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Consolidated revenues

56,328 60,726 112,719 123,297

Net loss:

Optics

(21,241) \$(10,787) \$(43,345) \$(11,329)

Research and industrial

(107) (1,142) (893) (1,135)

Consolidated net loss

\$(21,348) \$(11,929) (44,238) (12,464)

Table of Contents**Note 13. Significant Related Party Transactions**

During the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2005, and during a portion of the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, Nortel Networks owned 3,999,999 shares of the outstanding common stock of the Company. During the six month period ended December 30, 2006, Nortel Networks had sold its stock and, as of December 31, 2006, no longer owned any shares of the Company's common stock. The Company had revenues of \$14.5 million and \$29.1 million attributable to sales to Nortel Networks in the three months and six months ended December 30, 2006, respectively, and had accounts receivable, net, due from Nortel Networks of \$5.9 million as of December 30, 2006 and had liabilities payable to Nortel Networks of \$5.0 million as of December 30, 2006. The Company had revenues of \$34.3 million and \$68.0 million from Nortel Networks in the three and six months ended December 31, 2005, respectively.

Note 14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement 109 . FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, including a decision whether to file or not to file in a particular jurisdiction. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. If there are changes in net assets as a result of application of FIN 48, these will be accounted for as an adjustment to retained earnings. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FIN 48 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to GAAP guidance requiring use of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 157 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires that employers recognize, on a prospective basis, the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans on their consolidated balance sheet and recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost. SFAS No. 158 also requires additional disclosures in the notes to financial statements. SFAS No. 158 is effective as of the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The implementation of SFAS No. 158 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) AUG AIR-1 Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities (FSP AUG AIR-1). FSP AUG AIR-1 amends the guidance on the accounting for planned major maintenance activities; specifically it precludes the use of the previously acceptable accrue in advance method. FSP AUG AIR-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The implementation of FSP AUG AIR-1 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 108 Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108). SAB 108 requires that public companies utilize a dual-approach to assessing the quantitative effects of financial misstatements. This dual approach includes both an income statement focused assessment and a balance sheet focused assessment. The guidance in SAB 108 must be applied to annual financial statements for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SAB 108 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents incorporated in it by reference contain forward-looking statements about our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. You can identify these statements by words such as expect, anticipate, intend, scheduled, designed, plan, believe, seek, estimate, may, will , co . You should read these forward looking statements carefully. They discuss our future expectations, contain projections

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of our future results of operations or our financial condition or state other forward-looking information, and may involve known and unknown risks over which we have limited or no control. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and actual results may differ materially from those contained in forward looking statements. We cannot guarantee any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, we assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements or update the reasons actual results could

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differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, except as required by law. The factors discussed in the sections captioned Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (including our need for additional funding to continue as a going concern) and the documents incorporated in it by reference identify important factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements.

Overview

We design, manufacture and market optical components, modules and subsystems that generate, detect, amplify, combine and separate light signals principally for use in high-performance fiber optics communications networks. We principally sell our optical component products to optical systems vendors as well as to customers in the data communications, military, aerospace, industrial and manufacturing industries. Customers for our photonics and microwave product portfolio include academic and governmental research institutions that engage in advanced research and development activities. Our products typically have a long sales cycle. The period of time between our initial contact with a customer and the receipt of a purchase order is frequently a year or more. In addition, many customers perform, and require us to perform, extensive process and product evaluation and testing of components before entering into purchase arrangements.

We operate in two business segments: (i) optics, and (ii) research and industrial. The optics segment relates to the design, development, manufacture, marketing and sale of optical solutions for telecommunications and industrial applications. The research and industrial segment relates to the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of photonics and microwave solutions.

In our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, we disclosed that, based on cash balances and our continuing and expected losses for the foreseeable future, if we fail to meet our management's current cash flow forecasts, or are unable to draw sufficient amounts under the \$25 million senior secured credit facility we entered into with Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., and other lenders, in August 2006, for any reason, we will need to raise additional funding of at least \$10 million to \$20 million through external sources prior to July 2007 in order to maintain sufficient financial resources to operate as a going concern through the end of fiscal 2007. We also disclosed that, if necessary, we will attempt to raise additional funds by any one or combination of the following: (i) completing the sale of certain assets; (ii) issuing equity, debt or convertible debt; and (iii) selling certain non core businesses, and that there can be no assurance of our ability to raise sufficient capital through these, or any other efforts.

Sale of Paignton, U.K. Facility

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we designated the assets underlying our Paignton U.K. manufacturing site as held for sale. We recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million as a result of this designation. During the quarter ended December 30, 2006, Bookham Technology plc, our wholly-owned subsidiary, sold the site to a third party resulting in proceeds of £4.8 million (approximately \$9.4 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.96 to £1.00), net of selling costs. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a loss of \$0.1 million which is included in loss on sale of property and equipment and other long-lived assets in our statement of operations. In accordance with the agreement pursuant to which the manufacturing site was sold, we were granted an option to lease back a portion of the Paignton U.K. site from the buyer for a two-year term at a market-based rent. We have exercised the option and have the right to terminate the lease at any time on three months prior notice. We plan to move our remaining Paignton research and development personnel and operations to a smaller site during calendar year 2007.

Recent Developments

On January 31, 2007, our board of directors adopted an overhead cost reduction plan, which we refer to as the Plan. The Plan was adopted as a result of our determination that it was necessary to reduce our overall costs to be more closely aligned with anticipated revenues. The Plan will include workforce reductions, facility and site consolidation of our Caswell, U.K. semiconductor operations within existing local facilities and the transfer of certain research and development activities to our Shenzhen, China facility. We expect to begin implementing the Plan in the quarter ending March 31, 2007 and a substantial portion of the Plan is expected to be completed by the end of the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 with the remainder to be completed in the fiscal quarter ended September 29, 2007. The Plan is expected to save an aggregate amount between \$6.0 million and \$7.0 million a quarter, in comparison to the fiscal quarter ended December 30, 2006, with a substantial portion of that savings

expected to be initially realized in the fiscal quarter ending September 29, 2007. The total cost associated with this Plan, the substantial portion being personnel severance and retention related expenses, is expected to range from \$8 million to \$9 million, with most of the restructuring charges expected to be incurred and paid by the end of the June 30, 2007, fiscal quarter and the remainder expected to be incurred and paid by the end of the September 29, 2007 fiscal quarter. This Plan is expected to reduce our cost of sales, research and development, and general and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

We believe that several accounting policies are important to understanding our historical and future performance. We refer to such policies as *critical* because they generally require us to make judgments and estimates about matters that are uncertain at the time we make the estimate, and different estimates which also would have been reasonable at the time could have been used, and would have resulted in different financial results.

The critical accounting policies we identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 1, 2006 related to revenue recognition and sales returns, inventory valuation, accounting for acquisitions and goodwill, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, accounting for acquired in-process research and development and accounting for share-based payments. It is important that the discussion of our operating results that follows be read in conjunction with the critical accounting policies discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 14, 2006.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement 109, or FIN 48. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, including a decision whether to file or not to file in a particular jurisdiction. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. If there are changes in net assets as a result of application of FIN 48, these will be accounted for as an adjustment to retained earnings. We are currently assessing the impact of FIN 48 on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, or SFAS No. 157. SFAS No. 157 establishes a common definition for *fair value* to be applied to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States guidance requiring use of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, or SFAS No. 158. SFAS No. 158 requires that employers recognize, on a prospective basis, the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans on their consolidated balance sheet and recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost. SFAS No. 158 also requires additional disclosures in the notes to financial statements. SFAS No. 158 is effective as of the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. We do not expect the implementation of SFAS No. 158 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position AUG AIR-1 *Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities*, or FSP AUG AIR-1. FSP AUG AIR-1 amends the guidance on the accounting for planned major maintenance activities; specifically it precludes the use of the previously acceptable *accrue in advance* method. FSP AUG AIR-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We do not expect the implementation of FSP AUG AIR-1 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 108 *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 requires that public companies utilize a *dual-approach* to assessing the quantitative effects of financial misstatements. This dual approach includes both an income statement focused assessment and a balance sheet focused assessment. The guidance in SAB 108 must be applied to annual financial statements for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SAB 108 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**
Revenues

	For Three Months Ended			For Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2006	% Change
\$ Millions						
Net revenues	\$ 56.3	\$ 60.7	(7)%	\$ 112.7	\$ 123.3	(9)%

Revenues in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006 decreased by \$4.4 million and \$10.6 million, or 7% and 9%, respectively, compared to revenues in the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2005. The decrease was largely due to sales to our largest customer, Nortel Networks, decreasing to \$14.5 million and \$29.1 million in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, from \$34.3 million and \$68.0 million, in the comparable periods last year. Revenues from customers other than Nortel Networks increased by \$15.4 million and \$28.2 million in the three and six months ended December 30, 2006, respectively, when compared to the same periods in the prior year.

Pursuant to the second addendum to our Supply Agreement with Nortel Networks, entered into in May 2005, Nortel issued non-cancelable purchase orders, based on revised pricing, totaling approximately \$100 million, for certain products to be delivered through March 2006, which includes \$50 million of products we were discontinuing, referred to as Last-Time Buy products. Our revenues in the three and six months ended December 30, 2006 included \$0 million and \$1.7 million of revenues from Last-Time Buy products, respectively, as compared to \$14.5 million and \$28.3 million in the three and six months ended December 31, 2005, respectively. We expect that revenues from Last Time Buy products will be negligible in future quarters. In addition, Nortel Network's obligations to purchase a minimum of \$72 million of our products pursuant to the third addendum to the Supply Agreement, which was entered into in January 2006, expired at the end of calendar 2006. As of December 31, 2006, Nortel Networks had purchased in excess of the \$72.0 million of our products required to be purchased pursuant to the third addendum. As a result of the expiration of these various purchase obligations under the Supply Agreement with Nortel Networks, we expect our revenues from Nortel to decrease significantly in the quarter ended April 1, 2007, as compared to the quarter ended December 30, 2006, and to moderately increase through the remainder of calendar 2007.

Revenues from customers other than Nortel Networks increased by 58% in the three month period ended December 30, 2006, to \$41.8 million, compared to \$26.4 million in same period of the prior year. Revenues from customers other than Nortel Networks increased by 51% in the six month period ended December 30, 2006, to \$83.6 million, compared to \$55.3 million in same period of the prior year. In particular, revenues from Cisco Systems accounted for 16% and 15% of our total revenues in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, compared to 2% and 6% in the same period in the prior year. Revenues from Huawei accounted for 10% and 9% of our total revenues in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, compared to 5% and 5% in the same periods in the prior year.

Revenues from our research and industrial segment, comprised primarily of our New Focus division, which designs, manufactures, markets and sells photonic and microwave solutions, increased to \$7.6 million and \$14.8 million in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, compared to \$6.2 million and \$12.3 million in the same period ended December 31, 2005, primarily as a result of increased product sales volumes.

Cost of Revenues

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change
\$ Millions						

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Cost of revenues	\$ 48.1	\$	44.0	9%	\$ 95.1	\$	92.2	3%
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Our cost of revenues consists of the costs associated with manufacturing our products, and includes the purchase of raw materials, manufacturing related labor costs and related overhead, including stock-based compensation expenses. It also includes the costs associated with under-utilized production facilities and resources, as well as the charges for the write-down of impaired manufacturing assets and any related restructuring costs. Charges for inventory obsolescence, the cost of product returns and warranty costs are also included in cost of revenues. Costs and expenses of the manufacturing resources which relate to the development of new products are included in research and development.

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Our cost of revenues for the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006 increased 9% and 3%, respectively, from the same periods ended December 31, 2005, primarily due to the costs associated with higher unit sales volumes, which pursuant to the third addendum to the Supply Agreement with Nortel Networks, did not have the favorable pricing terms of the previous amendment to the agreement. Our cost of revenues for the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006 included \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million of stock-based compensation charges, respectively. Stock-based compensation charges for the comparable period in the prior year was \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Gross Margin

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change
\$ Millions						
Gross profit	\$ 8.2	\$ 16.7	(51%)	\$ 17.7	\$ 31.1	(43%)
Gross margin rate	15%	28%		16%	25%	

Gross margin is calculated as revenues less cost of revenues. The gross margin rate is the resulting gross margin reflected as a percentage of revenues.

Our gross margin rate decreased to 15% and 16% in the three and six months ended December 30, 2006, respectively, compared to 28% and 25% in the three and six months ended December 31, 2005, respectively. The decrease in gross margin in both periods was primarily due to decreased revenues from sales of products to Nortel Networks under the second addendum to the Supply Agreement, including Last Time Buy products which had favorable pricing terms. During the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, we had negligible revenues from the sale of inventory we obtained in connection with our 2003 purchase of the optical components business of Nortel Networks, that had been carried on our books at zero value. In the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2005, we had revenues of \$2.9 million and \$7.1 million related to, and recognized profits of \$0.8 million and \$2.6 million on, such inventory that had been carried on our books at zero value. While this inventory is on our books at zero value, and its sale generates higher margins than most of our new products, we incur additional costs to complete the manufacturing of these products prior to sale. We believe revenues from this zero value inventory will continue to be negligible through the remainder of fiscal 2007.

Research and Development Expenses

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change
\$ Millions						
Research and development expenses	\$ 11.5	\$ 10.0	15%	\$ 23.0	\$ 20.4	13%

As a percentage of net revenues

20%	16%	20%	17%
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Research and development expense consists primarily of salaries and related costs of employees engaged in research and design activities, including stock-based compensation charges related to those employees, costs of design tools and computer hardware, and costs related to prototyping.

Research and development expenses increased to \$11.5 million and \$23.0 million in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, from \$10.0 million and \$20.4 million in the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2005, respectively. These increases were primarily related to the costs of new product

introduction efforts undertaken in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, as well as the classification of additional costs as research and development in connection with a change in the profile of our Paignton U.K site from primarily an assembly and test site, to primarily a research and development site. The three and six months ended December 30, 2006 also included \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of stock-based compensation charges, compared to \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million in the three and six months ended December 31, 2005, respectively.

Table of Contents**Selling, General and Administrative Expenses**

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$12.1	\$ 12.9	(6%)	\$24.9	\$ 26.1	(5%)

As a percentage of net revenues

21%	21%	22%	21%
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Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation charges related to employees engaged in sales, general and administrative functions, legal and professional fees, facilities expenses, insurance expenses and certain information technology costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to \$12.1 million and \$25.0 million in the three and six month periods ended December 30, 2006, respectively, from \$12.9 million and \$26.1 million in the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2005, respectively. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in both periods was primarily the result of a decrease in stock-based compensation included in selling, general and administrative, and also lower headcount and professional fees in the three and six months ended December 30, 2006 compared to the three and six months ended December 31, 2005.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	% Change
Amortization of intangible assets	\$2.5	\$ 2.5	(0%)	\$4.8	\$ 5.2	(8%)

As a percentage of net revenues

4%	4%	4%	4%
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Since 2001, we have acquired six optical components companies and businesses, and one photonics and microwave company, which has added to the balances of our purchased intangible assets subject to amortization. We did not complete any business combinations in the three or six months ended December 30, 2006, and certain purchased intangible assets from our earliest business acquisitions became fully amortized, which has caused our expense for amortization of purchased intangible assets to decrease in the six months ended December 30, 2006 as compared to the same six month periods in the prior year.

Restructuring Charges

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Lease cancellation and commitments	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
Termination payments to employees and related costs	1.1	1.2	3.4	2.8
Total	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 4.2	\$ 3.6

In May and November 2004, we announced restructuring plans, including the transfer of our assembly and test operations from Paignton, U.K. to Shenzhen, China, along with reductions in research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses. These cost reduction efforts were expanded in November 2005 to include the transfer of our chip-on-carrier assembly from Paignton to Shenzhen. The transfer of these operations were substantially completed in the quarter ended December 30, 2006. In May 2006, we announced further cost reduction plans, which included transitioning all remaining manufacturing support and supply chain management, along with pilot line production and production planning, from Paignton to Shenzhen, which were substantially completed in the quarter ended December 30, 2006.

As of December 30, 2006, we spent \$30.6 million on these restructuring plans overall, and in total we anticipate spending approximately \$32 million to \$33 million, in connection with such plans, including the May 2006 cost reduction plan. The substantial portion of the remaining costs under these restructuring plans are severance and retention related, and are expected to be paid in the quarter ended March 31, 2007. We expect the cost reduction plan announced in May 2006 to reduce our costs by between \$5.5 million and \$6.5 million in the March 2007 quarter, when the cost savings are expected to be realized, when compared to the expenses incurred in the quarter ended April 1, 2006.

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In connection with earlier plans of restructuring, and the assumption of restructuring accruals upon the acquisition of New Focus in March 2004, in the quarter ended December 30, 2006, we continued to make scheduled payments drawing down the related lease cancellations and commitments. We also accrued an additional \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million for revised estimates related to one of these commitments in the three and six months ended December 30, 2006. Remaining net payments of lease cancellation and commitments under these actions are included in the restructuring accrual as of December 30, 2006.

Legal Settlement

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December	December 31,	Change	December	December 31,	Change
	30,	2005		30, 2006	2005	
Legal settlement	\$	\$		\$0.5	\$	

In the six month period ended December 30, 2006, we recorded \$0.5 million for additional legal fees and other professional costs related to a settlement of the litigation with Howard Yue, the former sole shareholder of Globe Y. Technology, Inc. (a company acquired by New Focus, Inc. in February 2001), which was reached in fiscal year 2006. There were no legal settlements, or related legal fees and professional costs, recorded in the corresponding quarter of the prior year.

Impairment/(Recovery) of Long-Lived Assets

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December	December 31,	Change	December	December 31,	Change
	30,	2005		30, 2006	2005	
Impairment/(recovery) of long-lived assets	\$	\$		\$1.9	\$ (1.3)	N/A

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we designated the assets underlying our Paignton U.K. manufacturing site as held for sale. In connection with that designation we recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million.

In the quarter ended October 1, 2005, we sold a parcel of land in Swindon, U.K., which had previously been accounted for as held for sale. The proceeds were \$15.5 million, resulting in a recovery of previous impairment of \$1.3 million, net of transaction costs. The book value of this land had previously been impaired and written-down to fair market value, and therefore the net gain is being reflected as a recovery of this impairment.

Other Income/Expense, Net

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	December	December 31,	Change	December	December 31,	Change
	30, 2006	2005		30, 2006	2005	
Other income/expense, net	\$(1.9)	\$ (2.1)	(10%)	\$(3.4)	\$ (2.9)	17%

Other income/expense, net primarily consists of interest expense, interest income and foreign currency gains and losses primarily related to the re-measurement of short term balances between our international subsidiaries, the re-measurement of United States dollar denominated cash and receivable accounts of foreign subsidiaries with local functional currencies and unrealized gains or losses on forward contracts not designated as hedges. The increase in other income/expense, net in the six month period ended December 30, 2006 from the six month period ended December 31, 2005 was primarily related to the re-measurement of short term balances between certain of our international subsidiaries more than offsetting a decrease in interest expense due to the conversion of previously outstanding convertible debt into equity in January 2006. In three months ended December 30, 2006 compared to the

three months ended December 31, 2005, the decrease in interest expense due to the conversion of previously outstanding convertible debt into equity in January 2006 did not more than offset the expense related to the re-measurement of short term balances between certain of our international subsidiaries.

Income Tax Benefit/(Provision)

In the quarter ended October 1, 2005, we recorded a one time tax gain of \$11.8 million related to our anticipated use of capital allowance carry forwards to offset deferred tax liabilities assumed upon our acquisition of Creekside in August 2005.

Table of Contents**Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Obligations****Liquidity and Capital Resources****Operating activities**

\$ Millions	Six Months Ended	
	December 30, 2006 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (Unaudited)
Net loss	\$ (44.2)	\$ (12.5)
Non-cash accounting items:		
Depreciation and amortization	12.3	15.0
Stock-based compensation	3.9	4.8
Impairment/(Recovery) of long-lived assets	1.9	(1.3)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(0.8)	(1.8)
One time tax gain		(11.8)
Unrealized gain on foreign currency contracts		(1.0)
Foreign currency re-measurement of notes payable		0.9
Amortization of deferred gain on sale leaseback	(0.6)	
Amortization of interest expense for warrants and beneficial conversion feature		1.3
 Total non-cash accounting charges	 16.7	 6.2
Increase in working capital	(3.5)	(14.3)
 Net cash used in operating activities	 \$ (31.0)	 \$ (20.6)

Net cash used in operating activities for the six month period ended December 30, 2006 was \$31.0 million, of which \$27.5 million was due to our net loss for the period adjusted for non-cash accounting items. The remaining \$3.5 million was due to the net change in our operating assets and liabilities, which arose primarily from cash generated from reductions in accounts receivable, in inventories, related to inventories at our Paignton U.K. site as operations have moved to Shenzhen, China, and in prepaid and other assets, to a degree offset by decreases in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities, including the payment of professional fees and accrued restructuring costs.

Net cash used in operating activities for the six month period ended December 31, 2005 was \$20.6 million, of which \$6.3 million was due to our net loss for the period adjusted for non-cash accounting charges. The remaining \$14.3 million was due to the net change in our working capital, which arose primarily from increases in inventories related to ramping up our Shenzhen manufacturing facility while still operating our Paignton facility, and decreases in our accounts payable and accrued liabilities as a result of payments of amounts owed to extended suppliers after generating funds from our October 2005 public offering.

Investing activities

Investing activities generated cash of \$7.6 million in the six month periods ended December 30, 2006, primarily consisting of \$9.4 million and \$2.9 million in proceeds from sale of land held for re-sale and from sale of property and equipment, respectively, offset by \$4.2 million and \$0.6 million in cash used in capital expenditures and of cash transferred to restricted cash, respectively. Investing activities generated net cash of \$22.3 million in six month period ended December 31, 2005, primarily from \$14.7 million in proceeds net of costs, from sale of land held for re-sale, \$7.8 million of cash, excluding restricted cash, assumed in connection with the acquisition of Creekside in August 2005, \$1.8 million from proceeds from sale of property and equipment and \$0.8 million of cash transferred from restricted cash, offset by \$2.8 million used in capital expenditures.

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we designated the assets underlying our Paignton U.K. manufacturing site as held for sale. We recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million as a result of this designation. During the quarter ended December 30, 2006, Bookham Technology plc, our wholly-owned subsidiary, sold the site to a third party for proceeds of £4.8 million (approximately \$9.4 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.96 to £1.00), net of selling costs. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a loss of \$0.1 million which is included in loss on sale of property and equipment and other long-lived assets. In accordance with the agreement pursuant to which the manufacturing site was sold, we were granted an option to lease back a portion of the Paignton U.K. site from the buyer for a two-year term at a market-based rent. We have exercised the option and have the right to terminate the lease at any time on three months prior notice. We plan to move our remaining Paignton research and development personnel and operations to a smaller site during calendar year 2007.

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On August 10, 2005, Bookham Technology plc, our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a share purchase agreement pursuant to which Bookham Technology plc purchased all of the issued share capital of City Leasing (Creekside) Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, for consideration of £1.00, plus professional fees of approximately £455,000 (approximately \$837,000, based on an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.8403). The parties to the share purchase agreement are Bookham Technology plc, Deutsche Bank and London Industrial Leasing Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, which we refer to as London Industrial. Creekside was utilized by Deutsche Bank in connection with the leasing of four aircraft to a third party. The leasing arrangement is structured as follows: Phoebus Leasing Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, which we refer to as Phoebus, leases the four aircraft to Creekside under the primary leases and Creekside in turn subleases the aircraft to a third party. Under the sub-lease arrangement, the third party lessee who utilizes the aircraft, whom we refer to as the Sub-Lessee, makes sublease payments to Creekside, who in turn must make lease payments to Phoebus under the primary leases. To insulate Creekside from any risk that the Sub-Lessee will fail to make payments under the sub-lease arrangement, prior to the execution of the share purchase agreement, Creekside assigned its interest in the Sub-Lessee payments to Deutsche Bank in return for predetermined deferred consideration amounts, which we refer to as the Deferred Consideration, which are paid directly from Deutsche Bank. Additionally, on closing the transaction, Deutsche Bank loaned Creekside funds to (i) pay substantially all of the rentals under the primary lease with Phoebus, excluding an amount equal to £400,000 (approximately \$736,000), and (ii) repay an existing loan made by another wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank to Creekside. The obligation of Creekside to repay the Deutsche Bank loans may be fully offset against the obligation of Deutsche Bank to pay the Deferred Consideration to Creekside.

As a result of these transactions, Bookham Technology plc will have available through Creekside cash of approximately £6.63 million (approximately \$12.2 million, based on an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.8403). Under the terms of the agreement, Bookham Technology plc received £4.2 million (approximately \$7.5 million) of available cash when the transaction closed on August 10, 2005. An additional £1 million (approximately \$1.8 million) has since been received on October 14, 2005, £1 million (approximately \$1.8 million) was received on July 14, 2006 and the balance of approximately £431,000 (approximately \$793,000) is expected to be available on July 16, 2007.

At the closing of this transaction, Creekside had receivables (including services and interest charges) of £73.8 million (approximately \$135.8 million) due from Deutsche Bank in connection with certain aircraft subleases of Creekside and cash of £4.7 million (approximately \$8.6 million), of which £4.2 million was immediately available. The assignment was made in exchange for the receivables, which are to be paid by Deutsche Bank to Creekside in three installments, with the last payment being made on July 16, 2007. We have recorded these receivables and payables as net assets on our balance sheet as of December 30, 2006, which is included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Creekside and Deutsche Bank entered into two facility agreements relating to a loan in the principal amount of £18.3 million (approximately \$33.7 million) and a loan in the principal amount of £42.5 million including interest (approximately \$78.2 million), which together will accrue approximately £3.6 million (approximately \$6.6 million) in interest during the term of these loans. At the closing, Creekside used the loans to repay amounts outstanding under a loan dated April 12, 2005 between Creekside, as borrower, and City Leasing (Donside) Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, as lender, and to pay part of Creekside's rental obligations under the lease agreements.

At August 10, 2005, Creekside had long-term liabilities to Deutsche Bank under the loans, an agreement to pay Deutsche Bank £8.3 million (approximately \$15.3 million, including principal and interest) to cover settlement of current Creekside tax liabilities and £0.4 million (approximately \$0.7 million) of outstanding payments due to Deutsche Bank under the lease agreements; we refer to these collectively as the Obligations.

Creekside will use the Deferred Consideration to pay off the Obligations over a period of two years, or the Term, such that the Obligations will be offset in full by the receivables and we expect will result in Bookham Technology plc having excess cash of approximately £6.63 million (approximately \$12.2 million) available to it during the Term. Bookham Technology plc expects to surrender certain of its tax losses against any U.K. taxable income that may arise as a result of the Deferred Consideration, to reduce any U.K. taxes that would otherwise be due from Creekside. The loans issued by Deutsche Bank may be prepaid in whole at any time with 30 days' prior written notice to Deutsche Bank. The loan for £18.3 million plus interest was repaid by Creekside on October 14, 2005, and the loan for

£42.5 million is repayable by

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Creekside in installments: the first installment of £23.5 million (approximately \$43.2 million) was paid on July 14, 2006; and the second installment of £22.5 million (approximately \$41.4 million) is payable on July 16, 2007. The remaining loan accrues interest a rate of 5.68% per year. Events of default under the loan include failure by Creekside to pay amounts under the loans when due, material breach by Creekside of the terms of the lease agreements and related documentation, a judgment or order made against Creekside that is not stayed or complied with within seven days or an attachment by creditors that is not discharged within seven days, insolvency of Creekside or failure by Creekside to make payments with respect to all or any class of its debts, presentation of a petition for the winding up of Creekside, and appointment of any administrative or other receiver with respect to Creekside or any material part of Creekside's assets. While Deutsche Bank may accelerate repayment under the facility agreements upon an event of default, the loan will be fully offset against the receivables, as described above.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreements governing this transaction, we believe that we have not assumed any material credit risk in connection with these arrangements. The material cash flow obligations associated with Creekside are directly related to Deutsche Bank's obligations to pay Creekside the Deferred Consideration, and Creekside's obligation to repay the loans to Deutsche Bank. The obligations of Creekside to repay the Deutsche Bank loan can be fully offset against Deutsche Bank's obligation to pay Creekside the Deferred Consideration. Any Sub-Lessee default has no impact on Deutsche Bank's obligation to pay Creekside the Deferred Consideration. Regarding the primary leases between Phoebus and Creekside, all but £400,000 has been paid. For these reasons, we believe we do not bear a material risk and have no substantial continuing payments or obligations.

Under the Creekside share purchase agreement and related documents, London Industrial and Deutsche Bank have indemnified us, Bookham Technology plc and Creekside with respect to contractual obligations and liabilities entered into by Creekside prior to the closing of the transaction and certain tax liabilities of Creekside that may arise in taxable periods both prior to and after the closing.

Pursuant to an administration agreement between Creekside, City Leasing Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, and Deutsche Bank, Creekside is to be administered during the Term by City Leasing Limited to ensure Creekside complies with its obligations under the lease agreements.

In accordance with the terms of the primary leases and the sub-leases, Phoebus is ultimately entitled to the four aircraft in the event of default by the Sub-Lessee. An event of default will not impact the payment obligations described above.

Financing activities

On August 31, 2006, we entered into an agreement for a private placement of common stock and warrants pursuant to which we issued and sold 8,696,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 2,174,000 shares of common stock, which sale closed on September 1, 2006, and issued and sold an additional 2,892,667 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an additional 724,667 shares of common stock in a second closing on September 19, 2006. In both cases such shares of common stock and warrants were issued and sold to certain accredited investors. Our net proceeds from this private placement, including the second closing, were a total of \$28.7 million. The warrants are exercisable during the period beginning on March 2, 2007 through September 1, 2011, at an exercise price of \$4.00 a share.

In the six month period ended December 31, 2005, we generated \$49.3 million of cash from financing activities, consisting of net proceeds from our public offering of 11,250,000 shares of our common stock.

Sources of Cash

In the past five years, we have funded our operations from several sources, including through public offerings of equity, issuance of debt and convertible debt, sale of assets and net cash from acquisitions. On August 31, 2006, we entered into an agreement for a private placement of common stock and warrants pursuant to which we issued and sold 8,696,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 2,174,000 shares of common stock, which sale closed on September 1, 2006, and issued and sold an additional 2,892,667 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an additional 724,667 shares of common stock in a second closing on September 19, 2006, in both cases such shares of common stock and warrants were issued and sold to certain accredited investors. Our net proceeds from this private placement, including the second closing, totaled \$28.7 million. The warrants are exercisable during the period beginning on March 2, 2007 through September 1, 2011, at an exercise price of \$4.00 a

share.

On August 2, 2006, we, with Bookham Technology plc, New Focus, Inc. and Bookham (US) Inc., each a wholly-owned subsidiary, which we collectively refer to as the Borrowers, entered into a credit agreement, or Credit Agreement, with Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc. and other lenders regarding a three-year \$25 million senior secured revolving credit facility. Advances are available under the Credit Agreement based on 80 percent of the Company's qualified accounts receivable, as defined in the Credit Agreement, at the time an advance is requested.

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The obligations of the Borrowers under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by us, Onetta, Inc., Focused Research, Inc., Globe Y. Technology, Inc., Ignis Optics, Inc., Bookham (Canada) Inc., Bookham Nominees Limited and Bookham International Ltd., each also a wholly-owned subsidiary, (which we refer to collectively as the Guarantors and together with the Borrowers, as the Obligor), and are secured pursuant to a security agreement, or the Security Agreement, by the assets of the Obligor, including a pledge of the capital stock holdings of the Obligor in certain of their direct subsidiaries. Any new direct subsidiary of the Obligor is required to execute a security agreement in substantially the same form as the Security Agreement, and become a party to the Security Agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement, borrowings made under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate based on either the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 2.75 percentage points or the prime rate plus 1.25 percentage points. In the absence of an event of default, any amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement may be repaid and borrowed again anytime until maturity on August 2, 2009. A termination of the commitment line by the Borrower any time prior to August 2, 2008 will subject the Borrowers to a prepayment premium of 1.0% of the maximum revolver amount.

The obligations of the Borrowers under the Credit Agreement may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Credit Agreement, which includes payment defaults, defaults in the performance of affirmative and negative covenants, the material inaccuracy of representations or warranties, a cross-default related to other indebtedness in an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000 or more, bankruptcy and insolvency related defaults, defaults relating to such matters as ERISA, judgments, and a change of control default. The Credit Agreement contains negative covenants applicable to the Borrowers and their subsidiaries, including financial covenants requiring the Borrowers to maintain a minimum level of EBITDA (if the Borrowers have not maintained specified levels of liquidity), as well as restrictions on liens, capital expenditures, investments, indebtedness, fundamental changes, dispositions of property, making certain restricted payments (including restrictions on dividends and stock repurchases), entering into new lines of business, and transactions with affiliates. As of December 30, 2006, there were no amounts drawn under the credit facility and we were in compliance with all covenants under the Credit Agreement.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, we agreed to pay a monthly servicing fee of \$3,000 and an unused line fee equal to 0.375% per annum, payable monthly on the unused amount of revolving credit commitments. To the extent there are letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Agreement, the Borrowers will pay to the administrative agent a letter of credit fee at a rate equal to 2.75% per annum.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we designated the assets underlying our Paignton U.K. manufacturing site as held for sale. We recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million as a result of this designation. During the quarter ended December 30, 2006, Bookham Technology plc, our wholly-owned subsidiary, sold the site to a third party resulting in proceeds of £4.8 million (approximately \$9.4 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.96 to £1.00), net of selling costs. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a loss of \$0.1 million which is included in loss on sale of property and equipment and other long-lived assets. In accordance with the agreement pursuant to which the manufacturing site was sold, we were granted an option to lease back a portion of the Paignton U.K. site from the buyer for a two-year term at a market-based rent. We have exercised the option and have the right to terminate the lease at any time on three months prior notice. We plan to move our remaining Paignton research and development personnel and operations to a smaller site during calendar year 2007.

Future Cash Requirements

In our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, we disclosed that, based on our cash balances and our continuing and expected losses for the foreseeable future, if we fail to meet our management's current cash flow forecasts, or are unable to draw sufficient amounts under the Credit Agreement for any reason, we will need to raise additional funding of at least \$10 million to \$20 million through external sources prior to July 2007 in order to maintain sufficient financial resources to operate as a going concern through the end of fiscal 2007. We also disclosed that if necessary we will attempt to raise additional funds by any one or a combination of the following: (i) completing the sale of certain assets; (ii) issuing equity, debt or convertible debt; and (iii) selling certain non core businesses, and that there can be no assurance of our ability to raise sufficient capital through these, or any other efforts.

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Since the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, we completed the second closing of the private placement referred to above, resulting in proceeds of approximately \$7.3 million, net of commissions. We also sold our Paignton U.K. manufacturing site in a transaction that closed and under which we collected £4.8 million (approximately \$9.4 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.96 to £1.00), net of selling costs, in November 2006. There can be no assurance that we will not need to raise additional funds to continue as a going concern of our ability to raise any such capital through the above, or any other efforts.

Risk Management Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. As our business has become increasingly multinational in scope, we have become increasingly subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies in which we collect revenues and pay expenses. Despite our change in domicile from the United Kingdom to the United States, in the future we expect that a substantial portion of our revenues will be denominated in U.S. dollars, while a substantial portion of our expenses will continue to be denominated in U.K. pounds sterling. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the U.K. pound sterling and, to a lesser extent, other currencies in which we collect revenues and pay expenses, could affect our operating results. This includes the Chinese Yuan, now that our Shenzhen, China facility is fully operational, in which we pay local expenses. To the extent the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Chinese Yuan were to begin to fluctuate more significantly than experienced to date, our results of operations could be adversely impacted. We enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts in an effort to mitigate our exposure to such fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the U.K. pound sterling, and we may be required to convert currencies to meet our obligations. Under certain circumstances, foreign currency forward exchange contracts can have an adverse effect on our financial condition. As of December 30, 2006, we held six foreign currency forward exchange contracts with a nominal value of \$11.0 million which include put and call options which expire, or expired, at various dates from January 2007 to June 2007. As of December 30, 2006, the fair value of our outstanding foreign currency forward exchange contracts was an asset of \$0.7 million and we recorded an unrealized loss of \$0.3 million during the quarter to other comprehensive income in connection with marking these contracts to fair value.

Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes to the contractual obligations disclosed as at July 1, 2006 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 14, 2006.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not currently party to any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk***Interest rates**

We finance our operations through a mixture of stockholders' funds, loan notes, finance leases and working capital. In the three month period ended September 30, 2006, we entered into a \$25 million revolving credit line facility with Wells Fargo Foothill. During the three and six months ended December 30, 2006, we did not drawdown on this facility and therefore had no exposure to interest rate fluctuations, other than exposure created by our cash deposits. We monitor our interest rate risk on cash balances primarily through cash flow forecasting. Cash that is surplus to immediate requirements is invested in short-term deposits with banks accessible with one day's notice and invested in overnight money market accounts.

Foreign currency

Due to our multinational operations, we are subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies in which we collect revenue and pay expenses. Our expenses are not necessarily incurred in the currency in which revenue is generated, and, as a result, we may from time to time have to exchange currency to meet our obligations. These currency conversions are subject to exchange rate fluctuations, in particular, changes in the value of the U.K. pound sterling compared to the U.S. dollar, and to a lesser degree fluctuations between the Chinese Yuan and both the U.S. dollar and the U.K. pound sterling, among others. In an effort to mitigate exposure to those fluctuations, we enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts with respect to portions of our forecasted expenses denominated in U.K. pound sterling. At December 30, 2006, we held six foreign currency forward exchange contracts, including put and call options, to purchase U.K. pound sterling with a nominal value of \$11.0 million and a

fair value of \$11.7 million at December 30, 2006, including our recording of an unrealized gain of \$0.7 million at that date. These contracts include put and call options which expire, or expired, on dates ranging from January 2007 to June 2007. It is estimated that a 10% fluctuation in the dollar between December 30, 2006 and the maturity dates of the put and call instruments underlying the contracts would lead to a gain of \$1.8 million (dollar weakening), or a loss of \$0.0 (dollar strengthening) on our outstanding foreign currency forward exchange contracts, should they be held to maturity.

Table of Contents***Item 4. Controls and Procedures*****Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures**

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 30, 2006. The term disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 1, 2006, we identified a material weakness in our systems of internal control over financial reporting related to the inconsistent treatment of translation/transaction gains and losses in respect to certain intercompany loan balances. We have since implemented review procedures we believe are adequate to remedy the material weakness, and these procedures have been in place and functioning for at least two full quarters, including quarterly close. We note, however, that our next management report on internal control over financial reporting and the related report of our independent registered public accounting firm is not due until our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Except as noted above, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 30, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

On June 26, 2001, a putative securities class action captioned *Lanter v. New Focus, Inc. et al.*, Civil Action No. 01-CV-5822, was filed against New Focus, Inc. and several of its officers and directors, or the Individual Defendants, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Also named as defendants were Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation, Chase Securities, Inc., U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray, Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp., or the Underwriter Defendants, the underwriters in New Focus's initial public offering. Three subsequent lawsuits were filed containing substantially similar allegations. These complaints have been consolidated. On April 19, 2002, plaintiffs filed an amended class action complaint, described below, naming as defendants the Individual Defendants and the Underwriter Defendants.

On November 7, 2001, a class action complaint was filed against Bookham Technology plc and others in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. On April 19, 2002, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint or, the Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint names as defendants Bookham Technology plc, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and FleetBoston Robertson Stephens, Inc., two of the underwriters of Bookham Technology plc's initial public offering in April 2000, and Andrew G. Rickman, Stephen J. Cockrell and David Simpson, each of whom was an officer and/or director at the time of Bookham Technology plc's initial public offering.

The Amended Complaint asserts claims under certain provisions of the securities laws of the United States. It alleges, among other things, that the prospectuses for Bookham Technology plc's and New Focus's initial public offerings were materially false and misleading in describing the compensation to be earned by the underwriters in connection with the offerings, and in not disclosing certain alleged arrangements among the underwriters and initial purchasers of ordinary shares, in the case of Bookham Technology plc, or common stock, in the case of New Focus, from the underwriters. The Amended Complaint seeks unspecified damages (or in the alternative rescission for those class members who no longer hold our or New Focus common stock), costs, attorneys' fees, experts' fees, interest and other expenses. In October 2002, the individual defendants were dismissed, without prejudice, from the action. In July 2002, all defendants filed motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint. The motion was denied as to Bookham

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Technology plc and New Focus in February 2003. Special committees of the board of directors authorized the companies to negotiate a settlement of pending claims substantially consistent with a memorandum of understanding negotiated among class plaintiffs, all issuer defendants and their insurers.

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Plaintiffs and most of the issuer defendants and their insurers have entered into a stipulation of settlement for the claims against the issuer defendants, including us. Under the stipulation of settlement, the plaintiffs will dismiss and release all claims against participating defendants in exchange for a payment guaranty by the insurance companies collectively responsible for insuring the issuers in the related cases, and the assignment or surrender to the plaintiffs of certain claims the issuer defendants may have against the underwriters. On February 15, 2005, the court issued an Opinion and Order preliminarily approving the settlement provided that the defendants and plaintiffs agree to a modification narrowing the scope of the bar order set forth in the original settlement agreement. The parties agreed to the modification narrowing the scope of the bar order, and on August 31, 2005, the court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overturned the District Court's certification of the class of plaintiffs who are pursuing the claims that would be settled in the settlement against the underwriter defendants. Plaintiffs filed a Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc with the Second Circuit on January 5, 2007 in response to the Second Circuit's decision and have informed the District Court that they would like to be heard as to whether the settlement may still be approved even if the decision of the Court of Appeals is not reversed. The District Court indicated that it would defer consideration of final approval of the settlement pending plaintiffs' request for further appellate review. We believe that both Bookham Technology plc and New Focus have meritorious defenses to the claims made in the Amended Complaint and therefore believe that such claims will not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below in addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, if any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could fall. The following risk factors have been updated from those provided in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006 to, among other things, update the risk factors regarding our history of large operating losses; our business relationship with Nortel Networks; our liquidity, current cash resources and capital resources; our ability to continue as a going concern; our restructuring efforts; our ability to manage our inventories; the risks of doing business in China and incurring additional significant restructuring charges; our ability to monitor our effective system of internal controls and the future sale of substantial amounts of our common stock. In addition, we have added a risk factor regarding our need to generate additional revenues from customers other than Nortel Networks.

We have a history of large operating losses and we expect to generate losses in the future unless we achieve further cost reductions and revenue increases.

We have never been profitable. We have incurred losses and negative cash flow from operations since our inception. As of December 30, 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of \$999 million.

Our net loss for the six month period ended December 30, 2006 was \$44.2 million. Our net loss for the year ended July 1, 2006 was \$87.5 million, which included an \$18.8 million loss on conversion of convertible debt and early extinguishment of debt, and an aggregate of \$11.2 million of restructuring charges, partially offset by a \$11.7 million tax gain. For the year ended July 2, 2005, our net loss was \$248 million, which included goodwill and intangibles impairment charges of \$114.2 million and restructuring charges of \$20.9 million.

Even though we generated positive gross margins in each of the past eight fiscal quarters, we have a history of negative gross margins. We may not be able to maintain positive gross margins due to, among other things, new product transitions, changing product mix or semiconductor facility under utilization, or if we do not continue to reduce our costs, improve our product mix and generate sufficient revenues from new and existing customers to offset the revenues we will lose as a result of the expiration of minimum purchase requirements under the supply agreement with Nortel Networks.

We must generate significant additional revenues from existing or new customers in order to offset the anticipated decrease in revenues attributable to Nortel Networks

Historically Nortel Networks has been our largest customer. In the six-month period ended December 30, 2006, our revenues from Nortel Networks were \$14.5 million, or 26% of our total revenues. In the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, and in the fiscal year ended July 2, 2005, we sold \$110.5 million and \$89.5 million of products and services to

Nortel Networks, or 48% and 45% of our total revenues, respectively. The sales of our products to Nortel Networks were made pursuant to the terms of a supply agreement, which included certain minimum purchase obligations and favorable pricing provisions that expired in December, 2006. Nortel Networks is therefore no longer obligated to buy any of our products, and we expect that revenues from Nortel Networks will significantly decrease in the first quarter of calendar 2007. In order to avoid significant reductions in revenue levels, we must replace the anticipated loss of revenues from Nortel Networks with revenues from our other existing customers or obtain new customers, or both. There can be no assurance of the degree to which Nortel Networks will continue to purchase products from us, if any. Additionally, we may be required to increase our sales and marketing efforts to maintain our current revenue levels, and despite these efforts, we still may not be able to offset any decreased revenues from Nortel Networks with sales to new or existing customers. Our inability to replace these revenues will have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

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In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, we disclosed that, based on our cash balances, and given our continuing and expected losses for the foreseeable future, if we fail to meet management's current cash flow forecasts, or we are unable to draw sufficient amounts under the three year \$25 million senior secured revolving credit agreement with Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc. and other lenders, which was entered into in August 2006, for any reason, we would need to raise additional funding of at least \$10 million to \$20 million through external sources prior to July 2007 in order to maintain sufficient financial resources in order to operate as a going concern through the end of fiscal 2007, and that if necessary, we would attempt to raise additional funds by any one or a combination of the following: (i) completing the sale of certain assets; (ii) issuing equity, debt or convertible debt or (iii) selling certain non core businesses.

Since the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2006, we completed the second closing of our private placement of shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock pursuant to an agreement entered into on August 31, 2006 resulting in proceeds of approximately \$7.3 million, net of commissions, and we sold our Paignton U.K. site for approximately \$9.4 million, net of selling costs, in a transaction that closed in November 2006. In the future we may need to raise additional funds to continue as a going concern and there can be no assurance of our ability to raise any such capital through the above, or any other efforts.

Our success will depend on our ability to anticipate and respond to evolving technologies and customer requirements.

The market for telecommunications equipment is characterized by substantial capital investment and diverse and evolving technologies. For example, the market for optical components is currently characterized by a trend toward the adoption of pluggable components and tunable transmitters that do not require the customized interconnections of traditional fixed wave length gold box devices and the increased integration of components on subsystems. Our ability to anticipate and respond to these and other changes in technology, industry standards, customer requirements and product offerings and to develop and introduce new and enhanced products will be significant factors in our ability to succeed. We expect that new technologies will continue to emerge as competition in the telecommunications industry increases and the need for higher and more cost efficient bandwidth expands. The introduction of new products embodying new technologies or the emergence of new industry standards could render our existing products uncompetitive from a pricing standpoint, obsolete or unmarketable.

The market for optical components continues to be characterized by excess capacity and intense price competition which has had, and will continue to have, a material adverse affect on our results of operations.

In 2002, actual demand for optical communications equipment and components was dramatically less than that forecasted by leading market researchers only two years before. Even though the market for optical components has been recovering recently, particularly in the metro market segment, there continues to be excess capacity, intense price competition among optical component manufacturers and continued consolidation of the industry. As a result of this excess capacity, and other industry factors, pricing pressure remains intense. The continued uncertainties in the telecommunications industry and the global economy make it difficult for us to anticipate revenue levels and therefore to make appropriate estimates and plans relating to cost management. Continued uncertain demand for optical components has had, and will continue to have, a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We and our customers are each dependent upon a limited number of customers.

Historically, we have generated most of our revenues from a limited number of customers. Sales to one customer, Nortel Networks, accounted for 26% of our revenues for the six month period ended December 30, 2006, and 48% and 45% of our revenues for the year ended July 1, 2006 and the year ended July 2, 2005, respectively. In addition to the significantly reduced outlook for revenue from Nortel Networks as a result of the expiration of minimum purchase requirements under the supply agreement, as amended, we expect that revenue from our other major customers may decline or fluctuate significantly during the remainder of calendar year 2007 and beyond. We may not be able to offset any such decline in revenues from our existing major customers with revenues from new customers.

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Our dependence on a limited number of customers is due to the fact that the optical telecommunications systems industry is dominated by a small number of large companies. Similarly, our customers depend primarily on a limited number of major telecommunications carrier customers to purchase their products that incorporate our optical components. Many major telecommunication systems companies and telecommunication carriers are experiencing losses from operations. The further consolidation of the industry, coupled with declining revenues from our major customers, may have a material adverse impact on our business.

As a result of our global operations, our business is subject to currency fluctuations that have adversely affected our results of operations in recent quarters and may continue to do so in the future.

Our financial results have been materially impacted by foreign currency fluctuations and our future financial results may also be materially impacted by foreign currency fluctuations. At certain times in our history, declines in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the U.K. pound sterling have had a major negative effect on our profit margins and our cash flow. Despite our change in domicile from the United Kingdom to the United States and the implementation of our restructuring program to move all assembly and test operations from Paignton, U.K. to Shenzhen, China, the majority of our expenses are still denominated in U.K. pounds sterling and substantially all of our revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between these two currencies and, to a lesser extent, other currencies in which we collect revenues and pay expenses will continue to have a material affect on our operating results. Additional exposure could result should the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Chinese Yuan vary more significantly than it has to date.

We engage in currency transactions in an effort to cover any exposure to such fluctuations, and we may be required to convert currencies to meet our obligations. Under certain circumstances, these transactions can have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

We are increasing manufacturing operations in China, which exposes us to risks inherent in doing business in China.

We are taking advantage of the comparatively low costs in China. We have recently transferred substantially all of our assembly and test operations, chip-on-carrier operations and manufacturing and supply chain management operations to our facility in Shenzhen, China. We are also planning to transfer certain research and development related activities to Shenzhen, China. To be successful in China we will need to continue to:

qualify our manufacturing lines and the products we produce in Shenzhen, as required by our customers;

attract qualified personnel to operate our Shenzhen facility;

retain employees at our Shenzhen facility.

There can be no assurance we will be able to continue one or any of these.

Operations in China are subject to greater political, legal and economic risks than our operations in other countries. In order to operate the facility, we must obtain and retain required legal authorization and train and hire a workforce. In particular, the political, legal and economic climate in China, both nationally and regionally, is fluid and unpredictable. Our ability to operate in China may be adversely affected by changes in Chinese laws and regulations such as those related to taxation, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land use rights, intellectual property and other matters. In addition, we may not obtain or retain the requisite legal permits to continue to operate in China and costs or operational limitations may be imposed in connection with obtaining and complying with such permits.

We have been advised that power may be rationed in the location of our Shenzhen facility, and were power rationing to be implemented, it could either have an adverse impact on our ability to complete manufacturing commitments on a timely basis or, alternatively, could require significant investment in generating capacity to sustain uninterrupted operations at the facility.

We intend to export the majority of the products manufactured at our Shenzhen facility. Under current regulations, upon application and approval by the relevant governmental authorities, we will not be subject to certain Chinese taxes and will be exempt from certain duties on imported materials that are used in the manufacturing process and subsequently exported from China as finished products. However, Chinese trade regulations are in a state of flux, and

we may become subject to other forms of taxation and duties in China or may be required to pay export fees in the future. In the event that we become subject to new forms of taxation in China, our business and results of operation could be materially adversely affected. We may also be required to expend greater amounts than we currently anticipate in connection with increasing production at the Shenzhen facility. Any one of the factors cited above, or a combination of them, could result in unanticipated costs, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

Table of Contents***A default under our supply agreement with Nortel Networks would have an adverse impact on our ability to conduct our business.***

We are party to a supply agreement with Nortel Networks that has been amended three times, most recently in January 2006. The supply agreement, as amended, requires that we grant a license for the assembly, test, post-processing and test intellectual property (but excluding wafer technology) of certain critical products to Nortel Networks and to any designated alternative supplier, if at any time, we are unable to manufacture critical products for Nortel Networks in any material respect for a continuous period of not less than six weeks, or are subject to an insolvency event, such as a petition or assignment in bankruptcy, appointment of a trustee, custodian or receiver, or entrance into an arrangement for the general benefit of creditors. In addition, if there is an insolvency event, Nortel Networks will have the right to buy all Nortel Networks inventory we hold, and we will be obligated to grant a license to Nortel Networks or any alternative supplier for the manufacture of all products covered by the first addendum to the supply agreement. Our revenues and business would be substantially harmed if we were required to license this assembly, test, post-processing and test intellectual property to Nortel Networks or any supplier it were to designate.

Fluctuations in operating results could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our revenues and operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly in the future. The timing of order placement, size of orders and satisfaction of contractual customer acceptance criteria, as well as order or shipment delays or deferrals, with respect to our products, may cause material fluctuations in revenues. Our lengthy sales cycle, which may extend to more than one year, may cause our revenues and operating results to vary from period to period and it may be difficult to predict the timing and amount of any variation. Delays or deferrals in purchasing decisions may increase as we develop new or enhanced products for new markets, including data communications, aerospace, industrial and military markets. Our current and anticipated future dependence on a small number of customers increases the revenue impact of each customer's decision to delay or defer purchases from us. Our expense levels in the future will be based, in large part, on our expectations regarding future revenues and, as a result, net income for any quarterly period in which material orders fail to occur, or are delayed or deferred could vary significantly.

Because of these and other factors, quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations may not be an indication of future performance. In future periods, results of operations may differ from the estimates of public market analysts and investors. Such a discrepancy could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We may incur additional significant restructuring charges that will adversely affect our results of operations.

Over the past five years, we have enacted a series of restructuring plans and cost reduction plans designed to reduce our manufacturing overhead and our operating expenses. In 2001, we reduced manufacturing overhead and our operating expenses in response to the initial decline in demand in the optics components industry. In connection with our acquisitions of Nortel Networks' optical components business in November 2002 and New Focus in March 2004, we enacted restructuring plans related to the consolidation of our operations, which we expanded in September 2004 to include the transfer of our main corporate functions, including consolidated accounting, financial reporting, tax and treasury, from Abingdon, U.K. to our U.S. headquarters in San Jose, California.

In May and November of 2004, we adopted additional restructuring plans, which included the transfer of our assembly and test operations from Paignton, U.K. to Shenzhen, China, a process that commenced in the quarter ended October 2, 2004. This transition was substantially complete by the end of March 2006, except for a chip-on-carrier assembly process we added to the transition plan in November 2005, and which we substantially completed by the end of December 2006. In May 2006, we announced further cost reduction plans, which included transitioning all remaining manufacturing support and supply chain management, along with pilot line production and production planning, from Paignton to Shenzhen, which we expect will be complete in the quarter ended March 31, 2007.

With respect to the transfer of the operations described in the previous paragraph, a limited amount of which are still in the process of being transferred, we have spent \$30.6 million as of December 30, 2006, and we anticipate spending a total of approximately \$32 million to \$33 million, including the cost reduction plan announced in May 2006. The substantial portion of the remaining spending for these restructuring efforts relates to personnel and personnel related costs. We expect the cost reduction plan announced in May 2006 to reduce our costs by between \$5.5 million and \$6.5 million a quarter, when compared to the expenses incurred in the quarter ended April 1, 2006, with the cost savings expected to be realized in the quarter ending March 31, 2007.

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On January 31, 2007, our board of directors adopted an overhead cost reduction plan, which we refer to as the Plan. The Plan was adopted as a result of our determination that it was necessary to reduce our overall costs to be more closely aligned with anticipated revenues. The Plan will include workforce reductions, facility and site consolidation of our Caswell, U.K. semiconductor operations within existing local facilities and the transfer of certain research and development activities to our Shenzhen, China facility. We expect to begin implementing the Plan in the quarter ending March 31, 2007 and a substantial portion of the Plan is expected to be completed by the end of the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 with the remainder to be completed in the fiscal quarter ended September 29, 2007. The Plan is expected to save an aggregate amount between \$6.0 million and \$7.0 million a quarter, in comparison to the fiscal quarter ended December 30, 2006, with a substantial portion of that savings expected to be initially realized in the fiscal quarter ending September 29, 2007. The total cost associated with this Plan, the substantial portion being personnel severance and retention related expenses, is expected to range from \$8 million to \$9 million, with most of the restructuring charges expected to be incurred and paid by the end of the June 30, 2007, fiscal quarter and the remainder expected to be incurred and paid by the end of the September 29, 2007 fiscal quarter. This Plan is expected to reduce our cost of sales, research and development, and general and administrative expenses.

We may incur charges in excess of amounts currently estimated for these restructuring and cost reduction plans. We may incur additional charges in the future in connection with future restructurings and cost reduction plans. These charges, along with any other charges, have adversely affected, and will continue to adversely affect, our results of operations for the periods in which such charges have been, or will be, incurred.

Our results of operations may suffer if we do not effectively manage our inventory, and we may incur inventory-related charges.

We need to manage our inventory of component parts and finished goods effectively to meet changing customer requirements. The ability to accurately forecast customers' product needs is difficult. Some of our products and supplies have in the past, and may in the future, become obsolete while in inventory due to rapidly changing customer specifications or a decrease in customer demand. We expect that the challenges we face in properly managing our inventory will become more difficult as a result of the expiration of minimum purchase requirements under the supply agreement with Nortel Networks. Our ability to anticipate minimum customer demands for our products, and consequently the amount of component parts and finished goods we have on hand, is more difficult as a result of the expiration of the supply agreement. If we are not able to manage our inventory effectively, we may need to write down the value of some of our existing inventory or write off unsaleable or obsolete inventory, which would adversely affect our results of operations. We have from time to time incurred significant inventory-related charges. During the year ended July 1, 2006, we incurred significant costs for inventory production variances associated with unanticipated shifts in the mix of our customers' product orders. Any such charges we incur in future periods could significantly adversely affect our results of operations.

Charges to earnings resulting from the application of the purchase method of accounting may adversely affect the market value of our common stock.

We account for our acquisitions using the purchase method of accounting. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we allocate the total estimated purchase price to the acquired company's net tangible assets, amortizable intangible assets, and in-process research and development based on their fair values as of the date of announcement of the transaction, and record the excess of the purchase price over those fair values as goodwill. With respect to our acquisition of New Focus, we expensed the portion of the estimated purchase price allocated to in-process research and development in the third quarter of fiscal 2004. We will incur an increase in the amount of amortization expense over the estimated useful lives of certain of the intangible assets acquired in connection with the acquisition on an annual basis. To the extent the value of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives becomes impaired, we may be required to incur material charges relating to the impairment of those assets. In the year ended July 2, 2005, following a triggering event in the third quarter and in accordance with our policy of evaluating long-lived assets for impairment in the fourth quarter, we recorded charges totaling \$114.2 million related to the impairment of goodwill and purchased intangible assets. In addition, in the past, after the completion of a transaction, we have amended the provisional values of assets and liabilities we obtained as part of transactions, specifically the acquisition of the optical

components business of Nortel Networks. This amendment resulted in the value of our inventory being increased by \$20.2 million, current liabilities being increased by approximately \$1.3 million, intangible assets being decreased by approximately \$9.1 million and property, plant and equipment being increased by \$9.8 million. In March 2006, we acquired Avalon Photonics AG, and recorded \$2.5 million as the value of goodwill and \$2.2 million as the value of purchased intangible assets, both of which will be subject to reviews for impairment of value in the future. We may incur charges in the future as a result of any such transaction, which charges may have an adverse effect on our earnings.

Bookham Technology plc may not be able to utilize tax losses and other tax attributes against the receivables that arise as a result of its transaction with Deutsche Bank.

On August 10, 2005, Bookham Technology plc purchased all of the issued share capital of City Leasing (Creekside) Limited, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank. Creekside is entitled to receivables of £73.8 million (approximately \$135.8 million, based on an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.8403,) from Deutsche Bank in connection with certain aircraft subleases and will in turn apply those payments over a two-year term to obligations of £73.1 million (approximately \$134.5 million based on an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.8403) owed to Deutsche Bank. As a result of these transactions, Bookham Technology plc will have available through Creekside cash of approximately £6.63 million (approximately \$12.2 million based on an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.8403). We expect

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Bookham Technology plc to utilize certain expected tax losses and other tax attributes to reduce the taxes that might otherwise be due by Creekside as the receivables are paid. In the event that Bookham Technology plc is not able to utilize these tax losses and other tax attributes when U.K. tax returns are filed for the relevant periods (or these tax losses and other tax attributes do not arise), Creekside may have to pay taxes, reducing the cash available from Creekside. In the event there is a future change in applicable U.K. tax law, Creekside, and in turn Bookham Technology plc, would be responsible for any resulting tax liabilities, which amounts could be material to our financial condition or operating results.

Our products are complex and may take longer to develop than anticipated and, as a result, we may not recognize revenues from new products until after long field testing and customer acceptance periods.

Many of our new products must be tailored to customer specifications. As a result, we are constantly developing new products and using new technologies in those products. For example, while we currently manufacture and sell discrete gold box technology, we expect that many of our sales of gold box technology will soon be replaced by pluggable modules. New products or modifications to existing products often take many quarters to develop because of their complexity and because customer specifications sometimes change during the development cycle. We often incur substantial costs associated with the research and development and sales and marketing activities in connection with products that may be purchased long after we have incurred the costs associated with designing, creating and selling such products. In addition, due to the rapid technological changes in our market, a customer may cancel or modify a design project before we begin large-scale manufacture of the product and receive revenue from the customer. It is unlikely that we would be able to recover the expenses for cancelled or unutilized design projects. It is difficult to predict with any certainty, particularly in the present economic climate, the frequency with which customers will cancel or modify their projects, or the effect that any cancellation or modification would have on our results of operations.

If our customers do not qualify our manufacturing lines or the manufacturing lines of our subcontractors for volume shipments, our operating results could suffer.

Most of our customers do not purchase products, other than limited numbers of evaluation units, prior to qualification of the manufacturing line for volume production. Our existing manufacturing lines, as well as each new manufacturing line, must pass through varying levels of qualification with our customers. Our manufacturing lines have passed our qualification standards, as well as our technical standards. However, our customers may also require that we pass their specific qualification standards and that we, and any subcontractors that we may use, be registered under international quality standards. In addition, we have in the past, and may in the future, encounter quality control issues as a result of relocating our manufacturing lines or introducing new products to fill production. We may be unable to obtain customer qualification of our manufacturing lines or we may experience delays in obtaining customer qualification of our manufacturing lines. Such delays would harm our operating results and customer relationships.

Delays, disruptions or quality control problems in manufacturing could result in delays in product shipments to customers and could adversely affect our business.

We may experience delays, disruptions or quality control problems in our manufacturing operations or the manufacturing operations of our subcontractors. As a result, we could incur additional costs to remedy such matters that would adversely affect gross margins, and product shipments to our customers could be delayed beyond the shipment schedules requested by our customers, which would negatively affect our revenues, competitive position and reputation. Furthermore, even if we are able to deliver products to our customers on a timely basis, we may be unable to recognize revenues at the time of delivery based on our revenue recognition policies.

We may experience low manufacturing yields.

Manufacturing yields depend on a number of factors, including the volume of production due to customer demand and the nature and extent of changes in specifications required by customers for which we perform design-in work. Higher volumes due to demand for a fixed, rather than continually changing, design generally result in higher manufacturing yields, whereas lower volume production generally results in lower yields. In addition, lower yields may result, and have in the past resulted, from commercial shipments of products prior to full manufacturing qualification to the applicable specifications. Changes in manufacturing processes required as a result of changes in product specifications, changing customer needs and the introduction of new product lines have historically caused,

and may in the future cause, significantly reduced manufacturing yields, resulting in low or negative margins on those products. Moreover, an increase in the rejection rate of products during the quality control process, either before, during or after manufacture, results in lower yields and margins. Finally, manufacturing yields and margins can also be lower if we receive or inadvertently use defective or contaminated materials from our suppliers.

Table of Contents***We depend on a number of suppliers who could disrupt our business if they stopped, decreased or delayed shipments.***

We depend on a number of suppliers of raw materials and equipment used to manufacture our products. Some of these suppliers are sole sources. We typically have not entered into long-term agreements with our suppliers and, therefore, these suppliers generally may stop supplying materials and equipment at any time. The reliance on a sole supplier or limited number of suppliers could result in delivery problems, reduced control over product pricing and quality, and an inability to identify and qualify another supplier in a timely manner. Any supply deficiencies relating to the quality or quantities of materials or equipment we use to manufacture our products could adversely affect our ability to fulfill customer orders and our financial results of operations.

Our intellectual property rights may not be adequately protected.

Our future success will depend, in large part, upon our intellectual property rights, including patents, design rights, trade secrets, trademarks, know-how and continuing technological innovation. We maintain an active program of identifying technology appropriate for patent protection. Our practice is to require employees and consultants to execute non-disclosure and proprietary rights agreements upon commencement of employment or consulting arrangements. These agreements acknowledge our exclusive ownership of all intellectual property developed by the individuals during their work for us and require that all proprietary information disclosed will remain confidential. Although such agreements may be binding, they may not be enforceable in all jurisdictions and any breach of a confidentiality obligation could have a very serious effect on our business and the remedy for such breach may be limited.

Our intellectual property portfolio is an important corporate asset. The steps we have taken and may take in the future to protect our intellectual property may not adequately prevent misappropriation or ensure that others will not develop competitive technologies or products. We cannot assure investors that our competitors will not successfully challenge the validity of our patents or design products that avoid infringement of our proprietary rights with respect to our technology. There can be no assurance that other companies are not investigating or developing other similar technologies, that any patents will be issued from any application pending or filed by us or that, if patents are issued, the claims allowed will be sufficiently broad to deter or prohibit others from marketing similar products. In addition, we cannot assure investors that any patents issued to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights under those patents will provide a competitive advantage to us. Further, the laws of certain regions in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold, including Asia-Pacific, Southeast Asia and Latin America, may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, the U.K. and continental European countries. This is especially relevant as substantially all of our assembly and test operations and chip-on-carrier operations are now conducted in Shenzhen, China and as our competitors establish manufacturing operations in China to take advantage of comparatively low manufacturing costs.

Our products may infringe the intellectual property rights of others which could result in expensive litigation, require us to obtain a license to use the technology from third parties, or we may be prohibited from selling certain products in the future.

Companies in the industry in which we operate frequently receive claims of patent infringement or infringement of other intellectual property rights. In this regard, third parties may in the future assert claims against us concerning our existing products or with respect to future products under development. We have entered into and may in the future enter into indemnification obligations in favor of some customers that could be triggered upon an allegation or finding that we are infringing other parties' proprietary rights. If we do infringe a third party's rights, we may need to negotiate with holders of patents relevant to our business. We have from time to time received notices from third parties alleging infringement of their intellectual property and where appropriate have entered into license agreements with those third parties with respect to that intellectual property. We may not in all cases be able to resolve allegations of infringement through licensing arrangements, settlement, alternative designs or otherwise. We may take legal action to determine the validity and scope of the third-party rights or to defend against any allegations of infringement. In the course of pursuing any of these means or defending against any lawsuits filed against us, we could incur significant costs and diversion of our resources. Due to the competitive nature of our industry, it is unlikely that we could increase our prices to cover such costs. In addition, such claims could result in significant penalties or injunctions that

could prevent us from selling some of our products in certain markets or result in settlements that require payment of significant royalties that could adversely affect our ability to price our products profitably.

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If we fail to obtain the right to use the intellectual property rights of others necessary to operate our business, our ability to succeed will be adversely affected.

Certain companies in the telecommunications and optical components markets in which we sell our products have experienced frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Numerous patents in these industries are held by others, including academic institutions and our competitors. Optical component suppliers may seek to gain a competitive advantage or other third parties may seek an economic return on their intellectual property portfolios by making infringement claims against us. In the future, we may need to obtain license rights to patents or other intellectual property held by others to the extent necessary for our business. Unless we are able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, patents or other intellectual property held by others could inhibit our development of new products for our markets. Licenses granting us the right to use third-party technology may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Generally, a license, if granted, would include payments of up-front fees, ongoing royalties or both. These payments or other terms could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results. Our larger competitors may be able to obtain licenses or cross-license their technology on better terms than we can, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, which could result in lost sales and lower revenues.

The market for fiber optic components is highly competitive and such competition could result in our existing customers moving their orders to competitors. Certain of our competitors may be able more quickly and effectively to:

respond to new technologies or technical standards;

react to changing customer requirements and expectations;

devote needed resources to the development, production, promotion and sale of products; and

deliver competitive products at lower prices.

Many of our current competitors, as well as a number of our potential competitors, have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, broader customer relationships and industry alliances and substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. In addition, market leaders in industries such as semiconductor and data communications, who may also have significantly more resources than we do, may in the future enter our market with competing products. All of these risks may be increased if the market were to further consolidate through mergers or other business combinations between competitors.

We may not be able to compete successfully with our competitors and aggressive competition in the market may result in lower prices for our products or decreased gross profit margins. Any such development would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate a significant portion of our revenues internationally and therefore are subject to additional risks associated with the extent of our international operations.

For the six month period ended December 30, 2006, 21% of our revenues were derived in the United States and 79% of our revenues were derived outside the United States. For the year ended July 1, 2006, the year ended July 2, 2005, the six months ended July 3, 2004, and the year ended December 31, 2003, 21%, 28%, 26%, and 9% of our revenues, respectively, were derived in the United States and 79%, 72%, 74%, and 91%, respectively, were derived outside the United States. We are subject to additional risks related to operating in foreign countries, including:

currency fluctuations, which could result in increased operating expenses and reduced revenues;

greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection and longer collection periods;

difficulty in enforcing or adequately protecting our intellectual property;

foreign taxes;

political, legal and economic instability in foreign markets; and

foreign regulations.

Any of these risks, or any other risks related to our foreign operations, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents***Our business will be adversely affected if we cannot manage the significant changes in the number of our employees and the size of our operations.***

We have significantly reduced the number of employees and scope of our operations because of declining demand for certain of our products and continue to reduce our headcount in connection with our on-going restructuring and cost reduction efforts. There is a risk that, during periods of growth or decline, management will not sufficiently coordinate the roles of individuals to ensure that all areas of our operations receive appropriate focus and attention. If we are unable to manage our headcount, manufacturing capacity and scope of operations effectively, the cost and quality of our products may suffer, we may be unable to attract and retain key personnel and we may be unable to market and develop new products. Further, the inability to successfully manage the substantially larger and geographically more diverse organization, or any significant delay in achieving successful management, could have a material adverse effect on us and, as a result, on the market price of our common stock.

We may be faced with product liability claims.

Despite quality assurance measures, there remains a risk that defects may occur in our products. The occurrence of any defects in our products could give rise to liability for damages caused by such defects and for consequential damages. They could, moreover, impair the market's acceptance of our products. Both could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, we may assume product warranty liabilities related to companies we acquire which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In order to mitigate the risk of liability for damages, we carry product liability insurance with a \$26 million aggregate annual limit and errors and omissions insurance with a \$5 million annual limit. This insurance may not adequately cover our costs arising from defects in our products or otherwise.

If we fail to attract and retain key personnel, our business could suffer.

Our future depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel. Competition for highly skilled technical people is extremely intense and we continue to face difficulty identifying and hiring qualified engineers in many areas of our business. We may not be able to hire and retain such personnel at compensation levels consistent with our existing compensation and salary structure. Our future also depends on the continued contributions of our executive management team and other key management and technical personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. The loss of services of these or other executive officers or key personnel or the inability to continue to attract qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Similar to other technology companies, we rely upon our ability to use stock options and other forms of equity-based compensation as key components of our executive and employee compensation structure. Historically, these components have been critical to our ability to retain important personnel and offer competitive compensation packages. Without these components, we would be required to significantly increase cash compensation levels (or develop alternative compensation structures) in order to retain our key employees. Accounting rules relating to the expensing of equity compensation may cause us to substantially reduce, modify, or even eliminate, all or portions of our equity compensation programs.

Our business and future operating results may be adversely affected by events outside of our control.

Our business and operating results are vulnerable to interruption by events outside of our control, such as earthquakes, fire, power loss, telecommunications failures, political instability, military conflict and uncertainties arising out of terrorist attacks, including a global economic slowdown, the economic consequences of additional military action or additional terrorist activities and associated political instability, and the effect of heightened security concerns on domestic and international travel and commerce.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, which may cause stockholders to lose confidence in the accuracy of our financial statements.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our brand and operating results could be harmed. In addition, compliance with the internal control requirements, as well as other financial reporting standards applicable to a public company, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has in the past and will in the future continue to involve substantial cost and investment of our management's time.

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We will continue to spend significant time and incur significant costs to assess and report on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. As of July 1, 2006, we reported a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to the inconsistent treatment of translation/transaction gains and losses in respect to certain intercompany loan balances.

Although we have implemented adequate review procedures to remedy this material weakness, and have concluded as to the satisfactory remediation of this material weakness as of the end of our December 2006 quarter, finding more material weaknesses in the future could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers, which could harm our business. In addition, if we discover future material weaknesses, disclosure of that fact could reduce the market's confidence in our financial statements, which could harm our stock price and our ability to raise capital.

Our business involves the use of hazardous materials, and environmental laws and regulations may expose us to liability and increase our costs.

We historically handled small amounts of hazardous materials as part of our manufacturing activities and now handle more and different hazardous materials as a result of the manufacturing processes related to New Focus, the optical components business acquired from Nortel Networks and the product lines we acquired from Marconi. Consequently, our operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations governing, among other things, the use and handling of hazardous substances and waste disposal. We may be required to incur costs to comply with current or future environmental laws. As with other companies engaged in manufacturing activities that involve hazardous materials, a risk of environmental liability is inherent in our manufacturing activities, as is the risk that our facilities will be shut down in the event of a release of hazardous waste. The costs associated with environmental compliance or remediation efforts or other environmental liabilities could adversely affect our business. In addition, under applicable EU regulations, we, along with other electronics component manufacturers, are prohibited from using lead and certain other hazardous materials in our products. We have incurred unanticipated expenses in connection with the related reconfiguration of our products, and could lose business or face product returns if we failed to implement these requirements properly or on a timely basis.

Litigation regarding Bookham Technology plc's initial public offering and follow-on offering and any other litigation in which we become involved, including as a result of acquisitions, may substantially increase our costs and harm our business.

On June 26, 2001, a putative securities class action captioned *Lanter v. New Focus, Inc. et al.*, Civil Action No. 01-CV-5822, was filed against New Focus, Inc. and several of its officers and directors, or the New Focus Individual Defendants, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Also named as defendants were Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation, Chase Securities, Inc., U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray, Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp., or the Underwriter Defendants, the underwriters in New Focus's initial public offering. Three subsequent lawsuits were filed containing substantially similar allegations. These complaints have been consolidated. On April 19, 2002, plaintiffs filed an amended class action complaint, described below, naming as defendants the New Focus Individual Defendants and the Underwriter Defendants.

On November 7, 2001, a class action complaint was filed against Bookham Technology plc and others in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. On April 19, 2002, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, or the Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint names as defendants Bookham Technology plc, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and FleetBoston Robertson Stephens, Inc., two of the underwriters of Bookham Technology plc's initial public offering in April 2000, and Andrew G. Rickman, Stephen J. Cockrell and David Simpson, or the Bookham Individual Defendants, each of whom was an officer and/or director at the time of the initial public offering.

The Amended Complaint asserts claims under certain provisions of the securities laws of the United States. It alleges, among other things, that the prospectuses for Bookham Technology plc's and New Focus's initial public offerings were materially false and misleading in describing the compensation to be earned by the underwriters in connection with the offerings, and in not disclosing certain alleged arrangements among the underwriters and initial purchasers of ordinary shares, in the case of Bookham Technology plc, or common stock, in the case of New Focus, from the underwriters. The Amended Complaint seeks unspecified damages (or in the alternative rescission for those class members who no longer hold our or New Focus common stock), costs, attorneys' fees, experts' fees, interest and

other expenses. In October 2002, the New Focus Individual Defendants and the Bookham Individual Defendants were dismissed, without prejudice, from the action. In July 2002, all defendants filed motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint. The motion was denied as to Bookham Technology plc and New Focus in February 2003. Special committees of the board of directors authorized the companies to negotiate a settlement of pending claims substantially consistent with a memorandum of understanding negotiated among class plaintiffs, all issuer defendants and their insurers.

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Plaintiffs and most of the issuer defendants and their insurers have entered into a stipulation of settlement for the claims against the issuer defendants, including Bookham and New Focus. Under the stipulation of settlement, the plaintiffs will dismiss and release all claims against participating defendants in exchange for a payment guaranty by the insurance companies collectively responsible for insuring the issuers in the related cases, and the assignment or surrender to the plaintiffs of certain claims the issuer defendants may have against the underwriters. On February 15, 2005, the court issued an Opinion and Order preliminarily approving the settlement provided that the defendants and plaintiffs agree to a modification narrowing the scope of the bar order set forth in the original settlement agreement. The parties agreed to the modification narrowing the scope of the bar order, and on August 31, 2005, the court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overturned the District Court's certification of the class of plaintiffs who are pursuing the claims that would be settled in the settlement against the underwriter defendants. Plaintiffs filed a Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc with the Second Circuit on January 5, 2007 in response to the Second Circuit's decision and have informed the District Court that they would like to be heard as to whether the settlement may still be approved even if the decision of the Court of Appeals is not reversed. The District Court indicated that it would defer consideration of final approval of the settlement pending plaintiffs' request for further appellate review.

Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters that may arise from time to time could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Any litigation to which we are subject may be costly and, further, could require significant involvement of our senior management and may divert management's attention from our business and operations.

A variety of factors could cause the trading price of our common stock to be volatile or decline.

The market price of our common stock has been, and is likely to continue to be, highly volatile due to causes in addition to publication of our business results, such as:

announcements by our competitors and customers of their historical results or technological innovations or new products;

developments with respect to patents or proprietary rights;

governmental regulatory action; and

general market conditions.

Since Bookham Technology plc's initial public offering in April 2000, Bookham Technology plc's ADSs and ordinary shares, our shares of common stock and the shares of our customers and competitors have experienced substantial price and volume fluctuations, in many cases without any direct relationship to the affected company's operating performance. An outgrowth of this market volatility is the significant vulnerability of our stock price and the stock prices of our customers and competitors to any actual or perceived fluctuation in the strength of the markets we serve, regardless of the actual consequence of such fluctuations. As a result, the market prices for these companies are highly volatile. These broad market and industry factors caused the market price of Bookham Technology plc's ADSs and ordinary shares, and our common stock to fluctuate, and may in the future cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate, regardless of our actual operating performance or the operating performance of our customers.

The future sale of substantial amounts of our common stock could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

During the quarter ended December 30, 2006, affiliates of Nortel Networks sold 3,999,999 shares of our common stock. Other stockholders or groups of stockholders hold significant percentages of our shares of common stock. In September 2006, pursuant to a private placement, we issued an aggregate 11,594,667 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,898,667 shares of our common stock. In January and March 2006, pursuant to a series of transactions we issued an aggregate of 10,507,158 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,086,001 shares of common stock. On September 1, 2006, we sold 8,696,000 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase up to 2,174,000 shares of our common stock in a private placement. In connection with that private placement, on September 19, 2006 we sold an additional 2,898,667 shares of common stock and additional warrants to purchase up to 724,667 shares of common stock in a second closing. Sales by holders of

substantial amounts of shares of our common stock in the public or private market could adversely affect the market price of our common stock by increasing the supply of shares available for sale compared to the demand in the public and private markets to buy our common stock. These sales may also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate to meet our capital needs.

Some anti-takeover provisions contained in our charter and under Delaware laws could hinder a takeover attempt.

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware prohibiting, under some circumstances, publicly-held Delaware corporations from engaging in business combinations with some stockholders for a specified period of time without the approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding voting stock. Such provisions could delay or impede the removal of incumbent directors and could make more difficult a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving us, even if such events could be beneficial, in the short-term, to the interests of the stockholders. In addition, such provisions could limit the price

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that some investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions relating to the limitations of liability and indemnification of our directors and officers, dividing our board of directors into three classes of directors serving three-year terms and providing that our stockholders can take action only at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders. These provisions also may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in control or management of us.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index on the page immediately preceding the exhibits for a list of exhibits filed as part of this quarterly report, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

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

BOOKHAM, INC.

By: /s/ Stephen Abely
Stephen Abely
*Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial
and Accounting Officer)*

February 7, 2007

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.