost reduction programs, such as scheduled plant shutdowns. These benefits were partially offset by the overall industry downturn beginning in the second half of fiscal 2001 and continuing into 2002, resulting in increased pricing pressure. Gross margin decreased in the three months ended March 29, 2003 due to the increased investment in quality systems, processes and procedures and the cost of increased capacity. Gross margin for the quarters ended June 28, 2003 and September 27, 2003 increased due to increased revenues from higher performance products in that quarter.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased in absolute dollars in each of the six quarters ended April 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, reflecting the combination of increased staffing in all departments to support our overall business growth; increased spending on research and development to continue to develop new technologies for current and new applications; increased selling costs related to higher revenue levels; and increased management and infrastructure spending to support our planned growth and penetration into new markets. Operating expenses decreased in the three months ended September 29, 2001 and the three months

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ended December 29, 2001 as we restructured our operations in response to the overall industry downturn. Operating expenses continued to decline in the three months ended March 30, 2002, due to realization of ongoing benefits of our restructuring plan and further reduction of workforce during the three months ended December 29, 2001, and a scheduled plant shutdown. Operating expenses increased in each of the following three quarters due to the operation of plants that experienced periodic shutdowns in prior periods, increased research and development spending on new technologies and increased expenses related to increased revenues. Operating expenses declined for the three months ended March 29, 2003 as spending was reduced in response to the lower revenue level. Operating expenses for the quarters ended June 28, 2003 and September 27, 2003 increased due to higher sales and marketing spending, in line with our higher revenues and costs associated with being a public company.

Our quarterly operating results are likely to fluctuate, and if we fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the trading price of our common stock could decline. Some of the important factors that could cause our revenues and operating results to fluctuate from period-to-period include:

- customer demand for our products;
- our ability to deliver reliable, cost-effective products in a timely manner;
- the reduction, rescheduling or cancellation of orders by our customers;
- the timing and success of new product introductions and new technologies by our competitors and us;
- our product and customer sales mix and geographical sales mix;
- changes in the level of our operating expenses needed to support our anticipated growth;
- a reduction in the price or the profitability of our products;
- changes in our production capacity or the availability or the cost of components and materials;
- our ability to bring new products into volume production efficiently;
- the timing of and return on our investments in research and development;
- our ability to collect accounts receivable;
- seasonality, principally due to our customers' purchasing cycles; and
- market conditions in our industry, the semiconductor industry and the economy as a whole.

The occurrence of one or more of these factors might cause our operating results to vary widely. As such, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our revenues and operating results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements, as amended by SAB 101A and 101B. SAB 101 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on management's judgments regarding the fixed nature of the fee charged for services rendered and products delivered and the collectibility of those fees. Should changes in conditions cause management to determine these criteria are not met for certain future transactions, revenue recognized for any reporting period could be adversely affected.

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Revenues from product sales to customers other than distributors are recognized upon shipment and reserves are provided for estimated allowances. We defer recognition of revenues on sales to distributors until the distributor confirms an order from its customer. Revenues from licensing of our design and manufacturing technology, which have been insignificant to date, are recognized over the term of the license agreement or when the significant contractual obligations have been fulfilled.

Accounts Receivable. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined by our review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. While our credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the allowance established, we might not continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. Our accounts receivable are concentrated in a relatively few number of customers. Therefore, a significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any one customer could make it more difficult for us to collect our accounts receivable and require us to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts.

Warranty Reserve. We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers, our warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. We continuously monitor product returns for warranty and maintain a reserve for the related expenses based upon our historical experience and any specifically identified field failures. As we sell new products to our customers, we must exercise considerable judgment in estimating the expected failure rates. This estimating process is based on historical experience of similar products as well as various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

From time to time, we may be subject to additional costs related to warranty claims from our customers. If and when this occurs, we generally make significant judgments and estimates in establishing the related warranty liability. This estimating process is based on historical experience, communication with our customers, and various assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. This additional warranty would be recorded in the determination of net income in the period in which the additional cost was identified.

Inventory Reserve. We state our inventories at the lower of cost, computed on a first in, first out basis, or market. We record inventory reserve for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventories equal to the difference between the cost of inventories and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory reserve may be required.

Accounting for Income Taxes. We account for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this method, we determine deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. The tax consequences of most events recognized in the current year's financial statements are included in determining income taxes currently payable. However, because tax laws and financial accounting standards differ in their recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses, gains and losses, differences arise between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income for a year and between the tax bases of assets or liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Because it is assumed that the reported amounts of assets and liabilities will be recovered and settled, respectively, a difference between the tax basis of an asset or a liability and its reported amount in the balance sheet will result in a taxable or a deductible amount in some future years when the related liabilities are settled or the reported amounts of the assets are recovered, hence giving rise to a deferred tax asset. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance.

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As of December 29, 2001, we had recorded a full valuation allowance of \$9.1 million against our deferred tax assets, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize our deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of certain net operating losses carried forward, before they expire. In fiscal 2002, we released our valuation allowance because, based upon our recurring level of profitability, we believe that it is more likely than not that we will be able to utilize our deferred tax assets before they expire.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences that may result in deferred tax assets. Management judgment is required in determining any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. Any such valuation allowance would be based on our estimates of taxable income and the period over which our deferred tax assets would be recoverable. While management has considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, if we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future, in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period that determination was made.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 27, 2003, we had \$121.6 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments and restricted cash, compared with \$32.2 million as of September 28, 2002. We completed our initial public offering of 6,000,000 shares of our common stock on June 17, 2003 and we subsequently sold an additional 900,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. These sales resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$82.2 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared with net cash provided by operating activities of \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. The increase in net cash provided by operations for the nine month period ended September 27, 2003 resulted primarily from an increase in the net income for the nine month period when adjusted for the non-cash adjustments to net income compared to the same nine month period of 2002. Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$12.9 million, \$10.3 million and \$935,000, respectively. For fiscal 2002, cash was provided through net income increased by non-cash expenses such as depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation, offset in part by the release of the valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset. For fiscal 2001, cash was provided by a reduction in working capital, as well as from net income increased by non-cash expenses. In fiscal 2000, cash was provided by net income, increased by non-cash expenses, offset in part by an increase in working capital, primarily accounts receivable.

Accounts receivable increased by \$3.8 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 due to an increase in worldwide sales and specifically to an increase in sales in Japan, which historically have longer payment terms. Accounts receivable remained flat for fiscal 2002, compared to a decline of \$501,000 for fiscal 2001, reflecting lower days sales outstanding, and an increase of \$7.9 million for fiscal 2000. The increase in fiscal 2000 was due to increased revenues.

For the nine months ended September 27, 2003, inventories increased by \$5.9 million due to an increase in raw materials and work-in-process to support revenue growth. Inventories increased in fiscal 2002, 2001 and 2000 by \$683,000, \$522,000 and \$3.1 million, respectively, to meet the expected increased demand for our products.

Accrued liabilities increased from \$7.7 million in fiscal 2002 to \$9.3 million for the nine month period ended September 27, 2003 due primarily to the increase in accrued income taxes. Accrued liabilities increased from \$3.5 million in fiscal 2000 to \$5.8 million in fiscal 2001 and to \$7.7 million in fiscal 2002. The increase was due to the increase in accrued incentive bonuses as part of our shift to more variable compensation, and sales commissions as well as an increase in accrued warranty costs reflecting higher revenue levels.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$21.3 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003, compared to \$11.8 million used for investing activities for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Net cash used in investing activities was \$7.5 million for fiscal 2002 and \$11.6 million for fiscal 2001. In fiscal 2000, investing activities provided \$4.2 million. Capital expenditures were \$5.7 million for the nine months ended

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September 27, 2003 and \$3.0 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Capital expenditures were \$4.2 million for fiscal 2002, \$9.4 million for fiscal 2001 and \$6.3 million for fiscal 2000. We invested in the expansion of manufacturing facilities as well as in leasehold improvements to our new headquarters and manufacturing facility. These capital expenditures were partially offset or increased by the net maturity or purchase of investments in each of these periods.

Net cash provided in financing activities was \$83.2 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 compared with net cash provided by financing activities of \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 28, 2002. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$863,000 for fiscal 2002, \$10.0 million for fiscal 2001 and \$2.5 million for fiscal 2000. Net cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the issuance of common stock in fiscal 2002 and in the nine months ended September 27, 2003 and to the net sale of our redeemable convertible preferred stock in fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2000 partially offset by debt repayments in each of these periods. In June 2003, we completed our initial public offering and raised net proceeds of approximately \$82.2 million.

In May 2001, we signed a ten-year lease for an additional 119,000 square feet of manufacturing, research and development and office space. The total rent obligation over the term of the lease is \$21.8 million and is accounted for as an operating lease. Our obligations under our operating leases for fiscal 2003 were approximately \$600,000 as of September 27, 2003. We expect to invest approximately \$25.0 million in leasehold improvements for our new headquarters and manufacturing facility through the third quarter of 2004. Of this amount, approximately \$18.0 million relates to the design and construction of a new manufacturing facility, while the remaining amount relates to the build out and infrastructure of research and development and office space.

In February 2003, we entered into an amended and restated loan and security agreement with Comerica Bank. Our loan and security agreement provides a revolving line of credit of up to \$16.0 million. In April 2003, we borrowed funds under the revolving line of credit to pay down the outstanding amounts under the expiring equipment line of credit and term loan under our prior agreement with Comerica. At September 27, 2003, we had no outstanding amounts under this agreement and approximately \$16.0 million was available for future borrowings. Borrowings under our loan and security agreement accrue interest based on either the Comerica Bank prime rate or the London Inter Bank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 2.0%. The financial covenants in our agreement require us to maintain cash and cash equivalents of a minimum of \$3.0 million, limit capital expenditures to a maximum of \$30.0 million per fiscal year, and provide specific levels of profitability which we must achieve. As of September 27, 2003, we had complied with these and all other covenants in our agreement with Comerica Bank. Our loan and security agreement expires on October 30, 2004. We have no debt obligations that have not been recorded in our consolidated financial statements.

The following table describes our commitments to settle contractual obligations in cash as of September 27, 2003.

	Payments due by Fiscal Year				Total
	2003	2004-2005	2005-2007	After 2008	
Operating leases	\$792	\$4,684	(in thousands) \$4,516	\$8,463	\$18,455

We believe our existing cash balance and loan and security agreement will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of introductions of new products and enhancement to existing products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity, and the continuing market acceptance of our products. To the extent that funds generated by this offering, together with existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments and any cash from operations, are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing. Although we are currently not a party to any agreement or letter of intent with respect to potential investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, products or technologies, we may enter into these

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types of arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional equity or debt financing. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, reached a consensus on Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." EITF Issue No. 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The provisions of EITF Issue No. 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. We do not expect the adoption of EITF Issue No. 00-21 to have a material impact on our financial position or on our results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, or FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51." FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. FIN 46 was effective immediately for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. In October 2003, the FASB deferred the implementation date by which all public companies must apply FIN 46. We must apply FIN 46 no later than the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2003. The FASB agreed to provide this deferral to allow time for certain implementation issues to be addressed through the issuance of a modification to FIN 46, and indicated that it expects to issue this modification in final form prior to the end of 2003. We do not expect the adoption of FIN 46 to have a material impact on our financial position or on our results of operations.

In April 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 149 "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," or SFAS No. 149. SFAS No. 149 requires that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly. In particular, SFAS No. 149 clarifies under what circumstances a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristic of a derivative, clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component, amends the definition of an underlying to conform it to language used in FIN 45 "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others", and amends certain other existing pronouncements. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. In addition, provisions of SFAS No. 149 should be applied prospectively. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 149 to have a material impact on our financial position or on our results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150 "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity," or SFAS No. 150. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability, or an asset in some circumstances. SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. SFAS No. 150 is to be implemented by reporting the cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle for financial instruments created before the issuance date of SFAS No. 150 and still existing at the beginning of the interim period of adoption. Restatement is not permitted. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 150 to have a material impact on our financial position or on our results of operations.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risks

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. Our revenues, except in Japan, and our expenses, except those expenses related to our Germany, United Kingdom, Japan and Korea operations, are denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, we have relatively little exposure for currency exchange risks and foreign exchange losses have been minimal to date. We do not currently enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge exposure denominated in foreign currencies or any other derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. In the future,

if we feel our foreign currency exposure has increased, we may consider entering into hedging transactions to help mitigate that risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. Some of the securities in which we invest may be subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the principal amount of the investment to fluctuate. For example, if we hold a security that was issued with an interest rate fixed at the then-prevailing rate and the prevailing interest rate later rises, the principal amount of our investment will probably decline. To minimize this risk in the future, we intend to maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents, and short-term and long-term investments in a variety of securities, including commercial paper, money market funds, government and non-government debt securities and certificates of deposit. The risk associated with fluctuating interest rates is limited to our investment portfolio and we do not believe that a 10% change in interest rates will have a significant impact on our interest income. As of September 27, 2003, all of our investments were in money market accounts, certificates of deposit or high quality corporate debt obligations and U.S. government securities.

Our exposure to market risk also relates to the increase or decrease in the amount of interest expense we must pay on our outstanding debt instruments, primarily borrowings under a financing agreement we entered into with a financial institution in March 2001. See Note 5 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements. As of September 27, 2003, this facility provides for borrowings up to \$16.0 million, of which \$16.0 million is available for future borrowings. At September 27, 2003, no amount was outstanding under this facility. The loans bear a variable interest rate based on either the Comerica Bank prime rate or the LIBOR plus 2%. The risk associated with fluctuating interest expense is limited to this debt instrument and we do not believe that a 10% change in the prime rate or LIBOR would have a significant impact on our interest expense.

BUSINESS

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture, sell and support precision, high performance advanced semiconductor wafer probe cards. In 2002, we were the leader in the advanced wafer probe card market in terms of revenues. Our products are based on our proprietary MicroSpring interconnect technology. This technology, which includes resilient spring-like contact elements, enables us to produce wafer probe cards for applications that require reliability, speed, precision and signal integrity. We manufacture our MicroSpring contact elements through precision micro-machining and scalable semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes. We offer our customers high parallelism, large area array wafer probe cards to reduce their overall cost of test. We believe that our customers will be able to use our technology to optimize the semiconductor manufacturing pipeline, from initial device design and fabrication through system assembly and test, by performing more advanced test functions on whole wafers in the front-end of the semiconductor manufacturing process, rather than on individual devices in the back-end.

We introduced our first wafer probe card based on our MicroSpring interconnect technology in 1995, and, by the end of 2000, we were the leading supplier of advanced wafer probe cards, based on revenues, according to VLSI Research, an independent research firm. Our customers include the top 10 dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, manufacturers, the world's largest microprocessor company, and four of the top 10 flash memory manufacturers; and, combined, these identified groups of our customers account for substantially all of our revenues. We focus our research and development activities on expanding our products into new markets and developing new applications for our MicroSpring interconnect technology. We manufacture our wafer probe cards in Livermore, California, and sell and support our products worldwide through our direct sales force, a distributor and independent sales representatives.

Industry Background

Integrated circuits, also commonly referred to as semiconductors, devices or chips, are complex electronic devices made up of a large number of transistors that are fabricated on wafers, packaged and integrated into systems used in a wide range of electronic products, including personal computers, portable electronics, telecommunication equipment, wireless applications and digital consumer electronics. The World Semiconductor Trade Statistics estimates that over 78.6 billion chips were shipped in 2002.

The Continual Evolution of the Chip — Faster, Smaller, Lower Cost

The ability to integrate increasing numbers of transistors on a given area of silicon has allowed the semiconductor industry to manufacture faster, smaller and more complex devices at a decreasing cost. Over time, the complexity of semiconductors has increased significantly, with the number of transistors on a chip doubling approximately every 18 months, with an accompanying decrease in the cost per device. This evolutionary phenomenon was first articulated by Dr. Gordon Moore, a co-founder of Intel Corporation, and has come to be known as "Moore's Law."

In order to satisfy the demand for faster, smaller and lower cost chips, the semiconductor industry continually develops manufacturing, process and design improvements, most recently including the following:

- *Smaller Geometries.* The ability to reduce the feature sizes within transistors in a chip to .13 micron and below is enabling manufacturers to produce greater numbers of chips per wafer, or the same number of chips with greater complexity, improve performance and reduce cost.
- *300 mm Wafers.* The transition of the standard wafer form factor from 200 mm to 300 mm will more than double the available area on a wafer, significantly increasing the number of chips per wafer and further reducing the cost at which chips can be manufactured.
- *Copper Interconnect.* Because of copper's higher level of conductivity as compared to aluminum, the transition from aluminum to copper as the preferred wiring material for interconnecting layers within chips is enabling higher speeds and greater performance.

- **Low-K and Super Low-K Dielectrics.** The introduction of new insulating materials such as low-k and super low-k dielectrics will enable improved device performance by reducing signal delay and electrical cross-talk, or interference, between increasingly densely-packed electrical connections on a chip.

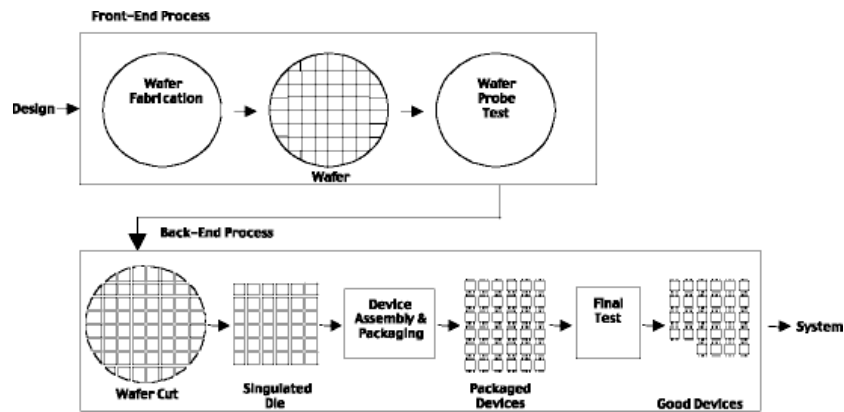
With these changes, the semiconductor industry is currently experiencing a critical technology evolution. This evolution is resulting in a substantial increase in the cost of building new manufacturing capacity, with the cost of a leading edge 300 mm wafer manufacturing facility now approaching or exceeding \$3.0 billion. With ever increasing capital investments, semiconductor manufacturers are focusing on ways to accelerate their return on investment by increasing volumes and yields, decreasing manufacturing costs and improving the time to market of their products.

The Chip Manufacturing Front-End and Back-End Processes

The semiconductor industry has historically separated the manufacture of chips into two distinct parts: the front-end wafer fabrication process, and the back-end assembly, packaging and final test process. The front-end process involves numerous complex and repetitive processing steps, including deposition, photolithography, etch and ion implantation, during which hundreds or even thousands of copies of an integrated circuit are formed simultaneously on a single wafer. After fabrication of the wafer is complete, the wafer is subject to wafer probe test. During wafer probe test, a wafer probe card is mounted in a prober, which is in turn connected to a semiconductor tester, sends an electrical signal through each chip on the wafer and verifies whether the chip performs basic functions, such as sending and receiving electrical signals. In some instances, wafer probe test is also used for more in-depth testing of the performance of the chip against design specifications. All of the steps in the front-end process, including wafer probe test, are performed at the “wafer-level,” before the wafer is cut into individual chips.

After wafer probe test, the wafer is transferred to the back-end portion of the manufacturing process. The first step in the back-end process is singulation, in which the wafer is cut into individual die. As a result of this first step, all subsequent back-end process steps must be performed at the individual chip level and, therefore, cannot be performed with the economies of scale afforded by the whole-wafer steps of the front-end process. After singulation, die that failed wafer probe test are discarded and the remaining die are assembled and packaged. The packaged chips are then subjected to final test over a range of operating conditions and temperatures to confirm that the packaged chips perform according to full specifications. Chips are sorted by performance characteristics and those passing final test standards are ready to be incorporated into a system.

The following diagram depicts the typical design to system semiconductor manufacturing pipeline:



In view of the increasing complexity of semiconductor fabrication, manufacturers have introduced technologies to increase yields and minimize costs. In the front-end process, for example, manufacturers are using metrology and inspection tools to identify, diagnose and minimize fabrication defects. Manufacturers also perform parametric test to verify process uniformity and capability. These tools confirm compliance with some

manufacturing criteria, but they cannot test the functional electrical performance of a chip and, therefore, cannot confirm whether chips perform according to specifications.

The Significance and Cost of Test

Test is a critical part of the manufacturing process. In addition to identifying chips that do not function properly, both wafer probe test and final test generate information that may be used to redesign the chip or to implement manufacturing process changes that can result in improved chip yield. Test is the only process step that semiconductor manufacturers perform during both the front-end and back-end processes, and the cost of test is high. According to Infrastructure, Inc., an independent market research firm, the price for a high-end tester for logic chips has increased 25-fold over the last two decades from about \$400,000 per system in the 1980s, to \$3.0 to \$5.0 million in the mid-1990s, to \$6.0 to \$10.0 million today. In addition, according to the International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors, the cost per pin of testing is expected to remain relatively constant in the near future, while the number of pins per chip is projected to grow by 10% per year, resulting in the cost of test becoming a larger portion of the overall cost of manufacturing a device.

One way to address the high cost of test is to migrate elements of test from the individual chip level of the back-end process to the whole-wafer level of the front-end process. If wafer probe test can be used to provide greater levels of device validation, manufacturers will expend less time and money in the back-end process assembling, packaging and testing defective chips. This test migration will also reduce manufacturers' need to purchase more processing equipment and testers to handle increasingly complex chips and the increasing number of chips per wafer. However, the migration of elements of final test to the front-end process will place significant capability and performance demands on wafer probe test.

Wafer Probe Test

During wafer probe test, wafer probe cards are used as an interface to electrically connect with and test individual chips on a wafer by moving the wafer into contact with the wafer probe card. The contact that occurs between the wafer probe card and the input/output terminals, or bond pads, of the chips on the wafer is commonly called a "touchdown." Some wafer probe cards are capable of contacting the bond pads of more than one chip on the wafer at a time. This capability is known as parallelism. Depending on the number of chips on the wafer, and the testing parallelism capability of the wafer probe card, wafer probe test requires a varying number of touchdowns. For example, in order to test a typical 200 mm DRAM wafer containing approximately 400 to 500 chips, a wafer probe card that tests 32 chips per touchdown could require 15 to 18 touchdowns, depending on the layout of the chips on the wafer. A wafer probe card that tests 16 chips per touchdown could require twice the number of touchdowns to test a whole wafer. An increase in touchdowns means that test requires more time to complete and the cost of test increases.

In order to pass wafer probe test, chips must perform within a range of tolerances established by the manufacturer. A wide range will typically result in a higher yield from the front-end process, but an increased number of failures at final test. A narrow range will typically reduce final test failures and the costs associated with assembling and packaging defective chips, but reduce revenue per wafer because otherwise sellable chips will be discarded after wafer probe test as a result of their being incorrectly identified as failing to meet basic performance requirements — commonly referred to as "false fails."

The accuracy of wafer probe test is a function of the accuracy of the wafer probe test systems, which consist of the semiconductor tester, the prober, and the wafer probe card. The wafer probe card is mounted within the prober, which also houses the wafers to be probed or tested. The wafers are placed on a platform or "chuck" in the prober and precisely aligned with the wafer probe card to permit the probes on the wafer probe card to touchdown on the bond pads of one or more die on the wafer. Once this contact is made, the semiconductor tester, which is connected to the wafer probe card and prober, transmits electrical signals through the wafer probe card to the individual die on the wafer. Signals are then returned back through the wafer probe card to the semiconductor tester for evaluation. The signal integrity of the electrical path in the wafer probe card is a critical element of overall test accuracy. As wafer probe test accuracy increases, manufacturers can reduce the range of tolerance within which a chip must perform and realize an increase in chip yield at final test without suffering an

unacceptable loss of yield from false fails at wafer probe test. Accordingly, manufacturers expend considerable time and expense creating test methodologies that optimize wafer probe test systems and wafer probe cards. VLSI Research forecasts that the wafer probe test market, comprised of wafer probe test systems and wafer probe cards, will grow from \$1.3 billion in 2002 to \$2.3 billion in 2005. VLSI Research also projects that the wafer probe card portion of the overall wafer probe test market, including spares and service revenue, will grow from \$401.8 million in 2002 to \$615.4 million in 2005.

Wafer probe cards for testing DRAM, flash, logic and microprocessor chips vary in design depending upon the type and design of the chip to be tested, the number of chips on the wafer, and the testing strategy of the chip manufacturer, including the selected semiconductor tester and prober. For example, these factors will affect the layout of the contact elements, the electrical path design, the presence or absence of additional components, such as capacitors, resistors or active elements, and the tester interface on the wafer probe card.

Wafer probe card purchases are driven by chip design changes and growth in the number of units manufactured. Because every semiconductor design is unique, every new chip design requires the use of a new wafer probe card customized for that design. Design changes result both from implementation of ongoing improvements to the design and manufacturing process of current generation chips and from application of new technologies and processes, such as shrinking geometries and the introduction of copper interconnects and low-k and super low-k dielectrics. Many semiconductor manufacturers will also implement new chip designs in connection with the transition to 300 mm wafers. During industry upturns when manufacturers are increasing capacity, chip unit growth is the principal driver of wafer probe card demand. However, even in industry downturns, semiconductor manufacturers typically continue to introduce new products or modify the designs of existing products, requiring new wafer probe cards.

Conventional Wafer Probe Card Technologies

VLSI Research divides current probe card technologies into two principal categories: needle probe cards and advanced technology wafer probe cards. The manufacture of needle, or epoxy-ring, probe card technology, which has been in existence for over 30 years, involves the gluing of needles with epoxy in a ring and manually bending the needles, typically a few inches long, to the specifications of a wafer probe card design. Advanced technology wafer probe cards are generally used to test chips with a high number of input/output pins, to test a significant number of chips in parallel, and to perform high speed testing. Advanced technology wafer probe cards include vertical or buckling beam, or COBRA, technology and membrane technology. COBRA probe card technology, based upon technology first described in 1966, uses manually-built vertical beam probes, which are long, slightly curved, vertical wires that buckle slightly as they contact a wafer. Membrane technology, which was introduced in the mid-1980s, probes chips by pressing contact tips mounted on flexible membranes to the wafer. We refer to needle probe cards and advanced technology wafer probe cards using the COBRA and membrane technology as "conventional" wafer probe cards or technologies. VLSI Research also identifies a third technology category, tungsten probes, which do not have widespread application for the faster, smaller and lower cost chips being developed and manufactured by the semiconductor industry.

The Limitations of Conventional Wafer Probe Card Technologies

Conventional wafer probe card technologies are starting to face practical performance limits due to one or more of the following factors:

- *Lack of Parallelism Increases Cost.* Shrinking geometries and the transition to 300 mm wafers increases the number of chips per wafer. This increase imposes significant challenges for manufacturers of conventional wafer probe cards. Unless the number of chips that a wafer probe card is able to contact in parallel increases in proportion to the increasing number of chips on a wafer, the economies of scale generated during the front-end fabrication process cannot be matched during wafer probe test. To meet the demand for higher parallelism and in order to make uniform contact with the chips on the wafer, wafer probe cards need to be manufactured with large area probe arrays that are precisely engineered in a single level plane, or planarized. Because some conventional wafer probe cards must be manufactured in part by hand, those cards cannot, without great difficulty, if at

all, be manufactured with precisely planarized probe arrays that are large enough to meet parallelism demands. As a consequence, those cards cannot match the increasing efficiencies of the front-end fabrication process. The result is that the cost of test increases as a percentage of total manufacturing cost.

- *Poor Signal Integrity Lowers Yield.* Due to the limitations of their electrical characteristics, many conventional wafer probe card technologies limit the degree to which the test environment can replicate the environment in which the chip will be packaged and used. These limitations become more pronounced as operating frequency increases. As a result, conventional wafer probe cards may report a significant number of false fails and the engineering effort to prevent chip yield loss per wafer becomes more difficult.
- *Manual Assembly Impairs Precision.* The manufacture of certain conventional wafer probe cards requires the manual attachment of the probing contact elements. Needle probe cards require manual assembly and positioning, which inherently results in less precision and requires continual adjustment at the chip manufacturer's fabrication facility. This limitation is magnified as device geometries shrink and enable more complex chips with an increasing number of input/output pins. With the increasing number of pins, smaller bond pad sizes are needed to provide electrical connections for those pins, and bond pads must also be located closer to each other, which is referred to as reduced pitch. It will become increasingly difficult for some conventional wafer probe cards, such as those using COBRA technology, to provide predictable contact with bond pads under these circumstances.
- *Testing at Extreme Temperature Negatively Affects Performance.* Wafer probe test is often performed both below and above room temperature in order to replicate the operating condition at which the chip is expected to fail. For the flash memory market in particular, manufacturers may need to test at temperature ranges from -40°C to +150°C for chips used in some consumer and automotive applications. As temperature ranges increase, the component materials for conventional wafer probe cards are subject to a greater range of expansion and contraction, which significantly increases the complexity of making accurate contact with the bond pad. This problem is exacerbated by increases in the size of the probe array, or the number of probing elements that contact the bond pads of the chips on the wafer, and by increases in the number of chips under test. These challenges have limited many conventional wafer probe cards to smaller probe array sizes.
- *High Contact Force Reduces Yield and Tester Uptime.* As new materials such as low-k and super low-k dielectrics are introduced into the chip manufacturing process, the force with which the wafer probe card contacts the chips on the wafer becomes increasingly important. Many of these new materials are relatively fragile. In order to make contact, conventional wafer probe cards apply significant force on the bond pads, which can damage the underlying structure of the chips. The likelihood of damage increases as the number of contacts on the same bond pad increases. As a result, the wafer probe card can cause an otherwise fully-functional chip to become defective or can cause latent defects that may impact reliability. This significant contact force also frequently generates debris and contaminants on the bond pads or probe tips, which can impair the electrical contact. Impaired electrical contact can result in false fails and reduced production yield. In addition, the existence of debris and contaminants requires that manufacturers frequently clean the test equipment, resulting in reduced overall tester uptime and increased test costs.

While some conventional wafer probe cards address various performance limitations, no conventional technology resolves all of the performance issues adequately. In many cases, the features of conventional wafer probe cards that solve one or more of the performance limitations compromise the performance of the wafer probe card in other areas. For example, while needle probe cards can provide a fast design to product cycle time that is advantageous for certain wafer test applications and smaller wafer volume requirements, the manual assembly and positioning requirements of needle probe cards negatively impact their precision and ability to meet the demand for higher parallelism arising out of certain other wafer test requirements. As a result, conventional wafer probe card technologies fail to meet the industry's need to reduce test cost. These cost inefficiencies will be magnified by new developments in the front-end process, including shrinking geometries and the move to

300 mm wafers. We believe that in order for the cost of test to keep pace with the decreases in front-end process per chip manufacturing costs, not only must the performance limitations of conventional wafer probe card technologies be resolved, but more of the test functions must be performed at the wafer level. The semiconductor industry needs a solution that addresses the performance limitations of conventional wafer probe card technology and also enables the migration of more elements of final test to the front-end manufacturing process. Such a solution will help to better integrate the front-end and back-end processes and provides a scalable solution to the rising cost of test.

The FormFactor Solution

We design, develop, manufacture, sell and support precision, high performance advanced wafer test probe cards based on our proprietary MicroSpring interconnect technology. We believe that our wafer probe cards are the optimal test solution available today for probing chips at the wafer level and offer the potential for our customers to migrate elements of final test to wafer probe test.

Our wafer probe cards address the performance limitations of conventional wafer probe card technologies:

- *Our High Parallelism Advantage Reduces Cost of Test.* Our high parallelism wafer probe cards enable our memory customers to test a significant number of chips in parallel in a single touchdown, reducing the cost of test and improving their time to market. Our wafer probe cards are manufactured with large probe arrays that are precisely planarized in order to contact uniformly the chips on the wafer. For example, our largest commercially available wafer probe cards can test most 200 mm DRAM wafers with as few as four touchdowns and most 300 mm DRAM wafers with as few as six touchdowns. This reduced number of touchdowns can significantly decrease total test time per wafer, resulting in a significant reduction in the cost of test.
- *Our High Signal Integrity Improves Yield.* Due to the proprietary metallurgy and design of our wafer probe cards and our proprietary design processes, our wafer probe cards perform wafer probe test with a high level of signal integrity as compared to conventional needle cards. The signal measured at the tip of the MicroSpring contact element is reported to the wafer probe test system with a high degree of accuracy and with minimal signal loss and distortion. The result is that our wafer probe cards precisely measure the working performance of the chips and can operate with a flat or nearly flat response at higher frequencies. The precision of our measuring capability can improve wafer yields because our wafer probe cards generate fewer false fails during the wafer probe test. Our signal integrity also allows our customers to narrow their range of device test tolerances.
- *Precise MicroSpring Technology Enables Precise Probing.* Our MicroSpring contact elements have geometrically precise contact tips that allow our customers to probe the increasingly small bond pad sizes and reduced pitches that chip manufacturers are implementing. We achieve this contact precision by manufacturing our wafer probe cards using micro-machining and semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes, including deposition and photolithography. Because we employ some of the same processes used in front-end wafer fabrication, we are able to scale our testing capabilities to the shrinking geometries of semiconductors on a wafer. For example, our latest large area array platform is capable of precisely contacting in parallel 256 chips on a wafer having bond pads that measure 62 microns x 64 microns.
- *Compensation for Extreme Temperatures Improves Performance.* The proprietary design of our wafer probe cards allows us to select materials and provide for precise matching of the thermal expansion characteristics of our wafer probe card with the wafer under test. As a result, our wafer probe cards generally are able to accurately probe over a large range of operating temperatures. Our current operating specification range is -40°C to +120°C. This feature enables our customers to use the same wafer probe card for both low and high temperature testing without a loss of performance. In addition, for those testing situations that require positional accuracy at a specific temperature, we have designed wafer probe cards optimized for testing at such temperatures.

- *Lower Contact Force Increases Yield and Tester Uptime.* Our MicroSpring contact elements have precise contact geometries, enabling the use of relatively low contact force during wafer probe test. Our proprietary technology allows us to implement spring elements having a spring constant of approximately one gram force per one-thousandth of an inch, or 1 gmf/mil, of deflection as compared to a range of 2 to 3 gmf/mil of deflection, to ensure stable, long-term contact performance. The lower contact force permitted by our technology allows our wafer probe cards to test chips incorporating fragile next-generation materials, such as low-k and super low-k dielectrics, without damaging the chips. As contact force decreases, our MicroSpring interconnect technology allows us to precisely design our contact tip geometries and materials to enable stable contact with current and future bond pad materials, such as copper. This lower contact force is also an advantage for probing solder bump wafers. With lower contact force, our wafer probe cards generate less debris when contacting the bond pads of the chips on the wafer, reducing false fails and reducing the need to clean our wafer probe cards, increasing uptime. This lower contact force, combined with the robust characteristics of our MicroSpring interconnect technology, provides our customers with a very durable and reliable probing solution. Our wafer probe cards also couple this lower contact force with a stable and consistent contact resistance over repeated touchdowns.

In addition to solving the limitations of conventional wafer probe cards, our MicroSpring interconnect technology and our other proprietary design tools and technology enable our customers to realize a lower total cost of test. Although we do not sell semiconductor testers or probers, our wafer probe cards can be designed to work in any manufacturer's wafer probe test system for DRAM, flash and flip chip logic devices. We believe that our existing technology enables us to test substantially all currently available DRAM, flash, logic and microprocessor devices, and substantially all emerging DRAM, flash and flip chip logic devices for which our customers have provided us designs or guidance. We employ a sales model that emphasizes the customer's total cost of ownership as it relates to test costs. We demonstrate how a customer's test costs can be reduced by simulating its test floor environment, including testers and probers, utilizing our products and comparing them to conventional wafer probe cards. We believe that the yield improvement, total cost of ownership and scalability advantages of our wafer probe cards, combined with our efforts to understand and solve our customers' problems, allow us to capture a higher selling price compared to conventional wafer probe cards.

The migration of elements of final test from the packaged chip back-end process to front-end wafer probe test requires a wafer probe card technology that has a flat or nearly flat response at high frequencies along signal transmission lines, a minimal level of electrical cross-talk among signals, or interference, and a high degree of power decoupling, which minimizes power supply voltage variations at the chips being tested. We believe that the signal integrity of our wafer probe cards combined with their high parallelism and power decoupling characteristics meet these requirements and will facilitate the migration of elements of final test to front-end wafer probe test. We believe this migration will allow our customers to extend the benefits of wafer-level scaling to elements of final test and thereby enable them to feed back this test information earlier in the design and fabrication process, improving time to market. We believe that this migration will also enable our customers to realize a more cost effective, optimized semiconductor manufacturing pipeline.

Strategy

Our objectives are to enhance our position as the leading supplier of advanced wafer probe card solutions and to apply our MicroSpring interconnect technology to drive economies of scale at the wafer-level in semiconductor test. The principal elements of our strategy include:

Enhance our Market Leadership in the DRAM Industry. Our technology and products have enabled the DRAM industry to conduct high parallelism testing at the wafer level, with up to 253 chips under test in parallel. Parallelism is particularly important in the testing of DRAMs. As DRAM densities increase, test times also increase, because the time to test each cell within a chip is relatively fixed. Therefore, higher parallelism test is needed in order to maintain or improve the rate of throughput in test. We believe that in the future DRAM test will benefit by transitioning from high parallelism test to full wafer test in a single touchdown. To this end, we intend to work closely with our customers and business partners to deploy more highly parallel solutions which

are not commercially available, and ultimately a single touchdown solution for testing 200 mm and 300 mm DRAM wafers.

Expand our Presence in the Flash Memory Test Market by Leveraging our MicroSpring Interconnect Technology. The fundamental MicroSpring interconnect technology and large area array capabilities that enable high parallelism DRAM chip testing are transferable to flash memory testing, and we intend to continue to leverage into the flash memory test market the expertise and capabilities we have developed in the DRAM market. We successfully introduced in 2001 the industry's first high parallelism wafer probe cards for flash memory. Our existing commercially available technology is designed for flash memory tests up to 121 chips in parallel. We believe that our technology is capable of greater levels of parallelism, up to and beyond testing 144 chips in parallel. We intend to continue penetrating the flash memory test market, as we believe that flash memory will offer us additional growth opportunities outside of the personal computer-centric DRAM and microprocessor markets.

Increase our Penetration into the Logic Market. In the logic chip market, time to market is particularly critical, as significant market penetration requires very short lead times. As part of our strategy to address high volume applications, we have entered the microprocessor market. We believe that with increasing pin counts, an increasing number of logic applications will migrate toward large area array or flip chip packaging, which will create additional opportunities for the use of our products. Our wafer probe cards are also well suited for testing system on a chip, or SOC devices, where leading edge probe capability is required to meet a wide range of electrical, mechanical and temperature requirements. We are working with some of our customers to create custom wafer probe cards for testing SOC devices by addressing the specific pitch, parallelism, signal count, electrical integrity, current and test frequency requirements of customers' SOC devices. We are also engaged in research and development activities directed to reducing our manufacturing costs and cycle time to compete more effectively, including in short lead time and lower volume wafer test applications.

Enable Migration of Elements of Final Test to the Wafer Level. We intend to continue to work with our customers to enable them to migrate elements of final test from the chip level to the wafer level. The benefits of obtaining test results earlier in the manufacturing process will become particularly important as the miniaturization of systems requires manufacturers to deliver fully functioning chips in die form, which increases the importance of having chips validated at the wafer level. For example, in the case of system in a package, or SIP, and small form factor applications, where unpackaged chips are included in a system, an individual chip that is not fully tested at the wafer level might cause the entire system to fail if the chip fails to deliver full performance. An important part of our strategy is to continue working with our customers to identify and implement programs in which our MicroSpring interconnect technology can help to migrate elements of final test to the front-end process.

Extend our Technology Leadership Position. With our MicroSpring interconnect technology, we have established a leading position in the advanced wafer probe card market. Wafer probe cards provide a rigorous and taxing environment for interconnection structures because they must touchdown on a wafer hundreds of thousands of times. Based on our success in developing wafer probe cards that can address these requirements, we believe that our MicroSpring interconnect technology can be applied in a broad range of applications where reliability, speed, precision and signal integrity are important, including wafer test, wafer-level packaging, final test, burn-in and socket and connector applications. We plan to continue to engage in research and development activities to extend our MicroSpring interconnect technology and other proprietary technologies to these and other applications.

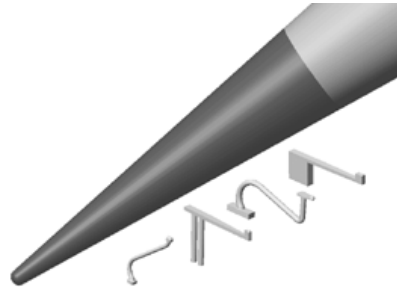
Continue to Build on our Strategic Relationships. We have benefited from and plan to continue to rely on relationships with other industry participants. We have developed strategic relationships with leading semiconductor manufacturers and test equipment manufacturers. For example, we have engaged with tester companies, including Advantest Corporation, Agilent Technologies Inc. and Teradyne Inc., to introduce solutions that include wafer probe test systems and wafer probe cards. These engagements are typically informal in nature and have not historically been documented in written agreements. We have also engaged with semiconductor manufacturers to introduce new high parallelism test solutions and high frequency at-speed testing solutions. These engagements typically involve our designing and manufacturing of prototype probe cards for our customers. We believe these

strategic relationships will facilitate faster product introduction and market acceptance for our customers and enhance our market position. Our strategic relationships also include licensing arrangements. We select applications for licensing, rather than manufacturing, where the applications are characterized by long adoption cycles, high barriers to entry, or the inclusion of our MicroSpring interconnect technology with one or more technologies that fall outside the area of our core competence.

FormFactor's MicroSpring Interconnect Technology and Products

Our products are based on our proprietary MicroSpring interconnect technology. Our MicroSpring contacts are springs that optimize the relative amounts of vertical contact force on, and horizontal force across, a bond pad during the test process and maintain their shape and position over a range of compression. These characteristics allow us to achieve reliable, electrical contact on either clean or oxidized surfaces, including bond pads on a wafer. Our MicroSpring contacts enable our wafer probe cards to make hundreds of thousands of touchdowns with minimal maintenance. The MicroSpring contact can be attached to many surfaces, or substrates, including printed circuit boards, silicon wafers, ceramics and various metalized surfaces. This flexibility allows the MicroSpring contact to be considered for use in a broad range of other applications, including chip scale packages, sockets and connectors.

Since its original conception, the MicroSpring contact has evolved into a library of spring shapes and technologies. Our designers use this library to design an optimized custom wafer probe card for each application. Since developing this fundamental technology, we have broadened and refined it to respond to the increasing demands of smaller, faster and more complex semiconductors. Our MicroSpring contacts have scaled in size with the evolution of semiconductors. Depicted in relative scale below are four of our basic spring types compared to a rendering of a standard No. 2 pencil.



Our MicroSpring contacts include geometrically precise tip structures. These tip structures are the parts of our wafer probe cards that contact the chips, and are manufactured using proprietary semiconductor-like processes. These tip structures enable precise contact with small bond pad sizes and pitches. Our technology allows us to specifically design the geometries of the contact tip in order to ensure the most precise and predictable electrical contact is achieved for a customer's particular application. We believe our technology will scale with that of front-end fabrication processes because we use proven semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes and equipment in our manufacturing processes. As a consequence, we believe we have the ability to shrink wafer probe card contact geometries as necessary to test shrinking chip geometries on the wafer. However, because we do not use costly leading-edge equipment, we are able to manufacture in a less capital-intensive manner.

Our wafer probe cards are custom products that we design to order for our customers' unique wafer designs. Contacting up to 256 chips in parallel requires large area contact array sizes because they must accommodate over 11,000 simultaneous contacts. This requirement poses fundamental challenges that include the planarity of the array, the force needed to make contact and the need to touch all bond pads with equal accuracy. We have developed wafer probe cards that use array sizes ranging from 50 mm x 50 mm to greater than 150 mm x

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150 mm, in combination with complex multi-layer printed circuit boards designed by our design team. While leading edge DRAM designs use larger array sizes for highly-parallel applications, smaller array sizes used for DRAM applications a few years ago can be used for today's leading edge applications in the flash memory and logic markets. Our current DRAM contacting technology allows our products to contact up to 256 DRAM chips in parallel. Our current flash contacting technology allows us to contact up to 144 flash chips in parallel. We believe that the levels of parallelism in our wafer probe cards that are produced in volume are one or two generations ahead of the volume production capabilities of our competitors.

We have invested and intend to continue to invest considerable resources in our wafer probe card design tools and process. These tools and processes enable automated routing and trace length adjustment within our printed circuit boards and greatly enhance our ability to rapidly design and lay out complex printed circuit board structures. Our proprietary design tools also enable us to design wafer probe cards particularly suited for testing today's low voltage, high power chips. Low voltage, high power chips require superior power supply performance, and our MicroSpring interconnect technology is used to provide a very low inductance, low resistance electrical path between the power source and the chip under test.

In July 2003, we publicly announced our MicroForceTM probing technology. Our MicroForce probing technology combines a low probe force with stable low resistance electrical contact to address wafer test challenges for high-performance, flip chip applications, thereby reducing the risk of damage to both interconnect bumps and the low-k dielectrics that lie beneath them. By combining our new BladeRunner MicroSpring contact structure with our proprietary technology directed to the automated wafer prober chuck, we believe our MicroForce probing technology will enable our customers to achieve a higher level of test accuracy, potentially increasing overall electrical yields by minimizing false failures. In July 2003, we also publicly announced our MicroLignTM alignment technology. Our MicroLign alignment technology includes a proprietary probe tip design method developed to optimize automated optical alignment during wafer probing. When implemented, this technology enables a faster, more accurate optical alignment process, which reduces instances of optical alignment errors and can drive manufacturing efficiencies for high volume wafer test operations.

Because our customers typically use our wafer probe cards in a wide range of operating temperatures, as opposed to conducting wafer probe test at one predetermined temperature, we have designed complex thermal compensation characteristics into our products. We select our wafer probe card materials after careful consideration of the potential range of test operating temperatures and design our wafer probe cards to provide for a precise match with the thermal expansion characteristics of the wafer under test. As a result, our wafer probe cards generally are able to accurately probe over a large range of operating temperatures. This feature enables our customers to use the same wafer probe card for both low and high temperature testing without a loss of performance. In addition, for those testing situations that require positional accuracy at a specific temperature, we have designed wafer probe cards optimized for testing at such temperatures.

Our many spring shapes, different geometrically-precise tip structures, various array sizes and diverse printed circuit board layouts enable a wide variety of solutions for our customers. Our designers select the most appropriate of these elements, or modify or improve upon such existing elements, and integrate them with our other technologies to deliver a custom solution optimized for the customer's requirements. We believe that the yield improvement, total cost of ownership and scalability advantages of our wafer probe cards, combined with our efforts to understand and solve our customers' test problems, allow us to capture a higher selling price compared to conventional wafer probe cards.

Customers

Our customers include manufacturers in the DRAM, flash and logic markets. Our customers use our wafer probe cards to test DRAM chips including DDR, RDRAM, SDRAM and EDRAM, static RAM chips, NOR and NAND flash memory chips, Serial Data devices, chipsets, microprocessors and microcontrollers. Our DRAM customers include the 10 largest DRAM manufacturers in the world, and our flash customers include four of the 10 largest flash memory manufacturers in the world. We believe that our products are now used in more than 65

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wafer fabrication facilities worldwide. The table below is a representative list of semiconductor manufacturers that use our wafer probe cards:

DRAM Market	Flash Market
Elpida Memory, Inc. Hynix Semiconductor America, Inc. Infineon Technologies AG Micron Technology, Inc. Nanya Technology Corporation PowerChip Semiconductor Corp. ProMOS Technologies Inc. Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd.	Fujitsu AMD Semiconductor Ltd. Hitachi Nippon Steel Intel Corporation Renesas Technology Corporation Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. Semiconductor Sing. Pte. Ltd.
TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd. Winbond Electronics Corporation	Flip Chip Logic Market <hr/> Intel Corporation

In the nine months ended September 27, 2003, sales to three customers accounted for 60.5% of our revenues, with 34.6% attributable to Intel Corporation, 15.1% attributable to Spirox Corporation, our distributor, and 10.8% attributable to Samsung Electronics. In fiscal 2002, sales to three customers accounted for 67.9% of our revenues, with 26.9% attributable to Intel Corporation, 20.9% attributable to Spirox Corporation and 20.1% attributable to Infineon Technologies AG. In fiscal 2001, sales to four customers accounted for approximately 75.1% of our revenues, with 26.4% attributable to Spirox Corporation, 20.2% attributable to Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd., 16.1% attributable to Infineon Technologies AG and 12.4% attributable to Intel Corporation. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues in any of these referenced periods.

Strategic Relationships and Licensees

We work closely with semiconductor tester manufacturers and prober manufacturers to maintain our leadership in advanced wafer probe test and to help our customers achieve faster product introduction and acceptance. For example, we worked with certain prober manufacturers to introduce our MicroForce probing and our MicroLign alignment technologies to the marketplace. We have also engaged with tester companies, including Advantest Corporation, Agilent Technologies Inc. and Teradyne Inc., to introduce complete test solutions for semiconductor manufacturers. These engagements are typically informal in nature and are not documented in written agreements. Thus, while we believe they are important to ensure the alignment of our product roadmaps with those of our customers, we have no contractual commitments or guarantees. We have also engaged with semiconductor manufacturers to introduce new high parallelism test solutions and high frequency at-speed testing solutions. These engagements typically involve our designing and manufacturing prototype wafer probe cards for our customers. We believe these relationships also serve to validate our basic test strategies and facilitate an integration of test and manufacturing roadmaps.

In 1998, we introduced a MicroSpring interconnect technology-based wafer level chip scale package using our proprietary MOST technology. MOST technology involves mounting MicroSpring contacts on the die on a wafer to be used both as the temporary connections necessary for test and as the permanent connections necessary to attach the chip to a separate component or module. MOST technology allows wafer level processing at the packaging step, providing customers a high performance, reliable, small footprint packaging solution. If customers combine our MOST technology with a wafer level test contactor, they can integrate the back-end assembly, packaging and final test process steps at the wafer level, allowing significant cost and performance advantages over traditional processing. We have also licensed our MOST technology for specific wafer-level packaging applications and our MicroSpring interconnect technology for incorporation into socket and connector applications.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our products primarily through a sales model that emphasizes the customer's total cost of ownership as it relates to test costs. With this sales model, we strive to demonstrate how test costs can be reduced by simulating the customer's test floor environment, including testers and probers, utilizing our product and comparing the overall cost of test to that of conventional wafer probe cards.

We sell our products worldwide primarily through our direct sales force, a distributor and independent sales representatives. As of September 27, 2003, we had 19 sales professionals. In North America, we sell our products through our direct sales force. In Europe, our local sales team works with independent sales representatives. In South Korea, we sell our products through our direct sales force, while in Taiwan, China and Singapore we sell through Spirox Corporation, our distributor in the region. In Japan, effective April 1, 2002, we converted from a distributor arrangement to a direct sales team that is based in Tokyo, Japan.

Our marketing staff, located in Livermore, California and Tokyo, Japan, works closely with customers to understand their businesses, anticipate trends and define products that will provide significant technical and economic advantages to our customers.

We also utilize a highly skilled team of field application engineers that support our customers as they integrate our products into their manufacturing processes. Through this process, we develop a close understanding of product and customer requirements, speeding our customers' production ramps. We plan to expand our customer support by adding engineering services. We believe this expanded service offering will enable our customers to more fully benefit from our products and technology and create new business opportunities for us.

Manufacturing

Our wafer probe cards are custom products that we design to order for our customers' unique wafer designs. We manufacture our products at our facilities in Livermore, California. We believe that we are the first wafer probe card company to successfully utilize micro-machining and scalable semiconductor-like wafer fabrication processes for the volume production of wafer probe cards. Our proprietary manufacturing processes include wirebonding, photolithography, plating and metallurgical processes, dry and electro-deposition, and complex interconnection system design. The critical steps in our manufacturing process are performed in a Class 100 clean room environment. We also expend considerable resources on the assembly and test of our wafer probe cards and on quality control.

We have deployed state of the art shop floor controls and systems that allow our operators to monitor and optimize manufacturing flows and capacity. We also use statistical process control to further enhance the quality of our production processes.

We depend upon suppliers for some components of our manufacturing process, including ceramic substrates and complex printed circuit boards. Some of these components are supplied by a single vendor. Generally, we rely on purchase orders rather than long-term contracts with our suppliers, which subjects us to risks including price increases and component shortages. We continue to evaluate alternative sources of supply for these components.

We are subject to U.S. federal and state and foreign governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. We believe that we comply with all material environmental laws and regulations that apply to us. In May 2003, we received a Notice of Violation from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District regarding our record keeping relating to our usage of wipe cleaning solvent. We introduced corrective action to prevent any continued or recurrent record keeping violation, and we resolved the Notice of Violation with a monetary payment which was not significant. It is possible that in the future, we may receive environmental violation notices, and that final resolution of the violations identified by these notices could harm our operating results. New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination at our or others' sites or the imposition of new cleanup requirements could have a negative effect on our operating results.

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We maintain a repair and service capability in Livermore, California. Since 2000, we have been providing service and maintenance capabilities in our local service center in Seoul, South Korea. In 2002, we expanded our center in Seoul, South Korea to service a greater part of the Asia Pacific region, and in 2003, we opened a local repair and service center in Dresden, Germany. We plan to expand these capabilities in other geographies to provide faster response time to our customers, maximizing the uptime of their wafer probe cards.

Research and Development

The semiconductor industry is subject to rapid technological change and new product introductions and enhancements. We believe that our continued commitment to research and development and timely introduction of new and enhanced wafer probe test solutions and other technologies related to our MicroSpring interconnect technology are integral to maintaining our competitive position. We are investing considerable time and resources in creating structured processes for undertaking, tracking and completing our development projects, and plan to implement those developments into new product or technology offerings. We expect to continue to allocate significant resources to these efforts and to use automation and information technology to provide additional efficiencies in our research and development activities.

We have historically devoted on average approximately 20% of our revenues to research and development programs. Research and development expenses were \$11.3 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2003, \$14.6 million for fiscal 2002, \$14.6 million for fiscal 2001 and \$12.0 million for fiscal 2000.

Our research and development and product engineering activities are directed by individuals with significant expertise and industry experience. As of September 27, 2003, we had 72 employees in research and development, of which 62 worked on the design and development of new interconnect and contact technologies related to our core MicroSpring interconnect technology. Of these employees, 54 are engineers and 29 have PhD or MS degrees. The engineering and science disciplines represented in our research and design and product development include: polymer science, chemistry, chemical engineering, electrochemistry, metallurgy, materials science, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, electronic packaging and computer science.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part upon our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary technology and to conduct our business without infringing the proprietary rights of others. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secret laws, trademarks and contractual restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights.

As of September 27, 2003, we had 165 issued patents, of which 90 are United States patents and 75 are foreign patents. The expiration dates of these patents range from 2012 to 2022. Our issued patents cover our core interconnect technology, as well as some of our inventions related to wafer probe cards and testing, wafer-level packaging and test, sockets and assemblies and chips. In addition, as of September 27, 2003, we had 302 patent applications pending worldwide, including 115 United States applications, 169 foreign national or regional stage applications and 18 Patent Cooperation Treaty applications. We do not know whether our current patent applications, or any future patent applications that we may file, will result in a patent being issued with the scope of the claims we seek, or at all, or whether any patents we may receive will be challenged or invalidated. Even if additional patents are issued, our patents might not provide sufficiently broad coverage to protect our proprietary rights or to avoid a third party claim against one or more of our products or technologies.

We have both registered and unregistered trademarks, including FormFactor, MicroSpring, MicroForce, MicroLign, MOST and the FormFactor logo.

We routinely require our employees, customers, suppliers and potential business partners to enter into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements before we disclose to them any sensitive or proprietary information regarding our products, technology or business plans. We require employees to assign to us proprietary information, inventions and other intellectual property they create, modify or improve.

Legal protections afford only limited protection for our proprietary rights. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Others might independently develop similar or competing technologies

or methods or design around our patents. In addition, leading companies in the semiconductor industry have extensive patent portfolios and other intellectual property with respect to semiconductor technology. In the future, we might receive claims that we are infringing intellectual property rights of others or that our patents or other intellectual property rights are invalid. We have received in the past, and may receive in the future, communications from third parties inquiring about our interest in licensing certain of their intellectual property or more generally identifying intellectual property that may be of interest to us. For example, we received such a communication from Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation in October 2001, with a follow-up letter in January 2002, inquiring about our interest in acquiring a license to certain of their patents and technology, and from IBM Corporation in February 2002, with a follow-up letter in August 2003, inquiring about our interest and need to acquire a license to IBM patents and technology related to high density integrated probes. Neither the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation communications nor the IBM Corporation communication alleged that we were violating protected proprietary rights or threatened to initiate litigation. We have not engaged in a dialog with Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation; we presently anticipate that we will engage in a dialog with IBM Corporation regarding our companies' respective intellectual property portfolios. In August 2002, subsequent to our initiating correspondence with Japan Electronic Materials Corporation regarding the scope of our intellectual property rights and the potential applicability of those rights to certain of its wafer probe cards, Japan Electronic Materials Corporation offered that precedent technologies exist as to one of our foreign patents that we had identified, and also referenced a U.S. patent in which it stated we might take interest. For the inquiries we have received to date, we do not believe we infringe any of the identified patents and technology.

We have invested significant time and resources in our technology, and it is possible that we will be required to enforce our intellectual property rights against one or more third parties. We presently believe that it is likely that one or more of our competitors are using methodologies or have implemented structures into certain of their products that are covered by one or more of our intellectual property rights. Litigation may be necessary to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity, to determine the validity and scope of our proprietary rights or those of others, to enforce our intellectual property rights or to protect our trade secrets. If we threaten or initiate litigation, we may be subject to claims by third parties against which we must defend. Intellectual property litigation, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, is expensive and time-consuming and could divert management's attention from running our business. If an infringement claim against us resulted in a ruling adverse to us, we could be required to pay substantial damages, cease the use or sale of infringing products, spend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, discontinue the use of certain technology or obtain a license to the technology. We cannot predict whether a license agreement would be available, or whether the terms and conditions would be acceptable to us. In addition, many of our customer contracts contain provisions that require us to indemnify our customers for third party intellectual property infringement claims, which would increase the cost to us of an adverse ruling in such a claim. An adverse determination could also prevent us from licensing our technologies and methods to others.

Competition

The wafer probe card market is highly competitive, is comprised of many domestic and foreign companies, and has historically been fragmented with many local suppliers servicing individual customers. Recent consolidation has reduced the number of competitors. Current and potential competitors in the wafer probe card market include AMST Co., Ltd., Cascade Microtech, Inc., ESJ Corporation, Feinmetall GmbH, Japan Electronic Materials Corporation, Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc., Micronics Japan Co., Ltd., MicroProbe, Inc., NanoNexus Inc., Phicom Corporation, SCS Hightech, Inc., Tokyo Cathode Laboratory Co., Ltd. and Wentworth Laboratories, Inc., among others. While some of these competitors offer wafer probe cards that address various of the performance limitations presented in wafer probe test, we believe none of them resolves all of the performance issues adequately. In many cases a competitor that solves one or more performance limitations compromises other areas of wafer probe card performance. In addition to the ability to address wafer probe card performance issues, the primary competitive factors in our industry include product quality and reliability, price, total cost of ownership, lead times, the ability to provide prompt and effective customer service, field applications support and timeliness of delivery. We believe that we compete favorably with respect to these factors.

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Some of our competitors are also suppliers of other types of test equipment, or offer both advanced wafer probe cards and needle probe cards, and may have greater financial and other resources than we do. We expect that our competitors will enhance their current wafer probe products and that they may introduce new products that will be competitive with our wafer probe cards. In addition, it is possible that new competitors, including test equipment manufacturers, may offer new technologies that reduce the value of our wafer probe cards.

Additionally, semiconductor manufacturers may implement chip designs that include built-in self-test capabilities or similar functions or methodologies that increase test throughput and eliminate some or all of our current competitive advantages. Our ability to compete favorably is also negatively impacted by low volume orders that do not meet our present minimum volume requirements, by very short cycle time requirements that we cannot meet because of our design or manufacturing processes, by long-standing relationships between our competitors and certain semiconductor manufacturers, and by semiconductor manufacturer test strategies that include low performance semiconductor testers.

Employees

As of September 27, 2003, we had 336 full-time employees, including 72 in research and development, 46 in sales and marketing, 26 in general and administrative functions, and 192 in operations. By region, 301 of our employees were in North America, 20 in Japan, 11 in South Korea and 4 in Europe. None of our employees is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe our relations with our employees are good.

Facilities

Our corporate headquarters and manufacturing facilities are located in six buildings in Livermore, California totaling approximately 73,700 square feet. We lease these facilities under lease agreements expiring between February 2004 and April 2004.

During 2001, we leased additional facilities in Livermore, California totaling approximately 119,000 square feet. The new facility, currently under construction, will be comprised of a campus of three buildings. The lease for this site commenced in stages between November 2001 and June 2002 and will expire in 2011, with options to renew through 2031. We plan to move our operations to our new facility in 2004. We believe that the new facility will be adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future.

We also lease office, repair and service, and/or research and development space totaling approximately 12,000 square feet in Tokyo, Japan; Seoul, South Korea; Munich and Dresden, Germany; and Budapest, Hungary.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. As of the date of this prospectus, we are not involved in any material legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT**Executive Officers and Directors**

Our executive officers and directors, and their ages and positions as of September 27, 2003 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros	49	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Benjamin N. Eldridge	42	Senior Vice President of Development and Chief Technical Officer
Yoshikazu Hatsukano	64	Senior Vice President of Asia-Pacific Operations and President of FormFactor K.K.
Peter B. Mathews	41	Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales
Stuart L. Merkadeau	43	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Jens Meyerhoff	39	Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Financial Officer
Frans van Wijk	46	Senior Vice President of Marketing and Business Development
Michael M. Ludwig	42	Vice President of Human Resources and Finance, and Controller
Harrold J. Rust	41	Vice President of Operations
Joseph R. Bronson	55	Director
Dr. Thomas J. Campbell	51	Director
Dr. William H. Davidow	68	Chairman of the Board of Directors
G. Carl Everett, Jr.	53	Director
James A. Prestridge	71	Director

Dr. Igor Y. Khandros founded FormFactor in April 1993. Dr. Khandros has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer as well as a Director since April 1993. From 1990 to 1992, Dr. Khandros served as the Vice President of Development of Tessera, Inc., a provider of chip scale packaging technology that he co-founded. From 1986 to 1990, he was employed at the Yorktown Research Center of IBM Corporation as a member of the technical staff and a manager. From 1979 to 1985, Dr. Khandros was employed at ABEX Corporation, a casting foundry and composite parts producer, as a research metallurgist and a manager, and he was an engineer from 1977 to 1978 at the Institute of Casting Research in Kiev, Russia. Dr. Khandros holds a M.S. equivalent degree in metallurgical engineering from Kiev Polytechnic Institute in Kiev, Russia, and a Ph.D. in metallurgy from Stevens Institute of Technology.

Benjamin N. Eldridge has served as our Senior Vice President of Development and Chief Technical Officer since September 2000. Mr. Eldridge also served as our Vice President of Development from June 1997 to September 2000, as our Director of Development from June 1995 to June 1997 and as our Manager of Development Engineering from November 1994 to May 1995. From 1984 to October 1994, he was employed at the TJ Watson Research Center of IBM Corporation, where he held various engineering positions in the Physical Sciences and Computer Science departments. Mr. Eldridge holds a B.S. in electrical engineering from Union College and a M.S. in physics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Yoshikazu Hatsukano has served as our Senior Vice President of Asia-Pacific Operations since April 2001, and as the President of FormFactor K.K., our wholly owned subsidiary, since December 1998. From 1961 to October 1998, Mr. Hatsukano was employed by various companies affiliated with Hitachi, Ltd., where he held several management positions including the President of Hitachi Micro Systems, Inc. from 1991 to October 1998 and the Vice General Manager of the Hitachi Semiconductor Design and Development Center from 1990 to 1991. Mr. Hatsukano holds a B.S. in electronics from Kyoto University in Kyoto, Japan.

Peter B. Mathews has served as our Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales since October 2003. Mr. Mathews served as our Vice President of Worldwide Sales from April 1999 to September 2003, and as our Director, Worldwide Sales and Business Development from March 1997 to April 1999. From May 1992 to March 1997, Mr. Mathews was employed at MicroModule Systems, a manufacturer of multichip modules and interconnect test products, where he most recently held the position of Director of Marketing and Business

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Development. From 1989 to May 1992, he served as the U.S. Sales Manager for the Advanced Packaging Systems Division of Raychem Corporation, a component manufacturer for electronic and energy applications that was acquired by Tyco Electronics Ltd. Mr. Mathews holds a B.S. in chemical engineering from Cornell University.

Stuart L. Merkadeau has served as a Senior Vice President since October 2003 and as our General Counsel and Secretary since October 2002. Mr. Merkadeau served as one of our Vice Presidents from October 2002 to September 2003, and as our Vice President of Intellectual Property from July 2000 to October 2002. From 1990 to July 2000, Mr. Merkadeau practiced law as an associate and then a partner with Graham & James LLP, where he specialized in licensing and strategic counseling in intellectual property matters. Mr. Merkadeau is admitted to practice in California and registered to practice before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Mr. Merkadeau holds a B.S. in industrial engineering from Northwestern University and a J.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Jens Meyerhoff has served as our Senior Vice President of Operations since January 2003 and as our Chief Financial Officer since August 2000. He served as a Senior Vice President from August 2000 to January 2003, and as our Secretary from April 2002 to October 2002. From March 1998 to August 2000, Mr. Meyerhoff served as the Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Vice President, Materials at Siliconix Incorporated, a manufacturer of power and analog semiconductor products. From 1991 to February 1998, Mr. Meyerhoff was employed in various corporate controller and financial positions with the North American subsidiaries as well as the German headquarters of Daimler-Benz AG. Mr. Meyerhoff holds a German Wirtschaftsinformatiker degree, which is the equivalent of a finance and information technology degree, from Daimler-Benz's Executive Training program.

Frans van Wijk has served as our Senior Vice President of Marketing and Business Development since November 2002. From September 2000 to June 2001, Mr. van Wijk was employed at ON Semiconductor, a manufacturer of advanced semiconductors, where he served as Vice President and General Manager, Broadband Business Group. From 1988 to September 2000, Mr. van Wijk held various positions at Philips Semiconductors, including Senior Vice President and General Manager, Logic Products Group, and General Manager, International Product Marketing. Mr. van Wijk holds a M.S. in electrical engineering from Delft University of Technology, in Delft, The Netherlands.

Michael M. Ludwig has served as our Vice President of Human Resources and Finance, and Controller since April 2001. From January 1999 to March 2001, Mr. Ludwig was employed at Elo TouchSystems, Inc., a touch screen manufacturing company, where he most recently served as the Vice President, Systems and Services Group. From 1989 to January 1999, Mr. Ludwig was employed by Beckman Coulter, Inc., a medical diagnostics and life sciences equipment manufacturer, and various of its subsidiaries, holding positions including Finance Director, Clinical Chemistry Division; Director, Strategic Planning and Finance; and Controller. Mr. Ludwig holds a B.S. in business administration from California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.

Harold J. Rust has served as our Vice President of Operations since March 2003. From January 2002 to February 2003, Mr. Rust served as our Vice President of Manufacturing. From April 2001 to December 2001, Mr. Rust served as our Senior Director of Probe Head Manufacturing. From 1984 to April 2001, Mr. Rust held various positions in the Storage Technology Division at IBM Corporation, including Business Operations and Planning Manager, and Manufacturing and Engineering Manager. Mr. Rust holds a B.S. in mechanical engineering from the University of California, Davis and a M.S. in mechanical engineering from Stanford University.

Joseph R. Bronson has served as a Director since April 2002. Mr. Bronson has served as an Executive Vice President of Applied Materials, Inc., a manufacturer of semiconductor wafer fabrication equipment, since December 2000, and a member of the Office of the President and the Chief Financial Officer of Applied Materials since January 1998. Mr. Bronson also served as a Senior Vice President and as the Chief Administrative Officer of Applied Materials from January 1998 to December 2000 and as Group Vice President of Applied Materials from April 1994 to January 1998. Mr. Bronson serves on the Board of Directors of one publicly traded company, Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. Mr. Bronson is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a B.S. in accounting from Fairfield University and a M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut.

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Dr. Thomas J. Campbell has served as a Director since July 2003. Since August 2002, Dr. Campbell has been the Dean of the Haas School of Business at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Campbell was a professor at Stanford Law School from 1983 to August 2002. Dr. Campbell served as a U.S. congressman from 1989 to 1993 and from 1995 to January 2001, and as a California state senator from 1993 to 1995. Dr. Campbell holds a B.A., a M.A. and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago, and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Dr. William H. Davidow has served as a Director since April 1995 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors since June 1996. Since 1985, Dr. Davidow has been a general partner of Mohr, Davidow Ventures, a venture capital firm. Dr. Davidow serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of one publicly traded company, Rambus Inc. Dr. Davidow also serves on the board of directors of one privately held company in addition to FormFactor. Dr. Davidow holds an A.B. and a M.S. in electrical engineering from Dartmouth College, a M.S. in electrical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

G. Carl Everett, Jr. has served as a Director since June 2001. Mr. Everett founded GCE Ventures, a venture advisement firm, in April 2001. From February 1998 to April 2001, Mr. Everett served as Senior Vice President, Personal Systems Group of Dell Computer Corporation. During 1997, Mr. Everett was on a personal sabbatical. From 1978 to December 1996, Mr. Everett held several management positions with Intel Corporation including, Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Microprocessor Products Group and Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Desktop Products Group. Mr. Everett holds a B.A. in business administration from New Mexico State University.

James A. Prestridge has served as a Director since April 2002. Mr. Prestridge has served as a consultant for Empirix Inc., a provider of test and monitoring solutions for communications applications, since October 2001. From June 2000 to January 2001, Mr. Prestridge served as a consultant to the companies that were amalgamated into Empirix. Mr. Prestridge served as a director of Teradyne Inc., a manufacturer of automated test equipment, from May 1997 until May 2000. Mr. Prestridge was Vice-Chairman of Teradyne from January 1996 until May 2000 and served as Executive Vice President of Teradyne from 1992 until May 2000. Mr. Prestridge currently serves on the board of directors of one privately held company in addition to FormFactor. Mr. Prestridge holds a B.S. in general engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy and a M.B.A. from Harvard University. Mr. Prestridge served as a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Board of Directors

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws authorize a board of directors of seven members and presently, our board of directors consists of six directors, who are divided into three classes:

- Class I, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders expected to be held in 2004;
- Class II, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders expected to be held in 2005; and
- Class III, whose term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders expected to be held in 2006.

As a result, only one class of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of stockholders, with the other classes continuing on our board of directors for the remainder of their terms. This classification of our board of directors may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or may discourage a third party from acquiring, control of our company. The following individuals serve as our directors:

- Dr. Khandros and Dr. Davidow are our Class I directors;
- Dr. Campbell and Mr. Everett are our Class II directors; and
- Messrs. Bronson and Prestridge are our Class III directors.

Our current directors, other than Dr. Campbell, were elected pursuant to a voting agreement that we entered into with certain holders of our common stock and holders of our preferred stock. Upon the closing of our initial

public offering, these board designation rights terminated. None of our stockholders has any special rights regarding board representation.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has established three standing committees: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the governing committee.

Audit Committee. The audit committee reviews and evaluates our financial statements, accounting practices and our internal audit and control functions, makes recommendations to our board regarding the selection of our independent auditors and reviews the results and scope of the audit and other services provided by our independent auditors. The members of our audit committee are Messrs. Bronson, Everett and Prestridge.

Compensation Committee. The compensation committee reviews and makes recommendations to our board concerning the compensation and benefits of our officers and directors, administers our stock option and employee benefits plans and reviews general policy relating to compensation and benefits. The members of our compensation committee are Messrs. Bronson and Everett and Dr. Davidow.

Governing Committee. The governing committee considers and makes recommendations to our board of directors regarding candidates to serve as members of our board, develops and makes recommendations to our board of directors regarding corporate governance guidelines, and oversees the evaluation of our board. The members of the governing committee are Messrs. Everett and Prestridge and Dr. Davidow.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the members of our compensation committee has at any time been one of our officers or employees. None of our executive officers serves or in the past has served as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more of its executive officers serving on our board of directors or our compensation committee.

Director Compensation

Effective fiscal 2003, our independent directors receive annual compensation of \$12,500, compensation of \$1,000 for each board meeting attended, and compensation of \$500 for each board committee meeting attended. Prior to fiscal 2003, our independent directors did not receive cash compensation for their services as directors. Our directors, other than our independent directors, do not receive cash compensation for their services as directors. All of our directors, including our independent members, are reimbursed for their reasonable expenses in attending board and board committee meetings. The following directors were granted options to purchase shares of our common stock in fiscal 2002:

- In April 2002, we granted Mr. Bronson an option under the management incentive option plan to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6.50 per share.
- In April 2002, we granted Mr. Prestridge an option under the management incentive option plan to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6.50 per share.

Each director is eligible to participate in our 2002 equity incentive plan. Under this plan, option grants to directors who are not our employees, or employees of a parent or subsidiary of ours, will be automatic and non-discretionary. Each non-employee director who was a member of our board of directors before our initial public offering and who had not received a prior option grant received an option to purchase 12,500 shares of our common stock effective upon our initial public offering. Each non-employee director who becomes a member of our board of directors on or after our initial public offering will be granted an option to purchase 12,500 shares of our common stock as of the date that director joins the board. When Dr. Campbell became a member of our board of directors in July 2003, we granted him an option under our 2002 equity incentive plan to purchase 12,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$18.72 per share. Immediately after each annual meeting of our stockholders, each non-employee director will automatically be granted an additional option to purchase 12,500 shares of our common stock, as long as the non-employee director is a member of our board on that date and has served continuously as a member of our board for at least 12 months since the last option grant to that non-employee director. If less than 12 months has

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passed, then the number of shares subject to the option granted after the annual meeting will be equal to 12,500 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days that have elapsed since the last option grant to that director and the denominator of which is 365 days.

Each option will have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The options will have ten-year terms and will terminate three months after the date the director ceases to be a director or consultant or 12 months if the termination is due to death or disability. All options granted to non-employee directors who first became members of our board of directors after our initial public offering will vest over a one-year period at a rate of 1/12th of the total shares granted at the end of each full succeeding month, so long as the non-employee director continuously remains our director or consultant. All succeeding option grants to non-employee directors who were members of our board of directors prior to our initial public offering will vest as to 1/12th of the total shares granted at the end of each full succeeding month from the later of the date of grant or the date when all outstanding stock options and all outstanding shares issued upon exercise of any stock options granted to the non-employee director prior to the grant of such succeeding grant have fully vested. In the event of our dissolution or liquidation or a change in control transaction, options granted to our non-employee directors under the plan will become 100% vested and exercisable in full.

Members of our board of directors, who are employees of FormFactor, or any parent or subsidiary of FormFactor and who own our common stock or hold options to purchase our common stock in an amount less than 5% of our total outstanding shares, are eligible to participate in our 2002 employee stock purchase plan. For additional information, see “— Employee Benefit Plans and Option Grants — 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.”

Executive Compensation

The following table presents information regarding the compensation received during fiscal 2002 and 2001 by our chief executive officer and each of our four other most highly compensated executive officers. The compensation table excludes other compensation in the form of perquisites and other personal benefits to a named executive officer where that compensation constituted less than the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of his total annual salary and bonus for such fiscal year.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation Awards
		Salary	Bonus	Securities Underlying Options
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros	2002	\$252,756	\$115,800	—
President and Chief Executive Officer	2001	228,923	27,943	—
Benjamin N. Eldridge	2002	201,387	77,760	94,500
Senior Vice President of Development and Chief Technical Officer	2001	190,769	18,629	52,105
Yoshikazu Hatsukano	2002	237,815(1)	89,115	31,500
Senior Vice President of Asia-Pacific Operations and President of FormFactor K.K.	2001	200,495(2)	20,750(2)	43,770
Jens Meyerhoff	2002	209,849	77,760	142,500
Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Financial Officer	2001	190,077	15,046	102,485
Peter B. Mathews	2002	251,179(3)	—	58,500
Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales	2001	271,565(4)	—	35,000

(1) The U.S. dollar equivalent of the salary, which is paid to Mr. Hatsukano in Japanese Yen, is calculated using the exchange rate at December 27, 2002 of one U.S. dollar to 119.92 Japanese Yen.

(2) The U.S. dollar equivalent of the salary and bonus, which is paid to Mr. Hatsukano in Japanese Yen, is calculated using the exchange rate at December 28, 2001 of one U.S. dollar to 131.30 Japanese Yen.

(3) Includes \$88,099 in sales commissions.

(4) Includes \$121,969 in sales commissions.

Option Grants in Fiscal 2002

The following table presents information regarding grants of stock options during fiscal 2002 to the executive officers named in the executive compensation table above. We granted these options to the named executive officers under our management incentive option plan. All of the options listed on the following table expire ten years from the date of grant and were granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock as determined by our board of directors on the date of grant. The percentage of total options granted to employees in fiscal 2002 is based on options to purchase a total of 1,999,243 shares of our common stock granted in fiscal 2002.

Name	Individual Grants				Potential Realizable Value At Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term	
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration Date	5%	10%
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros	—	—%	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —
Benjamin N. Eldridge	63,000	3.2	6.50	4/17/12	1,663,431	2,891,297
	31,500	1.6	6.50	4/17/12	831,716	1,445,648
Yoshikazu Hatsukano	31,500	1.6	6.50	4/17/12	831,716	1,445,648
	95,000	4.8	6.50	4/17/12	2,508,349	4,359,892
Jens Meyerhoff	47,500	2.4	6.50	4/17/12	1,254,174	2,179,946
	39,000	2.0	6.50	4/17/12	1,029,743	1,789,850
Peter B. Mathews	19,500	1.0	6.50	4/17/12	514,872	894,925

Potential realizable values are calculated by:

- multiplying the number of shares of our common stock subject to a given option by \$20.20, the closing price per share of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market on September 26, 2003;
- assuming that the aggregate stock value derived from that calculation compounds at the annual 5% or 10% rates shown in the table for the entire ten-year term of the option; and
- subtracting from that result the total option exercise price.

The 5% and 10% assumed annual rates of stock price appreciation are required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and do not represent our estimate or projection of future stock price growth. Actual gains, if any, on stock option exercises will be dependent on the future performance of our common stock.

The options for 63,000 shares of our common stock granted to Mr. Eldridge vest in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on November 21, 2005 and the option for 31,500 shares vests in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on November 21, 2006. The option granted to Mr. Hatsukano vests in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on December 1, 2005. The options for 95,000 shares of our common stock granted to Mr. Meyerhoff vest in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on August 7, 2005 and the option for 47,500 shares vests in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on August 7, 2006. The options for 39,000 shares of our common stock granted to Mr. Mathews vest in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on March 6, 2005 and the option for 19,500 shares vests in 12 equal monthly increments beginning on March 6, 2006. These options provide that the optionholder will receive credit for an additional 12 months of service when calculating the number of shares of our common stock that vest after a change in control of FormFactor where the officer's employment is terminated without cause within 12 months following the change in control transaction.

Aggregate Option Exercises in Fiscal 2002

The following table presents the number of shares of our common stock subject to unexercised options held by the executive officers named in the executive compensation table above at December 28, 2002 and the value of the unexercised options that are in-the-money. This value is calculated based on the difference between \$20.20, the closing price per share of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market on September 26, 2003, and the

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exercise price for the shares underlying the option, multiplied by the number of shares. None of the named executive officers exercised any options to purchase our common stock in fiscal 2002.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at December 28, 2002		Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options at December 28, 2002	
	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros	—	—	\$ —	\$ —
Benjamin N. Eldridge	316,605	—	4,754,989	—
Yoshikazu Hatsukano	195,270	—	2,975,199	—
Jens Meyerhoff	344,985	—	4,826,295	—
Peter B. Mathews	173,000	—	2,557,850	—

Change of Control and Severance Agreements

In September 2001, our board adopted our key management bonus plan, which provides awards to our chief executive officer, senior vice presidents and vice presidents based upon the target percentage achievement of corporate objectives and personal objectives for these individuals. If a change in control of FormFactor occurs, all bonus awards will be deemed to have been earned at 100% of the bonus target percentage for the current plan year and will be paid to the participants at that time. This plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors. For additional information, see “— Employee Benefit Plans and Option Grants — Key Management Bonus Plan.”

Our current stock option agreements for our officers provide that the optionholder will receive credit for an additional 12 months of service when calculating the number of shares of our common stock that vest after a change in control of FormFactor where the officer’s employment is terminated without cause within 12 months following the change in control transaction. For additional information, see “— Employee Benefit Plans and Option Grants.”

We have entered into an agreement with Mr. Hatsukano, our Senior Vice President of Asia-Pacific Operations and the President of FormFactor K.K., that provides that if his employment is terminated, he will receive a severance payment equal to one month’s base salary for each year of service with us with service for partial years to be prorated. If Mr. Hatsukano’s employment is terminated for reasons other than cause, he will receive an additional lump sum payment equal to one month’s base salary.

Employee Benefit Plans and Option Grants

Incentive Option Plan

As of September 27, 2003, options to purchase 1,741,763 shares of our common stock were outstanding under our incentive option plan. The options outstanding under the incentive option plan had a weighted average exercise price of \$6.01 per share. Our employees who had an annual base salary equal to or greater than \$60,000 were eligible to receive awards under the incentive option plan. Since the effectiveness of our 2002 equity incentive plan, we do not grant options under our incentive option plan. However, any outstanding options under our incentive option plan will remain outstanding and subject to our incentive option plan and related stock option agreements until they are exercised or until they terminate or expire by their terms. Outstanding options under our incentive option plan are subject to terms substantially similar to those described below with respect to options granted under our 2002 equity incentive plan.

Management Incentive Option Plan

As of September 27, 2003, options to purchase 1,438,539 shares of our common stock were outstanding under our management incentive option plan. The options outstanding under the management incentive option plan had a weighted average exercise price of \$6.32 per share. Our employees, consultants and directors were eligible to receive awards under the management incentive option plan. Since the effectiveness of our 2002 equity incentive plan, we do not grant options under our management incentive option plan. However, any outstanding

options under our management incentive option plan will remain outstanding and subject to our management incentive option plan and related stock option agreements until they are exercised or until they terminate or expire by their terms. Outstanding options under our management incentive option plan are subject to terms substantially similar to those described below with respect to options granted under our 2002 equity incentive plan.

1995 Stock Plan and 1996 Stock Option Plan

As of September 27, 2003, options to purchase 15,000 shares of our common stock were outstanding under our 1995 stock plan. The options outstanding under the 1995 stock plan had a weighted average exercise price of \$0.10 per share. Our employees and consultants were eligible to receive awards under the 1995 stock plan. As of September 27, 2003, options to purchase 2,492,462 shares of our common stock were outstanding under our 1996 stock option plan. The options outstanding under the 1996 stock option plan had a weighted average exercise price of \$5.55 per share. Our employees, consultants and directors were eligible to receive awards under the 1996 stock option plan. We discontinued granting options under our 1995 stock plan prior to our initial public offering, and, since the effectiveness of our 2002 equity incentive plan, we do not grant options under our 1996 stock option plan. However, any outstanding options under our 1995 stock plan or 1996 stock option plan will remain outstanding and subject to our 1995 stock plan and 1996 stock option plan, as applicable, and related stock option agreements until they are exercised or until they terminate or expire by their terms. Outstanding options under our 1995 stock plan or 1996 stock option plan are subject to terms substantially similar to those described below with respect to options granted under our 2002 equity incentive plan.

2002 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2002 equity incentive plan serves as the successor to our previously existing stock option plans. As of September 27, 2003, options to purchase 1,362,347 shares were outstanding under this plan. The options outstanding under our 2002 equity incentive plan had a weighted average exercise price of \$18.17 per share. This plan authorizes the award of options, restricted stock and stock bonuses.

Our 2002 equity incentive plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors, each member of which is an outside director as defined under applicable federal tax laws. Our compensation committee has the authority to interpret this plan and any agreement entered into under the plan, grant awards and make all other determinations for the administration of the plan.

Our 2002 equity incentive plan provides for the grant of both incentive stock options that qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code and nonqualified stock options. The incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees or employees of any of our subsidiaries. The nonqualified stock options, and all awards other than incentive stock options, may be granted to our employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors and advisors and those of any of our subsidiaries. However, consultants, independent contractors and advisors are only eligible to receive awards if they render bona fide services not in connection with the offer and sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction. The exercise price of incentive stock options must be at least equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The exercise price of incentive stock options granted to 10% stockholders must be at least equal to 110% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

The maximum term of the options granted under our 2002 equity incentive plan is ten years. The awards granted under this plan may not be transferred in any manner other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution and may be exercised during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee. Our compensation committee may allow exceptions to this restriction for awards that are not incentive stock options. Options granted under our 2002 equity incentive plan expire one month after the termination of the optionee's service to us or to a parent or subsidiary of ours for cause, three months if the termination is for reasons other than death, disability or cause, or 12 months if the termination is due to death or disability. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or change in control transaction, except for options granted to non-employee directors, the options may be assumed or substituted by the successor company. Except for options granted to non-employee directors, options that are not assumed or substituted will expire on the transaction at the time and on the conditions as our

compensation committee will determine. In the event of a change in control transaction in which an optionee, other than a non-employee director, is terminated without cause within 12 months following the change in control, our current stock option agreements provide for 12 months of accelerated vesting of the optionee's shares of our common stock.

As of September 27, 2003, there were 2,210,881 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our 2002 equity incentive plan, which includes the shares of our common stock reserved under our incentive option plan, management incentive option plan and 1996 stock option plan that were not issued or subject to outstanding grants on the date of our initial public offering prospectus. The number of shares reserved for issuance under this plan will be increased by:

- the number of shares of our common stock issued under our incentive option plan, management incentive option plan, 1995 option plan or 1996 stock option plan that we repurchase at the original purchase price; and
- the number of shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of options granted under our incentive option plan, management incentive option plan, 1995 option plan or 1996 stock option plan that expire or become unexercisable at any time after this offering without having been exercised in full.

In addition, under the terms of our 2002 equity incentive plan, the number of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the plan will increase automatically on January 1 of each year starting in 2004 by an amount equal to 5% of our total outstanding shares as of the immediately preceding December 31.

Shares available for grant and issuance under our 2002 equity incentive plan include:

- shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of an option granted under this plan that is terminated or cancelled before the option is exercised;
- shares of our common stock issued upon exercise of any option granted under this plan that we repurchase at the original purchase price;
- shares of our common stock subject to awards granted under this plan that are forfeited or that we repurchase at the original issue price; and
- shares of our common stock subject to stock bonuses granted under this plan that otherwise terminate without shares being issued.

During any calendar year, no person will be eligible to receive more than 1,000,000 shares, or 3,000,000 shares in the case of a new employee, under our 2002 equity incentive plan. Our 2002 equity incentive plan will terminate in 2012, unless it is terminated earlier by our board of directors.

2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The 2002 employee stock purchase plan is designed to enable eligible employees to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount on a periodic basis. Our compensation committee administers the 2002 employee stock purchase plan. Our employees generally are eligible to participate in this plan if they are employed by us, or a subsidiary of ours that we designate, for more than 20 hours per week and more than five months in a calendar year. Our employees are not eligible to participate in our 2002 employee stock purchase plan if they are 5% stockholders or would become 5% stockholders as a result of their participation in the plan. Under the 2002 employee stock purchase plan, eligible employees may acquire shares of our common stock through payroll deductions, or through a single lump sum cash payment in the case of the first offering period. Our eligible employees may select a rate of payroll deduction between 1% and 15% of their cash compensation. For the first offering period, employees were automatically granted an option based on 15% of their cash compensation during the first purchase period. An employee's participation in this plan will end automatically upon termination of employment for any reason. In the event of a change in control transaction, this plan will continue with regard to any offering periods that commenced prior to the closing of the proposed transaction and shares will be

purchased based on the fair market value of the surviving corporation's stock on each purchase date, unless otherwise provided by our compensation committee.

No participant will be able to purchase shares having a fair market value of more than \$25,000, determined as of the first day of the applicable offering period, for each calendar year in which the employee participates in the 2002 employee stock purchase plan. Except for the first offering period, each offering period will be for two years and will consist of four six-month purchase periods. The first offering period began on June 12, 2003, the first day on which price quotations were available for our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market. The first purchase period may be more or less than six months long. After that, the offering periods will begin on February 1 and August 1. The purchase price for shares of our common stock purchased under the 2002 employee stock purchase plan will be 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of our common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or the last day of each purchase period. Our compensation committee has the power to change the starting date of any later offering period, the purchase date of a purchase period and the duration of any offering period or purchase period without stockholder approval if this change is announced before the relevant offering period or purchase period. Our 2002 employee stock purchase plan is intended to qualify as an employee stock purchase plan under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code.

We have reserved 1,500,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under the 2002 employee stock purchase plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan will increase automatically on January 1 of each year, starting in 2004, by an amount equal to 1% of our total outstanding shares as of the immediately preceding December 31. Our board of directors or compensation committee may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year. The 2002 employee stock purchase plan will terminate in April 2012, unless it is terminated earlier by our board of directors.

Key Management Bonus Plan

In September 2001, our board adopted our key management bonus plan, which provides awards to our chief executive officer, senior vice presidents, vice presidents and other employees based upon the percentage achievement of corporate objectives and personal objectives for these individuals. Bonus target percentages for these awards for each participant level are established for each fiscal year. Corporate objectives are also established for each fiscal year. In fiscal 2003, the corporate objectives are bookings, net sales and operating margin for our company. Personal objectives are determined by the participants in consultation with their immediate supervisors and these objectives are generally critical to the success of the participant in our company and relate to the overall business priorities of FormFactor. For each participant, percentage participation rates are based upon the level of that individual's responsibility and the scope of that individual's work in our organization. In the event of a change of control of FormFactor, all bonus awards will be deemed to have been earned at 100% of the bonus target percentage for the current plan year and will be paid to the participants at that time. This plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors.

Sales Incentive Plan

We have implemented a sales incentive plan that provides incentive commissions to each member of our sales force who is a vice president, director, account manager or regional manager. These commissions are based upon bookings for the region in which the sales member participates and upon management objectives regarding our revenues, backlog and market share. The commissions of each participating member of our sales force are calculated based upon a percentage of that member's base salary with the commission allocated between the bookings targets and the management buy objectives. These incentive commissions are paid on a quarterly basis.

401(k) Plan

We sponsor a defined contribution plan intended to qualify under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, or a 401(k) Plan. Employees are generally eligible to participate in this plan. Participants may make pre-tax contributions to the plan of up to 25% of their eligible earnings, subject to a statutorily prescribed annual limit. Each participant is fully vested in his or her contributions and the investment earnings. We may make matching contributions on a discretionary basis to the 401(k) Plan but had not done so as of September 27, 2003.

Contributions by us, if any, would generally be deductible by us when made. Contributions are held in trust as required by law. Individual participants may direct the trustee to invest their accounts in authorized investment alternatives.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers and Limitation of Liability

Our certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of a director for monetary damages resulting from any breach of his fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:

- for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;
- for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- for unlawful payments of dividends or unlawful stock repurchases, redemptions or other distributions; or
- for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Our bylaws provide that:

- we are required to indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to limited exceptions where indemnification is not permitted by applicable law;
- we are required to advance expenses, as incurred, to our directors and officers in connection with a legal proceeding to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to limited exceptions; and
- the rights conferred in the bylaws are not exclusive.

In addition to the indemnification required in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, we have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our current directors and executive officers, which may, in some cases, be broader than the indemnification provisions set forth under Delaware law. These agreements provide for the indemnification of our directors and executive officers for all expenses and liabilities incurred in connection with any action or proceeding brought against them by reason of the fact that they are or were our agents. We have also obtained directors' and officers' insurance to cover our directors, officers and some of our employees for liabilities, including liabilities under the securities laws. We believe that these indemnification provisions and agreements and this insurance are necessary to attract and retain qualified directors and executive officers.

The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against our directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. They may also reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against our directors and officers, even though an action, if successful, might benefit us and other stockholders. Furthermore, a stockholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent that we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers as required by these indemnification provisions. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers or employees regarding which indemnification is sought, and we are not aware of any threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Since December 27, 1999, we have not been a party to, and we have no plans to be a party to, any transaction or series of similar transactions in which the amount involved exceeded or will exceed \$60,000 and in which any current director, executive officer, holder of more than 5% of our common stock or entities affiliated with them had or will have an interest, other than as described under “Management” and in the transactions described below.

Stock Sales to Insiders

The following table summarizes purchases of our common stock since December 27, 1999 by our executive officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of our common stock.

Purchaser	Shares of Common Stock	Total Purchase Price	Date of Purchase
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	100,000	\$600,000	11/14/00
Jens Meyerhoff Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Financial Officer	100,000	550,000	10/17/00
Stuart L. Merkadeau Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	42,191 36,363	232,051 199,997	6/11/03 10/17/00
Dr. William H. Davidow Chairman of the Board of Directors	100,000	650,000	3/13/02
Joseph R. Bronson Director	10,000 5,000	65,000 32,500	5/2/02 8/19/03

The following table summarizes purchases of our preferred stock since December 27, 1999 by our executive officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of our outstanding stock and entities affiliated with them. We sold 633,130 shares of our Series F preferred stock from September 2000 to November 2000 at \$11.00 per share. Each share of our preferred stock converted automatically into one share of our common stock upon the closing of our initial public offering.

Purchaser	Shares of Series F Preferred Stock
Yoshikazu Hatsukano Senior Vice President of Asia-Pacific Operations and President of FormFactor K.K.	5,000
James A. Prestridge Director	348

Registration Rights

We have entered into an investors’ rights agreement with each of the purchasers of preferred stock listed above. Under this agreement, these and other stockholders and warrant holders are entitled to registration rights with respect to their shares of common stock that were issued upon the automatic conversion of their preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering. For additional information, see “Description of Capital Stock — Registration Rights.”

Loans to Executive Officers

In connection with exercises of options to purchase our common stock, the following executive officers and director delivered full recourse promissory notes, each with a six-year term and bearing interest at the annual rate indicated below, compounded semi-annually, on the dates and in the amounts in the table below. Each note was

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secured by the shares purchased with that note. The following executive officers and director repaid in full the outstanding principal of and unpaid accrued interest on these notes in June 2003.

Borrower	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Loan Date	Shares Purchased
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	\$599,900	5.92%	11/14/00	100,000
Benjamin N. Eldridge Senior Vice President of Development and Chief Technical Officer	80,000 4,500 9,874	5.51 6.29 5.91	2/27/98 8/05/97 4/08/97	100,000 45,000 59,840
Jens Meyerhoff Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Financial Officer	549,900	6.00	10/17/00	100,000
Peter B. Mathews Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales	8,663	5.91	4/08/97	52,500
Stuart L. Merkadeau Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	199,960	6.00	10/17/00	36,363

On February 1, 2001, we loaned \$150,000 to Mr. Merkadeau, our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, under a loan agreement. This loan was evidenced by a full recourse promissory note with an interest rate of 5.01% per year, compounded semiannually. This loan was secured by up to 125,000 shares of our common stock that are issuable to Mr. Merkadeau under a stock option agreement. Mr. Merkadeau repaid in full the outstanding principal of and unpaid accrued interest on this loan in June 2003.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our current directors and executive officers. These agreements require us to indemnify these individuals to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law against liabilities that may arise by reason of their service to FormFactor, and to advance expenses incurred as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified. We also intend to enter into indemnification agreements with our future directors and executive officers.

Relationships with Intel Corporation

In connection with the purchase by Intel Corporation of our preferred stock in August 1997, we provided to Intel registration rights with respect to their shares of our common stock issuable upon the automatic conversion of their preferred stock under an investors' rights agreement. We have entered into agreements with Intel Corporation under which we sell to them our wafer probe cards and related services. The agreements do not obligate Intel to purchase our products. We sell products based on Intel purchase orders and the terms of the agreements. Under these agreements, we price our products and services to Intel at the lowest price that is charged to any of our other customers for the same products and services. We received \$22.5 million in the nine months ended September 27, 2003 and \$21.2 million in fiscal 2002 from sales of our wafer probe cards and related installation, training and support services to Intel.

PRINCIPAL AND SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table presents information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of September 27, 2003, and as adjusted to reflect the sale of our common stock in this offering, for:

- each person or entity known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock;
- each of our current directors;
- each of our current executive officers;
- all of our current directors and executive officers as a group; and
- all selling stockholders.

The percentage of beneficial ownership for the following table is based on 34,264,333 shares of our common stock outstanding as of September 27, 2003. The percentage of beneficial ownership after the offering is based on 35,791,828 shares of our common stock outstanding after this offering, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.

Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes those shares of common stock over which the stockholder has sole or shared voting or investment power. It also includes shares of common stock that the stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days of September 27, 2003 through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right, and restricted shares of our common stock, which are subject to a lapsing right of repurchase at their initial purchase price, purchased by some of our officers who exercised immediately exercisable options. The percentage ownership of the outstanding common stock, however, is based on the assumption, expressly required by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that only the person or entity whose ownership is being reported has exercised options or warrants into shares of our common stock.

To our knowledge, except under community property laws or as otherwise noted, the persons named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned. Unless otherwise indicated, each director, officer and 5% stockholder listed below maintains a mailing address of c/o FormFactor, Inc., 2140 Research Drive, Livermore, California 94550.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering		Shares Being Offered	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Dr. Igor Y. Khandros(1)	6,100,000	17.8%	900,000	5,200,000	14.5%
Dr. William H. Davidow(2)	5,328,281	15.6	1,527,876	3,800,405	10.6
Entities affiliated with Mohr, Davidow Ventures					
Entities affiliated with Institutional Venture Partners(3)	2,321,299	6.8	—	2,321,299	6.5
Entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley Venture Partners(4)	2,082,320	6.1	729,696	1,352,624	3.8
Intel Corporation	1,775,821	5.2	—	1,775,821	5.0
Benjamin N. Eldridge(5)	642,926	1.9	66,688	576,238	1.6
Jens Meyerhoff(6)	494,985	1.4	25,841	469,144	1.3
Yoshikazu Hatsukano(7)	350,270	1.0	36,765	313,505	*
Peter B. Mathews(8)	226,750	*	17,300	209,450	*
Frans van Wijk(9)	220,000	*	—	220,000	*
Stuart L. Merkaudeau(10)	201,322	*	8,592	192,730	*
Harrold J. Rust(11)	124,250	*	5,859	118,391	*

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering		Shares Being Offered	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Michael M. Ludwig(12)	122,750	*	6,000	116,750	*
G. Carl Everett, Jr.(13)	100,000	*	—	100,000	*
James A. Prestridge(14)	63,748	*	—	63,748	*
Joseph R. Bronson(15)	50,000	*	—	50,000	*
Dr. Thomas J. Campbell(16)	12,500	*	—	12,500	*
All current executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons)(17)	14,037,782	38.6	2,594,921	11,442,861	30.2
Spirox Cayman Corp.	400,000	1.2	120,000	280,000	*
Richard M. Hoffman(18)	371,993	1.1	35,000	336,993	*
Milton Ohring	85,000	*	11,000	74,000	*
Charles E. Baxley, P.C.	43,347	*	9,517	33,830	*
All selling stockholders as a group (20 persons)(19)	16,574,194	46.1%	3,500,134	13,074,060	34.8%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1%.

- (1) Includes 104,228 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, all of which are vested, and 100,000 unvested shares that are, as of September 27, 2003, subject to our lapsing right of repurchase at the initial purchase price for these shares. Also includes 2,500,000 shares held by Susan Bloch, Dr. Khandros' spouse, 500,000 shares held by The Khandros 1997 Trust I U/T/A dated March 28, 1997 and 500,000 shares held by The Khandros 1997 Trust II U/T/A dated March 28, 1997.
- (2) Includes 160,361 shares held by Dr. Davidow, one of our directors, which include 56,250 unvested shares that are, as of September 27, 2003, subject to our lapsing right of repurchase at the initial purchase price for these shares. Also includes 75,000 shares held by Chachagua Partnership, of which Dr. Davidow is a general partner. Also includes 4,905,082 shares held by Mohr, Davidow Ventures IV, L.P. and 187,838 shares held by MDV IV Entrepreneurs' Network Fund, L.P. Dr. Davidow is a general partner of Mohr, Davidow Ventures IV, L.P. and MDV IV Entrepreneurs' Network Fund, L.P. Dr. Davidow disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by these funds except to the extent of his pecuniary interest in these funds. The address of these funds and Dr. Davidow is 3000 Sand Hill Road, Building 3, Suite 290, Menlo Park, California 94025.
- (3) Includes 2,168,636 shares held by Institutional Venture Partners VII, L.P., 81,027 shares held by IVP Founders Fund I, L.P., and 36,636 shares held by Institutional Venture Management VII, L.P. Institutional Venture Management VI, L.P. is the general partner of IVP Founders Fund I, L.P. and Institutional Venture Management VII, L.P. is the general partner of Institutional Venture Partners VII, L.P. Also includes 35,000 shares held by T. Peter Thomas, who is a general partner of Institutional Venture Management VI, L.P. and Institutional Venture Management VII, L.P. The address of these funds and Mr. Thomas is 3000 Sand Hill Road, Building 2, Suite 290, Menlo Park, California 94025.
- (4) Represents 1,881,654 shares held by Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.P., 180,666 shares held by Morgan Stanley Venture Investors III, L.P. and 20,000 shares held by Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.L.C. Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.L.C. is the general partner of each of Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.P. and Morgan Stanley Venture Investors III, L.P. The address of these funds is 1585 Broadway, 38th floor, New York, New York 10036.
- (5) Includes 333,508 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 149,840 shares will be vested and 183,668 shares will be unvested.
- (6) Includes 477,837 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 164,711 shares will be vested and 313,126 shares will be unvested.
- (7) Includes 195,270 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 101,770 shares will be vested and 93,500 shares will be unvested.
- (8) Includes 174,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 68,249 shares will be vested and 106,001 shares will be unvested. Also includes 2,000 shares held by the parents of Mr. Mathews.

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- (9) Represents 220,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 55,000 shares will be vested and 165,000 shares will be unvested. Options for 204,616 of such shares are held by the 2000 van Wijk/van Wijk-Hochhausen Family Trust.
- (10) Includes 195,519 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 59,685 shares will be vested and 135,834 shares will be unvested.
- (11) Includes 123,750 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 42,186 shares will be vested and 81,564 shares will be unvested.
- (12) Includes 122,250 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 44,541 shares will be vested and 77,709 shares will be unvested.
- (13) Includes 18,821 shares held by ACE 2002 Retained Annuity Trust and 18,821 shares held by GCE 2002 Retained Annuity Trust. Also includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 30,208 shares will be vested and 19,792 shares will be unvested.
- (14) Includes 13,748 shares held by the Prestridge 1989 Family Trust. Includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 20,833 shares will be vested and 29,167 shares will be unvested.
- (15) Includes 35,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 5,833 shares will be vested and 29,167 shares will be unvested.
- (16) Represents 12,500 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 4,166 shares will be vested and 8,334 shares will be unvested.
- (17) Includes 160,038 unvested shares that are, as of September 27, 2003, subject to our lapsing right of repurchase at the initial purchase price for these shares, and 2,094,112 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 851,250 shares will be vested and 1,242,862 shares will be unvested.
- (18) Includes 32,580 shares held by family members of Mr. Hoffman.
- (19) Includes 160,038 unvested shares that are, as of September 27, 2003, subject to our lapsing right of repurchase at the initial purchase price for these shares, and 1,776,612 shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2003, of which 735,210 shares will be vested and 1,041,402 shares will be unvested.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 250,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.001 par value per share, and 10,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, \$.001 par value per share. As of September 27, 2003, we had outstanding 34,264,333 shares of our common stock, and we had 312 stockholders of record.

Common Stock

Dividend Rights

Subject to preferences that may apply to shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of outstanding shares of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available at the times and in the amounts that our board of directors may determine from time to time.

Voting Rights

Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. We have not provided for cumulative voting for the election of directors in our certificate of incorporation. This means that the holders of a majority of the shares voted can elect all of the directors then standing for election. In addition, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that certain actions require the approval of two-thirds, rather than a majority, of the shares entitled to vote. For a description of these actions, see “— Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law and our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.”

No Preemptive, Conversion or Redemption Rights

Our common stock is not entitled to preemptive rights and is not subject to conversion or redemption.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any outstanding preferred stock. Each outstanding share of common stock is, and all shares of common stock to be issued in this offering when they are paid for will be, fully paid and nonassessable.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors is authorized, subject to limitations imposed by Delaware law, to issue up to a total of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, without stockholder approval. Our board is authorized to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each series, and to fix the rights, preferences and privileges of the shares of each wholly unissued series and any of its qualifications, limitations or restrictions. Our board can also increase or decrease the number of shares of any series, but not below the number of shares of that series then outstanding, without any further vote or action by the stockholders.

The board may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could harm the voting power or other rights of the holders of the common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of FormFactor and might harm the market price of our common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. We have no current plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Warrants

Warrants to purchase 118,227 shares of our common stock were outstanding as of September 27, 2003. The warrants that we issued that were outstanding as of September 27, 2003 are as follows:

- In April 1996, we issued warrants to purchase a total of 72,727 shares of our Series B preferred stock at an exercise price of \$1.65 per share. This warrant is now exercisable for a total of 72,727 shares of our common stock as a result of the automatic conversion of our preferred stock into common stock upon the closing of our initial public offering. If not earlier exercised, these warrants will remain outstanding for the later of five years after the completion of this offering or April 2006.
- In September 2000, we issued a warrant to a customer to purchase up to 45,500 shares of our Series F preferred stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. This warrant is now exercisable for up to 45,500 shares of our common stock as a result of the automatic conversion of our preferred stock into common stock upon the closing of our initial public offering. This warrant is exercisable on September 22, 2005. This warrant, however, will become exercisable immediately with respect to all of these shares if the warrant holder achieves certain commercial milestones. If not earlier exercised, this warrant will expire September 23, 2005.

Registration Rights

As of September 27, 2003, the holders of 19,981,801 shares of our common stock issued upon the automatic conversion of our preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering and the holder of 45,500 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of a warrant are entitled to rights with respect to the registration of its shares under the Securities Act. These registration rights are contained in our sixth amended and restated investors' rights agreement and in stockholder's agreements. As of September 27, 2003, the holders of 13,787,426 shares of our common stock, including common stock issued upon the automatic conversion of our preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering and upon the exercise of warrants, have demand, piggyback and Form S-3 registration rights pursuant to the investors' rights agreement as described below. As of September 27, 2003, the holders of 6,239,875 shares of our common stock issued upon the automatic conversion of our preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering have piggyback registration rights pursuant to the stockholders' agreements as described below. The registration rights under the investors' rights agreement will expire on June 16, 2005, or for any particular stockholder with registration rights, at such time when that stockholder holds shares of our common stock equal to or less than one percent of the then outstanding capital stock of our company. The piggyback registration rights under the stockholder's agreements expire upon the written agreement of the parties to those agreements.

Demand Registration Rights

At any time following December 8, 2003, the holders of at least 40% of our then outstanding shares of common stock having demand registration rights under the investors' rights agreement have the right to require that we register all or a portion of their shares. We are only obligated to effect two registrations in response to these demand registration rights. Each demand registration right exercised must cover a sale of securities with a total public offering price of at least \$10.0 million. We may postpone the filing of a registration statement for up to 120 days once in any 12-month period if we determine that the filing would be materially detrimental to us and our stockholders. The underwriters of any underwritten offering have the right to limit the number of shares to be included in a registration statement filed in response to the exercise of these demand registration rights. We must pay all expenses, except for underwriters' discounts and commissions, incurred in connection with these demand registration rights, except that we are not required to pay for expenses incurred if the holders of these rights subsequently withdraw their request for registration.

Piggyback Registration Rights

If we register any securities for public sale, the stockholders with piggyback registration rights under the investors' rights agreement have the right to include their shares in the registration, subject to specified exceptions. The underwriters of any underwritten offering have the right to limit the number of shares registered

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by these holders due to marketing reasons. We must pay all expenses, except for underwriters' discounts and commissions, incurred in connection with these piggyback registration rights.

Under the stockholder's agreements, the stockholders with piggyback registration rights have the right to include their shares in any registration under the Securities Act which we effect, subject to specified exceptions. The underwriters of any underwritten offering have the right to limit the number of shares registered by these holders due to marketing reasons. We must pay all expenses, except for underwriters' discounts and commissions and the expenses of legal counsel for the selling stockholders, incurred in connection with these piggyback registration rights.

Form S-3 Registration Rights

If we are eligible to file a registration statement on Form S-3, holders of shares of our common stock having Form S-3 registration rights under the investors' rights agreement can request that we register their shares, provided that the stockholders making the request hold at least one percent of the then outstanding capital stock of our company and the total price of the shares of common stock offered to the public is at least \$1.0 million. These holders may only require us to file one Form S-3 registration statement in any 12-month period, and we are not required to file a registration statement on Form S-3 if we have already effected two registrations on Form S-3 at the request of the holders of shares having these registration rights. We may postpone the filing of a registration statement for up to 90 days once in any 12-month period if we determine that the filing would be materially detrimental to us and our stockholders. We must pay all expenses, except for underwriters' discounts and commissions, for two registrations on Form S-3.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law and Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

The provisions of Delaware law, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws described below may have the effect of delaying, deferring or discouraging another party from acquiring control of us.

Delaware Law

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law regulating corporate takeovers. In general, those provisions prohibit a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- the transaction is approved by the board before the date the interested stockholder attained that status;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or
- on or after the date the business combination is approved by the board and authorized at a meeting of stockholders by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines "business combination" to include the following:

- any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;
- any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;
- subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;
- any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or

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- the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an interested stockholder as any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by any of these entities or persons.

A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision either with an express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or in an amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. However, we have not opted out of this provision. The statute could prohibit or delay mergers or other takeover or change in control attempts and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire us.

Charter and Bylaws

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that:

- no action can be taken by stockholders except at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders called in accordance with our bylaws, and stockholders may not act by written consent;
- the approval of holders of two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors is required to adopt, amend or repeal our bylaws or amend or repeal the provisions of our certificate of incorporation regarding the election and removal of directors and the ability of stockholders to take action;
- our board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws;
- stockholders may not call special meetings of the stockholders or fill vacancies on the board;
- our board of directors is divided into three classes serving staggered three-year terms. This means that only one class of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of stockholders, with the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective terms;
- our board of directors is authorized to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- directors may only be removed for cause by the holders of two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors; and
- we will indemnify officers and directors against losses that they may incur in investigations and legal proceedings resulting from their services to us, which may include services in connection with takeover defense measures.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is EquiServe Trust Company, N.A.

Listing

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the trading symbol "FORM."

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Before our initial public offering, there was not a public market for our common stock. Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, including shares issued upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, in the public market after this offering could adversely affect market prices prevailing from time to time and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities. As described below, a limited number of shares currently outstanding will be available for sale immediately after this offering due to contractual and legal restrictions on resale. Nevertheless, future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, including shares issued upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, in the public market after the restrictions lapse, or the possibility of the sales, could cause the prevailing market price of our common stock to fall or impair our ability to raise equity capital in the future.

Based on shares outstanding as of September 27, 2003, upon completion of this offering we will have outstanding approximately 35,791,828 shares of common stock, or 36,541,828 shares if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, assuming that there are no exercises of outstanding options or warrants after September 27, 2003. Of these shares, 11,900,000 shares are freely tradable, without restriction, in the public market unless these shares are held by "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. For purposes of Rule 144, an "affiliate" of an issuer is a person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by or is under common control with, the issuer. Shares purchased by an affiliate may not be resold except pursuant to an effective registration statement or an exemption from registration, including the exemption under Rule 144 of the Securities Act described below. The remaining 23,891,828 shares of our common stock held by existing stockholders are "restricted securities," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. These restricted securities may be sold in the public market only if they are registered or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rule 144 or 701 under the Securities Act. These rules are summarized below. Of these shares, 436,000 shares of our common stock are eligible for sale in the public market; however, if any of these shares are not sold by November 15, 2003, they will be subject to contractual lock-up restrictions with us and lock-up agreements with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated which expire at the close of business on December 8, 2003, after which time such unsold shares will be eligible for sale in the public market. Subject to the lock-up agreements described below and the provisions of Rule 144 and Rule 701, these restricted securities will be available for sale in the public market as follows:

Number of Shares	Date
446,078 shares	On the date of this prospectus
12,129,134 shares	On the close of business on December 8, 2003
5,658,308 shares	On the close of business on February 15, 2004
5,658,308 shares	On the close of business on March 15, 2004

In addition, based on options and warrants outstanding as of September 27, 2003, after this offering, 7,140,709 shares will be subject to outstanding options and warrants.

Lock-Up Agreements

In connection with our initial public offering, all of our officers, directors and employees and substantially all of our other stockholders have agreed, subject to limited exceptions, not to offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any of their shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of our common stock; or enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any economic consequences of ownership of our common stock until after December 8, 2003. Each of our other security holders who has not entered into this agreement with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has otherwise contractually committed to us not to sell any of our common stock during the same lock-up period. These restrictions also apply to the 37,500 shares purchased in the directed share program in our initial public offering. In addition, in connection with this offering, substantially all of our directors and officers and the selling stockholders have executed lock-up agreements under which they agreed not to sell or otherwise dispose of any of our company's securities owned

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by them as of the date of this prospectus. These lock-up restrictions will terminate on February 15, 2004 with respect to approximately 5,658,308 shares owned by them, and on March 15, 2004 with respect to approximately 5,658,308 shares owned by them.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated may, in its sole discretion, permit our directors, officers, employees and current stockholders to sell shares prior to the expiration of the lock-up restrictions contained in the lock-up agreements entered into in connection with our initial public offering and this offering. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and we have released 3,500,134 shares held by the selling stockholders to the extent necessary to enable them to participate in this offering and 10,078 shares held by an employee in connection with the termination of his employment with us. In addition to the shares that we are selling in this offering, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has released 436,000 shares held by our employees who are not selling stockholders, which shares remain subject to contractual lock-up restrictions with us. We have released the 436,000 shares held by employees from our contractual lock-up restrictions subject to the requirement that all released shares that are not sold by our employees by November 15, 2003 will again be subject to the contractual lock-up restrictions with us and lock-up agreements with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated. These restrictions expire on December 8, 2003. Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has also released 766,165 shares of our common stock from lock-up agreements; however, these shares remain subject to the contractual lock-up restrictions with us, and will not be eligible for sale in the public market until after December 8, 2003. Accordingly, of the 27,368,322 shares of common stock that were subject to lock-up restrictions in connection with our initial public offering, 23,445,750 shares of common stock will be subject to these lock-up restrictions immediately after this offering, which restrictions expire as described above. The restrictions contained in the lock-up agreements for our initial public offering and this offering do not apply to transactions relating to our common stock or other securities acquired in our initial public offering, other than the shares purchased in our directed share program, and this offering, or acquired in open market transactions after our initial public offering.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, a person who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least one year from the later of the date those shares of common stock were acquired from us or from an affiliate of ours would be entitled to sell, within any three-month period, a number of shares that is not more than the greater of:

- 1% of the number of shares of common stock then outstanding, which will equal approximately 357,918 shares immediately after this offering; or
- the average weekly trading volume of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market during the four calendar weeks before a notice of the sale on Form 144 is filed.

Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to manner of sale provisions, notice requirements and the availability of current public information about us.

Rule 144(k)

In addition, under Rule 144(k), a person who is not one of our affiliates at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least two years from the later of the date these shares of our common stock were acquired from us or from an affiliate of ours, including the holding period of any prior owner other than an affiliate, is entitled to sell those shares without complying with the manner of sale, public information, volume limitation or notice provisions of Rule 144. Therefore, unless otherwise restricted, those shares may be sold immediately upon the expiration of the applicable lock-up agreement to which they are subject.

Rule 701

Any employee, officer or director of, or consultant to us who purchased shares under a written compensatory plan or contract may be entitled to sell them in reliance on Rule 701. Rule 701 permits affiliates to sell their Rule

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701 shares under Rule 144 without complying with the holding period requirements of Rule 144. Rule 701 further provides that non-affiliates may sell these shares in reliance on Rule 144 without complying with the holding period, public information, volume limitation or notice provisions of Rule 144. All Rule 701 shares became freely tradeable 90 days after the date of the prospectus for our initial public offering. However, all shares issued under Rule 701 are subject to lock-up agreements and will only become eligible for sale when the applicable lock-up agreements expire.

Stock Options

We filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering shares of our common stock subject to options outstanding or reserved for issuance under our 1995 stock plan, 1996 stock option plan, incentive option plan, management incentive option plan, 2002 equity incentive plan and 2002 employee stock purchase plan, and shares of our common stock issued upon exercise of options by employees. In addition, we filed this registration statement for the resale of shares of our common stock issued upon the exercise of options that were granted under the management incentive option plan but that were not granted under Rule 701. However, none of the shares registered on Form S-8 will be eligible for resale until expiration of the applicable lock-up agreement to which they are subject.

Registration Rights

Upon completion of this offering, the holders of 11,364,354 shares of our common stock issued upon the automatic conversion of our preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering and the holder of 45,500 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of a warrant, may demand that we register its shares under the Securities Act or, if we file another registration statement under the Securities Act, the holders of 5,284,358 shares of our common stock issued upon the automatic conversion of our preferred stock upon the closing of our initial public offering may elect to include their shares in such registration. If these shares are registered, they will be freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act. For additional information, see “Description of Capital Stock — Registration Rights.”

UNDERWRITERS

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, the underwriters named below, for whom Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are acting as representatives, have each agreed to purchase, and we and the selling stockholders have agreed to sell to them, severally, the number of shares indicated below:

Name	Number of Shares
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated	
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	
Total	5,000,000

The underwriters and the representatives are collectively referred to as the “underwriters” and the “representatives,” respectively. The underwriters are offering the shares of common stock subject to their acceptance of the shares from us and the selling stockholders and subject to prior sale. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus are subject to the approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to take and pay for all of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus if any such shares are taken. However, the underwriters are not required to take or pay for the shares covered by the underwriters’ over-allotment option described below.

The per share price of any shares sold by the underwriters will be \$ _____, less an amount not greater than the per share amount of the concession to dealers described below.

The table below shows the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions we will pay the underwriters. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase 750,000 additional shares.

	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per Share	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total	\$ _____	\$ _____

The underwriters initially propose to offer part of the shares of common stock directly to the public at a price per share of \$ _____ and part to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$ _____ a share under the public offering price. The offering price and other selling terms may from time-to-time be varied by the representatives.

We have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of 750,000 additional shares of common stock at the public offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus, less underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the offering of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. To the extent the option is exercised, each underwriter will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase about the same percentage of the additional shares of common stock as the number listed next to the underwriter’s name in the preceding table bears to the total number of shares of common stock listed next to the names of all underwriters in the preceding table. If the underwriters’ option is exercised in full, the total price to the public would be \$ _____, the total underwriters’ discounts and commissions would be \$ _____ and the total proceeds to us would be \$ _____.

The underwriters have informed us that they do not intend sales to discretionary accounts to exceed five percent of the total number of shares offered by them.

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We estimate that the total expenses of the offering payable by us, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$. Expenses include the Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee, the NASD filing fee, the Nasdaq National Market listing fee, printing expenses, travel expenses and accounting, legal, blue sky and transfer agent and registrar fees and expenses, and other miscellaneous fees and expenses.

Substantially all of our officers and directors and the selling stockholders have agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated on behalf of the underwriters, they will not:

- offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock; or
- enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the common stock,

whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of common stock or such other securities, in cash or otherwise. These restrictions will terminate on February 15, 2004 with respect to approximately 5,658,308 shares owned by them, and on March 15, 2004 with respect to approximately 5,658,308 shares owned by them.

The restrictions described in the immediately preceding paragraph do not apply to:

- the sale of any shares of common stock to the underwriters;
- transactions relating to shares of common stock or other securities acquired in open market transactions after the completion of this offering;
- the transfer of shares of common stock or other securities by gift;
- the distribution of shares of common stock or other securities to partners, members or stockholders;
- the transfer of shares of common stock or other securities to affiliates of stockholders that are corporations; and
- acquisitions from us of any shares of common stock or other securities,

provided that in the case of each of the last four transactions, each donee, distributee, transferee and recipient agrees to be subject to the restrictions described in the immediately preceding paragraph and no filing under Section 16 of the Exchange Act is required in connection with these transactions.

In order to facilitate this offering of the common stock, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the common stock. Specifically, the underwriters may sell more shares than they are obligated to purchase under the underwriting agreement, creating a short position. A short sale is covered if the short position is no greater than the number of shares available for purchase by the underwriters under the over-allotment option. The underwriters can close out a covered short sale by exercising the over-allotment option or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out a covered short sale, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the open market price of shares compared to the price available under the over-allotment option. The underwriters may also sell shares in excess of the over-allotment option, creating a naked short position. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering. In addition, to stabilize the price of the common stock, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, shares of common stock in the open market. Finally, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing the common stock in this offering, if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed common stock to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the price of the common stock. Any of these activities may

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stabilize or maintain the market price of the common stock above independent market levels. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the web sites maintained by one or more of the underwriters. The underwriters may agree to allocate a number of shares to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the representatives to underwriters that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, shares may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell shares to online brokerage account holders.

Certain entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, one of the underwriters of this offering, were some of our original investors and as of the date of this prospectus, own a total of 2,082,320 shares of our common stock. Morgan Stanley Ventures Partners III, L.P. holds 1,881,654 shares of our common stock, Morgan Stanley Venture Investors III, L.P. holds 180,666 shares of our common stock and Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.L.C. holds 20,000 shares of our common stock. These entities acquired these shares between April 1997 and August 1999 at an aggregate cost of \$7,266,007. These entities, which are participating as selling stockholders in this offering, are offering a total of 729,696 shares of our common stock through this prospectus and as a result, will receive an amount greater than 10% of the net proceeds of this offering. These entities are affiliated with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, which is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or the NASD. Accordingly, the underwriting arrangements for this offering will be made in compliance with Rule 2710(c)(8) and Rule 2720 of the Conduct Rules of the NASD. Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.L.C. is the general partner of both Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.P. and Morgan Stanley Venture Investors III, L.P. Morgan Stanley Venture Capital III, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, is the institutional managing member of Morgan Stanley Venture Partners III, L.L.C.

We have an investment account with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated for which it receives customary fees and commissions. Through this account, we maintain the majority of our portfolio of cash, cash equivalents, and short-term and long-term investments in a variety of securities, including money market funds, commercial paper and government and non-government debt securities.

The underwriters, on the one hand, and we and the selling stockholders, on the other hand, have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

LEGAL MATTERS

Fenwick & West LLP, Mountain View, California, will pass upon the validity of the issuance of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, East Palo Alto, California, will pass upon legal matters for the underwriters. As of the date of this prospectus, two investment entities affiliated with Fenwick & West LLP beneficially owned an aggregate of 23,674 shares of our common stock. For additional information regarding the professional services received by us from Fenwick & West LLP, please see note 12 of our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of FormFactor, Inc. as of December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2002 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-1, including exhibits, under the Securities Act with respect to the common stock to be sold in this offering. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information in the registration statement or the exhibits. For further information with respect to us and our common stock being offered, we refer you to the registration statement and the related exhibits. Statements made in this prospectus regarding the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are only summaries. With respect to each contract, agreement or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, we refer you to the exhibit for a more complete description of the matter involved.

You may read and copy all or any portion of the registration statement or any reports, statements or other information in the files at the public reference facility of the Securities and Exchange Commission located at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents upon payment of a duplicating fee by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of its public reference room. Our filings, including the registration statement, will also be available to you on the web site maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We are subject to the information and periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act and file reports, including Form 10-Ks, 10-Qs, 8-Ks, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports, proxy statements and other information when filed will be available for inspection at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference facility and its web site, which is described above.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

FormFactor, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, of stockholders' deficit and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FormFactor, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries at December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

San Jose, California

January 17, 2003, except for the last paragraph of Note 5,
as to which the date is February 21, 2003

FORMFACTOR, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 27, 2003 (unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,565	\$ 26,786	\$ 95,561
Short-term investments	7,011	7,557	5,523
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$414 in 2001, \$253 in 2002 and \$103 (unaudited) in 2003	11,863	11,986	15,941
Inventories, net	2,390	4,230	7,558
Deferred tax assets	—	2,571	2,571
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,813	3,463	2,628
Total current assets	43,642	56,593	129,782
Restricted cash	—	2,835	2,550
Long-term investments	—	—	17,943
Property and equipment, net	17,998	16,538	18,467
Deferred tax assets	—	1,068	1,068
Other assets	624	484	444
Total assets	\$ 62,264	\$ 77,518	\$170,254
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Current liabilities:			
Bank line of credit	\$ —	\$ 375	\$ —
Notes payable, current portion	560	500	—
Accounts payable	5,549	6,712	8,766
Accrued liabilities	5,849	7,677	9,337
Deferred revenue	610	793	1,214
Total current liabilities	12,568	16,057	19,317
Notes payable, less current portion	1,167	625	—
Deferred revenue	910	672	493
Total liabilities	14,645	17,354	19,810
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)			
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value:			
Authorized: 23,126,983 shares			
Issued and outstanding: 22,994,543 shares in 2001, 23,002,626 shares in 2002 and none in 2003 (unaudited)(Liquidation preferences: \$65,886 at December 29, 2001, \$66,263 at December 28, 2002 and none at September 27, 2003 (unaudited))	64,895	64,895	—
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants	306	306	—
	65,201	65,201	—
Stockholders' equity (deficit):			
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value:			
Authorized: 10,000,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding: none in 2001, 2002 and 2003 (unaudited)	—	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value:			
Authorized: 250,000,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding: 4,578,450 shares in 2001, 4,680,118 shares in 2002 and 34,264,333 shares in 2003 (unaudited)	5	5	34
Additional paid-in capital	10,026	20,064	168,698
Notes receivable from stockholders	(3,818)	(3,447)	(1,389)
Deferred stock-based compensation, net	(4,071)	(12,294)	(12,007)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	(18)
Accumulated deficit	(19,724)	(9,365)	(4,874)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(17,582)	(5,037)	150,444
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 62,264	\$ 77,518	\$170,254

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

FORMFACTOR, INC.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
					(unaudited)
Revenues	\$56,406	\$73,433	\$78,684	\$56,527	\$66,839
Cost of revenues(1)	28,243	38,385	39,456	28,540	34,482
Gross margin	28,163	35,048	39,228	27,987	32,357
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(1)	11,995	14,619	14,592	10,656	11,322
Selling, general and administrative(1)	15,434	18,500	17,005	12,429	13,471
Stock-based compensation	259	469	1,039	750	1,100
Restructuring charges	—	1,380	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	27,688	34,968	32,636	23,835	25,893
Operating income	475	80	6,592	4,152	6,464
Interest income	1,258	989	808	570	625
Interest expense	(661)	(170)	(79)	(59)	(38)
Other income (expense), net	1,122	(342)	(87)	(107)	193
	1,719	477	642	404	780
Income before income taxes	2,194	557	7,234	4,556	7,244
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(115)	(307)	3,125	4,214	(2,753)
Net income	\$ 2,079	\$ 250	\$10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Net income per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.06	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.27
Diluted	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.14
Weighted-average number of shares used in per share calculations:					
Basic	3,408	4,029	4,448	4,436	16,669
Diluted	26,821	28,654	29,554	29,287	32,932

(1) Amounts exclude stock-based compensation, as follows:

Cost of revenues	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 172	\$ 112	\$ 165
Research and development	61	139	217	233	341
Selling, general and administrative	198	303	650	405	594
Total	\$ 259	\$ 469	\$ 1,039	\$ 750	\$ 1,100

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

FORMFACTOR, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

For the Years Ended December 30, 2000 and
December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002
and Nine Months Ended September 27, 2003
(in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Notes Receivable from Stockholders	Deferred Stock-based Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balances, December 26, 1999	4,306,547	\$ 4	\$ 3,443	\$(2,496)	\$ (184)	\$ —	\$(22,053)	\$(21,286)
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options for cash and notes receivable	509,275	—	2,189	(2,014)	—	—	—	175
Issuance of common stock for services provided	18,043	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Repurchase of common stock in connection with cancellation of notes receivable from stockholders	(375,578)	—	(462)	462	—	—	—	—
Repayment of notes receivable from stockholders	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	87
Deferred stock-based compensation	—	—	259	—	(259)	—	—	—
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	259	—	—	259
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,079	2,079
Balances, December 30, 2000	4,458,287	4	5,529	(3,961)	(184)	—	(19,974)	(18,586)
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options for cash and notes receivable	168,229	1	340	(43)	—	—	—	298
Issuance of common stock for services provided	2,462	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Repurchase of common stock for cash and in connection with cancellation of notes receivable from stockholders	(50,528)	—	(214)	186	—	—	—	(28)
Deferred stock-based compensation	—	—	4,356	—	(4,356)	—	—	—
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	469	—	—	469
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	250
Balances, December 29, 2001	4,578,450	5	10,026	(3,818)	(4,071)	—	(19,724)	(17,582)
Repayment of notes receivable from stockholders	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options for cash	223,113	—	1,070	—	—	—	—	1,070
Issuance of common stock for services provided	7,538	—	57	—	—	—	—	57
Repurchase of common stock for cash and in connection with cancellation of notes receivable from stockholders	(128,983)	—	(351)	345	—	—	—	(6)
Deferred stock-based compensation, net of cancellations	—	—	9,262	—	(9,262)	—	—	—
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,039	—	—	1,039
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,359	10,359
Balances, December 28, 2002	4,680,118	5	20,064	(3,447)	(12,294)	—	(9,365)	(5,037)
Repurchase of common stock (unaudited)	(100,000)	—	(200)	—	—	—	—	(200)
Issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of issuance costs (unaudited)	6,505,305	6	82,156	—	—	—	—	82,162
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock upon initial public offering (unaudited)	23,002,626	23	64,872	—	—	—	—	64,895
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants into common stock warrants (unaudited)	—	—	306	—	—	—	—	306
Repayment of notes receivable from stockholders (unaudited)	—	—	—	2,058	—	—	—	2,058
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of options for cash (unaudited)	176,284	—	584	—	—	—	—	584
Tax benefit from exercise of common stock options (unaudited)	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	103
Deferred stock-based compensation, net of cancellations (unaudited)	—	—	813	—	(813)	—	—	—
Recognition of deferred stock-based compensation (unaudited)	—	—	—	—	1,100	—	—	1,100
Components of other comprehensive income (unaudited):								
Translation adjustments (unaudited)	—	—	—	—	—	(18)	—	(18)
Net income (unaudited)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,491	4,491
Comprehensive income (unaudited)								4,473
Balances, September 27, 2003 (unaudited)	34,264,333	\$ 34	\$168,698	\$(1,389)	\$(12,007)	\$(18)	\$(4,874)	\$150,444

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

FORMFACTOR, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
(unaudited)					
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 2,079	\$ 250	\$ 10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	3,636	4,745	5,392	3,775	3,834
Stock-based compensation expense	259	469	1,039	750	1,100
Common stock issued for services provided	100	15	57	57	—
Deferred tax assets	—	—	(3,639)	(4,478)	—
Interest income from stockholders' notes receivable	(140)	(257)	(238)	(187)	(145)
Provision for doubtful accounts	(32)	(166)	(161)	44	(150)
Provision for excess and obsolete inventories	2,227	969	(1,157)	1,293	2,531
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	—	194	322	322	10
Non-cash restructuring expenses	—	277	—	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable	(7,903)	501	38	(993)	(3,796)
Inventories	(3,146)	(522)	(683)	(2,479)	(5,860)
Prepays and other current assets	(109)	(268)	(1,412)	(1,419)	1,003
Accounts payable	2,720	1,246	1,163	691	2,040
Accrued liabilities	1,349	2,307	1,828	251	1,586
Deferred revenues	(105)	501	(55)	263	241
Net cash provided by operating activities	935	10,261	12,853	6,660	6,885
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Acquisition of property and equipment	(6,290)	(9,356)	(4,177)	(3,037)	(5,728)
Purchase of investments	(5,970)	(17,865)	(23,136)	(20,296)	(84,567)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	16,937	15,817	22,590	14,279	68,658
Restricted cash	—	—	(2,835)	(2,835)	285
Other assets	(468)	(203)	63	67	11
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	4,209	(11,607)	(7,495)	(11,822)	(21,341)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net	6,910	10,072	—	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	175	298	1,070	1,059	82,846
Repayment of notes receivable from stockholders	87	—	26	26	2,058
Repurchase of common stock	—	(28)	(6)	—	(200)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	—	2,000	—	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of bank line of credit	—	—	375	375	1,000
Repayment of notes payable	(1,913)	(2,365)	(602)	(477)	(1,125)
Repayment of bank line of credit	(2,800)	—	—	—	(1,375)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,459	9,977	863	983	83,204
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	27
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,603	8,631	6,221	(4,179)	68,775
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,331	11,934	20,565	20,565	26,786
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,934	\$ 20,565	\$ 26,786	\$ 16,386	\$ 95,561
Non-cash financing activities:					
Common stock issued for notes receivable	\$ 2,014	\$ 43	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Repurchase of common stock in connection with cancellation of notes receivable from stockholders	\$ 462	\$ 186	\$ 345	\$ 345	\$ —
Deferred stock-based compensation	\$ 259	\$ 4,356	\$ 9,262	\$ 8,644	\$ 813
Issuance of warrants to purchase Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$ 306	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock upon initial public offering	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64,895
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:					
Interest paid	\$ 669	\$ 170	\$ 79	\$ 59	\$ 38
Income taxes paid	\$ 1	\$ 271	\$ 179	\$ 179	\$ 1,067

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

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Formation and Business of the Company:

FormFactor, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on April 15, 1993 to design, develop, manufacture, sell and support precision, high performance advanced semiconductor wafer probe cards. The Company is based in Livermore, California, home to its corporate offices, research and development, and manufacturing locations. The Company has offices in California, Japan, Hungary, Germany and South Korea.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of consolidation and foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Translation adjustments resulting from the process of remeasuring into the United States of America dollar the foreign currency financial statements of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, for which the United States of America dollar is the functional currency, are included in operations. For the Company's international subsidiaries which use their local currency as their functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and revenue and expense accounts at average exchange rates during the period. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded directly to cumulative comprehensive income.

Unaudited interim results

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of September 27, 2003, the consolidated income statements and consolidated statements cash flows for the nine months ended September 28, 2002 and September 27, 2003 and the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 are unaudited. The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position and results of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 28, 2002 and September 27, 2003. The financial data and other information disclosed in these notes to financial statements related to the nine-month periods are unaudited. The results for the nine months ended September 27, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 27, 2003 or for any other interim period or for any other future year.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original or remaining maturities of three months or less, at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include money market and various deposit accounts.

Investments

The Company has classified its investments as "available-for-sale." Such investments are recorded at fair value and unrealized gains and losses, if material, are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(deficit) until realized. Realized gains and losses on sale of all such securities are reported in earnings, computed using the specific identification cost method. Both realized and unrealized gains have not been significant to date.

Restricted cash

Under the terms of its facility lease, the Company provides security to the landlord in the form of six letters of credit totaling \$2,830,000 (see Note 5). In July 2002, the letters of credit were secured by a certificate of deposit of \$2,835,000, which was classified as restricted cash as of December 28, 2002. In June 2003, the letters of credit were secured by a deposit in a money market account of \$2,550,000 (unaudited), which has been classified as restricted cash as of September 27, 2003.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally standard cost which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. Reserves for potentially excess and obsolete inventory are made based on management's analysis of inventory levels and future sales forecasts.

The Company designs, manufactures and sells a fully custom product into a market that has been subject to cyclicity and significant demand fluctuations. Probe cards are complex products, custom to a specific chip design and have to be delivered on lead-times shorter than most manufacturers' cycle times. It is therefore common to start production and to acquire production materials ahead of the receipt of an actual purchase order. Probe cards are manufactured in low volumes, therefore, material purchases are often subject to minimum purchase order quantities in excess of the actual demand. These factors make inventory valuation adjustments part of the normally occurring cost of revenue. The aggregate inventory valuation adjustments equal the additions to the inventory reserves and were \$2,227,000, \$4,504,000, \$1,279,000 and \$2,791,000 (unaudited) for the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001, December 28, 2002, and for the nine months ended September 27, 2003, respectively. The Company retains the excess inventory until the customer's design is discontinued. The inventory may be used to satisfy customer warranty demand. When the customer's design is discontinued, the Company disposes of any excess inventory. The Company wrote-off inventories of \$3,535,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$2,436,000 in fiscal year 2002 but did not write-off any inventories in fiscal year 2000 and in the nine months ended September 27, 2003 (unaudited).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally two to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over their estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease, whichever is less. Upon sale or retirement of assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the balance sheet and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might not be recoverable. When such an event occurs, management determines whether there has been an impairment by comparing the anticipated undiscounted future net cash flows to the related asset's carrying value. If an asset is considered impaired, the asset is written down to fair value, which is determined based either on discounted cash flows or appraised value, depending on the nature of the asset.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Warranty accrual

The Company offers warranties on certain products and records a liability for the estimated future costs associated with warranty claims, which is based upon historical experience and the Company's estimate of the level of future costs. Warranty costs are reflected in the income statement as a cost of revenues. A reconciliation of the changes in the Company's warranty liability for the year ending December 28, 2002 and the nine months ended September 27, 2003 follows (in thousands):

Warranty accrual at December 29, 2001	\$ 430
Accruals for warranties issued during the year	1,688
Settlements made during the year	(1,439)
	<hr/>
Warranty accrual at December 28, 2002	679
Accrual for warranties issued during the period (unaudited)	663
Settlements made during the period (unaudited)	(806)
	<hr/>
Warranty accrual at September 27, 2003 (unaudited)	\$ 536

Concentration of credit risk and other risks and uncertainties

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in accounts with two major financial institutions in the United States of America and in countries where subsidiaries operate, in the form of demand deposits and money market accounts. Deposits in these banks may exceed the amounts of insurance provided on such deposits. The Company has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

Carrying amounts of certain of the Company's financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short maturities. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms, the carrying value of notes payable and the bank line of credit approximate fair value. Estimated fair values for marketable securities, which are separately disclosed elsewhere, are based on quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments.

The Company markets and sells its products to a narrow base of customers and generally does not require collateral. In fiscal year 2000, three customers accounted for approximately 25%, 21% and 17% of revenues. In fiscal year 2001, four customers accounted for approximately 26%, 20%, 16% and 12% of revenues. In fiscal year 2002, three customers accounted for approximately 27%, 21% and 20% of revenues. At December 29, 2001, three customers accounted for approximately 24%, 20% and 11% of accounts receivable. At December 28, 2002, three customers accounted for approximately 26%, 25% and 19% of accounts receivable.

The Company operates in the intensely competitive semiconductor industry, primarily dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, which has been characterized by price erosion, rapid technological change, short product life, cyclical market patterns and heightened foreign and domestic competition. Significant technological changes in the industry could affect operating results adversely.

Certain components that meet the Company's requirements are available only from a limited number of suppliers. The rapid rate of technological change and the necessity of developing and manufacturing products with short life-cycles may intensify these risks. The inability to obtain components as required, or to develop alternative sources, if and as required in the future, could result in delays or reductions in product shipments, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue upon shipment where there is a contract or purchase order, the fee is fixed or determinable and where collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Revenues from product sales to customers other than distributors are recognized upon shipment and reserves are provided for estimated returns and allowances. Although the Company's distributor has no price protection rights or rights to return product, other than for warranty claims, the Company defers recognition of revenue from its distributor until the distributor confirms an order from its customer, given the lack of visibility into the distributor's inventory levels. Revenues from the licensing of the Company's design and manufacturing technology are recognized over the term of the license agreement or when the significant contractual obligations have been fulfilled.

Research and development

Research and development costs are charged to operations as incurred.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs, included in sales and marketing expenses, are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses in fiscal years 2000, 2001 and 2002 were approximately \$301,000, \$328,000 and \$114,000, respectively.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Segments

The Company operates in one segment, using one measurement of profitability to manage its business.

Stock-based compensation

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" ("SFAS No. 148") which amends FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123"), to provide alternative methods of transition for voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The transition and annual disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 148 are effective for fiscal years ended after December 15, 2002. The interim disclosure requirements are effective for interim periods ending after December 15, 2002.

The Company uses the intrinsic value method of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB No. 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," in accounting for its employee stock options, and presents disclosure of pro forma information required under SFAS No. 123 ("SFAS No. 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (see Note 8).

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to pro forma net income (loss) as if the fair value method had been applied to all awards (in thousands, except per share data):

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
Net income, as reported	\$2,079	\$ 250	\$10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income	—	195	997	750	1,100
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	(520)	(1,269)	(2,128)	(1,708)	(1,808)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$1,559	\$ (824)	\$ 9,228	\$ 7,812	\$ 3,783
Net income (loss) per share					
Basic:					
As reported	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.06	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.27
Pro forma	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.20)	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.23
Diluted:					
As reported	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.14
Pro forma	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.11

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and EITF Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services" which require that such equity instruments are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date. The measurement of stock-based compensation is subject to periodic adjustment as the underlying equity instruments vest.

Net income per share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share is computed giving effect to all potential dilutive common stock, including options, warrants, common stock subject to repurchase and redeemable convertible preferred stock.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
(unaudited)					
Numerator:					
Net income	\$ 2,079	\$ 250	\$10,359	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,491
Denominator:					
Weighted-average common stock outstanding	4,262	4,557	4,675	4,678	16,800
Less: Weighted-average shares subject to repurchase	(854)	(528)	(227)	(242)	(131)
Weighted-average shares used in computing basic net income per share	3,408	4,029	4,448	4,436	16,669
Dilutive potential common shares used in computing diluted net income per share	23,413	24,625	25,106	24,851	16,263
Total weighted-average number of shares used in computing diluted net income per share	26,821	28,654	29,554	29,287	32,932

The following outstanding options, common stock subject to repurchase, redeemable convertible preferred stock and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share as they had an antidilutive effect (in thousands):

	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
(unaudited)					
Options to purchase common stock	392	1,164	258	—	1,362
Common stock subject to repurchase	—	—	—	—	—
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—
Warrants	46	46	46	46	—

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) include foreign currency translation adjustments, the impact of which have been excluded from net income and reflected as equity. The component of comprehensive income (loss) is reported on the Company's consolidated statements of stockholders' equity (deficit).

Recent accounting pronouncements

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS No. 144 addresses significant issues relating to the implementation of SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," and develops a single accounting method under which long-lived assets that are to be disposed of by sale are

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

measured at the lower of book value or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, SFAS No. 144 expands the scope of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that (1) can be distinguished from the rest of the entity, and (2) will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction. SFAS No. 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and its provisions are to be applied prospectively. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 144 effective December 29, 2002. This adoption has not had a material impact on the Company's financial position or on its results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statement No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections" ("SFAS No. 145") which eliminates inconsistencies between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. SFAS No. 145 also amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. The provisions of SFAS No. 145 are effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 and for transactions occurring after May 15, 2002. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 145 to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or on its results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS No. 146") which addresses the recognition, measurement, and reporting of costs that are associated with exit and disposal activities, including restructuring activities that are currently accounted for pursuant to the guidance that the EITF has set forth in EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)". SFAS No. 146 will be effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 146 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45 ("FIN 45"), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor's balance sheet upon issuance of a guarantee. In addition, FIN 45 requires disclosures about the guarantees that an entity has issued, including a reconciliation of changes in the entity's product warranty liabilities. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of FIN 45 are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements of FIN 45 are effective for financial statements for interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of FIN 45 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or on its results of operations.

In November 2002, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." EITF Issue No. 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The provisions of EITF Issue No. 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not expect adoption of EITF Issue No. 00-21 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51." FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. FIN 46 is effective immediately for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not expect adoption of FIN 46 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3 — Balance Sheet Components:

At December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, the cost basis of the available-for-sale securities represents the fair value of the investments due to their short maturities (in thousands):

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Commercial paper	\$3,989	\$ —
Corporate bonds and notes	—	1,512
Foreign debt securities	—	1,504
Municipal bonds	—	1,043
Term notes	1,025	—
US Government	1,997	3,498
	<u>\$7,011</u>	<u>\$7,557</u>

At December 28, 2002, the investments mature between January and April 2003.

Inventories, net of reserves, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
Raw materials	\$ 744	\$1,520	(unaudited) \$2,694
Work-in-progress	1,296	2,319	4,112
Finished goods	350	391	752
	<u>\$2,390</u>	<u>\$4,230</u>	<u>\$7,558</u>

Property and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Machinery and equipment	\$ 17,078	\$ 19,265
Computer equipment and software	5,176	6,046
Furniture and fixtures	599	682
Leasehold improvements	3,055	3,047
Construction-in-progress	4,560	5,046
	<u>30,468</u>	<u>34,086</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,470)	(17,548)
	<u>\$ 17,998</u>	<u>\$ 16,538</u>

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment for the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002 was approximately \$3,345,000, \$4,433,000 and \$5,315,000, respectively.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$2,792	\$4,746
Accrued commissions	520	402
Accrued restructuring	441	—
Other accrued expenses	2,096	2,529
	<u>\$5,849</u>	<u>\$7,677</u>

Note 4 — Restructuring Charges and Expenses:

During fiscal 2001, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$1,400,000. The Company implemented the restructuring plan to better align the infrastructure with the market conditions in the semiconductor industry and to further focus the Company on the wafer probe card business. The restructuring charge consisted of \$880,000 for headcount reductions covering 14 employees in research and development, 23 employees in operations and 17 employees in selling, general and administrative. The majority of the affected employees were based in Livermore, California. Further, the Company recorded \$223,000 for the consolidation of excess facilities and \$277,000 for asset write-offs, primarily for property and equipment. The consolidation of excess facilities included the closure of certain corporate facilities that had been vacated. The charge of \$223,000 primarily related to lease termination and noncancelable lease costs. Property and equipment that was disposed of resulted in a charge of \$277,000 and primarily consisted of leasehold improvements for the excess facilities. As of December 28, 2002, the restructuring plan had been fully executed and there were no remaining payments to be made in respect of the restructuring.

Information related to the restructuring plan follows (in thousands):

	Workforce Reductions	Lease Contractual Commitments	Facilities	Total
Restructuring provisions at August 16, 2001	\$ 880	\$ 223	\$ 277	\$1,380
Utilized:				
Non-cash	—	—	(277)	(277)
Cash	(615)	(47)	—	(662)
Restructuring liability at December 29, 2001	<u>265</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>441</u>
Utilized:				
Cash	(265)	(176)	—	(441)
Restructuring liability at December 28, 2002	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Note 5 — Notes Payable and Bank Line of Credit:

In June 1997, the Company entered into two financing agreements with a financial institution which provided for borrowings up to \$1,600,000 and \$3,300,000 to purchase equipment. The agreements expired on March 31 and June 30, 1998, respectively. Prior to their expiration, the Company borrowed a total of \$4,526,000 under these agreements. During 2001, the Company paid off the remaining balances of the loans in their entirety.

In February 1999, the Company entered into a financing agreement, which provided for borrowings up to \$5,000,000 to purchase semiconductor assembly manufacturing and test equipment and expired on December 31,

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1999. Prior to its expiration, the Company borrowed \$1,775,000 under this financing line. During 2001, the Company paid off the remaining balance of the loan in its entirety.

In June 1999, the Company entered into a note payable agreement to finance the acquisition and installation of software. The Company borrowed a total of \$311,000 under this agreement. During 2002, the Company paid off the remaining balance of the loan in its entirety.

In March 2001, the Company entered into a financing agreement with a financial institution which provided for total borrowings up to \$16,000,000. The terms of the agreement provide for a revolving line of credit, up to the commitment amount of \$12,000,000 for working capital requirements and the issuance of letters of credit, an equipment line of credit, which provides for borrowings up to \$2,000,000, and a term loan of \$2,000,000, to be used only to consolidate and refund other existing long-term debt. The facility is renewable annually and expires on January 31, 2003. The Company executed the term loan of \$2,000,000, and as of December 28, 2002, has an outstanding balance of \$1,125,000. The term loan, and any additional borrowings under the agreements, accrue interest based on the LIBOR plus 2.0%, which was 3.38% at December 28, 2002, and are repayable in 48 equal monthly payments of principal plus accrued interest. In March 2002, the Company drew down \$375,000 against the equipment line of credit. Borrowings under the equipment line of credit accrue interest at an annual rate of 4.25%. As of December 28, 2002, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$375,000 under the equipment line of credit, which has been classified as a current liability. In addition, six letters of credit totaling \$2,830,000 have been issued to the lessor of the Company's facilities. All borrowings under the financing agreements are collateralized by all of the Company's assets.

Aggregate annual maturities of notes payable at December 28, 2002 are as follows (in thousands):

2003	\$ 875
2004	500
2005	125
	<hr/>
	1,500
Less: Current portion	(875)
	<hr/>
	\$ 625
	<hr/>

In February 2003, the financing agreement was amended and restated to increase the revolving line of credit, to allow for a maximum commitment amount of \$16,000,000. The revolving line of credit, as amended, is renewable annually and expires on October 30, 2004.

Note 6 — Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company leases its facilities under various operating leases which expire through December 2011. In addition to the base rental, the Company is responsible for certain taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Under the terms of the lease agreements, the Company has the option to extend the term leases. As of December 28, 2002, aggregate future minimum lease payments are as follows (in thousands):

2003	\$ 3,177
2004	2,426
2005	2,258
2006	2,258
2007	2,258
Thereafter	8,463
	<hr/>
	\$20,840
	<hr/>

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Rent expense for the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002 was approximately \$932,000, \$1,016,000 and \$2,902,000, respectively.

During fiscal 2000, the Company received \$1,330,000 from the settlement of a claim against a licensee for an alleged breach of a license agreement. This amount was recognized immediately as other income.

From time to time, the Company may become involved in litigation relating to additional claims arising from the ordinary course of business. Management is not currently aware of any matters that will have a material adverse affect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

Note 7 — Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock:

Under the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock is issuable in series.

From April through December 1995, the Company sold 6,389,103 shares of Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$349,000.

In December 1995, the Company sold 3,448,293 shares of Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$2,967,000.

From May through July 1996, the Company sold 3,298,161 shares of Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock to existing and 60% to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$5,426,000.

From April 1997 through October 1998, the Company sold 5,552,973 shares of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock to existing and 84% to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$19,221,000. In October 2000, the Company issued an additional 326,545 shares of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock pursuant to the exercise of a warrant. In June 2002, the Company issued an additional 8,083 shares of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock pursuant to the exercise of a warrant.

From August through October 1999, the Company sold 2,666,666 shares of Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock to existing and 80% to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$19,950,000.

From September through November 2000, the Company sold 633,130 shares of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock to existing and 94% to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$6,910,000.

From July through September 2001, the Company sold 679,672 shares of Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock to an existing and 98% to new investors for net cash proceeds of \$10,072,000.

As of December 30, 2000, the redeemable convertible preferred stock comprised (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Proceeds, Net of Issuance Cost	Liquidation Preference Per Share	Annual Dividends Per Share
Series A	6,389,103	6,389,103	\$ 349	\$ —	\$0.0424
Series B	3,527,258	3,448,293	2,967	0.87	0.0696
Series C	3,300,000	3,298,161	5,426	1.65	0.1320
Series D	6,376,812	5,879,518	19,221	3.45	0.2760
Series E	2,866,667	2,666,666	19,950	7.50	0.6000
Series F	750,000	633,130	6,910	11.00	0.8800
	<u>23,209,840</u>	<u>22,314,871</u>	<u>\$54,823</u>		

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

As of December 29, 2001, the redeemable convertible preferred stock comprised (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Proceeds, Net of Issuance Cost	Liquidation Preference Per Share	Annual Dividends Per Share
Series A	6,389,103	6,389,103	\$ 349	\$ —	\$0.0424
Series B	3,527,258	3,448,293	2,967	0.87	0.0696
Series C	3,300,000	3,298,161	5,426	1.65	0.1320
Series D	6,376,812	5,879,518	19,221	3.45	0.2760
Series E	2,866,667	2,666,666	19,950	7.50	0.6000
Series F	750,000	633,130	6,910	11.00	0.8800
Series G	1,470,000	679,672	10,072	15.00	1.2000
	<u>24,679,840</u>	<u>22,994,543</u>	<u>\$64,895</u>		

As of December 28, 2002 the redeemable convertible preferred stock comprised (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Proceeds, Net of Issuance Cost	Liquidation Preference Per Share	Annual Dividends Per Share
Series A	6,389,103	6,389,103	\$ 349	\$ —	\$0.0424
Series B	3,521,020	3,448,293	2,967	0.87	0.0696
Series C	3,298,161	3,298,161	5,426	1.65	0.1320
Series D	5,893,731	5,887,601	19,221	3.45	0.2760
Series E	2,666,666	2,666,666	19,950	7.50	0.6000
Series F	678,630	633,130	6,910	11.00	0.8800
Series G	679,672	679,672	10,072	15.00	1.2000
	<u>23,126,983</u>	<u>23,002,626</u>	<u>\$64,895</u>		

Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering in June 2003 (unaudited), all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock converted into an equal number of shares of common stock.

As of December 28, 2002, the rights, preferences and privileges of the redeemable convertible preferred stock are as follows:

Dividends

The holders of Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive the above annual dividends which are cumulative, accrue quarterly, and are payable when and as declared by the Board of Directors. After payment of the dividends on the Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock, holders of Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive non-cumulative annual dividends as stated above, when and as declared by the Board of Directors. No dividends can be paid on common stock until the dividends on the redeemable convertible preferred stock have been paid in full. As of December 28, 2002, no dividends have been declared or paid. As there are no fixed redemption dates associated with the preferred stock and as no dividends have been declared to date, no amounts have been accrued for the dividends. As of December 28, 2002, the amount of dividends in arrears is approximately \$20,833,000.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Liquidation

The holders of the Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock shall be entitled to receive prior and in preference to any distribution of any of the assets or surplus funds of the Company to the holders of Series C, Series B and Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock or common stock by reason of their ownership thereof, an amount per share as stated in the table above (each as adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations or splits with respect to such shares) plus all accrued or declared but unpaid dividends on each such share. If upon the occurrence of such event, the assets and funds thus distributed among the holders of the Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock shall be insufficient to permit the payment to such holders of the full preferential amount, then the entire assets and funds of the Company legally available for distribution shall be distributed ratably and with equal priority among the holders of the Series D, the Series E, the Series F and the Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock in proportion to the preferential amount each such holder is otherwise entitled to receive. After payment has been made to the holders of the Series D, the Series E, the Series F and the Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock of the full amounts to which they shall be entitled, the holders of the Series B and Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive, prior and in preference to any distribution of any of the assets or surplus funds to the holders of the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock or common stock by reason of their ownership thereof, an amount per share as stated in the table above (each adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations or splits with respect to such shares). After payment has been made to the holders of the Series D, Series E, Series F, Series G, Series B and Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock of the full amounts to which they shall be entitled, any remaining assets are distributed pro-rata to holders of Series A convertible preferred and common stock.

Redemption

The merger or consolidation of the Company into another entity or any transactions in which more than 50% of the voting power of the Company is disposed of or the sale, transfer or disposition of substantially all of the property or business of the Company is deemed a liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company. These liquidation characteristics require classification of the redeemable convertible preferred stock outside of the stockholders' equity (deficit) section as these factors are outside the control of the Company. The redeemable convertible preferred stock is not redeemable in any other circumstances.

Voting

Each share of preferred stock is entitled to vote on an "as converted" basis along with common stockholders. The holders of Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock shall have the right, voting together as a separate class, to elect one member of the Board of Directors. The holders of common stock and Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock shall have the right, voting together as a separate class, to elect two members to the Board of Directors. The holders of at least 70% of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock shall have the right, voting together as a separate class, to elect one member to the Board of Directors. The remaining director shall be elected by the holders of common stock and Series A, Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock, voting together as a single class, with the holder of each share of the preferred stock entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock into which such share of preferred stock could then be converted.

Conversion

Each share of preferred stock, at the option of the holders, is convertible into the number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of common stock which results from dividing the respective conversion price per share in effect for the preferred stock at the time of conversion by the per share conversion value of such shares in effect at that time. The initial per share conversion price and per share conversion value of the Series A, Series B,

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Series C, Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G preferred stock is \$0.53, \$0.87, \$1.65, \$3.45, \$7.50, \$11.00 and \$15.00 per share, respectively. Conversion is automatic at its then effective conversion rate upon the earlier of (i) in the case of the Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D preferred stock, the closing of the sale of the Company's common stock in a firm commitment underwritten public offering with aggregate proceeds of at least \$10,000,000 at a price not less than \$6.90 per share, (ii) in the case of the Series E preferred stock, the closing of the sale of the common stock in a firm commitment underwritten public offering with aggregate proceeds of at least \$10,000,000 at a price not less than \$7.50 per share, (iii) in the case of the Series F preferred stock, the closing of the sale of the common stock in a firm commitment underwritten public offering with aggregate proceeds of at least \$10,000,000 at a price not less than \$11.00 per share, (iv) in the case of the Series G preferred stock, the closing of the sale of the common stock in a firm commitment underwritten public offering with aggregate proceeds of at least \$10,000,000 at a price not less than \$15.00 per share and (v) the date specified by written consent or agreement of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of each series of preferred stock.

In the event of the sale by the Company of common stock below \$11.00 per share in a public offering, the conversion price of the Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock will be adjusted pursuant to a defined adjustment formula. As a result of that adjustment, each share of Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock will convert upon such a public offering into more than one share of common stock. In the event of the sale of common stock at or above \$11.00 in a public offering, the conversion price of the Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock will not be adjusted.

Warrants

In connection with a financing agreement entered into by the Company in April 1996, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 72,727 shares of Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock at an exercise price of \$1.65 per share. These warrants expire upon the later of April 2006 or five years after the closing of an underwritten initial public offering. The value of these warrants determined using a Black-Scholes model was not material.

In September 2000, the Company entered into a seven year technology license agreement to transfer technology to a related party. In connection with the license agreement, the Company issued a warrant to purchase 45,500 shares of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The warrant was fully vested upon grant and nonforfeitable. This warrant is exercisable on September 22, 2005 and would have become exercisable earlier with respect to 22,750 shares on March 22, 2003 if, on or before that date, the warrant holder had achieved specified commercial milestones. Further, the warrant will become exercisable immediately with respect to all 45,500 shares if the warrant holder has achieved certain higher commercial milestones. As of September 27, 2003 (unaudited), no shares are exercisable. This warrant expires upon the earlier of September 23, 2005 or immediately prior to an acquisition of the Company. The Company reserved 45,500 shares of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock in the event of exercise. The fair value of this warrant, estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model, of \$306,220 has been capitalized as an other asset, and is being amortized against revenue using the straight-line method over the expected life of the technology of five years. The assumptions used in the calculation were: dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 67%; an expected term of 5 years; risk free interest rate of 6.00%.

Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering in June 2003 (unaudited), the above warrants for 72,727 and 45,500 shares of Series B and Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock, respectively, are now exercisable for an equal number of shares of common stock.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 8 — Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):

Preferred stock

The Company has authorized 10,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, none of which is issued and outstanding. The Company's Board of Directors shall determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the preferred stock, including dividends rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preferences, sinking fund terms and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of any series.

Common stock

Each share of common stock has the right to one vote. The holders of common stock are also entitled to receive dividends whenever funds are legally available and when declared by the Board of Directors, subject to the prior rights of holders of all classes of stock outstanding having priority rights as to dividends. No dividends have been declared or paid as of September 27, 2003 (unaudited).

During fiscal 2000, 2001 and 2002, the Company issued fully vested unrestricted common stock in exchange for goods or services from non-employees. The Company believes that the fair value of the common stock is more reliably measurable than the fair value of the consideration received. The Company has measured these transactions using the fair value of the unrestricted common stock at the time of issuance and has recognized the related expenses immediately.

Stock option plans

The Company has reserved shares of common stock for issuance under the 1996 Stock Option Plan, Incentive Option Plan and Management Incentive Option Plan (the "Plans"). Under all Plans, the Board of Directors may issue incentive stock options to employees and nonqualified stock options and stock purchase rights to consultants or employees of the Company. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine to whom options will be granted, the number of shares, the term and exercise price (which cannot be less than fair market value at date of grant for incentive stock options or 85% of fair market value for nonqualified stock options). If an employee owns stock representing more than 10% of the outstanding shares, the price of each share shall be at least 110% of the fair market value, as determined by the Board of Directors. Generally, all options are immediately exercisable and vest 25% on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date and on a monthly basis thereafter for a period of an additional three years. The options have a maximum term of ten years. Unvested option exercises are subject to repurchase upon termination of the holder's status as an employee or consultant. At December 28, 2002 and September 27, 2003, 189,849 shares of common stock and 164,167 shares of common stock (unaudited), respectively, were subject to the Company's right of repurchase.

On April 18, 2002, the Board of Directors adopted the 2002 Equity Incentive Plan ("2002 Plan"), which became effective upon the effective date of the initial public offering of the Company's common stock. The 2002 Plan provides for the grant of both incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and stock bonuses. The incentive stock options may be granted to the employees and the nonqualified stock options, and all awards other than incentive stock options, may be granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants. The exercise price of incentive stock options must be at least equal to the fair market value of common stock on the date of grant. The exercise price of incentive stock options granted to 10% stockholders must be at least equal to 110% of the fair market value of common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the 2002 Plan are exercisable as determined by the Board of Directors, and generally expire ten years from date of grant. The Company has reserved 500,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2002 Plan plus any shares which have been reserved but not issued under the Company's existing Plans, plus any shares repurchased at the original purchase price and any options which expire, thereafter. With the effectiveness of the 2002 Plan, the Company will not grant any options under the 1996 Stock Option Plan, the Incentive Option Plan

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

and the Management Incentive Option Plan. In addition, on each January 1, the number of shares available for issuance under the 2002 Plan will be increased by an amount equal to 5.0% of the outstanding shares of common stock on the preceding day.

Activity under the Plans and the 2002 Plan (unaudited) is set forth below (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Outstanding Options				
	Shares Available	Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Aggregate Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances, December 26, 1999	687,404	1,889,182	\$ 0.10-\$5.00	\$ 4,735	\$ 2.51
Additional shares reserved	1,885,000	—	—	—	—
Options granted	(2,238,660)	2,238,660	5.50-6.00	12,558	5.61
Options exercised	—	(509,275)	0.10-6.00	(2,189)	4.30
Options canceled	353,986	(353,986)	0.165-6.00	(1,406)	3.97
Balances, December 30, 2000.	687,730	3,264,581	0.10-6.00	13,698	4.20
Additional shares reserved	1,840,000	—	—	—	—
Options granted	(1,952,073)	1,952,073	6.00-6.50	12,308	6.31
Options exercised	—	(168,229)	0.10-6.00	(341)	2.03
Options canceled/shares repurchased	922,278	(885,971)	0.50-6.50	(4,444)	5.02
Balances, December 29, 2001.	1,497,935	4,162,454	0.10-6.50	21,221	5.10
Additional shares reserved	3,500,000	—	—	—	—
Options granted	(1,999,243)	1,999,243	6.50-8.00	13,364	6.68
Options exercised	—	(223,113)	0.10-6.50	(1,070)	4.79
Options canceled	234,559	(234,559)	1.50-8.00	(1,390)	5.93
Balances, December 28, 2002	3,233,251	5,704,025	0.10-8.00	32,125	5.63
Additional shares reserved (unaudited)	500,000	—	—	—	—
Options granted (unaudited)	(1,727,497)	1,727,497	6.50-21.84	27,873	16.13
Options exercised (unaudited)	—	(176,284)	0.10-6.50	(584)	3.31
Options canceled (unaudited)	205,127	(205,127)	2.50-9.00	(1,260)	6.14
Balances, September 27, 2003 (unaudited)	2,210,881	7,050,111	\$0.10-\$21.84	\$58,154	\$ 8.25

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The options outstanding and vested by exercise price at December 29, 2001 are as follows:

Options Outstanding and Exercisable				Options Vested	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Vested	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.10 - \$1.25	261,587	5.55	\$0.61	261,009	\$0.61
\$1.50	91,439	6.83	1.50	68,539	1.50
\$2.50 - \$3.00	25,025	7.26	2.55	16,726	2.54
\$3.25	682,902	7.45	3.25	251,437	3.25
\$3.75 - \$5.00	39,633	7.74	4.30	23,117	4.26
\$5.50	974,940	8.62	5.50	208,154	5.50
\$6.00	923,035	9.09	6.00	148,273	6.00
\$6.50	1,163,893	9.79	6.50	28,501	6.50
	<u>4,162,454</u>			<u>1,005,756</u>	

The options outstanding and vested by exercise price at December 28, 2002 are as follows:

Options Outstanding and Exercisable				Options Vested	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Vested	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.10 - \$1.25	220,378	4.62	\$0.66	220,378	\$0.66
\$1.50	74,821	5.81	1.50	74,549	1.50
\$2.50 - \$3.00	23,641	6.26	2.54	22,193	2.54
\$3.25	666,813	6.45	3.25	465,382	3.25
\$3.75 - \$5.00	30,414	6.71	4.23	26,109	4.23
\$5.50	930,316	7.62	5.50	364,025	5.50
\$6.00	776,222	8.09	6.00	383,117	6.00
\$6.50	2,723,120	9.18	6.50	135,677	6.50
\$7.50 - \$8.00	258,300	9.37	7.87	—	—
	<u>5,704,025</u>			<u>1,691,430</u>	

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The options outstanding and vested by exercise price at September 27, 2003 (unaudited) are as follows:

Options Outstanding				Options Vested	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Vested	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.10 - \$1.25	153,339	3.88	\$ 0.64	153,339	\$ 0.64
\$1.50	64,904	5.06	1.50	64,904	1.50
\$2.50 - \$3.00	14,975	5.49	2.57	14,975	2.57
\$3.25	644,692	5.70	3.25	579,180	3.25
\$3.75 - \$5.00	25,509	5.92	4.11	25,255	4.10
\$5.50	855,854	6.87	5.50	545,412	5.50
\$6.00	717,983	7.35	6.00	483,483	6.00
\$6.50	2,669,858	8.46	6.50	262,457	6.50
\$7.50 - \$8.00	240,800	8.62	7.86	81,645	7.86
\$9.00	299,850	9.64	9.00	299,851	9.00
\$14.00	314,586	9.70	14.00	314,586	14.00
\$17.95 - \$19.43	148,600	9.83	18.60	2,083	18.72
\$19.50	835,661	9.86	19.50	—	—
\$19.74 - \$21.84	63,500	9.90	20.24	—	—
	7,050,111			2,827,170	

Stock-based compensation

The Company has adopted the disclosure only provisions of SFAS No. 123. The Company calculated the fair value of each option on the date of grant using the minimum value method as prescribed by SFAS No. 123. The assumptions used are as follows:

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
Risk-free interest rate	6.24%	4.58%	4.48%	4.74%	3.37%
Expected life (in years)	5	5	5	5	5
Dividend yield	—	—	—	—	—
Expected volatility	—	—	—	—	67%

The determination of fair value of all options granted after such time the Company became a public company includes an expected volatility factor in addition to the factors described in the preceding table. Accordingly, the pro forma net income (loss) (see Note 2) may not be representative of future periods.

The weighted-average per share grant date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001, December 28, 2002 and nine months ended September 27, 2003 was \$1.46, \$1.06, \$1.32 and \$11.31 (unaudited), respectively.

Deferred stock-based compensation

During fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2002, and through the Company's initial public offering in June 2003 (unaudited), the Company issued options to certain employees under the Plan with exercise prices below the

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

deemed fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. In accordance with the requirements of APB No. 25, the Company has recorded deferred stock-based compensation for the difference between the exercise price of the stock option and the deemed fair market value of the Company's stock at the grant. This deferred stock-based compensation is amortized to expense on a straight line basis over the period during which the Company's right to repurchase the stock lapses or the options become vested, generally four years. During the years ended December 29, 2001, December 28, 2002, and the nine months ended September 27, 2003, the Company has recorded deferred stock-based compensation related to these options in the amounts of \$4,265,000, \$9,262,000 and \$813,000 (unaudited), net of cancellations, respectively, of which \$195,000, \$997,000 and \$1,100,000 (unaudited) had been amortized to expense during fiscal 2001, 2002 and for the nine months ended September 27, 2003, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense related to stock options granted to non-employees is recognized on a straight line basis, as the stock options are earned. During fiscal 2000 and 2001, the Company issued options to non-employees. The options generally vest ratably over four years. The values attributable to these options are amortized over the service period and the vested portion of these options were remeasured at each vesting date. The Company believes that the fair value of the stock options is more reliably measurable than the fair value of the services received. The fair value of the stock options granted were revalued at each reporting date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as prescribed by SFAS No. 123 using the following assumptions:

	Years Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001
Risk-free interest rate	6.05%	5.75%
Expected life (in years)	10	10
Dividend yield	—	—
Expected volatility	67%	67%

The stock-based compensation expense will fluctuate as the deemed fair market value of the common stock fluctuates. In connection with the grant of stock options to non-employees, the Company recorded deferred stock-based compensation of \$259,000, \$91,000, none and none (unaudited) for the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001, December 28, 2002, and for the nine months ended September 27, 2003, respectively. Stock-based compensation expenses related to options granted to non-employees were allocated to research and development, selling, general and administrative expenses as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September 28, 2002	September 27, 2003
					(unaudited)
Research and development	\$ 61	\$ 70	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Selling, general and administrative	198	204	42	—	—
	\$259	\$274	\$ 42	\$ —	\$ —

2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On April 18, 2002, the Board of Directors approved the 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("2002 ESPP"). The 2002 ESPP is designed to enable eligible employees to purchase shares of common stock at a discount on a periodic basis through payroll deductions or through a single lump sum cash payment in the case of the first offering period. Except for the first offering period which will have an approximately seven-month duration, each offering period will be for two years and will consist of four six-month purchase periods. The price of the common stock purchased shall be 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or the last day of each purchase period. 1,500,000 shares of common

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

stock are reserved for issuance under the 2002 ESPP and will be increased on each January 1 by an amount equal to 1.0% of the outstanding shares of common stock on the preceding day.

Notes receivable

In fiscal 2000 and 2001, the Company received full recourse notes receivable from certain employees in exchange for common stock. The notes bear interest at the applicable market interest rate, ranging from 4.46% to 6.60%, and have due dates through May 2007. Under the terms of the full recourse notes receivable, the Company may proceed against any assets of the holder of the notes, or against the collateral securing the notes, or both, in event of default. The notes are collateralized by the underlying shares of common stock.

Note 9 — Income Taxes:

The components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended		
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Current:			
Federal	\$ 114	\$ 158	\$ 385
State	1	108	(14)
Foreign	—	41	143
	—	—	—
	115	307	514
	—	—	—
Deferred:			
Federal	—	—	(2,073)
State	—	—	(1,566)
	—	—	—
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 115	\$ 307	\$(3,125)

At December 28, 2002, the Company had state net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$825,000 available to offset future taxable income. This carryforward begins to expire in 2006 unless utilized.

At December 28, 2002, the Company had research credit carryforwards of approximately \$742,000 and \$836,000 for federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. If not utilized, the federal carryforwards will expire in various amounts beginning in 2019. The state research credit can be carried forward indefinitely.

Under the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and similar state provisions, certain substantial changes in the Company's ownership could result in an annual limitation on the amount of credit net operating loss and carryforwards that can be utilized in future years to offset future taxable income. Annual limitations may result in the expiration of net operating loss and credit carryforwards before they are used.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Net operating losses	\$ 1,225	\$ 37
Tax credits	3,468	2,297
Depreciation and amortization	208	(196)
Other reserves and accruals	4,160	1,501
	<u>9,061</u>	<u>3,639</u>
Less: Valuation allowance	(9,061)	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$3,639</u>

Management periodically evaluates the recoverability of the deferred tax assets and recognizes the tax benefit only as reassessment demonstrates that they are realizable. At such time, if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable, the valuation allowance will be adjusted. At December 29, 2001, the Company provided a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty regarding their realizability. As of December 28, 2002, the Company has released the valuation allowance because it believes it is more likely than not that all deferred tax assets will be realized in the foreseeable future.

The items accounting for the difference between income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate and the provision (benefit) for income taxes consisted of:

	Years Ended		
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002
Federal statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State taxes and credits, net of federal benefit	(46.8)	(77.4)	2.0
Non-deductible deferred stock-based compensation	4.0	28.6	4.7
No tax benefit of foreign losses	15.9	183.9	44.6
Extraterritorial income exclusion	—	(35.0)	(2.6)
Tax credits	(32.4)	(132.3)	(4.7)
Change in valuation allowance	35.4	56.0	(125.3)
Permanent items and other	(4.4)	(2.7)	4.2
Total	<u>5.7%</u>	<u>55.1%</u>	<u>(43.1)%</u>

Note 10 — Employee Benefit Plan:

In 1996, the Company adopted a retirement plan which is qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Eligible employees may make voluntary contributions to the retirement plan of up to 25% of their annual compensation, not to exceed the statutory amount, and the Company may make matching contributions. The Company made no contributions to the retirement plan in fiscal 2000, 2001 and 2002.

Note 11 — Operating Segment and Geographic Information:

As of December 29, 2001, December 28, 2002 and September 27, 2003, 97%, 97% and 95% (unaudited) of long-lived assets are maintained in the United States of America, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following table summarizes revenue by geographic region:

	Years Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2000	December 29, 2001	December 28, 2002	September, 2002	September 27, 2003
				(unaudited)	
North America	42.0%	52.7%	55.6%	58.4%	56.5%
Taiwan	25.4	26.4	20.9	20.8	15.0
Asia (excluding Japan and Taiwan)	8.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	3.7
Japan	8.2	6.9	7.1	5.9	15.7
Europe	16.4	13.8	15.5	14.0	9.1
Total export sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note 12 — Related Party Transactions:

The Company provided services or sold products to related parties, who are also stockholders of the Series D, Series E, Series F and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock which were issued by the Company in 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. For the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, revenue recognized from these related parties was \$35,311,000, \$46,042,000 and \$50,639,000, respectively. At December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, the Company had accounts receivable of \$7,313,000 and \$8,593,000, respectively, from its related parties.

The Company purchased inventories from related parties, and paid commissions to related parties, who are also stockholders of the Series E and Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock. For the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, transactions with these related parties were \$133,000, \$11,458,000 and \$9,767,000, respectively. At December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, the Company had accounts payable of \$1,458,000 and \$2,903,000, respectively, to its related parties.

The Company received professional services from a law firm that is affiliated with two entities that are stockholders of the Series D and Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock, which were issued by the Company in 1997 and 2000, respectively. For the years ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, expenses relating to these professional services were \$498,000, \$199,000 and \$77,000, respectively. In addition, the Company incurred costs of \$530,000 in fiscal 2002 with this law firm for professional services, relating to the filing of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1. At December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002, the Company had accounts payable of \$28,600 and \$209,000, respectively, to this law firm.

Note 13 — Subsequent Events (unaudited):**Contingencies**

In May 2003, the Company received a Notice of Violation from the Bay Area Quality Management District regarding its record keeping for usage of wipe cleaning solvent. The Company has introduced corrective action to prevent any continued or recurrent record keeping violation. In September 2003, the Company resolved the Notice of Violation with a monetary payment which was not significant.

Initial public offering

The Securities and Exchange Commission declared the Company's first registration statement, which the Company filed on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-86738) under the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the initial public offering of its common stock, effective on June 11, 2003. Under this registration statement, the Company registered 6,900,000 shares of its common stock, including 900,000 shares subject to the underwriters' over-allotment option, with an aggregate public offering price of approximately \$96,600,000. The Company registered 6,505,305 of these shares on its behalf and 394,695 of these shares on behalf of certain stockholders of the Company, including a director and certain officers of the Company.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On June 17, 2003, the Company completed its initial public offering in which it sold 5,605,305 shares of the Company's common stock that it registered on its behalf and 394,695 shares on behalf of the selling stockholders. These shares were sold for the aggregate public offering price of \$84,000,000. The underwriters exercised their over-allotment option to purchase 900,000 shares on June 20, 2003 and in connection with the option's exercise, the Company sold 900,000 shares for the aggregate public offering price of \$12,600,000. The sale of shares of common stock by the Company, including the sale of 900,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of the over-allotment option by the underwriters, resulted in aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$91,100,000, approximately \$6,400,000 of which the Company applied to underwriting discounts and commissions and approximately \$2,500,000 of which the Company applied to offering costs. As a result, the Company received approximately \$82,200,000 of the offering proceeds.

The sale of shares of common stock by the selling stockholders resulted in aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$5,500,000, approximately \$2,700,000 of which the selling stockholders paid to the Company to repay loans from the Company (see Note 8) and approximately \$387,000 of which the selling stockholders applied to underwriting discounts and commissions. As a result, the selling stockholders received approximately \$2,400,000 of the offering proceeds.

Related party transactions

In July 2003, the Company purchased approximately \$3,151,000 of manufacturing equipment from a company where one of the members of the Company's Board of Directors is also an officer of that company. This transaction was negotiated at arms length and the supplier was elected after a comprehensive competitive bidding process. Approximately \$671,000 remains to be paid to the supplier at September 27, 2003 in respect of this equipment purchase.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In April 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 149 "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 149"). SFAS No. 149 requires that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly. In particular, SFAS No. 149 clarifies under what circumstances a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristic of a derivative, clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component, amends the definition of an underlying to conform it to language used in FIN No. 45, and amends certain other existing pronouncements. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. In addition, provisions of SFAS No. 149 should be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 149 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement No. 150 "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS No. 150"). SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. SFAS No. 150 is to be implemented by reporting the cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle for financial instruments created before the issuance date of SFAS No. 150 and still existing at the beginning of the interim period of adoption. Restatement is not permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 150 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.

In October 2003, the FASB deferred the implementation date by which all public companies must apply FIN 46. The deferral for public companies only applies to entities that were created prior to February 1, 2003. The Company must apply FIN 46 no later than the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2003. The FASB agreed to provide this deferral to allow time for certain implementation issues to be addressed through the issuance of a modification to FIN 46, and indicated that it expects to issue this modification in final form prior to the end of 2003. The Company does not expect the adoption of FIN 46 to have a material impact on its financial position or on its results of operations.



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PART II**INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following table sets forth the expenses, other than the underwriting discounts and commissions, payable in connection with the sale and distribution of the shares of common stock being registered hereby, including the shares offered for sale by the selling stockholders. All amounts shown are estimates, except the Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. filing fee and the Nasdaq National Market listing fee.

Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	\$ 11,871
National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. filing fee	15,174
Nasdaq National Market listing fee	19,000
Accounting fees and expenses	250,000
Legal fees and expenses	300,000
Printing expenses	50,000
Blue Sky fees and expenses	10,000
Transfer agent and registrar fees and expenses	15,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
Total	\$721,045

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law authorizes a court to award, or a corporation's board of directors to grant, indemnity to directors and officers under certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations. The terms of Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law are sufficiently broad to permit indemnification under certain circumstances for liabilities, including reimbursement of expenses incurred, arising under the Securities Act.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Registrant's certificate of incorporation includes a provision that eliminates the personal liability of its directors for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:

- for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Registrant or its stockholders;
- for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law regarding unlawful dividends and stock purchases; or
- for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Registrant's bylaws provide that:

- the Registrant is required to indemnify its directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to limited exceptions where indemnification is not permitted by applicable law;
- the Registrant is required to advance expenses, as incurred, to its directors and officers in connection with a legal proceeding to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to certain limited exceptions; and
- the rights conferred in the bylaws are not exclusive.

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In addition, the Registrant has entered into indemnity agreements with each of its current directors and officers. These agreements provide for the indemnification of the Registrant's officers and directors for all expenses and liabilities incurred in connection with any action or proceeding brought against them by reason of the fact that they are or were agents of the Registrant. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving a director, officer or employee of the Registrant regarding which indemnification is sought, nor is the Registrant aware of any threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification.

The Registrant has obtained directors' and officers' insurance to cover its directors and officers for certain liabilities, including coverage for public securities matters.

The indemnification provisions in the Registrant's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the indemnity agreements entered into between the Registrant and each of its directors and officers may be sufficiently broad to permit indemnification of the Registrant's directors and officers for liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Reference is also made to Section 7 of the underwriting agreement (Exhibit 1.01 hereto), which provides for the indemnification by the underwriters of the Registrant and its executive officers, directors and controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act, in connection with matters specifically provided for in writing by the underwriters for inclusion in this Registration Statement.

See also the undertakings set out in response to Item 17.

Reference is made to the following documents filed as exhibits to this Registration Statement regarding relevant indemnification provisions described above and elsewhere herein:

Exhibit Document	Number
Form of Underwriting Agreement	1.01
Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on June 17, 2003.	3.01
Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant	3.02
Form of Indemnity Agreement	10.01
Sixth Amended and Restated Rights Agreement by and among the Registrant and certain stockholders of the Registrant dated July 13, 2001.	4.02
Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Richard Hoffman dated February 9, 1994.	4.03
Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Milton Ohring dated April 11, 1994.	4.04
Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Benjamin Eldridge dated August 12, 1994.	4.05
Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Charles Baxley, P.C. dated September 8, 1994.	4.06

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

In the three years prior to the filing of this Registration Statement or for such longer period as indicated below, the Registrant issued and sold the following unregistered securities.

1. In September 2000, the Registrant issued a warrant to a customer to purchase up to 45,500 shares of Series F preferred stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The warrant is exercisable on September 22, 2005. The warrant, however, will become exercisable immediately with respect to all of these shares if the warrant holder achieves certain commercial milestones. If not earlier exercised, this warrant will expire September 23, 2005.

2. In September through November 2000, the Registrant issued and sold a total of 633,130 shares of Series F preferred stock to 19 investors, consisting of 14 individual investors, two corporate investors and three venture capital and investment funds for a total purchase price of \$6,964,430, all of which was paid in cash.

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3. In July and September 2001, the Registrant issued and sold a total of 679,672 shares of Series G preferred stock to five corporate investors for a total purchase price of \$10,195,080, all of which was paid in cash.

4. In June 2002, the Registrant issued 8,083 shares of Series D preferred stock to a company, which held a warrant of the Registrant, pursuant to a cashless net exercise of the warrant.

5. From December 27, 1999 to September 27, 2003, the Registrant had issued 10,052 shares of common stock to its employees, directors, consultants and other service providers upon exercise of options under the Registrant's incentive option plan, with exercise prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$6.50 per share.

6. From December 27, 1999 to September 27, 2003, the Registrant had issued 490,941 shares of common stock to its employees, directors, consultants and other service providers upon exercise of options under the Registrant's management incentive option plan, with exercise prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per share.

7. From December 27, 1999 to September 27, 2003, the Registrant had issued 25,167 shares of common stock to its employees, directors, consultants and other service providers upon exercise of options under the Registrant's 1995 stock plan, with exercise prices ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.165 per share.

8. From December 27, 1999 to September 27, 2003, the Registrant had issued 506,160 shares of common stock to its employees, directors, consultants and other service providers upon exercise of options under the Registrant's 1996 stock option plan, with exercise prices ranging from \$0.165 to \$6.50 per share.

9. From December 27, 1999 to September 27, 2003, the Registrant had issued 28,043 shares of common stock to nine of its consultants under stock purchase agreements, with purchase prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8.00 per share.

10. The Registrant had issued 23,002,626 shares of common stock to our preferred stockholders upon the automatic conversion of 23,002,626 shares of preferred stock in connection with our initial public offering.

The sales and issuances of securities above, other than the sales and issuances in items 5, 7, 8 and 10, were determined to be exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D thereunder as transactions by an issuer not involving a public offering. The sales and issuances of securities listed above in items 5, 7 and 8 were deemed to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act by virtue of Rule 701 promulgated under Section 3(b) of the Securities Act as transactions pursuant to compensation benefits plans and contracts relating to compensation. The issuances of securities listed above in item 10 were deemed to be exempt from registration under Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act as we exchanged our existing preferred stock with our then preferred stockholders without paying any commissions or other remuneration in connection with such exchange. All of the foregoing securities are deemed restricted securities for the purposes of the Securities Act.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
1.01	Form of Underwriting Agreement.
3.01	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on June 17, 2003.
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.
4.01(1)	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.
4.02(1)	Sixth Amended and Restated Rights Agreement by and among the Registrant and certain stockholders of the Registrant dated July 13, 2001.
4.03(1)	Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Richard Hoffman dated February 9, 1994.
4.04(1)	Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Milton Ohring dated April 11, 1994.
4.05(1)	Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Benjamin Eldridge dated August 12, 1994.
4.06(1)	Stockholders Agreement by and among the Registrant, Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Susan Bloch and Charles Baxley, P.C. dated September 8, 1994.
5.01	Form of Opinion of Fenwick & West LLP.
10.01(1)	Form of Indemnity Agreement.
10.02(1)	1995 Stock Plan, and form of option grant.
10.03(1)	1996 Stock Option Plan, and form of option grant.
10.04(1)	Incentive Option Plan, and form of option grant.
10.05(1)	Management Incentive Option Plan, and form of option grant.
10.06(1)	2002 Equity Incentive Plan, and forms of option grant.
10.07(1)	2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
10.08(2)	Key Management Bonus Plan (2003).
10.09(3)	Sales Incentive Plan (first half 2003).
10.10†	Sales Incentive Plan (second half 2003).
10.11(1)	Employment Offer Letter dated October 29, 1998 to Yoshikazu Hatsukano.
10.12(1)	Lease by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated June 26, 1995.
10.12.1(1)	First Option to Extend Lease Term by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated October 4, 2002 for the Lease between the parties dated June 26, 1995.
10.13(1)	Lease by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated April 12, 1996.
10.13.1(1)	First Option to Extend Lease Term by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated October 4, 2002 for the Lease between the parties dated April 12, 1996.
10.14(1)	Lease by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated November 20, 1996.
10.14.1(1)	First Option to Extend Lease Term by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated October 4, 2002 for the Lease between the parties dated November 20, 1996.
10.15(1)	Lease by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated April 24, 1997.
10.15.1(1)	First Option to Extend Lease Term by and between Paul E. Iacono and the Registrant dated October 4, 2002 for the Lease between the parties dated April 24, 1997.

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
10.16(1)	Lease by and between Richard K. and Pamela K. Corbett, Robert and Cheryl Rumberger, Connie Duke and the Registrant dated March 12, 1998.
10.16.1(1)	First Amendment to Standard Industrial/ Single Tenant Lease — Net by and between Richard K. Corbett and Pamela K. Corbett, Robert Rumberger and Cheryl Rumberger, and the Registrant dated April 30, 2003.
10.17(1)	Lease by and between L One and the Registrant dated March 25, 1998.
10.18(1)	Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated May 3, 2001.
10.18.1(1)	First Amendment to Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated January 31, 2003.
10.19(1)	Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated May 3, 2001.
10.19.1(1)	First Amendment to Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated January 31, 2003.
10.20(1)	Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated May 3, 2001.
10.20.1(1)	First Amendment to Pacific Corporate Center Lease by and between Greenville Investors, L.P. and the Registrant dated January 31, 2003.
10.21(4)	Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement by and between Comerica Bank — California and the Registrant dated February 21, 2003.
10.22(1)	Basic Purchase Agreement by and among Infineon Technologies Aktiengesellschaft, Whiteoak Semiconductor Partnership, Promos Technologies Inc. and the Registrant dated July 9, 1999.
10.22.1(1)	Letter Agreement by and between Infineon Technologies Aktiengesellschaft and the Registrant dated July 19, 2002.
10.22.2	Letter Agreement by and between Infineon Technologies Aktiengesellschaft and the Registrant dated July 1, 2003.
10.23(1)	Authorized International Distributor Agreement by and between Spirox Corporation and the Registrant dated June 1, 2000.
10.23.1†	Amendment No. 1 to Authorized International Distributor Agreement by and between Spirox Corporation and the Registrant dated July 1, 2003.
10.24(1)	Probecard Purchase Agreement by and between Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. and the Registrant dated November 22, 2000.
10.24.1(1)	Agreement by and between Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. and the Registrant dated October 31, 2001, Agreement by and between Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. and the Registrant dated January 10, 2002, and Agreement by and between Samsung Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. and the Registrant dated January 22, 2003.
10.25(1)	Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement — Capital Equipment and Services by and between Intel Corporation and the Registrant dated January 8, 2001, and as amended on January 22, 2001, on March 1, 2001, and on April 1, 2001.
10.25.1(1)	Amendment to Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement by and between Intel Corporation and the Registrant dated May 22, 2002.
10.25.2†	Amendment to Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement by and between Intel Corporation and the Registrant dated June 30, 2002.
10.26(5)	Production and Development Materials and Services Purchase Agreement by and between Harbor Electronics and the Registrant dated April 17, 2002.

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
10.27(6)	Production and Development Materials and Services Purchase Agreement by and between NTK Technologies and the Registrant dated June 25, 2002.
21.01(1)	List of Subsidiaries of Registrant.
23.01(7)	Consent of Fenwick & West LLP (See Exhibit 5.01).
23.02	Consent of independent accountants.
24.01	Power of Attorney (see page II-9 of this Registration Statement.)

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit of the same number in the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.08.1 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.08.4 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-86738), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 11, 2003.
- (7) To be filed.

† Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. These portions have been omitted from this Registration Statement and have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(b) *Financial Statement Schedule*

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

To the Board of Directors of

FormFactor, Inc.:

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements referred to in our report dated January 17, 2003, except for the last paragraph of Note 5, as to which the date is February 21, 2003, appearing in the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of FormFactor, Inc. also included an audit of the financial statement schedule listed in Item 16(b) on Page II-6 of this Form S-1. In our opinion, the financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

San Jose, California

May 6, 2003

FORMFACTOR, INC.

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

For the Years Ended December 30, 2000, December 29, 2001 and December 28, 2002
(In thousands)

Descriptions	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable:				
Year ended December 30, 2000	\$ 612	\$ —	\$ 32	\$ 580
Year ended December 29, 2001	\$ 580	\$ —	\$ 166	\$ 414
Year ended December 28, 2002	\$ 414	\$ 165	\$ 326	\$ 253
Reserve for excess and obsolete inventories:				
Year ended December 30, 2000	\$5,420	\$2,227	\$ —	\$7,647
Year ended December 29, 2001	\$7,647	\$4,504	\$ 3,535	\$8,616
Year ended December 28, 2002	\$8,616	\$1,279	\$ 2,436	\$7,459
Allowance against deferred tax assets:				
Year ended December 30, 2000	\$7,972	\$ 777	\$ —	\$8,749
Year ended December 29, 2001	\$8,749	\$ 312	\$ —	\$9,061
Year ended December 28, 2002	\$9,061	\$ —	\$(9,061)	\$ —

All other financial statement schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth herein is not applicable or is shown either in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

Item 17. Undertakings.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the provisions described in Item 14 above, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered hereunder, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that:

(1) For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective; and

(2) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Livermore, State of California, on this 17th day of October, 2003.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

By: /s/ JENS MEYERHOFF

Jens Meyerhoff
*Senior Vice President of Operations and
Chief Financial Officer*

KNOW BY ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Dr. Igor Y. Khandros, Jens Meyerhoff and Stuart L. Merkadeau and each of them, his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments, including post-effective amendments, to this Registration Statement, and to sign any registration statement for the same offering covered by this Registration Statement that is to be effective upon filing pursuant to Rule 462(b) promulgated under the Securities Act, and all post-effective amendments thereto, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and all documents in connection therewith, making such changes to this Registration Statement as such attorneys-in-fact and agents so acting deem appropriate, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act requisite and necessary to be done with respect to this Registration Statement and the offering of securities contemplated by this Registration Statement, including amendments, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
Principal Executive Officer:		
<u>/s/ DR. IGOR Y. KHANDROS</u> Dr. Igor Y. Khandros	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	October 17, 2003
Principal Financial Officer:		
<u>/s/ JENS MEYERHOFF</u> Jens Meyerhoff	Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Financial Officer	October 17, 2003
Principal Accounting Officer:		
<u>/s/ MICHAEL M. LUDWIG</u> Michael M. Ludwig	Vice President of Human Resources and Finance, and Controller	October 17, 2003

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Name	Title	Date
Additional Directors:		
/s/ JOSEPH R. BRONSON	Director	October 17, 2003
Joseph R. Bronson		
/s/ DR. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL	Director	October 17, 2003
Dr. Thomas J. Campbell		
/s/ DR. WILLIAM H. DAVIDOW	Director	October 17, 2003
Dr. William H. Davidow		
/s/ G. CARL EVERETT, JR.	Director	October 17, 2003
G. Carl Everett, Jr.		
/s/ JAMES A. PRESTRIDGE	Director	October 17, 2003
James A. Prestridge		

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
1.01	Form of Underwriting Agreement.
3.01	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant as filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on June 17, 2003.
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.
5.01	Form of Opinion of Fenwick & West LLP.
10.10†	Sales Incentive Plan (second half 2003).
10.22.2	Letter Agreement by and between Infineon Technologies Aktiengesellschaft and the Registrant dated July 1, 2003.
10.23.1†	Amendment No. 1 to Authorized International Distributor Agreement by and between Spirox Corporation and the Registrant dated July 1, 2003.
10.25.2†	Amendment to Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement by and between Intel Corporation and the Registrant dated June 30, 2002.
23.02	Consent of independent accountants.

† Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. These portions have been omitted from this Registration Statement and have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

5,000,000 SHARES

FORMFACTOR, INC.

COMMON STOCK (PAR VALUE \$0.001 PER SHARE)

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT

October __, 2003

October __, 2003

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
c/o Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
1585 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

Dear Sirs and Mesdames:

FormFactor, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "COMPANY"), proposes to issue and sell to the several Underwriters named in Schedule I hereto (the "UNDERWRITERS"), and certain stockholders of the Company (the "SELLING STOCKHOLDERS") named in Schedule II hereto severally propose to sell to the several Underwriters, an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock, par value \$0.001 (the "FIRM SHARES"), of which 1,499,866 shares are to be issued and sold by the Company and 3,500,134 shares are to be sold by the Selling Stockholders, each Selling Stockholder selling the amount set forth opposite such Selling Stockholder's name on Schedule II hereto.

The Company also proposes to issue and sell to the several Underwriters not more than an additional 750,000 shares of its Common Stock, par value \$0.001 (the "ADDITIONAL SHARES") if and to the extent that you, as Managers of the offering, shall have determined to exercise, on behalf of the Underwriters, the right to purchase such shares of common stock granted to the Underwriters in Section 3 hereof. The Firm Shares and the Additional Shares are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "SHARES." The shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 of the Company to be outstanding after giving effect to the sales contemplated hereby are hereinafter referred to as the "COMMON STOCK." The Company and the Selling Stockholders are hereinafter sometimes collectively referred to as the "SELLERS."

The Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "COMMISSION") a registration statement, including a prospectus, relating to the Shares. The registration statement as amended at the time it becomes effective, including the information (if any) deemed to be part of the registration statement at the time of effectiveness pursuant to Rule 430A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "SECURITIES ACT"), is hereinafter referred to as the "REGISTRATION STATEMENT"; the prospectus in the form first used to confirm sales of Shares is hereinafter referred to as the "PROSPECTUS." If the Company has filed an abbreviated registration statement to register additional shares of Common Stock pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act (the "RULE 462 REGISTRATION STATEMENT"), then any reference herein to the term "REGISTRATION STATEMENT" shall be deemed to include such Rule 462 Registration Statement.

1. Representations and Warranties. The Company represents and warrants to and agrees with each of the Underwriters that:

(a) Based on advice from the Commission, the Registration Statement has become effective; no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement is in effect and no proceedings for such purpose are pending before or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened by the Commission.

(b) (i) The Registration Statement, when it became effective, did not contain and, as amended or supplemented, if applicable, will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, (ii) the Registration Statement and the Prospectus comply and, as amended or supplemented, if applicable, will comply in all material respects with the Securities Act and the applicable rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder and (iii) the Prospectus does not contain and, as amended or supplemented, if applicable, will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, except that the representations and warranties set forth in this paragraph do not apply to statements or omissions in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus based upon information relating to any Underwriter furnished to the Company in writing by such Underwriter through you expressly for use therein.

(c) The Company has been duly incorporated, is validly existing as a corporation in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, has the corporate power and authority to own its property and to conduct its business as described in the Prospectus and is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or be in good standing would not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

(d) Each subsidiary of the Company has been duly incorporated, is validly existing as a corporation in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, has the corporate power and authority to own its property and to conduct its business as described in the Prospectus and is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or be in good standing would not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; all of the issued shares of capital stock of each subsidiary of the Company have been duly and validly authorized and issued, are fully paid and non-assessable and are owned directly by the Company, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, equities or claims. Other than FormFactor Germany GmbH, FormFactor Magyarorszag Licencia Hasznosito, FormFactor K.K., FormFactor Korea, Inc. and FormFactor Europe Limited, the Company has no subsidiaries that are "significant subsidiaries" as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X of the Securities Act (the "SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES").

(e) This Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Company.

(f) The authorized capital stock of the Company conforms as to legal matters to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus.

(g) The shares of Common Stock outstanding prior to the issuance of the Shares have been duly authorized and are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

(h) The Shares have been duly authorized and, when issued and delivered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable, and the issuance of such Shares will not be subject to any preemptive or similar rights.

(i) Each Selling Stockholder, officer and director of the Company holding the Company's outstanding securities as of the date hereof has executed a "lock-up" agreement substantially in the form of Exhibit A hereto.

(j) The execution and delivery by the Company of, and the performance by the Company of its obligations under, this Agreement will not contravene any provision of applicable law or the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of the Company or any agreement or other instrument binding upon the Company or any of its subsidiaries that is material to the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or any judgment, order or decree of any governmental body, agency or court having jurisdiction over the Company or any subsidiary, and no consent, approval, authorization or order of, or qualification with, any governmental body or agency is required for the performance by the Company of its obligations under this Agreement, except such as may be required by the securities or Blue Sky laws of the various states or the bylaws and rules and regulations of the NASD in connection with the offer and sale of the Shares.

(k) There has not occurred any material adverse change, or any development involving a prospective material adverse change, in the condition, financial or otherwise, or in the earnings, business or operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, from that set forth in the Prospectus (exclusive of any amendments or supplements thereto subsequent to the date of this Agreement).

(l) There are no legal or governmental proceedings pending or, to the knowledge of the Company threatened to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of the properties of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is subject that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus and are not so described or any statutes, regulations, contracts or other documents that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus or to be filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement that are not described or filed as required.

(m) Each preliminary prospectus filed as part of the registration statement as originally filed or as part of any amendment thereto, or filed pursuant to Rule 424 under the Securities Act, complied when so filed in all material respects with the Securities Act and the applicable rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder.

(n) The Company is not, and after giving effect to the offering and sale of the Shares and the application of the proceeds thereof as described in the Prospectus will not be, required to register as an "investment company" as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

(o) Except as otherwise described in the Registration Statement, the Company and its subsidiaries (i) are in compliance with any and all applicable foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of human health and safety, the environment or hazardous or toxic substances or wastes, pollutants or contaminants ("ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS"), (ii) have received all permits, licenses or other approvals required of them under applicable Environmental Laws to conduct their respective businesses and (iii) are in compliance with all terms and conditions of any such permit, license or approval, except where such noncompliance with Environmental Laws, failure to receive required permits, licenses or other approvals or failure to comply with the terms and conditions of such permits, licenses or approvals would not, singly or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

(p) There are no costs or liabilities associated with Environmental Laws (including, without limitation, any capital or operating expenditures required for clean-up, closure of properties or compliance with Environmental Laws or any permit, license or approval, any related constraints on operating activities and any potential liabilities to third parties) which would, singly or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

(q) There are no contracts, agreements or understandings between the Company and any person granting such person the right to require the Company to file a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to any securities of the Company or to require the Company to include such securities with the Shares registered pursuant to the Registration Statement, except as have been duly waived.

(r) Subsequent to the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus, (i) the Company and its subsidiaries have not incurred any material liability or obligation, direct or contingent, nor entered into any material transaction not in the ordinary course of business; (ii) the Company has not purchased any of its outstanding capital stock, nor declared, paid or otherwise made any dividend or distribution of any kind on its capital stock other than ordinary and customary dividends; and (iii) there has not been any material change in the capital stock, short-term debt or long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries, except in each case as described in the Prospectus.

(s) The Company and its subsidiaries have good and marketable title in fee simple to all real property and good and marketable title to all personal property owned by them which is material to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in each case free and clear of all liens, encumbrances and defects except such as are described in the Prospectus or such as do not materially affect the value of such property and do not interfere with the use made and proposed to be made of such

property by the Company and its subsidiaries; and any real property and buildings held under lease by the Company and its subsidiaries are held by them under valid, subsisting and enforceable leases with such exceptions as are not material and do not interfere with the use made and proposed to be made of such property and buildings by the Company and its subsidiaries, in each case except as described in the Prospectus.

(t) The Company and its subsidiaries own or possess, license or can acquire or license on reasonable terms, all material patents, patent rights, licenses, inventions, copyrights, know-how (including trade secrets and other unpatented and/or unpatentable proprietary or confidential information, systems or procedures), trademarks, service marks and trade names currently employed by them in connection with the business now operated by them, and neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has received any notice of infringement of or conflict with asserted rights of others with respect to any of the foregoing except as described in the Prospectus or which, singly or in the aggregate, if the subject of an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding, would have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

(u) No material labor dispute with the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries exists, except as described in the Prospectus, or, to the knowledge of the Company, is imminent; and the Company is not aware, but without conducting any independent investigation, of any existing, threatened or imminent labor disturbance by the employees of any of its principal suppliers, manufacturers or contractors that could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

(v) The Company and its subsidiaries are insured by the insurers of recognized financial responsibility against such losses and risks and in such amounts as are prudent and customary in the businesses in which they are engaged; neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has been refused any insurance coverage sought or applied for; and neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has any reason to believe that it will not be able to renew its existing insurance coverage as and when such coverage expires or to obtain similar coverage from similar insurers as may be necessary to continue its business at a cost that would not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, except as described in the Prospectus.

(w) The Company and its subsidiaries possess all certificates, authorizations and permits issued by the appropriate federal, state or foreign regulatory authorities necessary to conduct their respective businesses, and neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has received any notice of proceedings relating to the revocation or modification of any such certificate, authorization or permit which, singly or in the aggregate, if the subject of an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding, would have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, except as described the Prospectus.

(x) The Company and each of its subsidiaries maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that (i) transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorizations; (ii) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in

conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to maintain asset accountability; (iii) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and (iv) the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

(y) The Common Stock has been approved for listing on the Nasdaq Stock Exchange.

2. Representations and Warranties of the Selling Stockholders. Each of the Selling Stockholders represents and warrants to and agrees with each of the Underwriters that:

(a) This Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by or on behalf of such Selling Stockholder.

(b) The execution and delivery by such Selling Stockholder of, and the performance by such Selling Stockholder of its obligations under, this Agreement, the Custody Agreement signed by such Selling Stockholder and Equiserve, as Custodian, relating to the deposit of the Shares to be sold by such Selling Stockholder (the "CUSTODY AGREEMENT") and the Power of Attorney appointing certain individuals as such Selling Stockholder's attorneys-in-fact to the extent set forth therein, relating to the transactions contemplated hereby and by the Registration Statement (the "POWER OF ATTORNEY") will not contravene any provision of applicable law, or the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of such Selling Stockholder (if such Selling Stockholder is a corporation), or any agreement or other instrument binding upon such Selling Stockholder or any judgment, order or decree of any governmental body, agency or court having jurisdiction over such Selling Stockholder, and no consent, approval, authorization or order of, or qualification with, any governmental body or agency is required for the performance by such Selling Stockholder of its obligations under this Agreement or the Custody Agreement or Power of Attorney of such Selling Stockholder, except such as may be required by the securities or Blue Sky laws of the various states in connection with the offer and sale of the Shares.

(c) Such Selling Stockholder has, and on the Closing Date will have, valid title to, or a valid "security entitlement" within the meaning of Section 8-501 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code in respect of, the Shares to be sold by such Selling Stockholder free and clear of all security interests, claims, liens, equities or other encumbrances and the legal right and power, and all authorization and approval required by law, to enter into this Agreement, the Custody Agreement and the Power of Attorney and to sell, transfer and deliver the Shares to be sold by such Selling Stockholder or a security entitlement in respect of such Shares.

(d) The "lock up" agreement substantially in the form of Exhibit A hereto, the Custody Agreement and the Power of Attorney have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by such Selling Stockholder and are valid and binding agreements of such Selling Stockholder.

(e) Certificates in negotiable form for the Shares to be sold by such Selling Stockholder have been placed in custody under a Custody Agreement for delivery under this Agreement with the Custodian; such Selling Stockholder specifically agrees that the Shares represented by the certificates so held in custody for such Selling Stockholder are subject to the interests of the several Underwriters and the Company, that the arrangements made by such Selling Stockholder shall not be terminated by any act of such Selling Stockholder or by operation of law, whether by the death or incapacity of such Selling Stockholder (or, in the case of a Selling Stockholder who is not an individual, the dissolution or liquidation of such Selling Stockholder) or the occurrence of any other event prior to _____, 2003 if such death, incapacity, dissolution, liquidation or other such event should occur before the delivery of such Shares hereunder, certificates for such Shares shall be delivered by the Custodian in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement as if such death, incapacity, dissolution, liquidation or other event had not occurred, regardless of whether the Custodian shall have received notice of such death, incapacity, dissolution, liquidation or other event.

(f) Delivery of the Shares to be sold by such Selling Stockholder and payment therefor pursuant to this Agreement will pass valid title to such Shares, free and clear of any adverse claim within the meaning of Section 8-102 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, to each Underwriter who has purchased such Shares without notice of an adverse claim.

(g) All information furnished in writing by or on behalf of such Selling Stockholder for use in the Registration Statement and Prospectus is, and on the Closing Date will be, true, correct, and complete, and does not, and on the Closing Date will not, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary to make such information not misleading.

(h) Such Selling Stockholder has no reason to believe that the representations and warranties of the Company contained in Section 1 are not true and correct, is familiar with the Registration Statement and Prospectus and has no knowledge of any material fact, condition or information not disclosed in the Prospectus that has had, or may have, a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole. Such Selling Stockholder is not prompted by any information concerning the Company or its subsidiaries which is not set forth in the Prospectus to sell its Shares pursuant to this Agreement.

(i) Such Selling Stockholder has not taken and will not take, directly or indirectly, any action designed to or that might reasonably be expected to cause or result in, the stabilization or manipulation of the price of any security of the Company or facilitate the sale or resale of the Shares.

3. Agreements to Sell and Purchase. Each Seller, severally and not jointly, hereby agrees to sell to the several Underwriters, and each Underwriter, upon the basis of the representations and warranties herein contained, but subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, agrees, severally and not jointly, to purchase from such Seller at \$____ a share (the "PURCHASE PRICE") the number of Firm Shares (subject to adjustments to eliminate fractional shares as you

may determine) that bears the same proportion to the number of Firm Shares set forth on Schedule I opposite the name of such Underwriter bears to the total number of Firm Shares.

On the basis of the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement, and subject to its terms and conditions, the Company agrees to sell to the Underwriters the Additional Shares, and the Underwriters shall have the right to purchase, severally and not jointly, up to 750,000 Additional Shares at the Purchase Price. You may exercise this right on behalf of the Underwriters in whole or from time to time in part by giving written notice of each election to exercise the option not later than 30 days after the date of this Agreement. Any exercise notice shall specify the number of Additional Shares to be purchased by the Underwriters and the date on which such shares are to be purchased. Each purchase date must be at least one business day after the written notice is given and may not be earlier than the closing date for the Firm Shares nor later than ten business days after the date of such notice. Additional Shares may be purchased as provided in Section 5 hereof solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments made in connection with the offering of the Firm Shares. On each day, Option Closing Date, (as defined below), if any, that Additional Shares are to be purchased, each Underwriter agrees, severally and not jointly, to purchase the number of Additional Shares (subject to such adjustments to eliminate fractional shares as you may determine) that bears the same proportion to the total number of Additional Shares to be purchased on such Option Closing Date (as defined below) as the number of Firm Shares set forth in Schedule I hereto opposite the name of such Underwriter bears to the total number of Firm Shares.

Each Seller hereby agrees that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not (1) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock; or (2) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the Common Stock, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of Common Stock or such other securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock ("SECURITIES"), in cash or otherwise, and in addition, the Company hereby agrees that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not (3) file any registration statement with the Commission relating to the offering of any shares of Common Stock or any Securities (the restrictions contained in (1), (2) and (3) above are collectively referred to herein as the "RESTRICTIONS"); provided, however, that each Selling Stockholder may engage in any of the transactions permitted in the form of "lock-up" agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A and executed by each of the Selling Stockholders. In addition, the foregoing sentence shall not apply to (A) the issuance by the Company of shares of Common Stock upon the exercise of an option or warrant or the conversion of a security outstanding on the date hereof of which the Underwriters have been advised in writing and is described in the Prospectus or (B) the grant of options or the issuance of shares of Common Stock by the Company to employees, officers, directors, advisors or consultants of the Company pursuant to employee benefit plans described in the Prospectus. With respect to the Company, the Restrictions shall terminate on March 15, 2004. With respect to each Selling Stockholder, the Restrictions shall terminate with respect to fifty percent (50%) of the Common Stock and Securities owned, directly or indirectly as of date hereof by such Selling Stockholder, less the number of

shares of Common Stock sold by such Selling Stockholder hereunder, on the close of business on February 15, 2004, and with respect to all remaining Common Stock and Securities owned, directly or indirectly, by such Selling Stockholder and subject to the Restrictions, on the close of business on March 15, 2004.

In addition, each Selling Stockholder agrees that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not, during the period commencing on the date hereof and ending on March 15, 2004, make any demand for or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any shares of Common Stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock. Each Selling Stockholder also agrees and consents to the entry of stop transfer instructions with the Company's transfer agent and registrar against the transfer of the undersigned's shares of Common Stock except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions.

4. Terms of Public Offering. The Sellers are advised by you that the Underwriters propose to make a public offering of their respective portions of the Shares as soon after the Registration Statement and this Agreement have become effective as in your judgment is advisable. The Sellers are further advised by you that the Shares are to be offered to the public initially at \$_____ a share (the "PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE") and to certain dealers selected by you at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$_____ a share under the Public Offering Price.

5. Payment and Delivery. Payment for the Firm Shares to be sold by each Seller shall be made to such Seller in Federal or other funds immediately available in New York City against delivery of such Firm Shares for the respective accounts of the several Underwriters at 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on_____, 2003, or at such other time on the same or such other date, not later than_____, 2003, as shall be designated in writing by you. The time and date of such payment are hereinafter referred to as the "CLOSING DATE."

Payment for any Additional Shares shall be made to the Company in Federal or other funds immediately available in New York City against delivery of such Additional Shares for the respective accounts of the several Underwriters at 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the date specified in the corresponding notice described in Section 3 or at such other time on the same or on such other date, in any event not later than _____, 2003, as shall be designated in writing by you. The time and date of such payment are hereinafter referred to as the "OPTION CLOSING DATE."

The Firm Shares and Additional Shares shall be registered in such names and in such denominations as you shall request in writing not later than one full business day prior to the Closing Date or the applicable Option Closing Date, as the case may be. The Firm Shares and Additional Shares shall be delivered to you on the Closing Date or an Option Closing Date, as the case may be, for the respective accounts of the several Underwriters, with any transfer taxes payable in connection with the transfer of the Shares to the Underwriters duly paid, against payment of the Purchase Price therefor.

6. Conditions to the Underwriters' Obligations. The obligations of the Sellers to sell the Shares to the Underwriters and the several obligations of the Underwriters to purchase and pay

for the Shares on the Closing Date are subject to the condition that the Registration Statement shall have become effective not later than 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the date hereof.

The several obligations of the Underwriters are subject to the following further conditions:

(a) Subsequent to the execution and delivery of this Agreement and prior to the Closing Date:

(i) there shall not have occurred any downgrading, nor shall any notice have been given of any intended or potential downgrading or of any review for a possible change that does not indicate the direction of the possible change, in the rating accorded any of the Company's securities by any "nationally recognized statistical rating organization," as such term is defined for purposes of Rule 436(g)(2) under the Securities Act; and

(ii) there shall not have occurred any change, or any development involving a prospective change, in the condition, financial or otherwise, or in the earnings, business or operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, from that set forth in the Prospectus (exclusive of any amendments or supplements thereto subsequent to the date of this Agreement) that, in your judgment, is material and adverse and that makes it, in your judgment, impracticable to market the Shares on the terms and in the manner contemplated in the Prospectus.

(b) The Underwriters shall have received on the Closing Date a certificate, dated the Closing Date and signed on behalf of the Company by an executive officer of the Company, to the effect set forth in Section 6(a)(i) above and to the effect that the representations and warranties of the Company contained in this Agreement are true and correct as of the Closing Date and that the Company has complied in all material respects with all of the agreements and satisfied all of the conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied hereunder on or before the Closing Date.

The officer signing and delivering such certificate may rely upon the best of his or her knowledge as to proceedings threatened.

(c) The Underwriters shall have received on the Closing Date an opinion of Fenwick & West LLP, outside counsel for the Company, dated the Closing Date, to the effect that:

(i) the Company has been duly incorporated, is validly existing as a corporation in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation, has the corporate power and corporate authority to own its property and to conduct its business as described in the Prospectus and is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or be in good standing would

not have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole;

(ii) the authorized capital stock of the Company conforms as to legal matters in all material respects to the description thereof contained in the Prospectus;

(iii) the shares of Common Stock outstanding prior to the issuance of the Shares have been duly authorized and are validly issued and non-assessable, and, to such counsel's knowledge, fully paid;

(iv) the Shares have been duly authorized and, when issued and delivered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable, and the issuance of such Shares will not be subject to any preemptive rights contained in the Company's certificate of incorporation or by-laws, each as amended to date, or to such counsel's knowledge, any similar rights contained in any other agreements or instruments binding upon the Company;

(v) this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Company;

(vi) the execution and delivery by the Company of, and the performance by the Company of its obligations under, this Agreement will not contravene any provision of applicable law or the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, each as amended to date, of the Company or, to such counsel's knowledge, any material agreement or other instrument binding upon the Company or any of its subsidiaries filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement or, to such counsel's knowledge, any judgment, order or decree of any governmental body, agency or court having jurisdiction over the Company or any Significant Subsidiary, and no consent, approval, authorization or order of, or qualification with, any governmental body or agency is required for the performance by the Company of its obligations under this Agreement, except such as may be required by the securities or Blue Sky laws of the various states or bylaws and rules and regulations of the NASD (as to which such counsel expresses no opinion) in connection with the offer and sale of the Shares;

(vii) the statements relating to legal matters, legal documents or legal proceedings included in (A) the Prospectus under the captions "Risk Factors - Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws or Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change or control of our company or changes in our management, and therefore, depress the trading price of our common stock," "Management - Indemnification of Directors and Officers and Limitation of Liability," "Shares Eligible for Future Sale," "Description of Capital Stock" and "Underwriters" and (B) the Registration Statement in Items 14 and 15, in each case insofar as such statements constitute summaries of the legal matters, legal

documents, or legal proceedings referred to therein, fairly summarize in all material respects such matters, documents or proceedings;

(viii) after due inquiry, such counsel does not know of any legal or governmental proceedings pending or threatened to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of the properties of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is subject that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus and are not so described or of any statutes, regulations, contracts or other documents that are required to be described in the Registration Statement or the Prospectus or to be filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement that are not described or filed as required;

(ix) the Company is not, and after giving effect to the offering and sale of the Shares and the immediate application of the proceeds thereof as described in the Prospectus would not be, required to register as an "investment company" as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;

(x) this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by or on behalf of each of the Selling Stockholders;

(xi) the execution and delivery by each Selling Stockholder of, and the performance by such Selling Stockholder of its obligations under, this Agreement and the Custody Agreement and Powers of Attorney of such Selling Stockholder will not contravene any provision of applicable law, or the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of such Selling Shareholder (if such Selling Shareholder is a corporation), or, to such counsel's knowledge, any agreement or other instrument binding upon such Selling Stockholder or, to such counsel's knowledge, any judgment, order or decree of any governmental body, agency or court having jurisdiction over such Selling Stockholder, and no consent, approval, authorization or order of, or qualification with, any governmental body or agency is required for the performance by such Selling Stockholder of its obligations under this Agreement or the Custody Agreement or Power of Attorney of such Selling Stockholder, except such as may be required by the securities or Blue Sky laws of the various states in connection with offer and sale of the Shares;

(xii) Assuming that the Underwriters purchase the Shares to be sold by the Selling Stockholders pursuant to this Agreement for value, in good faith and without notice of any adverse claims, the delivery of stock certificates representing the Shares to be sold by the Selling Shareholders, indorsed to the Underwriters, will transfer to the Underwriters all rights of the Selling Stockholders in such Shares, free and clear of any adverse claim (within the meaning of Section 8-102 of the New York Uniform Commercial Code);

(xiii) the "lock up" agreement substantially in the form of Exhibit A hereto, the Custody Agreement and the Power of Attorney of each Selling Stockholder have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by such Selling Stockholder and are valid and binding agreements of such Selling Stockholder;

(xiv) nothing has come to the attention of such counsel that causes such counsel to believe that (A) the Registration Statement or the Prospectus (except for the financial statements and notes thereto and financial statement schedules and other financial and statistical data included therein, as to which such counsel need not express any belief) do not comply as to form in all material respects with the requirements of the Securities Act and the applicable rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder, (B) the Registration Statement or the Prospectus included therein (except for the financial statements and notes thereto and financial statement schedules and other financial and statistical data included therein, as to which such counsel need not express any belief) at the time the Registration Statement became effective contained an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading or (C) the Prospectus (except for the financial statements and notes thereto and financial statement schedules and other financial and statistical data included therein, as to which such counsel need not express any belief) as of its date or as of the Closing Date contained or contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

(d) The Underwriters shall have received on the Closing Date opinions of Komaromi es Eros Ugyvedi Iroda, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey L.L.P. (Brussels), Squire Sanders & Dempsey (London), SSD Law Offices and Kim & Chang, each outside counsel for the Company's Significant Subsidiaries, dated the Closing Date, in the forms attached hereto as Exhibit B, Exhibit C, Exhibit D, Exhibit E and Exhibit F, respectively.

(e) The Underwriters shall have received on the Closing Date an opinion of Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, counsel for the Underwriters, dated the Closing Date, covering the matters referred to in Sections 6(c)(iv), 6(c)(v), 6(c)(vii) (but with respect to 6(c)(vii), only as to the statements in the Prospectus under "Underwriters") and 6(c)(xiv) above.

With respect to Section 6(c)(xiv) above, Fenwick & West LLP and Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP may state that their beliefs are based upon their participation in the preparation of the Registration Statement and Prospectus and any amendments or supplements thereto and review and discussion of the contents thereof, but are without independent check or verification, except as specified.

The opinions of Fenwick & West LLP, Komaromi es Eros Ugyvedi Iroda, Squire Sanders & Dempsey LLP (Brussels), Squire Sanders & Dempsey (London), SSD Law Offices and Kim & Chang described in Sections 6(c) and 6(d) above and the opinion of Stuart Merkadeau described in Section 6(f) below shall be rendered to the Underwriters at the request of the Company and shall so state therein.

(f) The Underwriters shall have received on the Closing Date an opinion of Stuart Merkadeau, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company, dated the Closing Date, to the effect that:

(i) the statements relating to legal matters, legal documents or legal proceedings included in the Prospectus under the captions "Risk Factors - From time to time, we might be subject to claims of infringement of other parties' proprietary rights, or to claims that our intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable, which could result in significant expense and loss of intellectual property rights and "Business - Intellectual Property," in each case insofar as such statements constitute summaries of the legal matters, legal documents, or legal proceedings referred to therein, fairly summarize in all material respects such matters, documents or proceedings.

(g) The Underwriters shall have received, on each of the date hereof and the Closing Date, a letter dated the date hereof or the Closing Date, as the case may be, in form and substance satisfactory to the Underwriters, from PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, independent public accountants, containing statements and information of the type ordinarily included in accountants' "comfort letters" to underwriters with respect to the financial statements and certain financial information contained in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus; provided that the letter delivered on the Closing Date shall use a "cut-off date" not earlier than the date hereof.

(h) The "lock-up" agreements, each substantially in the form of Exhibit A hereto, between you and the Selling Stockholders, the officers and directors of the Company, delivered to you on or before the date hereof, shall be in full force and effect on the Closing Date.

The several obligations of the Underwriters to purchase Additional Shares hereunder are subject to the delivery to you on the applicable Option Closing Date of such documents as you may reasonably request with respect to the good standing of the Company, the due authorization and issuance of the Additional Shares to be sold on such Option Closing Date and other matters related to the issuance of such Additional Shares.

7. Covenants of the Company. In further consideration of the agreements of the Underwriters herein contained, the Company covenants with each Underwriter as follows:

(a) To furnish to you, without charge, 5 signed copies of the Registration Statement (including exhibits thereto) and for delivery to each other Underwriter a conformed copy of the Registration Statement (without exhibits thereto) and to furnish to you in New York City, without charge, prior to 10:00 a.m. New York City time on the business day next succeeding the date of this Agreement and during the period mentioned in Section 7(c) below, as many copies of the Prospectus and any supplements and amendments thereto or to the Registration Statement as you may reasonably request.

(b) Before amending or supplementing the Registration Statement or the Prospectus, to furnish to you a copy of each such proposed amendment or supplement and not to file any such proposed amendment or supplement to which you reasonably object, and to file with the Commission within the applicable period specified in Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act any prospectus required to be filed pursuant to such Rule.

(c) If, during such period after the first date of the public offering of the Shares as in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters the Prospectus is required by law to be delivered in connection with sales by an Underwriter or dealer, any event shall occur or condition exist as a result of which it is necessary to amend or supplement the Prospectus in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances when the Prospectus is delivered to a purchaser, not misleading, or if, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, it is necessary to amend or supplement the Prospectus to comply with applicable law, forthwith to prepare, file with the Commission and furnish, at its own expense, to the Underwriters and to the dealers (whose names and addresses you will furnish to the Company) to which Shares may have been sold by you on behalf of the Underwriters and to any other dealers upon request, either amendments or supplements to the Prospectus so that the statements in the Prospectus as so amended or supplemented will not, in the light of the circumstances when the Prospectus is delivered to a purchaser, be misleading or so that the Prospectus, as amended or supplemented, will comply with law.

(d) To endeavor to qualify the Shares for offer and sale under the securities or Blue Sky laws of such jurisdictions as you shall reasonably request.

(e) To make generally available to the Company's security holders and to you as soon as practicable an earning statement covering the twelve-month period ending June 30, 2004 that satisfies the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Securities Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder.

(f) To not release any holder of the Company's securities from its contractual obligations to the Company, as a result of the Company's initial public offering of common stock in June 2003, under any stock option, incentive or stock purchase plan, or any other agreement or plan including, but not limited to, the Sixth Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated July 13, 2001, not to offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any of the Company's securities prior to the close of business on December 8, 2003, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated.

8. Expenses. Whether or not the transactions contemplated in this Agreement are consummated or this Agreement is terminated, the Sellers agree to pay or cause to be paid all expenses incident to the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, including: (i) the fees, disbursements and expenses of the Company's counsel, the Company's accountants and counsel for the Selling Stockholders in connection with the registration and delivery of the Shares under the Securities Act and all other fees or expenses in connection with the preparation and filing of the Registration Statement, any preliminary prospectus, the Prospectus and amendments and supplements to any of the foregoing, including all printing costs associated therewith, and the mailing and delivering of copies thereof to the Underwriters and dealers, in the quantities hereinabove specified, (ii) all costs and expenses related to the transfer and delivery of the Shares to the Underwriters, including any transfer or other taxes payable thereon, (iii) the cost of printing or producing any Blue Sky or Legal Investment memorandum in connection with the offer and sale of the Shares under state securities laws and all expenses in connection with the qualification of the Shares for offer and sale under state securities laws as

provided in Section 7(d) hereof, including filing fees and the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel for the Underwriters in connection with such qualification and in connection with the Blue Sky or Legal Investment memorandum, (iv) all filing fees and the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters incurred in connection with the review and qualification of the offering of the Shares by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., (v) all fees, expenses and costs incident to listing the Shares on the Nasdaq National Market, (vi) the cost of printing certificates representing the Shares, (vii) the costs and charges of any transfer agent, registrar or depository, (viii) the costs and expenses of the Company relating to investor presentations on any "road show" undertaken in connection with the marketing of the offering of the Shares, including, without limitation, expenses associated with the production of road show slides and graphics, fees and expenses of any consultants engaged in connection with the road show presentations with the prior approval of the Company, travel and lodging expenses of the representatives and officers of the Company and any such consultants, and the cost of any aircraft chartered in connection with the road show, (ix) the document production charges and expenses associated with printing this Agreement, and (x) all other costs and expenses incident to the performance of the obligations of the Company hereunder for which provision is not otherwise made in this Section. It is understood, however, that except as provided in this Section 8, Section 9 entitled "Indemnity and Contribution," and the last paragraph of Section 11 below, the Underwriters will pay all of their costs and expenses, including fees and disbursements of their counsel, stock transfer taxes payable on resale of any of the Shares by them and any advertising expenses connected with any offers they may make.

9. Indemnity and Contribution.

(a) The Company agrees to indemnify and hold harmless each Underwriter, each person, if any, who controls any Underwriter within the meaning of either Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "EXCHANGE ACT"), and each affiliate of any Underwriter within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, from and against any and all losses, claims, damages and liabilities (including, without limitation, any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred in connection with defending or investigating any such action or claim) caused by any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Registration Statement or any amendment thereof, any preliminary prospectus or the Prospectus (as amended or supplemented if the Company shall have furnished any amendments or supplements thereto), or caused by any omission or alleged omission to state therein a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, except insofar as such losses, claims, damages or liabilities are caused by any such untrue statement or omission or alleged untrue statement or omission based upon information relating to any Underwriter furnished to the Company in writing by such Underwriter through you expressly for use therein; provided, however, that the foregoing indemnity agreement with respect to any preliminary prospectus shall not inure to the benefit of any Underwriter from whom the person asserting any such losses, claims, damages or liabilities purchased Shares, or any person controlling such Underwriter, if a copy of the Prospectus (as then amended or supplemented if the Company shall have furnished any amendments or supplements thereto) was not sent or given by or on behalf of such Underwriter to such person, if required by law so to have been delivered, at or prior to the written confirmation of the sale of the Shares to such person, and if the Prospectus (as so amended or supplemented) would have

cured the defect giving rise to such losses, claims, damages or liabilities, unless such failure is the result of noncompliance by the Company with Section 7(a) hereof.

(b) Each Selling Stockholder agrees, severally and not jointly, to indemnify and hold harmless the Company, the other Selling Stockholders, the directors of the Company, the officers of the Company who sign the Registration Statement and each person, if any, who controls the Company within the meaning of either Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act, and each Underwriter, each person, if any, who controls any Underwriter within the meaning of either Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act, and each affiliate of any Underwriter within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act from and against any and all losses, claims, damages and liabilities (including, without limitation, any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred in connection with defending or investigating any such action or claim) caused by any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Registration Statement or any amendment thereof, any preliminary prospectus or the Prospectus (as amended or supplemented if the Company shall have furnished any amendments or supplements thereto), or caused by any omission or alleged omission to state therein a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, but only with reference to information relating to such Selling Stockholder furnished in writing by or on behalf of such Selling Stockholder expressly for use in the Registration Statement, any preliminary prospectus, the Prospectus or any amendments or supplements thereto; and provided, further, that liability of such Selling Stockholder under this Section 9(b) shall be limited to an amount equal to the net proceeds to such Selling Stockholder from the sale of the Shares sold by such Selling Stockholder under this Agreement.

(c) Each Underwriter agrees, severally and not jointly, to indemnify and hold harmless the Company, the Selling Stockholders, the directors of the Company, the officers of the Company who sign the Registration Statement and each person, if any, who controls the Company or any Selling Stockholder within the meaning of either Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act to the same extent as the foregoing indemnity from the Company and Selling Stockholder to such Underwriter, but only with reference to information relating to such Underwriter furnished to the Company in writing by such Underwriter through you expressly for use in the Registration Statement, any preliminary prospectus, the Prospectus or any amendments or supplements thereto.

(d) In case any proceeding (including any governmental investigation) shall be instituted involving any person in respect of which indemnity may be sought pursuant to Sections 9(a), 9(b) or 9(c), such person (the "INDEMNIFIED PARTY") shall promptly notify the person against whom such indemnity may be sought (the "INDEMNIFYING PARTY") in writing and the Indemnifying Party, upon request of the Indemnified Party, shall retain counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnified Party to represent the Indemnified Party and any others the Indemnifying Party may designate in such proceeding and shall pay the fees and disbursements of such counsel related to such proceeding. In any such proceeding, any Indemnified Party shall have the right to retain its own counsel, but the fees and expenses of such counsel shall be at the expense of such Indemnified Party unless (i) the Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party shall have mutually agreed to the retention of such counsel or (ii) the named parties to any such proceeding (including any impleaded parties) include both the Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party and representation of both parties by the same counsel would be inappropriate

due to actual or potential differing interests between them. It is understood that the Indemnifying Party shall not, in respect of the legal expenses of any Indemnified Party in connection with any proceeding or related proceedings in the same jurisdiction, be liable for (i) the fees and expenses of more than one separate firm (in addition to any local counsel) for all Underwriters and all persons, if any, who control any Underwriter within the meaning of either Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act or who are affiliates of any Underwriter within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, (ii) the fees and expenses of more than one separate firm (in addition to any local counsel) for the Company, its directors, its officers who sign the Registration Statement and each person, if any, who controls the Company within the meaning of either such Section and (iii) the fees and expenses of more than one separate firm (in addition to any local counsel) for all Selling Stockholders and all persons, if any, who control any Selling Stockholder within the meaning of either such Section, and that all such fees and expenses shall be reimbursed as they are incurred. In the case of any such separate firm for the Underwriters and such control persons and affiliates of any Underwriters, such firm shall be designated in writing by Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated. In the case of any such separate firm for the Company, and such directors, officers and control persons of the Company, such firm shall be designated in writing by the Company. In the case of any such separate firm for the Selling Stockholders and such control persons of any Selling Stockholders, such firm shall be designated in writing by the persons named as attorneys-in-fact for the Selling Stockholders under the Powers of Attorney. The Indemnifying Party shall not be liable for any settlement of any proceeding effected without its written consent, but if settled with such consent or if there be a final judgment for the plaintiff, the Indemnifying Party agrees to indemnify the Indemnified Party from and against any loss or liability by reason of such settlement or judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, if at any time an Indemnified Party shall have requested an Indemnifying Party to reimburse the Indemnified Party for fees and expenses of counsel as contemplated by the second and third sentences of this paragraph, the Indemnifying Party agrees that it shall be liable for any settlement of any proceeding effected without its written consent if (i) such settlement is entered into more than 30 days after receipt by such Indemnifying Party of the aforesaid request and (ii) such Indemnifying Party shall not have reimbursed the Indemnified Party in accordance with such request prior to the date of such settlement. No Indemnifying Party shall, without the prior written consent of the Indemnified Party, effect any settlement of any pending or threatened proceeding in respect of which any Indemnified Party is or could have been a party and indemnity could have been sought hereunder by such Indemnified Party, unless such settlement includes an unconditional release of such Indemnified Party from all liability on claims that are the subject matter of such proceeding.

(e) To the extent the indemnification provided for in Section 9(a), 9(b) or 9(c) is unavailable to an Indemnified Party or insufficient in respect of any losses, claims, damages or liabilities referred to therein, then each Indemnifying Party under such paragraph, in lieu of indemnifying such Indemnified Party thereunder, shall contribute to the amount paid or payable by such Indemnified Party as a result of such losses, claims, damages or liabilities (i) in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the relative benefits received by Indemnifying Party or Parties on the one hand and the Indemnified Party or Parties on the other hand from the offering of the Shares or (ii) if the allocation provided by clause 9(e)(i) above is not permitted by applicable law, in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect not only the relative benefits referred to in clause 9(e)(i) above but also the relative fault of the Indemnifying Party or Parties on the one hand and of the Indemnified Party or Parties on the other hand in connection with the

statements or omissions that resulted in such losses, claims, damages or liabilities, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations. The relative benefits received by the Sellers on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other hand in connection with the offering of the Shares shall be deemed to be in the same respective proportions as the net proceeds from the offering of the Shares (before deducting expenses) received by each Seller and the total underwriting discounts and commissions received by the Underwriters, in each case as set forth in the table on the cover of the Prospectus, bear to the aggregate Public Offering Price of the Shares. The relative fault of the Seller on the one hand and the Underwriters on the other hand shall be determined by reference to, among other things, whether the untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or the omission or alleged omission to state a material fact relates to information supplied by the Seller or by the Underwriters and the parties' relative intent, knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent such statement or omission. The Underwriters' respective obligations to contribute pursuant to this Section 9 are several in proportion to the respective number of Shares they have purchased hereunder, and not joint.

(f) The Sellers and the Underwriters agree that it would not be just or equitable if contribution pursuant to this Section 9 were determined by pro rata allocation (even if the Underwriters were treated as one entity for such purpose) or by any other method of allocation that does not take account of the equitable considerations referred to in Section 9(e). The amount paid or payable by an Indemnified Party as a result of the losses, claims, damages and liabilities referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph shall be deemed to include, subject to the limitations set forth above, any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by such Indemnified Party in connection with investigating or defending any such action or claim. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 9, no Underwriter shall be required to contribute any amount in excess of the amount by which the total price at which the Shares underwritten by it and distributed to the public were offered to the public exceeds the amount of any damages that such Underwriter has otherwise been required to pay by reason of such untrue or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission. No person guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation (within the meaning of Section 11(f) of the Securities Act) shall be entitled to contribution from any person who was not guilty of such fraudulent misrepresentation. The remedies provided for in this Section 9 are not exclusive and shall not limit any rights or remedies which may otherwise be available to any Indemnified Party at law or in equity.

(g) The indemnity and contribution provisions contained in this Section 9 and the representations, warranties and other statements of the Company and the Selling Stockholders contained in this Agreement shall remain operative and in full force and effect regardless of (i) any termination of this Agreement, (ii) any investigation made by or on behalf of any Underwriter, any person controlling any Underwriter or any affiliate of any Underwriter, any Selling Stockholder or any person controlling a Selling Stockholder, or the Company, its officers or directors or any person controlling the Company and (iii) acceptance of and payment for any of the Shares.

10. Termination. The Underwriters may terminate this Agreement by notice given by you to the Company, if after the execution and delivery of this Agreement and prior to the Closing Date (i) trading generally shall have been suspended or materially limited on, or by, as the case may be, any of the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market, the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, the Chicago Mercantile

Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade, (ii) trading of any securities of the Company shall have been suspended on any exchange or in any over-the-counter market, (iii) a material disruption in securities settlement, payment or clearance services in the United States shall have occurred, (iv) any moratorium on commercial banking activities shall have been declared by Federal or New York State authorities or (v) there shall have occurred any outbreak or escalation of hostilities, or any change in financial markets or any calamity or crisis that, in your judgment, is material and adverse and which, singly or together with any other event specified in this clause (v), makes it, in your judgment, impracticable or inadvisable to proceed with the offer, sale or delivery of the Shares on the terms and in the manner contemplated in the Prospectus.

11. Effectiveness; Defaulting Underwriters. This Agreement shall become effective upon the execution and delivery hereof by the parties hereto.

If, on the Closing Date or an Option Closing Date, as the case may be, any one or more of the Underwriters shall fail or refuse to purchase Shares that it has or they have agreed to purchase hereunder on such date, and the aggregate number of Shares which such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed or refused to purchase is not more than one-tenth of the aggregate number of the Shares to be purchased on such date, the other Underwriters shall be obligated severally in the proportions that the number of Firm Shares set forth opposite their respective names in Schedule I bears to the aggregate number of Firm Shares set forth opposite the names of all such non-defaulting Underwriters, or in such other proportions as you may specify, to purchase the Shares which such defaulting Underwriter or Underwriters agreed but failed or refused to purchase on such date; provided that in no event shall the number of Shares that any Underwriter has agreed to purchase pursuant to this Agreement be increased pursuant to this Section 11 by an amount in excess of one-ninth of such number of Shares without the written consent of such Underwriter. If, on the Closing Date, any Underwriter or Underwriters shall fail or refuse to purchase Firm Shares and the aggregate number of Firm Shares with respect to which such default occurs is more than one-tenth of the aggregate number of Firm Shares to be purchased, and arrangements satisfactory to you, the Company and the Selling Stockholders for the purchase of such Firm Shares are not made within 36 hours after such default, this Agreement shall terminate without liability on the part of any non-defaulting Underwriter, the Company or the Selling Stockholders. In any such case either you or the Company shall have the right to postpone the Closing Date, but in no event for longer than seven days, in order that the required changes, if any, in the Registration Statement and in the Prospectus or in any other documents or arrangements may be effected. If, on an Option Closing Date, any Underwriter or Underwriters shall fail or refuse to purchase Additional Shares and the aggregate number of Additional Shares with respect to which such default occurs is more than one-tenth of the aggregate number of Additional Shares to be purchased on such Option Closing Date, the non-defaulting Underwriters shall have the option to (i) terminate their obligation hereunder to purchase the Additional Shares to be sold on such Option Closing Date or (ii) purchase not less than the number of Additional Shares that such non-defaulting Underwriters would have been obligated to purchase in the absence of such default. Any action taken under this paragraph shall not relieve any defaulting Underwriter from liability in respect of any default of such Underwriter under this Agreement.

If this Agreement shall be terminated by the Underwriters, or any of them, because of any failure or refusal on the part of any Seller to comply with the terms or to fulfill any of the

conditions of this Agreement, or if for any reason any Seller shall be unable to perform its obligations under this Agreement, the Sellers will reimburse the Underwriters or such Underwriters as have so terminated this Agreement with respect to themselves, severally, for all out-of-pocket expenses (including the fees and disbursements of their counsel) reasonably incurred by such Underwriters in connection with this Agreement or the offering contemplated hereunder.

12. Counterparts. This Agreement may be signed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be an original, with the same effect as if the signatures thereto and hereto were upon the same instrument.

13. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of New York.

14. Headings. The headings of the sections of this Agreement have been inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not be deemed a part of this Agreement.

Very truly yours,

FORMFACTOR, INC.

By:

Name: Jens Meyerhoff
Title: Chief Financial Officer and
Senior Vice President of Operations

The Selling Stockholders named in
Schedule I hereto, acting severally

By:

Name:
Attorney-in-Fact

Accepted as of the date hereof

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Acting severally on behalf of themselves
and the several Underwriters named
in Schedule I hereto.

By: Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated

By:

Name: William R. Salisbury
Title: Managing Director

SCHEDULE I

UNDERWRITER

NUMBER OF FIRM SHARES
TO BE PURCHASED

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated.....

Goldman, Sachs & Co.....

Total:.....

5,000,000

SCHEDULE II

SELLING STOCKHOLDER

NUMBER OF FIRM SHARES
TO BE SOLD

TOTAL:

3,500,134
=====

LOCK-UP AGREEMENT

October 7, 2003

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
c/o Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
1585 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

Dear Sirs and Mesdames:

The undersigned understands that Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated ("MORGAN STANLEY") and Goldman, Sachs & Co. (collectively, the "UNDERWRITERS") propose to enter into an Underwriting Agreement (the "UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT") with FormFactor, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "COMPANY"), providing for the public offering (the "PUBLIC OFFERING") by the several Underwriters of shares (the "SHARES") of the Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company (the "COMMON STOCK").

To induce the Underwriters that may participate in the Public Offering to continue their efforts in connection with the Public Offering, the undersigned hereby agrees that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not:

(1) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock ("SECURITIES"); or

(2) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of Common Stock, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above (collectively, the "RESTRICTIONS") is to be settled by delivery of Common Stock or such other securities, in cash or otherwise.

The Restrictions shall commence on the date hereof and shall terminate with respect to fifty percent (50%) of the Common Stock and Securities owned, directly or indirectly as of the effective date of the registration statement relating to the Public Offering by the undersigned, less the number of Shares of Common Stock, if any, sold by the undersigned in the Public Offering, on the close of business on February 15, 2004 (the "FIRST TERMINATION DATE"), and with respect to all remaining Common Stock and Securities owned, directly or indirectly, by the undersigned and subject to the Restrictions, on the close of business on March 15, 2004 (the "SECOND TERMINATION DATE").

The Restrictions shall not apply to (a) the sale of any Shares to the Underwriters pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement; (b) transactions relating to shares of Common Stock or Securities acquired in open market transactions after the completion of the Public Offering; (c) bona fide gifts or other transfers for no consideration of shares of Common Stock or Securities; (d) distributions of shares of Common Stock or Securities to partners, members or stockholders of the undersigned; (e) if the undersigned is a corporation, transfers of shares of Common Stock or Securities to an affiliate or affiliates of such corporation; or (f) acquisitions from the Company of any shares of Common Stock or Securities. In the case of any gift, transfer, distribution or acquisition pursuant to clause (c), (d), (e) or (f) in the foregoing sentence, (i) each donee, distributee, transferee or recipient shall, prior to the effectiveness of the transfer, execute and deliver to Morgan Stanley an executed duplicate form of this Lock-up Agreement and (ii) no filing by any party (donor, donee, transferor, transferee, distributor, distributee or recipient) under Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, shall be required or shall be made voluntarily in connection with such transfer or distribution (other than a filing on Form 5 made after the Second Termination Date).

In addition, the undersigned agrees that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not, during the period commencing on the date hereof and ending on the Second Termination Date, make any demand for or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any shares of Common Stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock. The undersigned also agrees and consents to the entry of stop transfer instructions with the Company's transfer agent and registrar against the transfer of the undersigned's shares of Common Stock except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions.

In the event the Public Offering has not been consummated on or before December 8, 2003, this Lock-up Agreement shall lapse and become null and void.

The undersigned understands that the Company and the Underwriters are relying upon this Lock-up Agreement in proceeding toward consummation of the Public Offering. The undersigned further understands that this Lock-up Agreement is irrevocable and shall be binding upon the undersigned's heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns.

Whether or not the Public Offering actually occurs depends on a number of factors, including market conditions. Any Public Offering will only be made pursuant to an Underwriting Agreement, the terms of which are subject to negotiation between the Company and the Underwriters.

Very truly yours,

(Name)

(Address)

EXHIBIT B

1. The Company is a limited liability company (in Hungarian: "Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag") registered, duly organized and validly existing as a limited liability company under the laws of the Republic of Hungary, has not had its status suspended or forfeited, has the corporate power and authority to own its properties and to carry on its business as described in the Managing Directors' Certificate and is duly qualified to transact business in Hungary.

2. The outstanding capital of the Company is represented by one quota (the capital of a Hungarian limited liability company, Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag, is represented by quotas instead of shares of stock) having a nominal value of USD 15,000. The Company has complied with all applicable legal and procedural requirements in creating its quota, including any requirement to obtain necessary approvals from the Company's managing directors, quotaholders and appropriate government authorities. Such approvals were obtained pursuant to and in accordance with the legal requirements thereof. The quota of the Company is fully paid, nonassessable and fully owned by the Parent and we have no knowledge of any liens, encumbrances, equities or claims thereon.

EXHIBIT C

1. The Company is a limited liability corporation ("Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung - "GmbH," as per its German initials) duly organized and validly existing under the laws of Germany, with requisite corporate power to own and operate its properties and assets and it is as such qualified to carry on the business as stated in the Prospectus.
2. The Company is duly qualified to transact business in each jurisdiction in which it conducts business or owns or leases property outside of Germany.
3. The Company Register does not included any information according to which the Company was suspended or in liquidation.
4. The stock of the Company consists of one private ownership share of a nominal value of 25.000, Euro. The Company's Basic Capital of 25,000, Euro has been fully paid up. All private ownership shares are held by FormFactor Hungary Ltd. Such private ownership shares are not subject to any liens or encumbrances.

EXHIBIT D

1. FormFactor Europe Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares duly incorporated on 27 January 1999 and is validly existing and registered under number 3705871 under the laws of England and Wales;

2. The Company is in good standing in accordance with the terms of the Good Standing Certificate;

3. The Company has, as its principal object in the Memorandum of Association, the power and authority to own its property, to conduct the business described in the Prospectus and to act as a general commercial company together with various ancillary objects;

4. The Company is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or to be in good standing would not have a material adverse effect on the Company, taken as a whole; and

5. The Company has share capital of 10,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of £1.00 each, of which 100 have been validly issued, are non-assessable and are fully paid up and are registered in the name of FORMFACTOR, INC., free and clear of all registered liens or registered encumbrances and, to our knowledge, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, equities or claims.

EXHIBIT E

1. The Company is a corporation validly incorporated and existing under the laws of Japan, has not had its corporate status suspended or forfeited and has requisite corporate power and authority to own and operate its properties and assets and to carry on the business in which it is now engaged as described in the Prospectus.

1.5 There was a defect in the original incorporation of the Company which has since been duly cured and there are no adverse legal consequences to the Company resulting from the defect in the incorporation of the Company.

2. The Company is duly qualified to transact its business in Japan. There are no restrictions under Japanese law as to qualification of the Company to transact business in any foreign jurisdictions. It is beyond the jurisdiction of Japanese law as to if the Company is qualified to do business in a foreign country.

3. The outstanding capital stock of the Company consists of 800 shares of common stock, and all the outstanding shares have been duly authorized and validly issued, are fully paid, nonassessable and held of record by the Parent. There are no encumbrances on these shares as effective against the Company.

EXHIBIT F

1. That the Company has been duly incorporated, is validly existing as a corporation and in good standing under the laws of Korea, has the corporate power and authority to own its property and conduct its business as described in the Prospectus, is duly qualified to transact business in Korea, and is duly qualified to transact business and is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or its ownership or leasing of property requires such qualification, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or to be in good standing would not have a material adverse effect on the Company, taken as a whole; and

2. That all of the issued units of contribution of the Company have been duly and validly authorized and issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, and are owned by FormFactor Germany GmbH and FormFactor Hungary Licensing Limited Liability Company, free and clear of all liens, pledges, encumbrances, or other security interests.

AMENDED AND RESTATED
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
FORMFACTOR, INC.

FormFactor, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "CORPORATION"), in accordance with the provisions of Sections 242 and 245 thereof, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY:

FIRST: The name of this corporation is FormFactor, Inc. FormFactor, Inc. was originally incorporated under the same name and the original Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on April 15, 1993.

SECOND: The Amendment and Restatement of the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation as set forth in the following resolution has been approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors and stockholders and was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 242 and 245 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Certificate of Incorporation of this Corporation be, and it hereby is, restated and further amended to read in its entirety as follows:

FIRST

The name of this corporation is FormFactor, Inc.

SECOND

The address of its registered office in the State of Delaware is 15 East North Street, City of Dover, County of Kent. The name of its registered agent at such address is United Corporate Services, Inc.

THIRD

The nature of the business and of the purposes to be conducted and promoted by the Corporation are to conduct any lawful business, to promote any lawful purpose, and to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware.

FOURTH

A. This Corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares of stock, to be designated, respectively, "Common Stock" and "Preferred Stock." The Preferred Stock may be issued in one or more series. The total number of shares that the Corporation is authorized to issue is Two Hundred Sixty Million (260,000,000). Two Hundred Fifty Million (250,000,000) shares with a par value of \$0.001 each shall be Common Stock, and Ten Million (10,000,000) shares with a par value of \$0.001 each shall be Preferred Stock.

B. The Board of Directors is authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by this Article FOURTH or the law of the State of Delaware, to provide for the issuance of the shares of Preferred Stock in one or more series, and, by filing a Certificate of Designation pursuant to the applicable law of the State of Delaware, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, and to increase or decrease the number of shares of any such series (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding). The number of authorized shares of Preferred Stock may also be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the Corporation entitled to vote, unless a vote of any other holders is required pursuant to this Article FOURTH or to a Certificate or Certificates of Designation establishing a series of Preferred Stock.

C. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Article FOURTH or in any Certificate of Designation designating any series of Preferred Stock pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Article FOURTH, any new series of Preferred Stock may be designated, fixed and determined as provided herein by the Board of Directors without approval of the holders of Common Stock or the holders of Preferred Stock, or any series thereof, and any such new series may have powers, preferences and rights, including, without limitation, voting rights, dividend rights, liquidation rights, redemption rights and conversion rights, senior to, junior to or pari passu with the rights of the Common Stock, the Preferred Stock, or any future class or series of Preferred Stock or Common Stock.

FIFTH

For the management of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of this Corporation, and in further definition, limitation and regulation of the powers of the Corporation, of its directors and of its stockholders or any class thereof, as the case may be, it is further provided that:

A. The conduct of the affairs of the Corporation shall be managed under the direction of the Board of Directors. The number of directors shall be fixed from time to time exclusively by resolution of the Board of Directors.

B. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision of this Article FIFTH, each director shall hold office until such director's successor is elected and qualified, or until such director's

earlier death, resignation or removal. No decrease in the authorized number of directors constituting the Board of Directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

C. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock then outstanding, any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors for any cause, and any newly created directorship resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors, shall, unless (i) the Board of Directors determines by resolution that any such vacancies or newly created directorships shall be filled by the stockholders, or (ii) as otherwise provided by law, be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, and not by the stockholders. Any director elected in accordance with the preceding sentence shall hold office for the remainder of the full term of the director for which the vacancy was created or occurred.

D. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock then outstanding, and unless otherwise required by law, any director or the entire Board of Directors of the Corporation may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least sixty six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

E. Classification of Board of Directors:

(1) The provisions of this Article FIFTH, Section E are subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect additional directors under specified circumstances. As used in this Article FIFTH, Section E, the term "INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING" shall mean the initial public offering of the Corporation pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, covering the offer and sale of Common Stock to the public.

(2) The directors shall be divided, with respect to the time for which they severally hold office, into three classes designated as Class I, Class II and Class III, respectively. Directors shall be assigned to each class in accordance with a resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, with the number of directors in each class to be divided as equally as reasonably possible. No one class shall have more than one director more than any other class. The term of office of the Class I directors shall expire at the Corporation's first annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the term of office of the Class II directors shall expire at the Corporation's second annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, and the term of office of the Class III directors shall expire at the Corporation's third annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering. At each annual meeting of stockholders commencing with the first annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, each director elected to succeed a director of the class whose term then expires shall be elected for a term of office to expire at the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders after his or her election, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal.

(3) In the event of any increase or decrease in the authorized number of directors, (i) each director then serving as such shall nevertheless continue as a director of the class of which he is a member and (ii) the newly created or eliminated directorships resulting from such increase or decrease shall be apportioned by the Board of Directors among the three classes of directors so as to ensure that no one class has more than one director more than any other class. To the extent possible, consistent with the foregoing rule, any newly created directorships shall be added to those classes whose terms of office are to expire at the latest dates following such allocation, and any newly eliminated directorships shall be subtracted from those classes whose terms of office are to expire at the earliest dates following such allocation, unless otherwise provided from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board of Directors.

F. Election of directors need not be by written ballot unless the Bylaws of the Corporation shall so provide.

G. No action shall be taken by the stockholders of the Corporation except at an annual or special meeting of stockholders called in accordance with the Bylaws of the Corporation, and no action shall be taken by the stockholders by written consent.

H. Advance notice of stockholder nominations for the election of directors of the Corporation and of business to be brought by stockholders before any meeting of stockholders of the Corporation shall be given in the manner provided in the Bylaws of the Corporation. Business transacted at special meetings of stockholders shall be confined to the purpose or purposes stated in the notice of meeting.

I. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, each as amended, and notwithstanding the fact that a lesser percentage may be specified by applicable law, this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66-2/3%) of the Corporation's outstanding voting stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required to alter, change, amend or repeal, or adopt any provision inconsistent with, this Article FIFTH.

SIXTH

In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by statute, the Board of Directors is expressly authorized to adopt, make, alter or repeal the By-laws of the Corporation unless and to the extent such authority is specifically and expressly limited in the By-laws or this Certificate of Incorporation. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, each as amended, and notwithstanding the fact that a lesser percentage may be specified by law, this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least sixty six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the outstanding voting stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required to make, alter, change, amend or repeal, or adopt any provision inconsistent with, this Article SIXTH.

SEVENTH

A. No director shall have any personal liability to the Corporation or its stockholders for any monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except that this Article shall not eliminate or limit the liability of each director (i) for any breach of such director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or (iv) for any transaction from which such director derived an improper personal benefit.

B. It is the intention of the foregoing provision to eliminate the liability of the Corporation's directors to the fullest extent permitted by Section 102(b)(7) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as amended from time to time. If the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware is amended after approval by the stockholders of this Article SEVENTH to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then a director of the Corporation, in addition to the circumstances in which he is not now personally liable, shall be free of liability to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware as so amended.

C. Any repeal or modification of the foregoing Section A of this Article SEVENTH by the stockholders of the Corporation shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Corporation existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

D. Neither any amendment nor repeal of this Article SEVENTH, nor the adoption of any provision of this Certificate of Incorporation inconsistent with this Article SEVENTH, shall eliminate or reduce the effect of this Article SEVENTH in respect of any matter occurring, or any cause of action, suit or claim accruing or arising or that, but for this Article SEVENTH, would accrue or arise, prior to such amendment, repeal or adoption of an inconsistent provision.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Corporation has caused this Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be executed on its behalf by its Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President of Operations, this 17th day of June 2003.

FORMFACTOR, INC.

By: /s/ Jens Meyerhoff

Jens Meyerhoff, Chief Financial
Officer and Senior Vice President
of Operations

AMENDED AND RESTATED
BY-LAWS
OF
FORMFACTOR, INC.

(A Delaware corporation)

(as adopted on January 3, 1994, and
as amended on April 10, 1997, and
as amended on May 13, 1999, and
as amended on March 14, 2002, and
as amended on April 18, 2002)

AMENDED AND RESTATED
BY-LAWS
OF
FORMFACTOR, INC.

(a Delaware corporation)

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AMENDED AND RESTATED
BY-LAWS
OF
FORMFACTOR, INC.

(a Delaware corporation)

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AMENDED AND RESTATED
BY-LAWS
OF
FORMFACTOR, INC.

(A Delaware corporation)

(as adopted on January 3, 1994, and
as amended on April 10, 1997, and
as amended on May 13, 1999, and
as amended on March 14, 2002, and
as amended on April 18, 2002)

ARTICLE I
STOCKHOLDERS

Section 1.1: Annual Meetings. An annual meeting of stockholders shall be held for the election of directors at such date, time and place, either within or without the State of Delaware or by means of remote communication, as the Board of Directors in its sole discretion may determine from time to time. Any other proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting.

Section 1.2: Special Meetings. Special meetings of stockholders for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time by the Board of Directors, and shall be called upon the request of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, or by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors. Special meetings may not be called by any other person or persons. If a special meeting of stockholders is called at the request of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer or the President, then such person shall request such meeting by delivering a written request to call such meeting to each member of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors shall then determine the time, date and place of such special meeting, which shall be held not more than one hundred twenty (120) nor less than thirty-five (35) days after the written request to call such special meeting was delivered to each member of the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be held at such time and place, within or without the State of Delaware or by means of remote communication, as shall be stated in the notice of such meeting or in a duly executed waiver of notice thereof.

Section 1.3: Notice of Meetings. Written notice of all meetings of stockholders stating the place, date and time of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be given in writing, by electronic transmission in the manner provided by law (including without limitation as set forth in Article VII, Section 7.1 of these Bylaws) or in any other form or manner that is allowable by law. Unless otherwise required by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation, such notice shall be given not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting.

Section 1.4: Adjournments. Any meeting of stockholders may adjourn from time to time to reconvene at the same or another place, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time, date and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken; provided, however, that if the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, then a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. At the adjourned meeting the Corporation may transact any business that might have been transacted at the original meeting.

Section 1.5: Quorum. At each meeting of stockholders the holders of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except if otherwise required by applicable law. If a quorum shall fail to attend any meeting, the chairperson of the meeting or the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting may adjourn the meeting. Shares of the Corporation's stock belonging to the Corporation (or to another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors of such other corporation are held, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation), shall neither be entitled to vote nor be counted for quorum purposes; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of the Corporation or any other corporation to vote any shares of the Corporation's stock held by it in a fiduciary capacity.

Section 1.6: Organization. Meetings of stockholders shall be presided over by such person as the Board of Directors may designate, or, in the absence of such a person, the Chief Executive Officer, or, in the absence of such person, the President of the Corporation, or, in the absence of such person, such person as may be chosen by the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting. Such person shall be chairperson of the meeting and, subject to Section 1.10 hereof, shall determine the order of business and the procedure at the meeting, including such regulation of the manner of voting and the conduct of discussion as seems to him or her to be in order, and shall have the power to adjourn the meeting to another time, date and place (if any). The Secretary of the Corporation shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in such person's absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 1.7: Voting; Proxies. Unless otherwise provided by law or the Certificate of Incorporation, and subject to the provisions of Section 1.8 of these Bylaws, each stockholder shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each share of stock held by such stockholder. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders, or to express consent or dissent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy. Such a proxy may be prepared, transmitted and delivered in any manner permitted by applicable law. Voting at meetings of stockholders need not be by written ballot unless such is demanded at the meeting before voting begins by a stockholder or stockholders holding shares representing at least one percent (1%) of the votes entitled to vote at such meeting, or by such stockholder's or stockholders' proxy; provided, however, that an election of directors shall be by written ballot if demand is so made by any stockholder at the meeting before voting begins. If a vote is to be taken by written ballot, then each such ballot shall state the name of the stockholder or proxy voting and such other information as the chairperson of the meeting deems appropriate and, if authorized by the Board of Directors, the

ballot may be submitted by electronic transmission in the manner provided by law. Directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors. Unless otherwise provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, every matter other than the election of directors shall be decided by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote thereon that are present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and are voted for or against the matter.

Section 1.8: Fixing Date for Determination of Stockholders of Record. In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix, in advance, a record date, which shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors and which shall not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting, nor more than sixty (60) days prior to any other action. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, then the record date shall be as provided by applicable law. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

Section 1.9: List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote. A complete list of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders, arranged in alphabetical order and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder, shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours, either on a reasonably accessible electronic network as permitted by law (provided that the information required to gain access to the list is provided with the notice of the meeting) or during business hours for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting, either at a place within the city where the meeting is to be held, which place shall be specified in the notice of the meeting, or, if not so specified, at the place where the meeting is to be held. The list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present at the meeting. If the meeting is held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access the list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting.

Section 1.10: Inspectors of Elections.

(a) Applicability. Unless otherwise provided in the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation or required by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the following provisions of this Section 1.10 shall apply only if and when the Corporation has a class of voting stock that is: (i) listed on a national securities exchange; (ii) authorized for quotation on an automated interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association; or (iii) held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders; in all other cases, observance of the provisions of this Section 1.10 shall be optional, and at the discretion of the Corporation.

(b) Appointment. The Corporation shall, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors of election to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The Corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting.

(c) Inspector's Oath. Each inspector of election, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of such inspector's ability.

(d) Duties of Inspectors. At a meeting of stockholders, the inspectors of election shall (i) ascertain the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each share, (ii) determine the shares represented at a meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (iii) count all votes and ballots, (iv) determine and retain for a reasonable period of time a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors, and (v) certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting, and their count of all votes and ballots. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of the duties of the inspectors.

(e) Opening and Closing of Polls. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced by the chairperson of the meeting. No ballot, proxies or votes, nor any revocations thereof or changes thereto, shall be accepted by the inspectors after the closing of the polls unless the Court of Chancery upon application by a stockholder shall determine otherwise.

(f) Determinations. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots, the inspectors shall be limited to an examination of the proxies, any envelopes submitted with those proxies, any information provided in connection with proxies in accordance with Section 212(c)(2) of the Delaware General Corporation Law, ballots and the regular books and records of the Corporation, except that the inspectors may consider other reliable information for the limited purpose of reconciling proxies and ballots submitted by or on behalf of banks, brokers, their nominees or similar persons which represent more votes than the holder of a proxy is authorized by the record owner to cast or more votes than the stockholder holds of record. If the inspectors consider other reliable information for the limited purpose permitted herein, the inspectors at the time they make their certification of their determinations pursuant to this Section 1.10 shall specify the precise information considered by them, including the person or persons from whom they obtained the information, when the information was obtained, the means by which the information was obtained and the basis for the inspectors' belief that such information is accurate and reliable.

Section 1.11: Notice of Stockholder Business; Nominations.

(a) Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

(i) Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of business to be considered by the stockholders shall be made at an annual meeting of stockholders (A) pursuant to the Corporation's notice of such meeting, (B) by or at the direction

of the Board of Directors or (C) by any stockholder of the Corporation who was a stockholder of record at the time of giving of the notice provided for in this Section 1.11, who is entitled to vote at such meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 1.11.

(ii) For nominations or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder pursuant to clause (C) of subparagraph (a)(i) of this Section 1.11, the stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the Corporation and such other business must otherwise be a proper matter for stockholder action. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the seventy-fifth (75th) day nor earlier than the close of business on the one hundred-fifth (105th) day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (except in the case of the Corporation's first annual meeting following the closing of the Initial Public Offering (as defined in Section 2.2 herein), for which such notice shall be timely if delivered in the same time period as if such meeting were a special meeting governed by subparagraph (b) of this Section 1.11); provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty (30) days before or more than sixty (60) days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the one hundred-fifth (105th) day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the seventy-fifth (75th) day prior to such annual meeting or the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by the Corporation. Such stockholder's notice shall set forth: (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or reelection as a director all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "EXCHANGE ACT"), including such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected; (b) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any material interest in such business of such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made; and (c) as to the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made (1) the name and address of such stockholder, as they appear on the Corporation's books, and of such beneficial owner, and (2) the class and number of shares of the Corporation that are owned beneficially and held of record by such stockholder and such beneficial owner.

(iii) Notwithstanding anything in the second sentence of subparagraph (a)(ii) of this Section 1.11 to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board of Directors of the Corporation is increased and there is no public announcement by the Corporation naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board of directors at least seventy five (75) days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (or, if the annual meeting is held more than thirty (30) days before or sixty (60) days after such anniversary date, at least seventy five (75) days prior to such annual meeting), a stockholder's notice required by this Section 1.11 shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive office of the Corporation not later than the

close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by the Corporation.

(b) Special Meetings of Stockholders. Only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting pursuant to the Corporation's notice of such meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors may be made at a special meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected pursuant to the Corporation's notice of such meeting (i) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (ii) provided that the Board of Directors has determined that directors shall be elected at such meeting, by any stockholder of the Corporation who is a stockholder of record at the time of giving of notice of the special meeting, who shall be entitled to vote at the meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 1.11. In the event the Corporation calls a special meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing one or more directors to the Board of Directors, any such stockholder may nominate a person or persons (as the case may be), for election to such position(s) as specified in the Corporation's notice of meeting, if the stockholder's notice required by subparagraph (a)(ii) of this Section 1.11 shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not earlier than the one hundred-fifth (105th) day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the seventy-fifth (75th) day prior to such special meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting and of the nominees proposed by the Board of Directors to be elected at such meeting.

(c) General.

(i) Only such persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 1.11 shall be eligible to serve as directors and only such business shall be conducted at a meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 1.11. Except as otherwise provided by law or these Bylaws, the chairperson of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination or any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made or proposed, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 1.11 and, if any proposed nomination or business is not in compliance herewith, to declare that such defective proposal or nomination shall be disregarded.

(ii) For purposes of this Section 1.11, the term "PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or comparable national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 1.11, a stockholder shall also comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder with respect to the matters set forth herein. Nothing in this Section 1.11 shall be deemed to affect any rights of stockholders to request inclusion of proposals in the Corporation's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act.

ARTICLE II

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 2.1: Number; Qualifications. The Board of Directors shall consist of one or more members. The initial number of directors shall be seven (7), and thereafter shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors. No decrease in the authorized number of directors constituting the Board of Directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director. Directors need not be stockholders of the Corporation.

Section 2.2: Election; Resignation; Removal; Vacancies. The Board of Directors shall initially consist of the person or persons elected by the incorporator or named in the Corporation's initial Certificate of Incorporation. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect additional directors under specified circumstances, following the closing of the Corporation's initial public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, covering the offer and sale of Common Stock to the public (the "INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING"), the directors shall be divided, with respect to the time for which they severally hold office, into three classes designated as Class I, Class II and Class III, respectively. Directors shall be assigned to each class in accordance with a resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, with the number of directors in each class to be divided as equally as reasonably possible. No one class shall have more than one director more than any other class. The term of office of the Class I directors shall expire at the Corporation's first annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, the term of office of the Class II directors shall expire at the Corporation's second annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, and the term of office of the Class III directors shall expire at the Corporation's third annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering. At each annual meeting of stockholders commencing with the first annual meeting of stockholders following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, each director elected to succeed a director of the class whose term then expires shall be elected for a term of office to expire at the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders after his or her election, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. Subject to the provisions of the Corporation's then effective Certificate of Incorporation, prior to the closing of the Initial Public Offering, each director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until such director's successor is elected and qualified, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon notice to the Corporation given in writing or by electronic transmission. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock then outstanding, and unless otherwise required by law, any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66-2/3%) of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock then outstanding, any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors for any cause, and any newly created directorship resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors, shall, unless (i) the Board of Directors determines by resolution that any such vacancies or newly created directorships shall be filled by the stockholders, or (ii) as otherwise provided by law, be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, and not by the stockholders.

Section 2.3: Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at such places, within or without the State of Delaware, and at such times as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. Notice of regular meetings need not be given if the date, times and places thereof are fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.4: Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the President or a majority of the members of the Board of Directors then in office and may be held at any time, date or place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the person or persons calling the meeting shall fix. Notice of the time, date and place of such meeting shall be given, orally, in writing or by electronic transmission (including electronic mail), by the person or persons calling the meeting to all directors at least four (4) days before the meeting if the notice is mailed, or at least twelve (12) hours before the meeting if such notice is given by telephone, hand delivery, telegram, telex, mailgram, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of electronic transmission, or in any other form or by any other manner allowable by law. Unless otherwise indicated in the notice, any and all business may be transacted at a special meeting.

Section 2.5: Remote Meetings Permitted. Members of the Board of Directors, or any committee of the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to conference telephone or similar communications equipment shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 2.6: Quorum; Vote Required for Action. At all meetings of the Board of Directors a majority of the total number of authorized directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Except as otherwise provided herein or in the Certificate of Incorporation, or required by law, the vote of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors.

Section 2.7: Organization. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, or in such person's absence by the Chief Executive Officer, or in such person's absence by a chairperson chosen at the meeting. The Secretary shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in such person's absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 2.8: Written Action by Directors. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, by electronic transmission or any other form allowable by law, and the writing or writings, the electronic transmission or transmissions or any other form or format allowable by law are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee, respectively. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form, shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form and, in any case, shall be in any other format allowable by law and being used to maintain the minutes.

Section 2.9: Powers. The Board of Directors may, except as otherwise required by law or the Certificate of Incorporation, exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Corporation.

Section 2.10: Compensation of Directors. Directors, as such, may receive, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, fees and other compensation for their services as directors, including without limitation their services as members of committees of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 3.1: Committees. The Board of Directors may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the Corporation. The Board of Directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting of such committee who are not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in a resolution of the Board of Directors, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it; but no such committee shall have the power or authority in reference to the following matters: (i) approving or adopting, or recommending to the stockholders, any action or matter expressly required by the Delaware General Corporation Law to be submitted to stockholders for approval or (ii) adopting, amending or repealing any bylaw of the Corporation.

Section 3.2: Committee Rules. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise provides, each committee designated by the Board of Directors may make, alter and repeal rules for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board of Directors conducts its business pursuant to Article II of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Section 4.1: Generally. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a Chief Executive Officer and/or a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and such other officers as may from time to time be appointed by the Board of Directors. All officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may empower the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation to appoint officers other than the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer or the Treasurer. Each officer shall hold office until such person's successor is elected and qualified or until such person's earlier resignation or removal. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Any officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the Corporation. Any vacancy

occurring in any office of the Corporation by death, resignation, removal or otherwise may be filled by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.2: Chief Executive Officer. Subject to the control of the Board of Directors and such supervisory powers, if any, as may be given by the Board of Directors, the powers and duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation are:

(a) To act as the general manager and, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, to have general supervision, direction and control of the business and affairs of the Corporation;

(b) To preside at all meetings of the stockholders;

(c) To call meetings of the stockholders to be held at such times and, subject to the limitations prescribed by law or by these Bylaws, at such places as he or she shall deem proper; and

(d) To affix the signature of the Corporation to all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, guarantees, leases, obligations, bonds, certificates and other papers and instruments in writing which have been authorized by the Board of Directors or which, in the judgment of the Chief Executive Officer, should be executed on behalf of the Corporation; to sign certificates for shares of stock of the Corporation; and, subject to the direction of the Board of Directors, to have general charge of the property of the Corporation and to supervise and control all officers, agents and employees of the Corporation.

The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation unless the Board of Directors shall designate another officer to be the Chief Executive Officer. If there is no President, and the Board of Directors has not designated any other officer to be the Chief Executive Officer, then the Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall be the Chief Executive Officer.

Section 4.3: Chairperson of the Board. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall have the power to preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall have such other powers and duties as provided in these Bylaws and as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4.4: President. The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation unless the Board of Directors shall have designated another officer as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Subject to the provisions of these Bylaws and to the direction of the Board of Directors, and subject to the supervisory powers of the Chief Executive Officer (if the Chief Executive Officer is an officer other than the President), and subject to such supervisory powers and authority as may be given by the Board of Directors to the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, and/or to any other officer, the President shall have the responsibility for the general management the control of the business and affairs of the Corporation and the general supervision and direction of all of the officers, employees and agents of the Corporation (other than the Chief Executive Officer, if the Chief Executive Officer is an officer other than the President) and shall perform all duties and have all powers that are commonly incident to the office of President or that are delegated to the President by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.5: Vice President. Each Vice President shall have all such powers and duties as are commonly incident to the office of Vice President, or that are delegated to him or her by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer. A Vice President may be designated by the Board to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Executive Officer in the event of the Chief Executive Officer's absence or disability.

Section 4.6: Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall be the Treasurer of the Corporation unless the Board of Directors shall have designated another officer as the Treasurer of the Corporation. Subject to the direction of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer shall perform all duties and have all powers that are commonly incident to the office of Chief Financial Officer.

Section 4.7: Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have custody of all monies and securities of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall make such disbursements of the funds of the Corporation as are authorized and shall render from time to time an account of all such transactions. The Treasurer shall also perform such other duties and have such other powers as are commonly incident to the office of Treasurer, or as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4.8: Secretary. The Secretary shall issue or cause to be issued all authorized notices for, and shall keep, or cause to be kept, minutes of all meetings of the stockholders and the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall have charge of the corporate minute books and similar records and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as are commonly incident to the office of Secretary, or as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4.9: Delegation of Authority. The Board of Directors may from time to time delegate the powers or duties of any officer to any other officers or agents, notwithstanding any provision hereof.

Section 4.10: Removal. Any officer of the Corporation shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the Board of Directors. Such removal shall be without prejudice to the contractual rights of such officer, if any, with the Corporation.

ARTICLE V

STOCK

Section 5.1: Certificates. Every holder of stock shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by or in the name of the Corporation by the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors, or the President or a Vice President, and by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, of the Corporation, certifying the number of shares owned by such stockholder in the Corporation. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile.

Section 5.2: Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Stock Certificates; Issuance of New Certificates. The Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock in the place of any certificate previously

issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to agree to indemnify the Corporation and/or to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it, against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate.

Section 5.3: Other Regulations. The issue, transfer, conversion and registration of stock certificates shall be governed by such other regulations as the Board of Directors may establish.

ARTICLE VI

INDEMNIFICATION

Section 6.1 Indemnification of Officers and Directors. Each person who was or is made a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or is involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a "PROCEEDING"), by reason of the fact that such person (or a person of whom such person is the legal representative), is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, against all expenses, liability and loss (including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes and penalties and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such person in connection therewith, provided such person acted in good faith and in a manner which the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the person's conduct was unlawful. Such indemnification shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of such person's heirs, executors and administrators. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall indemnify any such person seeking indemnity in connection with a Proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such person only if such Proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Section 6.2: Advance of Expenses. The Corporation shall pay all expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by such a director or officer in defending any such Proceeding as they are incurred in advance of its final disposition; provided, however, that if the Delaware General Corporation Law then so requires, the payment of such expenses incurred by such a director or officer in advance of the final disposition of such Proceeding shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking, by or on behalf of such director or officer, to repay all amounts so advanced if it should be determined ultimately that such director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified under this Article VI or otherwise; and provided, further, that the Corporation shall not be required to advance any expenses to a person against whom the Corporation directly brings a claim, in a Proceeding, alleging that such person has breached such person's duty of loyalty to the Corporation, committed an act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or derived an improper personal benefit from a transaction.

Section 6.3: Non-Exclusivity of Rights. The rights conferred on any person in this Article VI shall not be exclusive of any other right that such person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaw, agreement, vote or consent of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise. Additionally, nothing in this Article VI shall limit the ability of the Corporation, in its discretion, to indemnify or advance expenses to persons whom the Corporation is not obligated to indemnify or advance expenses pursuant to this Article VI.

Section 6.4: Indemnification Contracts. The Board of Directors is authorized to cause the Corporation to enter into indemnification contracts with any director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or any person serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including employee benefit plans, providing indemnification rights to such person. Such rights may be greater than those provided in this Article VI.

Section 6.5: Effect of Amendment. Any amendment, repeal or modification of any provision of this Article VI shall be prospective only, and shall not adversely affect any right or protection conferred on a person pursuant to this Article VI and existing at the time of such amendment, repeal or modification.

ARTICLE VII

NOTICES

Section 7.1: Notice. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein or required by law, all notices required to be given pursuant to these Bylaws shall be in writing and may in every instance be effectively given by hand delivery (including use of a delivery service), by depositing such notice in the mail, postage prepaid, or by sending such notice by prepaid telegram, telex, overnight express courier, mailgram, or facsimile. Any such notice shall be addressed to the person to whom notice is to be given at such person's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. The notice shall be deemed given (i) in the case of hand delivery, when received by the person to whom notice is to be given or by any person accepting such notice on behalf of such person, (ii) in the case of delivery by mail, upon deposit in the mail, (iii) in the case of delivery by overnight express courier, when dispatched, and (iv) in the case of delivery via telegram, telex, mailgram, or fax when dispatched. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, any notice to stockholders given by the Corporation under any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Certificate of Incorporation, or these Bylaws shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given. Any such consent shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the Corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (i) the Corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the Corporation in accordance with such consent and (ii) such inability becomes known to the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action. Notice given pursuant to this Section 7.1 shall be deemed given: (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive

notice; (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specific posting, upon the later of (A) such posting and (B) the giving of such separate notice; and (iv) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder. An affidavit of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary or of the transfer agent or other agent of the Corporation that the notice has been given in writing or by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

Section 7.2: Waiver of Notice. Whenever notice is required to be given under any provision of these Bylaws, a written waiver of notice, signed by the person entitled to notice, or waiver by electronic transmission by such person, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, directors or members of a committee of directors need be specified in any written waiver of notice.

ARTICLE VIII

INTERESTED DIRECTORS

Section 8.1: Interested Directors; Quorum. No contract or transaction between the Corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, or between the Corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association or other organization in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void or voidable solely for this reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the Board of Directors or committee thereof that authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because his, her or their votes are counted for such purpose, if: (i) the material facts as to his, her or their relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors or the committee, and the Board of Directors or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative votes of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors be less than a quorum; (ii) the material facts as to his, her or their relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or (iii) the contract or transaction is fair as to the Corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified by the Board of Directors, a committee thereof, or the stockholders. Interested or common directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors or of a committee which authorizes the contract or transaction.

ARTICLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 9.1: Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Section 9.2: Seal. The Board of Directors may provide for a corporate seal, which shall have the name of the Corporation inscribed thereon and shall otherwise be in such form as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 9.3: Form of Records. Any records maintained by the Corporation in the regular course of its business, including its stock ledger, books of account and minute books, may be kept on, or be in the form of, magnetic tape, diskettes, photographs, microphotographs or any other information storage device, provided that the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible form within a reasonable time. The Corporation shall so convert any records so kept upon the request of any person entitled to inspect such records pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Section 9.4: Reliance Upon Books and Records. A member of the Board of Directors, or a member of any committee designated by the Board of Directors shall, in the performance of such person's duties, be fully protected in relying in good faith upon records of the Corporation and upon such information, opinions, reports or statements presented to the Corporation by any of the Corporation's officers or employees, or committees of the Board of Directors, or by any other person as to matters the member reasonably believes are within such other person's professional or expert competence and who has been selected with reasonable care by or on behalf of the Corporation.

Section 9.5: Certificate of Incorporation Governs. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws, the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation shall govern.

Section 9.6: Severability. If any provision of these Bylaws shall be held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the provisions of the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation, then such provision shall nonetheless be enforced to the maximum extent possible consistent with such holding and the remaining provisions of these Bylaws (including without limitation, all portions of any section of these Bylaws containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the Certificate of Incorporation, that are not themselves invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the Certificate of Incorporation) shall remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT

Section 10.1: Amendments. Following the closing of the Initial Public Offering, stockholders of the Corporation holding at least sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66-2/3%) of the Corporation's outstanding voting stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal Bylaws. Prior to the Initial Public Offering, stockholders of the Corporation holding a majority of the Corporation's outstanding voting stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal Bylaws. To the extent provided in the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall also have the power to adopt, amend or repeal Bylaws of the Corporation.

_____, 2003

FormFactor, Inc.
2140 Research Drive
Livermore, California 94550

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At your request, we have examined the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Number 333-_____) filed on October __, 2003, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to be filed on or about the date hereof, by FormFactor, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") (as amended from time to time, the "Registration Statement") in connection with the registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of an aggregate of up to 5,750,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "Stock"), 3,500,134 of which will be sold by certain selling stockholders (the "Selling Stockholders"). Of the 3,500,134 shares of Stock that will be sold by the Selling Stockholders through the Registration Statement, 3,472,505 shares are presently issued and outstanding (the "Issued Stock") and 27,629 shares will be issued upon the exercise by certain Selling Stockholders of their stock option agreements with the Company (the "Option Stock").

In rendering this opinion, we have examined such matters of fact as we have deemed necessary in order to render the opinion set forth herein, which included examination of the following:

- (1) the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on June 17, 2003.
- (2) the Company's Amended and Restated Bylaws, certified by the Company's Secretary on June 20, 2003.
- (3) the Registration Statement, together with the exhibits filed as a part thereof or incorporated therein by reference.
- (4) the Prospectus prepared in connection with the Registration Statement.
- (5) the minutes of meetings and actions by written consent of the stockholders and the Board of Directors of the Company that are contained in the Company's minute books that are in our possession.

- (6) the stock records for the Company that the Company has provided to us (consisting of a certificate from the Company's transfer agent verifying the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of capital stock as of _____, 2003 and a list of option and warrant holders respecting the Company's capital stock and of any rights to purchase capital stock that was prepared by the Company and dated _____, 2003 verifying the number of such issued and outstanding securities).
- (7) the stock purchase or stock option exercise agreements under which the Selling Stockholders acquired the Issued Stock to be sold by them, and the stock option agreements and related stock option plans under which the Selling Stockholders obtained options to purchase the Option Stock to be sold by them, as described in the Registration Statement.
- (8) the Letter of Transmittal and Custody Agreement, the Irrevocable Power of Attorney and the Stock Power signed by each of the Selling Stockholders in connection with the sale of Stock described in the Registration Statement.
- (9) a Management Certificate addressed to us and dated of even date herewith executed by the Company containing certain factual representations (the "Management Certificate").
- (10) the form of Underwriting Agreement to be entered into by and among the Company, the Selling Stockholders and the several underwriters party thereto, which is attached as Exhibit 1.01 to the Registration Statement.

In our examination of documents for purposes of this opinion, we have assumed, and express no opinion as to, the authenticity and completeness of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to originals and completeness of all documents submitted to us as copies, the legal capacity of all persons or entities executing the same, the lack of any undisclosed termination, modification, waiver or amendment to any document entered into by the Selling Stockholders and the due authorization, execution and delivery of all such documents by the Selling Stockholders where due authorization, execution and delivery are prerequisites to the effectiveness thereof. We have also assumed that the certificates representing the Stock to be issued and sold by the Company, and the certificates representing the Option Stock to be issued by the Company and to be sold by certain Selling Stockholders, will be, when issued, properly signed by authorized officers of the Company or their agents.

We are admitted to practice law in the State of California, and we render this opinion only with respect to, and express no opinion herein concerning the application or effect of the laws of any jurisdiction other than, the existing laws of the United States of America, the State of

California, and the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Delaware Constitution and reported judicial decisions relating thereto.

In connection with our opinion expressed below, we have assumed that, at or prior to the time of the delivery of any shares of Stock, the Registration Statement will have been declared effective under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the registration will apply to such shares of Stock and will not have been modified or rescinded.

Based upon the foregoing, it is our opinion that (i) the 2,249,866 shares of Stock to be issued and sold by the Company, when issued, sold and delivered, in the manner and for the consideration stated in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus and in accordance with the resolutions regarding the public offering price, the underwriting discounts and commissions, and other matters dependent upon the public offering price to be adopted by the Pricing Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable, (ii) the 27,629 shares of Option Stock to be sold by certain Selling Stockholders, when issued, sold and delivered by the Company upon the exercise of stock options, in the manner and for the consideration stated in the applicable stock option plan of the Company and the stock option agreements with respect to such shares, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable, and (iii) the 3,472,505 shares of Issued Stock to be sold by certain Selling Stockholders are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

We consent to the use of this opinion as an exhibit to the Registration Statement and further consent to all references to us, if any, in the Registration Statement, the Prospectus constituting a part thereof and any amendments thereto. This opinion is intended solely for use in connection with issuance and sale of shares subject to the Registration Statement and is not to be relied upon for any other purpose. We assume no obligation to advise you of any fact, circumstance, event or change in the law or the facts that may hereafter be brought to our attention whether or not such occurrence would affect or modify the opinions expressed herein.

Very truly yours,

FENWICK & WEST LLP

By: _____
Mark A. Leahy, a Partner

2003 2H FORMFACTOR, INC. DIRECT SALES INCENTIVE PLAN
Rev 1.0

TERM: June 29, 2003 through December 27, 2003.

DEFINITIONS:

- - TARGETED COMMISSION PLAN (TC) . The amount of compensation (aka "Commissions") due to the individual sales person when 100% of the target booking plan and MBO's are achieved.
- - TARGET BOOKINGS (TB). (aka "Quota") The amount of bookings that must be achieved to receive the target bonus.
- - TARGET BOOKINGS COMPONENT (TC-B): The portion of the Target commission plan allocated to the bookings quota achieved.
- - TARGET MBO COMPONENT (TC-M): The portion of the Target commission plan allocated to the MBO achieved
- - RATE PER DOLLAR BOOKED. The percentage of commission earned per dollar of booking achieved.
- - INCENTIVE RATE (IR): The percentage of the sales person's base salary used to calculate the TC.

DIRECT SALES INCENTIVE PLAN

The incentive plan is structured to pay 100% of a set commission based on the following guidelines:

1. The targeted commission (TC) is separated into a bookings component and an MBO component. The bookings component (TC-B) is * * % of the targeted commission plan and the MBO component (TC-M) is * * % of the TC.
2. As 0- * * % of the TB is achieved, a total of * * % of the TC-B will be paid to the respective sales person.
3. The last * * % of the TB achieved will result in * * % of the targeted bookings component plan being paid to the respective sales person.
4. There will be no cap on this incentive plan. For instances where the TC or TB is exceeded, the following will apply:
 - The same rate per dollar booked as the last * * % of the target income will be applied to all bookings achieved in excess of the TB.
5. The Direct Sales Incentive Plan is split into two 1/2 year plans. There will be separate TB set for each 1/2 year time period and separate MBOS for each 1/2 year time period.
6. The VP of Worldwide Sales shall set the target bookings plan for each region and each individual sales person. These plans shall be published no later than 30 days after the beginning of the 1st and 3rd quarters.
7. By mutual agreement with the VP of Worldwide Sales, each sales person will be assigned * * %- * * % MBOS for each 1/2 year. Each MBO will be weighted. Upon approval by the VP of Worldwide Sales, MBOS may be modified prior to the end of the 1/2 year period.
8. The VP of Worldwide Sales, with approval from the VP of Finance, shall set the Incentive Rate (IR) for each sales person. The IR shall be percentage of the sales person's base salary and the rate shall be determined by the level of responsibility of the sales person and the size of the region. The standard IR are:
 - a. VP - 85%
 - b. Director/Regional Manager - * * %- * * %

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. Sr. Account Manager/Major Account Manager: * * *- * * %

d. Account Manager: * * *- * * %

9. Changes to the Sales Compensation Plan shall be approved by the VP of Worldwide Sales and the VP of Finance.

Example: Joe H. Salesman's base salary is \$* * * and his IR is * * *%. For the 1/2 year, Joe's TC is \$* * * (\$* * *%x1/2 year). The TC-B is * * *% or \$* * *. The TC-M is * * *% or \$* * *. The TB for the 1/2 year for Joe H. Salesman is \$* * *M. * * *% of the TB is \$* * *M and Joe will earn * * *% of the TC-B or \$* * * once he achieves the \$* * *M in bookings (rate paid = * * *% on every dollar booked up to \$* * *M). Once Joe exceeds \$* * *M in bookings, he will be paid at a rate of * * *% (* * *%*\$* * */* * *%*\$* * *M) with no cap on the bookings. Joe will also have * * * MBOs assigned for the half year. Each was weighted a * * *%. For each MBO achieved, Joe will earn \$* * * (* * *% x \$* * *).

In this example, Joe books \$* * * and achieves * * * of * * * of his MBOs. Joe will be paid in total:

\$* * *M * * * * = \$* * *
\$* * *M * * * * = \$* * *
\$* * *M * * * * = \$* * *
* * * MBO * \$* * * = \$* * *
Total Incentive Due for 1/2 Year = \$* * *

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES:

- 1. All direct sales personnel are eligible for the commission plan and will be paid on a pro rata basis as of the date of their employment.
- 2. Commissions shall be paid within 45 days of the close of the quarter.
- 3. Territories and assigned accounts will determine the basis of the targeted commission plan.
- 4. The VP of Worldwide Sales will determine how much credit is awarded for account managers with multinational accounts and split commissions as part of their respective responsibilities.
- 5. Any receivables not collected will be debooked from the salespersons totals in the following period.

/s/ Peter Mathews

Submitted & Approved
Peter Mathews
VP Worldwide Sales

/s/ Michael Ludwig

Approved
Michael Ludwig
VP Finance

Date 6/29/03

Date 6/29/03

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

[FORMFACTOR LETTERHEAD]

July 1, 2003

Herr Jens Moeckel
Corporate Core Commodity Manager
Memory Product Division
Infineon Technologies AG
Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 212
D-81739 Munchen
Germany

Re: Extension of Basic Purchase Agreement

Dear Herr Moeckel;

We write to confirm our companies' agreement to extend the term of the Basic Purchase Agreement ("AGREEMENT") between, on the one hand, Infineon Technologies AG, WhiteOak Semiconductor Partnership (now Infineon Technologies Richmond), and on the other hand, FormFactor, Inc. Specifically, this letter confirms that we have agreed to extend the term of the Agreement for 4 months, or to and until November 9, 2003. All other terms and conditions of the Agreement remain unchanged.

As required by the Agreement, and in order to ensure the completeness of our files, we would appreciate it if you would countersign this letter in the space provided below and return it to our office.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Peter B. Mathews
Peter B. Mathews
Vice President, Worldwide Sales

Accepted and agreed to on July 1, 2003
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG

Accepted and agreed to on July 1, 2003
FORMFACTOR, INC.

By: i.v. [ILLEGIBLE]

Its: Commodity Manager

By: Peter B. Mathews

Its: VP-Sales

By: i.v. [ILLEGIBLE]

Its:

AUTHORIZED INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTOR AGREEMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1

This Amendment to the Authorized International Distributor Agreement (the "Agreement," effective as of June 1, 2000, between the parties), is entered into effect on July 1, 2003 by and between FormFactor, Inc, (hereinafter "Company") and Spirox Corporation (hereinafter "Distributor").

The purpose of this Amendment is to incorporate a detailed Distributor Compensation Matrix, agreed by Company and Distributor, as an integral part of the Agreement. All capitalized terms used but not defined in this Amendment shall have the meaning as specified in the Agreement. The Distributor Compensation Matrix and its terms and conditions as stated in the form of explanatory notes are attached as follows:

DISTRIBUTOR COMPENSATION MATRIX(1)

End Customer(2)	Partner	Sales & Logistics(3)	Design Win(4)	Service, Support & Applications(5)	New Customer Incentive(6)	COMMENTS(7, 8, 9, 10)
***	***	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	***	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	***	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	***	** *%	** *%	** *%		
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%	** *%	
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%	** *%	
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%	** *%	
***	***	** *%		** *%		
***	***	** *%		** *%	** *%	May increase by mutual agreement of the parties if design win is in ***
***	no partner	** *%	** *%	** *%	** *%	
***	***	** *%		** *%	** *%	
***	***	** *%		** *%	** *%	

*** Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as ***. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

- Note 1 Compensation calculation is as described in the Agreement.
- Note 2 Should new customer engagements not covered by this matrix occur, Distributor shall promptly notify Company and Company and Distributor shall agree in good faith as to the appropriate discount/commission, and update the matrix accordingly. Regarding customers in the Territory that have Company Products consigned by parties outside of the Territory, e.g., * * *, etc., Distributor shall be eligibly for the "Sales & Logistics" portion of the compensation in addition to the Service, Support & Applications portion, as soon as these customers change their procurement model from their current method into buying Company Products locally from the Distributor.
- Note 3 Sales & Logistics include PO and billing/collections transactions.
- Note 4 Design Win Compensation is paid only if Distributor engages in significant activities contributing towards having FFI selected as the supplier. For example, Design Win activities may include Issuing of * * *, supplier selection engagement, or technology development.
- Note 5 Service, Support & Applications includes the technical support of the Products that includes installation, on-going technical service and trouble-shooting and SAR processes.
- Note 6 New Customer Incentive shall be an incentive offered for a term of * * * after the date of the first article PO.
- Note 7 According to the Agreement, Distributor is responsible for determining, negotiating, and finalizing the final price to be paid by end customers of Company Products in the Territory.
- Note 8 In the cases where products are sold in other regions and transferred into Distributor's Territory for Service, Support & Applications, Company shall pay * * * to Distributor according to the terms of the Agreement.
- Note 9 Company shall purchase * * * - * * *, for Company's ASC.
- Note 10 The term of this Distributor Compensation Matrix shall follow the term of the Agreement with periods of one-year automatic renewal unless the Agreement is terminated according to the terms of the Agreement.

COMPANY

DISTRIBUTOR

/s/ Peter B. Mathews July 1, 2003

/s/ Tony Lee July 1, 2003

 July 1, 2003
 Peter B. Mathews
 Vice President of Sales
 FormFactor, Inc.

 July 1, 2003
 Tony Lee
 Vice President, T2 Division
 Spirox Corporation

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

AMENDMENT NO. S TO

INTEL CORPORATE EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE PURCHASE AGREEMENT NO. C-05673

BETWEEN

INTEL CORPORATION AND FORMFACTOR, INC.

For valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which the parties hereby acknowledge, Intel Corporation ("Buyer" or "Intel") and FormFactor, Inc. ("Seller" or "FFI") hereby amend the above referenced Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement No. C-05673, and all Amendments and Addendums thereto (all collectively, the "Agreement") as set forth hereafter.

1. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The Effective Date of this Amendment No. S to the Agreement ("Amendment") shall be June 30, 2003.

2. DEFINITIONS.

Unless provided otherwise in this Amendment, each term appearing in this Amendment shall have the same meaning as given in the Agreement.

3. AGREEMENT MODIFICATIONS.

AGREED: To include the following Attachments to the Agreement:

- a. "ADDENDUM S-1" - Negotiated Changes to the Agreement
- b. "ADDENDUM S-2" - * * * Pricing
- c. "ADDENDUM S-3" - * * * Pricing
- d. "ADDENDUM S-4" - * * * Pricing
- e. "ADDENDUM S-5" - * * * Pricing

4. LEGAL EFFECT ON AGREEMENT.

As amended by this Amendment, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. In the event of a conflict between this Amendment and the Agreement, this Amendment shall take precedence.

Notwithstanding the termination or expiration of the Agreement, the terms and condition of this Amendment shall survive until May 2, 2008 together with the terms and condition of the Agreement that survive termination as provided in the Agreement. To the extent that the terms and conditions of this Amendment conflict with those of a future fully executed replacement purchase agreement between the parties, the terms and conditions of such future fully executed replacement purchase agreement shall take precedence.

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

INTEL CORPORATION

By: /s/ Wes Garwood

Wes Garwood

(Printed Name)

Commodity Manager

(Title)

July 6, 2003

(Date)

FORMFACTOR, INC.

By: /s/ Peter B. Mathews

Peter Mathews

(Printed Name)

VP of Sales

(Title)

June 30, 2003

(Date)

Negotiated Changes to the Agreement

Section 3.A (change):

Prices for Items set forth herein shall remain fixed or decline for a period of five (5) years from May 9, 2003 (subject to the complexity of the Items remaining substantially unchanged), unless agreed otherwise in writing by the parties. As amended by this Amendment, all provisions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. In the event of a conflict between this Amendment and the Agreement, this Amendment shall take precedence.

Section 7.D (change):

Buyer may place any portion of a Release on hold by notice that will take effect immediately upon receipt. Releases placed on hold will be rescheduled for delivery within * * * days of the original delivery date or cancelled within * * * (* * *) days. Any Release cancelled shall be subject to the terms and conditions of Section 5.

Section 7.G (change):

Seller agrees to * * * for * * * on a * * * basis * * *, and any changes to the * * * that Buyer may provide as available, * * * for that specific given * * * of * * *, until Seller meets the * * * established in Addendum L of the Agreement or as otherwise agreed in writing by the parties.

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Section 7.L (new):

Seller agrees to purchase custom * * * space transformers ("Space Transformers") to Buyer's written forecast prior to Buyer placing a purchase order for re-orders (repeat orders), but not for First Article orders (first article order is defined as a first time purchase of a specific Seller wafer probe card for testing a specific Intel wafer design for an Intel probe card product). In the event that (i) Seller has ordered Space Transformers and incurred any material costs for the purchase of the Space Transformers ("Pre-Order Costs"), and (ii) Buyer subsequently either elects not to place a purchase order for the Items which is consistent with the Forecast, or places and then cancels or delays for more than * * * days such an order, for which Seller purchased Space Transformers ("Forecast Variance"), then Seller has the right to charge Buyer the Pre-Order Costs and Buyer agrees to pay such costs. Pre-Order Costs include only Seller's costs to purchase the Space Transformers, and do not include any other costs, including for example, any processing or other costs incurred by Seller after it receives the Space Transformers. The Pre-Order Costs obligation does not, however, change or impact Buyer's and Seller's obligations as they relate to minimum order sizes. Upon receiving written notice from Buyer of a Forecast Variance, Seller shall immediately stop all work on the Space Transformers. Buyer shall have no obligation to pay Pre-Order Costs incurred after Seller's receipt of the Forecast Variance written notice and shall have no obligation to pay Pre-Order Costs that are the result of or caused by Seller yield loss.

By way of example:

- If (1) Buyer's written forecast is for * * * Items,
- (2) Seller orders * * * Space Transformers consistent with Buyer's * * * Item written forecast and incurs Pre-Order Costs for the * * * ordered Space Transformers,
- (3) Buyer places a purchase order for only * * * Items,
- Then (4) Buyer will pay Seller the Pre-Order Costs for * * * Space Transformers.

By way of further example:

- If (1) Buyer's written forecast is for * * * Items,
- (2) Seller orders * * * Space Transformers (* * * more than Buyer's * * * Item written forecast) and incurs Pre-Order Costs for the * * * ordered Space Transformers,
- (3) Buyer places a purchase order for only * * * Items,
- Then (4) Buyer will pay Seller the Pre-Order Costs for * * * Space Transformers (and not for the additional * * * Space Transformers that Seller purchased above Buyer's * * * Item written forecast).

Section 8.B (change):

Seller warrants to Buyer that all Items provided by Seller for delivery hereunder shall conform in all respects to the PURCHASE AND SUBASSEMBLY/ELECTRICAL SPECS OF ADDENDUMS M AND N OF THE AGREEMENT; be free from defects in material and workmanship and be new OR EQUIVALENT TO NEW, of the grade and quality specified. BUYER'S DISASSEMBLY, RE-ASSEMBLY, OF CUSTOM ITEMS WITHOUT SELLER'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT WILL VOID ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES.

Add to Addendum L Pricing in the Agreement:

For all quantity/pricing tables in the Agreement and in this Amendment S, pricing shall be deemed to be cumulative for all purchase orders for a particular Item in any given calendar week. In no event will the pricing of a first article design order, or a subsequent re-order, be revisited or revised in view

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of subsequent purchases or demand, even if a significant volume purchase order is ultimately placed by Buyer. The quantity of one design cannot be added to the quantity of another design to use the prices in each Quantity Per Design Tier.

For example, if the pricing table for a particular Item identifies a price decrease if more than * * * Items are purchased, a further price decrease for the purchase of Items * * *, and a further price decrease for items * * * through * * *, and Buyer places a purchase order (Release) for * * * Items, then the price for all Items will be at the * * * pricing level. If, however, for the same Item, Buyer places a purchase order for * * * Items one week, and the next week places a purchase order for * * * of the same Items, then the price for the first * * * items will be at the * * * pricing level, and the price for the * * * Items will be at the * * * pricing level.

As a further example, if Buyer places a purchase order for * * * Items one week, and the next week places a purchase order for * * * Items which are different, the pricing for the * * * Items will be based solely on the applicable pricing table without counting the * * * Items purchased in the prior week. In this example, the same result applies regardless as to when the two purchase orders for different Items are placed.

Section 8.B(i) (change):

The warranty period for Custom Items shall apply for the earlier of (x) * * * months or * * * for items with * * *, and (y) the earlier of * * * months or * * * for items which use * * *, until such time where Seller has gained sufficient manufacturing experience with items which use * * * (as defined by the delivery of (* * *) * * * SIUs and * * * designs), after which time the warranty will be extended to the earlier of * * * months or * * *. Further, after Seller has gained sufficient experience with Buyer's actual use of those Custom Items that are * * * and / or * * * and /or * * * (as opposed to * * *) in Buyer's manufacturing process environment and the performance of the Custom Items (as defined by the on-line actual volume manufacturing use of at least * * * SIUs and * * * designs), Seller agrees to evaluate, including by reference to performance data supplied by Buyer, whether it is reasonably possible to extend the warranty period for all, or a portion of, Customs Items to the earlier of * * * or * * * months. The warranty is valid under normal use and conditions and when items are being used under specified operating conditions as defined in the attached sub-assembly/electrical specification. The warranty shall cover both parts and labor, starting from the date of delivery of the item.

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ADDENDUM S-2

* * * Pricing

* * * PRODUCTION PRICES FOR PROBE CARDS WITH * * *

This pricing is for FFI Sort Interface Units (SIU) that use * * * in combination with * * * with an attached * * *. The * * * prices for SIU and * * * replacement using * * * with an attached * * * are shown below in Tables A and B. The SIU and * * * are for testing * * * with a * * *. These cards are designed for use with a * * * and the * * *, * * * or * * *. Probe cards prices for other tester configurations will be quoted at a later date.

For those Custom Items that are probe cards for * * * and * * * microprocessors, Seller will utilize its commercially reasonable efforts to develop and implement a * * * program to provide Buyer with a product replacement option ("* * * Replacement Program"). The * * * Replacement Program will enable Buyer to replace those * * * on the * * * and * * * microprocessors probe cards at * * * of their life at a cost provided in Tables A and B in this Addendum S-2.

* * * PROBE CARD PRICES USING * * *

FFI * * * = \$* * * (per design requiring a * * * or * * * change)

FFI * * * = \$* * * (per design requiring a * * * change)

The FFI * * * above assumes Intel completes * * * and * * * design for * * * probe cards using * * * and * * *, and pays a separate the * * * to * * * and * * * suppliers.

It is understood and agreed that Intel shall own all IP associated with the * * * and * * * designs, and that FFI shall own all IP associated with FFI manufacturing (design work for the * * *, the probe card, mechanical). By way of further explanation, this Addendum S-2 does not grant to Intel any rights in IP or technology that FFI has developed or does develop separately from the FFI * * * work, nor does it grant to Intel any rights in or to any FFI patents now existing or issuing in the future.

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TABLE A
SIU AND * * * PRICES (INTEL SUPPLIES ST)

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: * * * (INTEL SUPPLIES ST)

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	* * *	* * *
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
>* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: * * * (INTEL SUPPLIES ST)

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	* * *
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
>* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

TABLE B
SIU AND * * * PRICES (INCLUDES ST SUPPLIED BY FFI)

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: * * * (INTEL SUPPLIES ST)

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	* * *
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
>* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: >* * * (INTEL SUPPLIES ST)

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	* * *
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
>* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

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Lead times shown below in Table C are from receipt of purchase order and design package to shipment of 1st card.

TABLE C
LEAD-TIMES

* * * LEAD TIMES		* * *	
-----		-----	
		First * * *	>* * *
NPI		* * *	* * *
Reorder	Forecasted	* * *	* * *
	w/o Forecast	* * *	* * *

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR * * * AND * * *

1. For any product test vehicles that meet the terms and conditions of Addendum S-2, the pricing in the above tables shall apply.
2. Minimum order for SIUs using * * * and * * * is \$* * *.
3. Includes * * * for * * *, or * * *, or * * *.
4. Assumes specification "FFI * * * SORT INTERFACE UNIT PURCHASE SPECIFICATION" dated 3/14/03 06-918.
5. Assumes Intel will provide ST * * * before scheduled ship date with a ST to SIU ratio of * * * for * * *, * * * for * * *, * * * for * * * and * * * by the * * *.
6. After the * * * order by Intel, FFI will procure space transformers to be included with SIU.
7. Assumes SIUs will be used with MicroForce* probing technology coordinated XYZ movement.
8. Warranty from Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement No. C-05673 applies.
9. FFI will provide a * * * on * * * SIU pricing over the then valid * * * pricing assuming specification "FORM FACTOR * * * SORT INTERFACE UNIT PURCHASE SPECIFICATION" rev.0 dated 4/24/03 06-922, and that the * * * SIU and material costs remain the same as for * * *.
10. Table B pricing assumes \$* * * cost. Intel support is needed to achieve this * * * cost goal.

* Other brands and marks are the property of their respective owners.

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ADDENDUM S-3

*** Pricing

*** PRODUCTION PRICES FOR PROBE CARDS WITH ***

This quote is for FFI Sort Interface Units (SIU) that use *** on a *** (***). The *** prices are shown below in Tables A and B. The probe cards are for testing *** products with a *** of *** and ***. These cards are designed for use with a *** and the ***. Probe cards prices for other tester configurations will be quoted at a later date.

*** PROBE CARD PRICES

FFI *** = \$*** (per design requiring a *** or *** change)
 FFI *** = \$*** (per design requiring a *** change)

The FFI *** above assumes Intel completes *** and *** design for *** probe cards using ***, and pays a separate *** to *** and *** suppliers.

It is understood and agreed that Intel shall own all IP associated with the *** and *** designs, and that FFI shall own all IP associated with FFI manufacturing (design work for the tile, the probe card, mechanical). By way of further explanation, this Addendum S-2 does not grant to Intel any rights in IP or technology that FFI has developed or does develop separately from the FFI *** work, nor does it grant to Intel any rights in or to any FFI patents now existing or issuing in the future.

TABLE A

PRICES FOR TOTAL *** SIU's ORDERED: ***

PROBE COUNT	QTY ***	QTY >***	***		REPLACEMENT
			QTY ***	QTY >***	
<***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

PRICES FOR TOTAL *** SIU's ORDERED: ***

PROBE COUNT	QTY ***	QTY >***	***		REPLACEMENT
			QTY ***	QTY >***	
<***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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TABLE B

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: * * *

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	REPLACEMENT
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

PRICES FOR TOTAL * * * SIU's ORDERED: >* * *

PROBE COUNT	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	QTY * * *	QTY >* * *	REPLACEMENT
<* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *
* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *	\$* * *

* * * Replacements

* * * replacement prices shall comply with Table 2 below. Prices shown in Table 2 assume probe card being returned to FFI for * * * replacement has not been disassembled by Buyer, and (excluding the * * *) meets all necessary specification or is accepted "as is" from Intel with a written wavier. Example: If probe card being returned for a * * * replacement has a * * * or * * * the following prices do not apply.

TABLE 2
* * * Replacement Prices

PROCESS * * * REPLACEMENT AT FFI PRICE
* * * Probe card price X * * *

High Availability * * * replacement Option

- Intel places a purchase order for * * * replacement using the prices shown above in Table 2
- Replacement * * * are built to standard lead times
- After * * * is placed in inventory the repair cycle-time is * * * working days from card delivery to Seller for repair to shipment from Seller to Buyer.
- Cycle time not applicable if and TIQFF procedures are not followed

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR * * *

1. Minimum order for * * * probe cards is \$* * *.

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2. Includes * * *.
3. Assumes specification "FFI * * * SORT INTERFACE UNIT PURCHASE SPECIFICATION" dated 4/23/03 06-925.
4. Assumes probe cards will be used with MicroForce(8) probing technology coordinated XYZ movement.
5. Warranty from Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement No. C-05673 applies.
6. For purchase orders with more than * * * cards, all cards will be priced against the applicable cumulative quantity price. Example, if * * * cards are purchased at one time, all * * * cards are sold at the >* * * price.
7. NPI lead time is * * * ARO, reorder lead time is * * * ARO for unforecasted and * * * ARO for forecasted orders (lead time will be reduced as learning occurs).

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ADDENDUM S-4

* * * Pricing

* * * AND * * * PRODUCTION PRICES FOR PROBE CARDS WITH * * *

This pricing is for FFI turnkey probe cards that use * * * and * * *. The probe cards are for testing * * * and * * *. Prices for probe cards that use * * * or * * * space transformers (ST), are designed for * * * or * * * and are for * * * products are shown in Table A. For additional tester configurations and ST sizes please see the adders in the sales terms and conditions shown on page 2. Lead times for all probe cards are shown in Table B below.

FFI * * * = \$* * * (PER DESIGN REQUIRING A * * * CHANGE)
FFI * * * = \$* * * (PER DESIGN REQUIRING A * * * CHANGE)
FFI * * * = \$* * *

Subject to each party's continuing obligation of confidentiality, it is understood and agreed that Intel shall own all IP associated with the FFI * * * for * * * and * * * design work, and that FFI shall own all IP associated with FFI manufacturing (design work for the tile, the probe card, mechanical) of * * * wafer probe card products. By way of further explanation, this Addendum S-4 does not grant to Intel any rights in IP or technology that FFI has developed or does develop separately from the FFI * * * work, nor does it grant to Intel any rights in or to any FFI patents now existing or issuing in the future.

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE A

*** = ***, *** = ***, *** OR ***, *** OR ***

DEVICE	***	***	***
----- PROBES/DUT = -----	***	***	***

First *** *** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***	***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
First *** *** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***	***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
First *** *** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***	***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
First *** *** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***	***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
First *** *** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***	***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
*** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***		***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$***
*** through *** *** through *** *** through *** >***		***	\$*** \$*** \$*** \$***

*** Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as ***. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE B LEAD-TIMES

	* * *	* * *	* * *
NPI (after PO and design)	* * *	* * *	* * *
Reorder with forecast	* * *	* * *	* * *
Reorder w/o forecast	* * *	* * *	* * *

* * * Replacements

* * * replacement prices shall comply with Table 2 below. Prices shown in Table 2 assume probe card being returned to FFI for * * * replacement has not been disassembled by Buyer, and (excluding the * * *) meets all necessary specification or is accepted "as is" from Intel with a written wavier. Example: If probe card being returned for a * * * replacement has a damaged * * * or * * * the following prices do not apply.

TABLE 2
* * * Replacement Prices

PROCESS	* * * REPLACEMENT AT FFI PRICE
* * *	Probe card price * * *
* * *	Probe card price X * * *
> or = * * *	Probe card price X * * *

High Availability * * * replacement Option

- Intel places a purchase order for * * * replacement using the prices shown above in Table 2
- Replacement * * * are built to standard lead times
- After * * * is placed in inventory the repair cycle-time is * * * working days from card delivery to Seller for repair to shipment from Seller to Buyer.
- Cycle time not applicable if SAR and TIQFF procedures are not followed

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This offer requires a \$* * * minimum order value per design.
2. For * * * product prices add is * * *% to above prices shown in Table A. Assumes * * * is * * * and a * * * of * * * and * * *.
3. * * * and * * * options: add \$* * * per card for * * * (* * *) or * * * (assumes * * * has the same cost components as * * *)
4. * * * options: add \$* * * for * * *, add \$* * * per card for * * * (* * *), prices for * * * and * * * options are not included in this quote.
5. For reorders of * * * cards decrease price by * * *% for a * * * card order, or by * * *% for a * * * card order.
6. The discount formulae shown in Addendum R, Paragraphs 1 a), b) and c) apply to the * * * and * * * prices shown in Table A above.
7. Assumes Intel * * * designs meet FFI design rules and Intel specifications * * * and * * * specification Table X shown below where Table X supersedes * * *.
8. All * * * prices based on our current understanding of the requirements, and assume a * * * interface. If the * * * interface cost exceeds * * * interface price adjustments will be necessary.
9. Warranty from Intel Corporation Purchase Agreement No. C-05673 applies

* * * Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit. The copy filed herewith omits the information subject to the confidentiality request. Omissions are designated as * * *. A complete version of this exhibit has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

10. Other tester and parallelism combinations not shown above will be quoted on a case-by-case basis.

11. If requirements change for critical parameters, or additional hardware, or new mother boards are required, the prices will be adjusted to compensate for these changes.

TABLE X * * * SPECIFICATION TABLE

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
* * * PCB Diameter		* * *	* * * measurement * * * using * * * on a * * *. Pass /fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Diameter		* * *	* * * measurement * * * using * * * on a * * *. Pass /fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Diameter		* * *	* * * measurement * * * using * * * on a * * *. Pass /fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Diameter		* * *	* * * measurement * * * using * * * on a * * *. Pass /fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Thickness		* * *	Measured * * * on * * * of the PCB. Pass/fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Thickness		* * *	Measured * * * on * * * of the PCB. Pass/fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Thickness		* * *	Measured * * * on * * * of the PCB. Pass/fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Thickness		* * *	Measured * * * on * * * of the PCB. Pass/fail measurement	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Flatness	Uniform Flatness across PCB	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Flatness	Uniform Flatness across PCB	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Flatness	Uniform Flatness across PCB	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
* * * PCB Flatness	Uniform Flatness across PCB	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
Assembled * * * Deviation from Best Fit plane	Uniform Flatness across sealing plane	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	FFI outgoing
PC Board Material	Selected to meet electrical and environmental requirements. (* * * degrees C)	* * *	GBD	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier

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PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
Probe Depth (bottom of PCB to Probe tip)	Standard probe depth	* * *	* * *	FFI outgoing
Contact Style	* * *	* * *	GBD	
Tip Shape	The shape of the tip making contact with the wafer.	* * *	GBD	
Temp Range (X/Y Alignment)	Positional stability of scrub marks over temperature range.	* * *	Good by prior characterization.	* * *
Z Motion at Temperature	Maximum allowable probe card z-height change experienced during wafer/lot changes after achieving positional equilibrium	* * *	* * *	
Prober chuck operating temperature		* * * to * * *	non-condensing prober environment	
Life-Time (* * *)	# Touchdowns to require rebuild or repair	See Intel/FF purchase agreement		
Life-Time (* * *)	# Touchdowns to require rebuild or repair	See Intel/FF purchase agreement		

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* * *

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
Tip Size	* * * x/y dimension	* * *		FFI outgoing
Contact Force	Total gms/mil at 0.T.	* * *	Measured on FormFactor spring force metrology tool	FFI outgoing
Over-travel (abs. Max)	W/o damage	* * *	Measured at 1st electrical contact	
* * *		* * *	Calculated based on * * *	
X/Y Alignment (@ rec. 0.T)	Alignment to * * * of pads at begin & end of scrub. Ideal crosses center of pad at * * * of 0.T.	* * *	Measured at * * * OT from median plane. Measured on * * *.	FFI outgoing
Planarity	1st probe touch to last probe touch.	* * *	Measured on * * *.	FFI outgoing

* * *

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
Tip Size	* * * tip x/y dimension	* * *	Measured on * * *.	FFI outgoing
Contact Force	Total gms/mil at 0.T.	* * *	Measured on FormFactor spring force metrology tool	FFI outgoing
Over-travel (abs. Max)	W/o damage	* * *	Measured at 1st electrical contact	
* * *		* * *	Calculated based on * * *	
Planarity	1st probe touch to last probe touch.	* * *	Measured on * * *.	FFI outgoing
X/Y Alignment (@ rec. 0.T)	Alignment to * * * of pads at begin & end of scrub. Ideal crosses center of pad at * * * of 0.T.	* * *	Measured at * * * OT from median plane. Measured on * * *	FFI outgoing

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PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
Board Impedance	Uniform and consistent Transmission line characteristic impedance.	* * *	TDR measurement per signal layer on each card	Outgoing from FFI qualified supplier
Power Supply Droop @ Max Voltage & Current load	Sufficient power well and bypass recovery characteristics for high speed memory testing of multiple die.	* * *	Technology Characterization and subsequent GBD	
I/O Frequency (max)	Product Compliance	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	With * * * source and load.
Clock Rate	Product Compliance	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table".	With * * * source and load.
Bandwidth	Measures test fixture compliance to meet test cell and product characteristics.	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	With * * * source and load.
Cross-talk	Measures test fixture compliance to meet test cell and product characteristics.	* * *	See "Method of Measurement Table"	All measured lines terminated with * * *.
Maximum Current (Power pins)	All PPS and PMUs	* * *	Based on general PC characterization	

* * *

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
Maximum Current (signal path)	Signal pins	* * *	Based on general PC characterization	
Leakage	Leakage to all other pins	* * *	Measured on * * *.	FFI outgoing
Guaranteed Maximum Voltage (any pin)	Maximum supported applied voltage to any pin on card	* * *	GBD	
Path Resistance (signal pins)	Based upon * * *.	* * *	Measured on * * *. Measured card connector to spring tip.	FFI outgoing
Path Resistance (power pins)	Based upon * * *.	* * *	Measured on * * *. Measured card connector to spring tip	FFI outgoing
PCB Trace Routing	Design PCB keeping * * * space	* * *	* * *	GBD * * *

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PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER COMMIT	HOW MEASURED	COMMENT
I/O Timing Skew	Measure of signal delay match	* * *	* * * using * * * and * * * for * * * of * * *.	
Contact Resistance (new-* * * T.D)	CRes over * * * using recommended cleaning.	* * *	Measured on * * * after FFI approved cleaning method	Cres over * * * using recommended cleaning method
Bypass capacitors	Capacitance value and leakage	* * *	Measured on * * *	Spec for * * * valid only for * * *; 0.01uF on ceramic + 0.1uF on the PCB The * * * spec for a card with any other configuration is TBD

IPM In Process Measure
Char Characterized
GBD Guaranteed by Design

METHODS OF MEASUREMENT

- PCB Flatness = * * * the board on the * * * and * * * the board * * * INTEL APPROVED METHOD
the * * * from the * * * the board. * * * to the board to * * * or * * * board * * * a * * * the * * * and * * *. * * * or * * * at the * * * to * * *. If the * * * without * * * the board, the * * *. If the * * * it is * * *. * * * of the board for flatness.
- Deviation from Best Fit plane = * * * includes * * *. The * * * is * * *. The * * * is * * *. INTEL APPROVED METHOD
The best-fit plane is * * *. The * * * is the * * * from best-fit plane.
- I/O Frequency, Clock Rate, Bandwidth, and Cross-Talk = Specifications derived from * * * based on * * * and * * *. INTEL APPROVED METHOD

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ADDENDUM S-5

* * * Pricing

1. * * * for each new * * * SIU

The * * * for each new * * * SIU design shall comply with Table 1, below.

TABLE 1
* * * for * * * SIU Designs

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS -----	* * *
Only requires a new PCB or a modification to an existing PCB	\$* * *
Only requires a new * * *	\$* * *
New * * * and PCB	\$* * *

2. * * * Replacements

* * * replacement prices shall comply with Table 2 below. Prices shown in Table 2 assume probe card being returned to FFI for * * * replacement has not been disassembled by Buyer, and (excluding the * * *) meets all necessary specification or is accepted "as is" from Intel with a written wavier. Example: If probe card being returned for a * * * replacement has a * * * or * * * the following prices do not apply.

TABLE 2
* * * Replacement Prices

PROCESS -----	* * * REPLACEMENT AT FFI PRICE -----
* * *	Probe card price X * * *

3. High Availability * * * replacement Option

- Intel places a purchase order for * * * replacement using the prices shown above in Table 2
- Replacement * * * are built to standard lead times
- After * * * is placed in inventory the repair cycle-time is * * * working days from card delivery to Seller for repair to shipment from Seller to Buyer.
- Cycle time not applicable if and TIQFF (this is a Intel procedure) procedures are not followed

4. First Article Lead Times for * * * SIU Probe Cards

First Article Lead-times for * * * SIU probe cards shall be:

- i) * * * as of * * *; and
- ii) * * * as of * * *

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Lead-time is measured from the time that FFI receives both the complete data sheet and specifications for the particular SIU probe card being ordered, and the purchase order that meets the minimum order requirement. Lead-times exclude scheduled vendors and FFI holidays. Seller's annual Holiday schedule will be provided to Intel promptly upon Seller finalizing the same for any given year during the term. The additional Lead-time due to vendor and FFI holidays will not exceed * * * week.

5. Reorder Lead-times for * * * SIU probe cards

Reorder Lead-times for * * * SIU probe cards that meet the * * * specifications are as follows:

- i) * * * weeks for forecasted orders;
- ii) * * * weeks for forecasted orders where FFI has required MLC inventory in-house; and
- iii) * * * weeks for unforecasted orders without MLC inventory at FFI.

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We hereby consent to the use in this Registration Statement on Form S-1 of our report dated January 17, 2003, except for the last paragraph of Note 5, as to which the date is February 21, 2003, relating to the consolidated financial statements and our report dated May 6, 2003, relating to the financial statement schedule of FormFactor, Inc., which appear in such Registration Statement. We also consent to the reference to us under the heading "Experts" in such Registration Statement.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
October 16, 2003

