

10-Q 1 d312862d10q.htm FORM 10-Q

[Table of Contents](#)

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended January 31, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-23248

SIGMATRON INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-3918470
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2201 Landmeier Road
Elk Grove Village, Illinois
(Address of principal executive offices)

60007
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (847) 956-8000

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, as of March 14, 2012:
3,909,572

[Table of Contents](#)

SigmaTron International, Inc.

Index

	<u>Page No.</u>
PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION:	
Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Balance Sheets – January 31, 2012 (Unaudited) and April 30, 2011	3
Consolidated Statements of Income – (Unaudited) Three and Nine Months Ended January 31, 2012 and 2011	4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – (Unaudited) Nine Months Ended January 31, 2012 and 2011	5
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	6
Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	9
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks	16
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	16
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION:</u>	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	16
Item 1A. Risk Factors	17
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	17
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	17
Item 4. Removed and Reserved	17
Item 5. Other Information	17
Item 6. Exhibits	17

[Table of Contents](#)

SigmaTron International, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	January 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	April 30, 2011
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 4,991,426	\$ 4,138,102
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$150,000 at January 31, 2012 and April 30, 2011	28,011,239	23,549,065
Inventories, net	36,163,850	45,021,840
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,145,399	922,345
Refundable income taxes	205,077	427,512
Deferred income taxes	1,500,857	1,499,915
Other receivables	<u>242,000</u>	<u>273,943</u>
Total current assets	72,259,848	75,832,722
Property, machinery and equipment, net	24,899,476	26,189,150
Customer relationships, net of amortization of \$2,656,798 and \$2,570,325 at January 31, 2012 and April 30, 2011	113,202	199,675
Miscellaneous	<u>543,169</u>	<u>645,864</u>
Total other long-term assets	656,371	845,539
Total assets	<u>\$97,815,695</u>	<u>\$102,867,411</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity:		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$15,519,712	\$ 18,830,629
Accrued expenses	1,055,465	1,065,203
Accrued wages	2,930,532	3,266,766
Current portion of long-term debt	167,077	260,990
Current portion of capital lease obligations	<u>216,978</u>	<u>832,262</u>
Total current liabilities	19,889,764	24,255,850
Long-term debt, less current portion	23,200,012	24,301,841
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	862,685	1,044,181
Deferred rent	733,300	722,559
Deferred income taxes	<u>2,799,403</u>	<u>2,799,403</u>
Total long-term liabilities	27,595,400	28,867,984
Total liabilities	47,485,164	53,123,834
Commitments and contingencies:		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 500,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 12,000,000 shares authorized, 3,909,572 and 3,864,274 shares issued and outstanding at January 31, 2012 and April 30, 2011	39,096	38,643
Capital in excess of par value	19,850,896	19,749,278
Retained earnings	<u>30,440,539</u>	<u>29,955,656</u>
Total stockholders' equity	50,330,531	49,743,577
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$97,815,695</u>	<u>\$102,867,411</u>

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

[Table of Contents](#)

SigmaTron International, Inc.
Consolidated Statements Of Income

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended January 31, 2011	Nine Months Ended January 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended January 31, 2011
Net sales	\$ 38,099,493	\$ 36,934,982	\$ 116,894,157	\$ 113,191,548
Cost of products sold	34,577,913	33,519,936	106,258,662	100,892,328
Gross profit	3,521,580	3,415,046	10,635,495	12,299,220
Selling and administrative expenses	3,125,677	2,691,460	9,067,123	8,734,478
Operating income	395,903	723,586	1,568,372	3,564,742
Other (income) expense - net	(2,602)	—	(29,182)	(10,122)
Interest expense	262,463	318,983	827,897	878,070
Income from operations before income tax expense	136,042	404,603	769,657	2,696,794
Income tax expense	50,386	149,785	284,773	997,937
Net income	<u>\$ 85,656</u>	<u>\$ 254,818</u>	<u>\$ 484,884</u>	<u>\$ 1,698,857</u>
Earnings per share - basic	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.07</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>
Earnings per share - diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.07</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding Basic	<u>3,875,253</u>	<u>3,823,056</u>	<u>3,867,980</u>	<u>3,822,971</u>
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding Diluted	<u>3,895,111</u>	<u>3,886,181</u>	<u>3,890,590</u>	<u>3,882,066</u>

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

[Table of Contents](#)

SigmaTron International, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

January 31, 2012

Note A – Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of SigmaTron International, Inc. (“SigmaTron”), SigmaTron’s wholly-owned subsidiaries Standard Components de Mexico S.A., AbleMex, S.A. de C.V., and SigmaTron International Trading Co., wholly-owned foreign enterprises Wujiang SigmaTron Electronics Co., Ltd. and SigmaTron Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. (“SigmaTron China”) and international procurement office SigmaTron Taiwan branch (collectively, the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X.

Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending April 30, 2012. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2011.

Note B – Inventories:

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	January 31, 2012	April 30, 2011
Finished products	\$ 9,981,980	\$10,862,889
Work-in-process	1,960,654	2,280,209
Raw materials	24,221,216	31,878,742
	<u>\$36,163,850</u>	<u>\$45,021,840</u>

[Table of Contents](#)
Note C – Earnings Per Share:

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 31, 2012	January 31, 2011	January 31, 2012	January 31, 2011
Net income	<u>\$ 85,656</u>	<u>\$ 254,818</u>	<u>\$ 484,884</u>	<u>\$1,698,857</u>
Weighted-average shares				
Basic	3,875,253	3,823,056	3,867,980	3,822,971
Effect of dilutive stock options	<u>19,858</u>	<u>63,125</u>	<u>22,610</u>	<u>59,095</u>
Diluted	<u>3,895,111</u>	<u>3,886,181</u>	<u>3,890,590</u>	<u>3,822,066</u>
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.44
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.44

Options to purchase 410,192 and 500,807 shares of common stock were outstanding at January 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. There were no options granted during the quarters ended January 31, 2012 and 2011. During the current fiscal year there were 150,000 options approved and available for grant by the Board of Directors; however, there have been no grants to date.

Note D – Long-term Debt:

The Company has a senior secured credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank (“Wells Fargo”), with a credit limit up to \$30 million. The term of the credit facility extends through September 30, 2013, and allows the Company to choose among interest rates at which it may borrow funds. The interest rate is the prime rate plus one half percent (effectively, 3.75% at January 31, 2012) or LIBOR plus two and three quarter percent (effectively, 3.1% at January 31, 2012), which is paid monthly. The credit facility is collateralized by substantially all of the domestically located assets of the Company and requires the Company to be in compliance with several financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants at January 31, 2012. As of January 31, 2012, there was a \$21,000,000 outstanding balance under the credit facility and \$9,000,000 of unused availability.

Note E – Critical Accounting Policies:

Management Estimates and Uncertainties - The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates made in preparing the consolidated financial statements include depreciation and amortization periods, the allowance for doubtful accounts, reserves for inventory and valuation of long-lived assets. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates.

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition - Revenues from sales of the Company's electronic manufacturing services business are recognized when the finished good product is shipped to the customer. In general, and except for consignment inventory, it is the Company's policy to recognize revenue and related costs when the finished goods have been shipped from our facilities, which is also the same point that title passes under the terms of the purchase order. Finished goods inventory for certain customers is shipped from the Company to an independent warehouse for storage or shipped directly to the customer and stored in a segregated part of the customer's own facility. Upon the customer's request for finished goods inventory, the inventory is shipped to the customer if the inventory was stored off-site, or transferred from the segregated part of the customer's facility for consumption or use by the customer. The Company recognizes revenue upon such shipment or transfer. The Company does not earn a fee for such arrangements. The Company from time to time may ship finished goods from its facilities, which is also the same point that title passes under the terms of the purchase order, and invoice the customer at the end of the calendar month. This is done only in special circumstances to accommodate a specific customer. Further, from time to time customers request the Company hold finished goods after they have been invoiced to consolidate finished goods for shipping purposes. The Company generally provides a 90 day warranty for workmanship only and does not have any installation, acceptance or sales incentives (although the Company has negotiated longer warranty terms in certain instances). The Company assembles and tests assemblies based on customers' specifications. Historically, the amount of returns for workmanship issues has been de minimis under the Company's standard or extended warranties.

Inventories - Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. In the event of an inventory write-down, the Company records expense to record the inventory at lower of cost or market. The Company establishes inventory reserves for valuation, shrinkage, and excess and obsolete inventory. The Company records provisions for inventory shrinkage based on historical experience to account for unmeasured usage or loss. Actual results differing from these estimates could significantly affect the Company's inventories and cost of products sold. The Company records provisions for excess and obsolete inventories for the difference between the cost of inventory and its estimated realizable value based on assumptions about future product demand and market conditions. Actual product demand or market conditions could be different than that projected by management.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - The Company reviews long-lived assets, including amortizable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds the future undiscounted net cash flow the asset is expected to generate. If such asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value.

Income Tax - The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740 - "Income Taxes". Our income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits reflect management's best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. The Company is subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and several foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments and estimates by management are required in determining the consolidated income tax expense assessment.

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of revenue and expense. In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets within the jurisdiction from which they arise, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. In projecting future taxable income, the Company begins with historical results adjusted for the results of discontinued operations and changes in accounting policies, and incorporates assumptions including the amount of future state, federal and

Table of Contents

foreign pretax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment and estimates by management about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates the Company uses to manage the underlying businesses. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, the Company considers three years of cumulative operating income and/or loss.

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. Changes in tax laws and rates could also affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. Management is not presently aware of any such changes that would have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. ASC Topic 740 also provides guidance on measurement, derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

The Company recognizes tax liabilities in accordance with ASC Topic 740 and the Company adjusts these liabilities when its judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which they are determined.

New Accounting Standards:

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS," which results in common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Consequently, the amendments change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. ASU 2011-04 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, which will first be applicable to the Company's fiscal quarter beginning February 1, 2012. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

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

In addition to historical financial information, this discussion of the business of SigmaTron International, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiaries Standard Components de Mexico S.A., AbleMex, S.A. de C.V., and SigmaTron International Trading Co., wholly-owned foreign enterprises Wujiang SigmaTron Electronics Co., Ltd. and SigmaTron Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. ("SigmaTron

Table of Contents

China”) and international procurement office SigmaTron Taiwan branch (collectively, the “Company”) and other Items in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contain forward-looking statements concerning the Company’s business or results of operations. Words such as “continue,” “anticipate,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” “plan,” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on the current expectations of the Company. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, the Company’s plans, actions and actual results could differ materially. Such statements should be evaluated in the context of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company’s business including, but not necessarily limited to, the Company’s continued dependence on certain significant customers and related credit risk of customer concentration; the continued market acceptance of products and services offered by the Company and its customers; pricing pressures from our customers, suppliers and the market; the activities of competitors, some of which have greater financial or other resources than the Company; the variability of our operating results; the results of long-lived assets impairment testing; the variability of our customers’ requirements; the availability and cost of necessary components and materials; the ability of the Company and our customers to keep current with technological changes within our industries; regulatory compliance; the continued availability and sufficiency of our credit arrangements; changes in U.S., Mexican, Chinese or Taiwanese regulations affecting the Company’s business; the turmoil in the global economy and financial markets; the stability of the U.S., Mexican, Chinese and Taiwanese economic, labor and political systems and conditions; currency exchange fluctuations; and the ability of the Company to manage its growth. These and other factors which may affect the Company’s future business and results of operations are identified throughout the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K and as risk factors and may be detailed from time to time in the Company’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These statements speak as of the date of such filings, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update such statements in light of future events or unless otherwise required by law.

Overview:

The Company operates in one business segment as an independent provider of electronic manufacturing services (“EMS”), which includes printed circuit board assemblies and completely assembled (box-build) electronic products. In connection with the production of assembled products, the Company also provides services to its customers, including (1) automated and manual assembly and testing of products; (2) material sourcing and procurement; (3) design, manufacturing and test engineering support; (4) warehousing and shipment services; and (5) assistance in obtaining product approval from governmental and other regulatory bodies. The Company provides these manufacturing services through an international network of facilities located in the United States, Mexico, China and Taiwan.

The Company relies on numerous third-party suppliers for components used in the Company’s production process. Certain of these components are available only from single sources or a limited number of suppliers. In addition, a customer’s specifications may require the Company to obtain components from a single source or a small number of suppliers. The loss of any such suppliers could have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations. Further, the Company could operate at a cost disadvantage compared to competitors who have greater direct buying power from suppliers. Increased demands for components and rising commodity prices have resulted in upward pricing pressure from the Company’s supply chain, which has affected and could continue to affect our results of operations. The Company does not enter into long-term purchase agreements with major or single-source suppliers. The Company believes that short-term purchase orders with its suppliers provides flexibility, given that the Company’s orders are based on the changing needs of its customers.

Table of Contents

Sales can be a misleading indicator of the Company's financial performance. Sales levels can vary considerably among customers and products depending on the type of services (consignment versus turnkey) rendered by the Company and the demand by customers. Consignment orders require the Company to perform manufacturing services on components and other materials supplied by a customer, and the Company charges only for its labor, overhead and manufacturing costs, plus a profit. In the case of turnkey orders, the Company provides, in addition to manufacturing services, the components and other materials used in assembly. Turnkey contracts, in general, have a higher dollar volume of sales for each given assembly, owing to inclusion of the cost of components and other materials in net sales and cost of goods sold. Variations in the number of turnkey orders compared to consignment orders can lead to significant fluctuations in the Company's revenue and gross margin levels. Consignment orders accounted for less than 5% of the Company's revenues for the nine months ended January 31, 2012 and 2011.

During the quarter the Company continued to see a trend of Chinese costs increasing, thereby making Mexico a more competitive manufacturing location to service North America. Indications are that this trend will continue. SigmaTron's international footprint gives our customers the flexibility within SigmaTron to manufacture in China or Mexico or both. This strategy has continued to serve the Company well during these difficult economic times as its customers continuously evaluate their supply chain strategy.

In an effort to facilitate the growth of our China operation, the Company established a new Chinese entity in October 2011, that will allow the Company to provide services to the domestic market in China competitively.

In the past, the timing of production and delivery of orders have caused the Company to experience significant quarterly fluctuations in its revenues and earnings. The uncertainty associated with the worldwide economy in general, and the United States economy specifically, makes forecasting difficult; such difficulty is expected to continue for the balance of fiscal year 2012. Short-term, the Company believes we will see continued pricing pressures from both the Company's customers and suppliers.

Results of Operations:

Net Sales

Net sales increased for the three month period ended January 31, 2012 to \$38,099,493 from \$36,934,982 for the three month period ended January 31, 2011. Net sales increased for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 to \$116,894,157 from \$113,191,548 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Sales volume increased for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2012 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year in the industrial and consumer electronics and semiconductor equipment marketplaces. The increase in sales for these marketplaces was partially offset by a decrease in sales in the fitness, appliance, gaming and telecommunications marketplaces. The increase in revenue for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2012 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year is a result of our existing customers' increased demand for product and the addition of some new customer programs ramping up.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased during the three month period ended January 31, 2012 to \$3,521,580 or 9.2% of net sales, compared to \$3,415,046 or 9.2% of net sales for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The Company has reduced both fixed and variable expenses, along with addressing pricing structures with various customers. Gross profit decreased for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 to \$10,635,495 or 9.1% of net sales, compared to \$12,299,220 or 10.9% of net sales for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The Company continues to experience pricing pressures from both its customers and suppliers, which has negatively affected the Company's margins in fiscal year 2012. The decrease in gross profit for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 was partially offset by a foreign currency gain of \$142,936, compared to a foreign currency loss of \$241,323 for the same period in the prior fiscal year.

In the past, the timing of production and delivery of orders have caused the Company to experience significant quarterly fluctuations in its revenues and earnings. The uncertainty associated with the worldwide economy in general, and the United States economy specifically, makes forecasting difficult; such difficulty is expected to continue for the balance of fiscal year 2012. Short-term, the Company believes we will see continued pricing pressures from both the Company's customers and suppliers.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased to \$3,125,677 or 8.2% of net sales, for the three month period ended January 31, 2012, compared to \$2,691,460 or 7.3% of net sales for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase in total dollars of such expenses for the three month period ended January 31, 2012 was \$530,852 and is primarily due to commissions, insurance, office salaries, legal, accounting and professional fees. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$96,635 in purchasing salaries, telephone expense, amortization expense and other selling and administrative expenses compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. Selling and administrative expenses increased to \$9,067,123 or 7.8% of net sales, for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$8,734,478 or 7.7% of net sales for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase in total dollars in specific categories of expenses for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012, was \$903,989 and is primarily due to office and sales salaries, commissions, bank fees, legal, accounting and professional fees increasing. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$571,344 in bonus expense, travel, amortization expense and other selling and administrative expenses.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to \$262,463 for the three month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$318,983 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Interest expense for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 was \$827,897 compared to \$878,070 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The decrease in interest expense for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2012, was due to the Company's decreased borrowings under its senior secured credit facility. Interest expense for future quarters may increase if interest rates or borrowings, or both, increase.

Taxes

The income tax expense from operations was \$50,386 for the three month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$149,785 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Income tax expense from operations was \$284,773 for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$997,937 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The Company's effective tax rate was 37% for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2012 and 2011.

Table of Contents**Net Income**

Net income from operations decreased to \$85,656 for the three month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$254,818 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Net income from operations decreased to \$484,884 for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 compared to \$1,698,857 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Basic and diluted earnings per share for the third fiscal quarter of 2012 were both \$0.02 compared to basic and diluted earnings per share of \$0.07 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Basic and diluted earnings per share for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 were both \$0.13 compared to basic and diluted earnings per share of \$0.44 for the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources:***Operating Activities.***

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$4,570,497 for the nine months ended January 31, 2012, compared to cash flow used in operating activities of \$5,757,342 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2012, cash flow provided by operating activities was primarily the result of a decrease in inventory, net income and the non-cash effects of depreciation and amortization. The decrease in inventory of \$8,826,490 was the result of the improvement of inventory management practices. Net cash provided by operating activities was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable and a decrease in accounts payable. The increase in accounts receivable of \$4,462,174 is due to increased sales volume and timing of cash receipts from a significant customer. The decrease in accounts payable of \$3,310,917 was due to timing of payments in the ordinary course of business.

Cash flow used in operating activities was \$5,757,342 for the nine months ended January 31, 2011, and was the result of an increase in inventories of \$8,937,080 and a decrease in accounts payable of \$4,018,120. The increase in inventory was primarily due to raw material purchases needed to support increased demand for specific customers, rising inventory levels for other customers delaying shipments and the start up of new customer programs. Net cash used in operating activities was partially offset by net income, the non-cash effects of depreciation and amortization and a decrease in accounts receivable. The change in accounts receivable was due to timing of customer payments in the ordinary course of business.

Investing Activities.

During the first nine months of fiscal year 2012, the Company purchased approximately \$1,824,000 in machinery and equipment to be used in the ordinary course of business. The Company expects to make additional machinery and equipment purchases of approximately \$500,000 during the balance of fiscal year 2012. The Company anticipates the purchases will be funded by lease transactions and its bank line of credit.

During the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, the Company purchased approximately \$5,100,000 in machinery and equipment to be used in the ordinary course of business. Of the total purchases in the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, approximately \$541,500 and \$835,000 was financed under a capital lease and a sale leaseback agreement, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

Financing Activities.

Cash used in financing activities was \$1,892,866 for the nine months ended January 31, 2012, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$8,430,756 for the same period in the prior fiscal year. Cash used in financing activities was primarily the result of payments under the credit facility and for capital lease obligations during the nine months ended January 31, 2012.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$8,430,756 for the nine months ended January 31, 2011. Cash provided by financing activities was primarily the result of increased borrowings of \$10,772,872 under the credit facility. The additional working capital was required to support the increase in inventory.

Financing Transactions.

The Company has a senior secured credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank (“Wells Fargo”), with a credit limit up to \$30 million. The term of the credit facility extends through September 30, 2013, and allows the Company to choose among interest rates at which it may borrow funds. The interest rate is the prime rate plus one half percent (effectively, 3.75% at January 31, 2012) or LIBOR plus two and three quarter percent (effectively, 3.1% at January 31, 2012), which is paid monthly. The credit facility is collateralized by substantially all of the domestically located assets of the Company and requires the Company to be in compliance with several financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants at January 31, 2012. As of January 31, 2012, there was a \$21,000,000 outstanding balance under the credit facility and \$9,000,000 of unused availability.

The Company entered into a mortgage agreement on January 8, 2010, in the amount of \$2,500,000, with Wells Fargo to refinance the property that serves as the Company’s corporate headquarters and its Illinois manufacturing facility. The Company repaid the prior Bank of America mortgage, which equaled \$2,565,413, as of January 8, 2010, using proceeds from the Wells Fargo mortgage and senior secured credit facility. The Wells Fargo note bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.42% per year and is amortized over a sixty month period. A final payment of approximately \$2,000,000 is due on or before January 8, 2015. The outstanding balance as of January 31, 2012 was \$2,300,008.

On January 19, 2010, the Company entered into a leasing transaction with Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Inc. to refinance \$1,287,407 of equipment. The term of the lease financing agreement extended to January 18, 2012 with monthly payments of \$55,872 and a fixed interest rate of 4.29%. This lease financing arrangement was paid in full as of January 31, 2012. The net book value of the equipment was \$1,490,472 at January 31, 2012.

On August 20, 2010 and October 26, 2010, the Company entered into two capital leasing transactions (a lease finance agreement and a sale leaseback agreement) with Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Inc., to purchase equipment totaling \$1,150,582. The term of the lease finance agreement, with an initial principal amount of \$315,252, extends to September 2016 with monthly payments of \$4,973 and a fixed interest rate of 4.28%. The term of the sale leaseback agreement, with an initial principal amount of \$835,330, extends to August 2016 with monthly payments of \$13,207 and a fixed interest rate of 4.36%. At January 31, 2012, \$251,285 and \$644,649 was outstanding under the lease finance and sale leaseback agreements, respectively. The net book value at January 31, 2012 for the equipment under each of the lease finance agreement and sale leaseback agreement was \$280,224 and \$713,805, respectively.

Table of Contents

On November 29, 2010, the Company entered into a capital lease with Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, Inc., to purchase equipment totaling \$226,216. The term of the lease agreement extends to October 2016 with monthly payments of \$3,627 and a fixed interest rate of 4.99%. At January 31, 2012, the balance outstanding under the capital lease agreement was \$183,729. The net book value of the equipment under this lease at January 31, 2012 was \$201,943.

The total amount outstanding at January 31, 2012 for the three remaining equipment lease transactions discussed above was \$1,079,663. The Company had two other capital leases not discussed above, one of which was paid in full in August 2011 and the other was paid in full in November 2011. The total net book value of the equipment under these other leases at January 31, 2012 was \$585,821.

In September 2010, the Company entered into a lease agreement in Union City, CA, to rent 116,993 square feet of manufacturing and office space. Under the terms of the lease agreement, the Company receives incentives over the life of the lease, which extends through March 2021. The amount of the deferred rent expense recorded for the nine month period ended January 31, 2012 was \$10,741. In addition, the landlord provided the Company tenant incentives of \$418,000, which is being amortized over the life of the lease.

The Company provides funds for salaries, wages, overhead and capital expenditure items as necessary to operate its wholly-owned Mexican and Chinese subsidiaries and the Taiwan international procurement office. The Company provides funding in U.S. dollars, which are exchanged for Pesos, Renminbi, and New Taiwan Dollars as needed. The fluctuation of currencies from time to time, without an equal or greater increase in inflation, could have a material impact on the financial results of the Company. The impact of currency fluctuation for the nine months ended January 31, 2012, resulted in a foreign currency gain of \$142,936. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2012, the Company's U.S. operations paid approximately \$13,450,000 to its foreign subsidiaries for services provided. The Company has not provided for U.S. deferred taxes for a significant portion of undistributed earnings of the Company's subsidiaries, since these earnings have been permanently reinvested in these subsidiaries. As of January 31, 2012, the Company received a distribution of previously taxed earnings of approximately \$1,039,000 from a foreign subsidiary based in Mexico. The Company does not anticipate any U.S. income taxes on the distribution as the earnings were previously subject to U.S. tax. This distribution of previously taxed earnings from the foreign subsidiary based in Mexico does not change the Company's intentions to indefinitely reinvest the income from its foreign subsidiaries. However, our intent is to keep these funds indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund our U.S. operations. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of additional taxes that may be payable upon distribution, if such a distribution would occur.

The Company anticipates its credit facilities, cash flow from operations and leasing resources will be adequate to meet its working capital requirements and capital expenditures for the next twelve months. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to retain or renew its credit agreements in the future, or that any retention or renewal will be on the same terms as currently exist. In the event the business grows rapidly, the current economic climate deteriorates, customers delay payments, or the Company considers an acquisition, additional financing resources could be necessary in the current or future fiscal years. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain equity or debt financing at acceptable terms, or at all, in the future.

[Table of Contents](#)**Off-balance Sheet Transactions:**

The Company has no off-balance sheet transactions.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments:

As a smaller reporting company, as defined in Rule 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks.

As a smaller reporting company, as defined in Rule 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**Disclosure Controls:**

Our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e)) as of January 31, 2012. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Internal Controls:

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 31, 2012, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Our internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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

As of January 31, 2012, the Company was not a party to any material legal proceedings.

From time to time the Company is involved in legal proceedings, claims or investigations that are incidental to the conduct of the Company's business. In future periods, the Company could be subjected to cash cost or non-cash charges to earnings if any of these matters is resolved on unfavorable terms. However, although the ultimate outcome of any legal matter cannot be predicted with certainty, based on present information, including management's assessment of the merits of any particular claim, the Company does not expect that these legal proceedings or claims will have any material adverse impact on its future consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

There have been no material changes to the description of the risk factors affecting our business as previously disclosed in Item 1A. to Part 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2011.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved.**Item 5. Other Information.**

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer of the Company Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer of the Company Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
- 32.1 Certification by the Principal Executive Officer of SigmaTron International, Inc. Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Exchange Act and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
- 32.2 Certification by the Principal Financial Officer of SigmaTron International, Inc. Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Exchange Act and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
- 99.1 SigmaTron International, Inc. 2012 Employee Bonus Plan dated November 10, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 99.2 SigmaTron International, Inc. 2012 Officer Bonus Plan dated November 10, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's form 8-K filed on November 17, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 99.3 SigmaTron International, Inc. 2011 Employee Stock Option Plan dated September 16, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 14, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.

[Table of Contents](#)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.

SIGMATRON INTERNATIONAL, INC.

/s/ Gary R. Fairhead
Gary R. Fairhead
President and CEO (Principal Executive Officer)

March 14, 2012
Date

/s/ Linda K. Frauendorfer
Linda K. Frauendorfer
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

March 14, 2012
Date