

Tyco Electronics Group S.A.
Form S-4/A
April 09, 2008

[QuickLinks](#) -- Click here to rapidly navigate through this document

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2008

Registration No. 333-149505

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

**AMENDMENT NO. 2
TO
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

TYCO ELECTRONICS GROUP S.A.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Luxembourg

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3679

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

98-0518566

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**17, Boulevard de la Grande Duchesse Charlotte
L-1331 Luxembourg
Telephone: (352) 464-340-1**

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

TYCO ELECTRONICS LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3679

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

98-0518048

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**96 Pitts Bay Road, Second Floor
Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda
Telephone: (441) 294-0607**

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

**Robert A. Scott
Executive Vice President and General Counsel
Tyco Electronics
1050 Westlakes Drive
Berwyn, PA 19312
(610) 893-9560**

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

With copies to:

**Steven R. Finley
Sean P. Griffiths
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166
Telephone: (212) 351-4000
Fax: (212) 351-4035**

**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:
As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.**

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

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

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

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

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED _____, 2008

\$2,050,000,000

Tyco Electronics Group S.A.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE

New \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012
New \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017
New \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037

for

\$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012
\$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017
\$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037

fully and unconditionally guaranteed, as described herein, by

Tyco Electronics Ltd.

This exchange offer will expire at 5 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless extended.

Terms of the exchange offer:

We are offering:

New \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012 in exchange for outstanding \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012;

New \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 in exchange for outstanding \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017;
and

New \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037 in exchange for outstanding \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037.

You may withdraw tendered outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange of outstanding notes for new notes will not be a taxable exchange for United States federal income tax purposes.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The terms of the new notes to be issued are substantially identical to the terms of the outstanding notes, except that transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the outstanding notes do not apply to the new notes.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange securities. The letter of transmittal accompanying this prospectus states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange securities received in exchange for unregistered securities where the unregistered securities were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with resale. See "Plan of Distribution".

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

There is no existing market for the new notes to be issued, and we do not intend to apply for their listing on any securities exchange.

In this prospectus, we refer to the new \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012 as the new 2012 notes, to the new \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 as the new 2017 notes and to the new \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037 as the new 2037 notes. We refer to these three series of new notes collectively as the new notes. Similarly, we refer to the outstanding notes, by series, as the outstanding 2012 notes, the outstanding 2017 notes and the outstanding 2037 notes, and collectively as the outstanding notes. See "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee" for more information about the new notes.

Investing in the new notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 of this prospectus to read about factors you should consider before participating in the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, nor any other federal or state agency has approved or disapproved of these securities to be distributed in the exchange offer, nor have any of these organizations determined that this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2008.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA	ii
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	ii
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	ii
SUMMARY	1
RISK FACTORS	10
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	25
USE OF PROCEEDS	26
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	27
CAPITALIZATION	29
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	30
BUSINESS	67
THE EXCHANGE OFFER	87
DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW NOTES AND THE GUARANTEE	97
DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS	120
RELATIONSHIP WITH TYCO INTERNATIONAL AND COVIDIEN	122
MANAGEMENT OF TYCO ELECTRONICS	128
MANAGEMENT OF TEGSA	136
COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	138
EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION	152
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	169
SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF TYCO ELECTRONICS	176
LUXEMBOURG, BERMUDA AND U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS	178
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	185
ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES	187
LEGAL MATTERS	188
EXPERTS	188
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus does not offer to sell or ask for offers to buy any securities other than those to which this prospectus relates and it does not constitute an offer to sell or ask for offers to buy any of the securities in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful, where the person making the offer is not qualified to do so, or to any person who cannot legally be offered the securities. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

This exchange offer is not being made to, nor will we accept surrenders for exchange from, holders of outstanding notes in any jurisdiction in which this exchange offer or the acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

We obtained the market and competitive position data used in this prospectus from our own research, surveys or studies conducted by third parties and industry or general publications.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or Exchange Act, and, in accordance with these requirements, we file reports and other information relating to our business, financial condition and other matters with the SEC. We are required to disclose in such reports certain information, as of particular dates, concerning our operating results and financial condition, officers and directors, principal holders of securities, any material interests of such persons in transactions with us and other matters. Our filed reports, proxy statements and other information can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports and other information regarding registrants like us that file electronically with the SEC. The address of such site is: <http://www.sec.gov>. Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning our business may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

Our Internet website is www.tycoelectronics.com. We make available free of charge on our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, reports filed pursuant to Section 16 and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such materials to the SEC. In addition, we have posted the charters for our Audit Committee, Management Development and Compensation Committee and Nominating, Governance and Compliance Committee, as well as our Board Governance Principles, under the heading "Board of Directors" in the Investors section of our website.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made forward-looking statements in this prospectus that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, potential growth opportunities, potential operating performance improvements, the effects of competition and the effects of future legislation or regulations. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words "believe," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "may," "should" or the negative of these terms or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

The risk factors discussed in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements. There may be other risks and uncertainties that we are unable to predict at this time or that we currently do not expect to have a material adverse effect on our business. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update these forward-looking statements other than as required by law.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained in this prospectus relating to Tyco Electronics and the notes we are offering. The term "TEGSA" refers to Tyco Electronics Group S.A., the issuer of the notes. You should read the entire prospectus, including the risk factors, our historical consolidated and combined financial statements and the notes to the historical consolidated and combined financial statements, before participating in the exchange offer.

Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, "Tyco Electronics," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Tyco Electronics Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including TEGSA, "Covidien" refers to Covidien Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries and "Tyco International" refers to Tyco International Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries. When we intend to refer only to Tyco Electronics Ltd., a Bermuda company, without including its consolidated subsidiaries, we use the term "Tyco Electronics Ltd."

On September 25, 2007, we completed the private offering of the outstanding notes. In this prospectus, the term "outstanding notes" refers to the 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012, the 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 and the 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037, all issued in the private offering. The term "new notes" refers to the 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012, the 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 and the 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037, all as registered hereby under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The term "notes" refers to both the outstanding notes and the new notes.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this prospectus to fiscal 2007, fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005 are to Tyco Electronics' fiscal years ended September 28, 2007, September 29, 2006 and September 30, 2005. We separated from Tyco International and became an independent publicly-traded company on June 29, 2007 when Tyco International distributed all of our common shares to its shareholders. Our consolidated and combined financial statements reflect the consolidated operations of Tyco Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries as an independent, publicly-traded company as of and subsequent to June 29, 2007 and a combined reporting entity comprising the assets and liabilities used in managing and operating the electronics businesses of Tyco International, including Tyco Electronics Ltd., for periods prior to June 29, 2007.

Our Company

We are a leading global provider of engineered electronic components, network solutions, wireless systems, and undersea telecommunication systems. We design, manufacture, and market products for customers in industries from automotive, appliance, and aerospace and defense to telecommunications, computers, and consumer electronics. Our products are produced in approximately 120 manufacturing sites in over 25 countries. With over 8,000 engineers and worldwide manufacturing, sales, and customer service capabilities, Tyco Electronics' commitment is our customers' advantage.

We conduct our business through four reporting segments:

Our Electronic Components segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of passive electronic components, which includes connectors and interconnect systems, relays, switches, circuit protection devices, touchscreens, sensors, and wire and cable. The products sold by the Electronic Components segment are sold primarily to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and their contract manufacturers in the automotive, computer, consumer electronics, communication equipment, appliance, aerospace and defense, industrial machinery and instrumentation markets.

Our Network Solutions segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of infrastructure components and systems for telecommunications and energy markets. These components include connectors, above and below-ground enclosures, heat shrink tubing, cable accessories, surge arrestors, fiber optic cabling, copper cabling and racks for copper and fiber networks. This segment also provides electronic systems for test access and intelligent cross-connect applications as well as integrated cabling solutions for cabling and building management.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Our *Wireless Systems* segment is an innovator of wireless technology for critical communications, radar and defense applications. The segment's products include radio frequency components and subassembly solutions such as silicon and gallium arsenide semiconductors, radar sensors, radio frequency identification components, microwave subsystems, diodes and land mobile radios systems and related products. These products are sold primarily to the aerospace and defense, public safety, communication equipment and automotive markets.

Our *Undersea Telecommunications* segment builds, designs, maintains, and tests undersea fiber optic networks for both the telecommunications and oil and gas markets.

Recent Developments

In March 2008, our board of directors authorized the divestiture of our Radio Frequency Components and Subsystem business. During fiscal 2007, this business generated approximately \$500 million of our Wireless Systems segment's \$887 million in net sales. The Radio Frequency Components and Subsystem business employs approximately 2,000 people at 11 locations in the United States and Europe. We do not expect to divest the remaining portion of our Wireless Systems segment, which consists of our Public Safety/Land Mobile Radio Systems and Products business. Beginning with the second quarter of fiscal 2008, we will account for the business that we plan to divest as a discontinued operation.

In September 2007, our board of directors established a share repurchase program of \$750 million to purchase a portion of our outstanding common shares. By the end of February 2008, we had repurchased approximately \$512 million, or approximately 68.3%, of this authorized amount. In March 2008, our board of directors authorized an increase in the share repurchase program to \$1.25 billion. We expect repurchases will be made in the open market or in private transactions in accordance with applicable law.

Tyco Electronics Group S.A.

Tyco Electronics Group S.A., or TEGSA, a Luxembourg company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco Electronics Ltd. TEGSA's registered and principal offices are located at 17, Boulevard de la Grande Duchesse Charlotte, L-1331 Luxembourg. Its telephone number at that address is (352) 464-340-1. TEGSA is a holding company established in connection with the separation of the electronics business of Tyco International to directly and indirectly own all of the operating subsidiaries of Tyco Electronics, to issue the notes and to perform treasury operations for Tyco Electronics. Otherwise, it conducts no independent business.

Tyco Electronics Ltd.

Tyco Electronics Ltd. is a Bermuda company. Its registered and principal office is located at Second Floor, 96 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda, and its telephone number at that address is (441) 294-0607. Its executive office in the United States is located at 1050 Westlakes Drive, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312, and its telephone number at that address is (610) 893-9560.

Separation from Tyco International Ltd.

In connection with the distribution by Tyco International on June 29, 2007 of all of the common shares of Tyco Electronics Ltd. to shareholders of Tyco International, we entered into definitive agreements with Tyco International and Covidien that, among other things, set forth the terms and conditions of the separation of Tyco Electronics from Tyco International and provided a framework for our relationships with Tyco International and Covidien. See "Relationship with Tyco International and Covidien" for a summary of certain important features of the material agreements.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

On June 29, 2007, we entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement that sets forth the agreements among Tyco Electronics, Tyco International and Covidien. This agreement governs the relationships among Tyco Electronics, Tyco International and Covidien and provides for the allocation to Tyco Electronics and Covidien of certain of Tyco International's assets, liabilities and obligations attributable to periods prior to our separation from Tyco International.

On June 29, 2007, we entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien that governs the parties' respective rights, responsibilities and obligations with respect to taxes, including ordinary course of business taxes and taxes, if any, incurred as a result of any failure of any distribution of all of the common shares of Tyco Electronics or Covidien to qualify as a tax-free distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation to qualify for tax-favored treatment under the Code.

Risk Factors

We face risks in connection with the general conditions and trends of our industry and the end markets we serve, including the following:

We encounter competition in substantially all areas of the electronic components industry.

We are dependent on market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations for continued revenue growth.

Like other suppliers to the electronics industry, we are subject to continuing pressure to lower our prices.

The life cycles of our products can be very short.

Divestitures of some of our businesses or product lines may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be negatively affected as our customers and vendors continue to consolidate their supply base.

Our results are sensitive to raw material availability, quality, and cost.

Foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our results.

We face risks in connection with our separation from Tyco International, including the following:

Our historical combined financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as an independent, publicly-traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

We are responsible for a portion of Tyco International's contingent and other corporate liabilities, including those relating to shareholder litigation.

We share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's and Covidien's income tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including June 29, 2007.

If the distribution or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation from Tyco International are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

We might not be able to engage in desirable strategic transactions and equity issuances because of restrictions relating to U.S. federal income tax requirements for tax-free distributions.

In addition, we face certain risks in connection with our existence as a Bermuda company. These and other risks are discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

Summary Financial Data

The consolidated and combined statement of operations data for the quarters ended December 28, 2007 and December 29, 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 28, 2007 are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined balance sheet data as of December 29, 2006 is derived from our unaudited condensed combined financial statements not included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated and combined statement of operations data for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended September 28, 2007 and the consolidated and combined balance sheet data as of September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined balance sheet data as of September 30, 2005 is derived from our audited combined financial statements not included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of or For the Quarters Ended		As of or For Fiscal		
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006	2007	2006	2005
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,094	\$ 13,460	\$ 12,300	\$ 11,433
Gross income	917	815	3,448	3,301	3,099
Allocated class action settlement costs, net			887		
Goodwill impairment				316	
Gain on divestiture					(301)
Income from operations	478	394	753	1,448	2,007
Income (loss) from continuing operations	872	240	(144)	1,188	1,011
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	77	41	(410)	13	122
Net income (loss)	949	281	(554)	1,193	1,144
Balance Sheet Data					
Total current assets	\$ 9,779	\$ 6,502	\$ 9,873	\$ 6,550	\$ 5,884
Total assets	24,968	19,238	23,688	19,091	18,473
Total current liabilities	6,169	3,187	6,185	3,149	3,165
Long-term debt and obligations under capital lease	3,260	3,097	3,373	3,371	3,816
Total equity	11,429	11,527	11,377	11,160	9,842

The Exchange Offer

In connection with the private offering of the outstanding notes, we and TEGSA entered into an exchange and registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes. Under that agreement, we agreed to file a registration statement relating to the outstanding notes and to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause it to become effective by July 21, 2008. The registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part was filed to comply with our obligations under the exchange and registration rights agreement.

You are entitled to exchange in the exchange offer your outstanding notes for new notes. The new notes are identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes, except that:

the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act and will be freely tradable, except by persons who are affiliated with us;

the new notes are not entitled to the registration rights that are applicable to the outstanding notes; and

our obligation to pay liquidated damages on the outstanding notes, as described in the exchange and registration rights agreement, does not apply to the new notes.

Issuer	TEGSA
Guarantor	Tyco Electronics
New notes offered	New \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012 New \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 New \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037
Outstanding notes	\$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012 \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017 \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037
The exchange offer	We are offering to issue registered new notes in exchange for a like principal amount and like denomination of our outstanding notes of the same series. We are offering to issue these registered new notes to satisfy our obligations under an exchange and registration rights agreement that we entered into with the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes when we sold the outstanding notes in a transaction that was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. You may tender your outstanding notes for exchange by following the procedures described in the section entitled "The Exchange Offer" elsewhere in this prospectus.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Tenders; expiration date; withdrawal	<p>The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, which is 30 days after the exchange offer is commenced, unless we extend it. If you decide to exchange your outstanding notes for new notes, you must acknowledge that you are not engaging in, and do not intend to engage in, a distribution of the new notes. You may withdraw any outstanding notes that you tender for exchange at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. If we decide for any reason not to accept any outstanding notes you have tendered for exchange, those outstanding notes will be returned to you without cost promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer. See "The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer" for a more complete description of the tender and withdrawal provisions.</p>
Conditions to the exchange offer	<p>The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, some of which we may waive. See "The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer" for a description of the conditions. Other than the federal securities laws, we are not subject to federal or state regulatory requirements in connection with the exchange offer.</p>
U.S. federal income tax considerations	<p>Your exchange of outstanding notes for new notes to be issued in the exchange offer will not result in any gain or loss to you for U.S. federal income tax purposes.</p>
Use of proceeds	<p>We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.</p>
Exchange agent	<p>Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas</p>
Consequences of failure to exchange your outstanding notes	<p>Outstanding notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but not accepted will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer that are described in the legend on those notes. In general, you may offer or sell your outstanding notes only if they are registered under, or offered or sold under an exemption from, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except in limited circumstances with respect to specific types of holders of outstanding notes, we will have no further obligation to register the outstanding notes. If you do not participate in the exchange offer, the liquidity of your outstanding notes could be adversely affected. See "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange Outstanding Notes."</p>
Consequences of exchanging your outstanding notes	<p>Based on interpretations of the staff of the SEC, we believe that you may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer the new notes that we issue in the exchange offer without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act if you:</p>

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

acquire the new notes issued in the exchange offer in the ordinary course of your business;

are not participating, do not intend to participate, and have no arrangement or undertaking with anyone to participate, in the distribution of the new notes issued to you in the exchange offer; and

are not an "affiliate" of Tyco Electronics as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

If any of these conditions is not satisfied and you transfer any new notes issued to you in the exchange offer without delivering a proper prospectus or without qualifying for a registration exemption, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We will not be responsible for or indemnify you against any liability you may incur.

Any broker-dealer that acquires new notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes which it acquired through market-making or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus when it resells or transfers any new notes issued in the exchange offer. See "Plan of Distribution" for a description of the prospectus delivery obligations of broker-dealers in the exchange offer.

Interest on outstanding notes exchanged in the offer

On the record date for the first interest payment date following the consummation of the exchange offer, holders of new notes will receive interest accruing from the issue date of the outstanding notes or, if interest has been paid, the most recent date to which interest has been paid.

Summary Terms of The New Notes

A brief description of the material terms of the new notes follows. For a more complete description, see "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee."

Issuer	Tyco Electronics Group S.A., or TEGSA.
Guarantor	The new notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by Tyco Electronics Ltd., the parent of TEGSA.
New notes offered	U.S. \$800,000,000 6.000% Senior Notes due 2012. U.S. \$750,000,000 6.550% Senior Notes due 2017. U.S. \$500,000,000 7.125% Senior Notes due 2037.
Interest	The 2012 notes will bear interest at the rate of 6.000%. The 2017 notes will bear interest at the rate of 6.550%. The 2037 notes will bear interest at the rate of 7.125%.
Interest payment dates	April 1 and October 1.
Maturity dates	The 2012 notes will mature on October 1, 2012. The 2017 notes will mature on October 1, 2017. The 2037 notes will mature on October 1, 2037.
Ranking	The new notes will be TEGSA's unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior debt and senior to any subordinated indebtedness that TEGSA may incur.
Optional redemption	TEGSA may redeem some or all of the new notes at its option at any time at a redemption price equal to the greater of the principal amount of the notes and the make-whole price described in "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee Redemption at TEGSA's Option," plus accrued and unpaid interest. TEGSA may also redeem all, but not less than all, of a series of notes in the event of certain tax changes affecting such notes, as described in "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee Redemption Upon Changes in Withholding Taxes."
Interest rate adjustment	The interest rate payable on each series of the notes will be subject to adjustments from time to time if Moody's, S&P or Fitch downgrades (or subsequently upgrades) the debt rating assigned to such series of notes as described under "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee Interest Rate Adjustment."
Covenants	The indenture limits TEGSA's ability to create liens to secure certain indebtedness without also securing the notes and to enter into sale and lease-back transactions. The indenture also limits TEGSA's and Tyco Electronics' ability to consolidate, merge or transfer assets. The covenants are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions. See "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee Covenants."

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Purchase of notes upon a change of control triggering event

If Tyco Electronics Ltd. experiences a change of control (defined herein) and as a result of that change of control the notes of a series are rated below investment grade (defined herein) by at least two of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Limited (or the equivalent under any successor rating categories of Standard and Poor's, Moody's or Fitch's, respectively), TEGSA will be required to offer to repurchase all of the notes of that series at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. See "Description of the New Notes and the Guarantee Change of Control Triggering Event."

Additional notes

TEGSA may from time to time, without consent of the holders of the notes, issue notes having the same terms and conditions as the notes of any series being offered hereby. Additional notes issued in this manner will form a single series with the outstanding series of notes.

Governing law

New York.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the notes involves various risks, including the risks described below. You should carefully consider the following risks and the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to exchange any outstanding notes. In addition to the risks described below, our business is subject to risks that affect many other companies, such as competition, technological obsolescence, labor relations, general economic conditions, geopolitical events and international operations. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may impair our business operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Risks Relating to the Notes

You may be adversely affected if you fail to exchange outstanding notes.

We will issue new notes to you only if your outstanding notes are timely received by the exchange agent, together with all required documents, including a properly completed and signed letter of transmittal. Therefore, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery of the outstanding notes, and you should carefully follow the instructions on how to tender your outstanding notes. Neither we nor the exchange agent are required to tell you of any defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of the outstanding notes. If you are eligible to participate in the exchange offer and do not tender your outstanding notes or if we do not accept your outstanding notes because you did not tender your outstanding notes properly, then, after we consummate the exchange offer, you will continue to hold outstanding notes that are subject to the existing transfer restrictions and will no longer have any registration rights or be entitled to any additional interest with respect to the outstanding notes. In addition:

If you tender your outstanding notes for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the new notes, you will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the new notes; and

If you are a broker-dealer that receives new notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, you will be required to acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of those new notes.

After the exchange offer is consummated, if you continue to hold any outstanding notes, you may have difficulty selling them because there will be fewer outstanding notes outstanding.

There is no public market for the notes, and we do not know if an active trading market will ever develop or, if a market does develop, whether it will be sustained.

Each series of new notes will constitute a new issue of securities of the same class as the applicable series of outstanding notes, and there is no existing trading market for any series of notes. We cannot assure you as to the development or liquidity of any trading market for the new notes.

We do not intend to apply for listing or quotation of any series of new notes on any securities exchange or stock market. In addition, if a large amount of outstanding notes are not tendered or are tendered improperly, the limited amount of new notes that would be issued and outstanding after we consummate the exchange offer would reduce liquidity and could lower the market price of those new notes. The liquidity of any market for each series of notes will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of holders of such series of notes;

our ability to complete the exchange offer;

our operating performance, financial condition or prospects;

the market for similar securities;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the applicable series of notes; and

prevailing interest rates.

The market, if any, for the new notes may not be free from disruption, and any such disruption may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your new notes. You may not be able to sell your new notes at a particular time, and the price that you receive when you sell may not be favorable.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We face the following risks in connection with the general conditions and trends of our industry and the end markets we serve.

We encounter competition in substantially all areas of the electronic components industry.

We operate in highly competitive markets for electronic components. The competition we experience across product lines from other companies ranges in size from large, diversified manufacturers to small, highly specialized manufacturers. The electronic components industry has continued to become increasingly concentrated and globalized in recent years, and our major competitors have significant financial resources and technological capabilities. A number of these competitors compete with us primarily on price, and in some instances may enjoy lower production costs for certain products. We cannot assure you that additional competitors will not enter our markets, or that we will be able to compete successfully against existing or new competitors.

We are dependent on market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations for continued revenue growth.

The markets in which we operate are subject to rapid technological change. Our long-term operating results depend substantially upon our ability to continually develop, introduce and market new and innovative products, to modify existing products, to respond to technological change and to customize certain products to meet customer requirements. There are numerous risks inherent in this process, including the risks that we will be unable to anticipate the direction of technological change or that we will be unable to develop and market new products and applications in a timely fashion to satisfy customer demands.

Like other suppliers to the electronics industry, we are subject to continuing pressure to lower our prices.

Over the past several years we have experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, pressure each year to lower our prices. In recent years, we have experienced price erosion averaging from 2% to 4%. In order to maintain our margins, we must continue to reduce our costs by similar amounts. We cannot assure you that continuing pressures to reduce our prices will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The life cycles of our products can be very short.

The life cycles of certain of our products can be very short relative to the development cycles. As a result, the resources devoted to product sales and marketing may not result in material revenue, and, from time to time, we may need to write off excess or obsolete inventory or equipment. If we were to incur significant engineering expenses and investments in inventory and equipment that we were not

able to recover and we were not able to compensate for those expenses, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

Divestitures of some of our businesses or product lines may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to our announced divestiture of Power Systems, we continue to evaluate the performance of all of our businesses and may sell businesses or product lines. Any divestitures may result in significant write-offs, including those related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Divestitures could involve additional risks, including difficulties in the separation of operations, services, products and personnel, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, the disruption of our business and the potential loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in addressing these or any other significant risks encountered.

We may be negatively affected as our customers and vendors continue to consolidate their supply base.

Many of the industries to which we sell our products, as well as many of the industries from which we buy materials, have become increasingly concentrated in recent years, including the automotive, telecommunications, computer and aerospace and defense industries. As our customers buy in larger volumes, their volume buying power has increased, and they have been able to negotiate more favorable pricing and find alternative sources from which to purchase. Our materials suppliers similarly have increased their ability to negotiate favorable pricing. These trends may adversely affect the profit margins on our products, particularly for commodity components.

We are dependent on the automotive industry.

Approximately 30% of our net sales for fiscal 2007 were to customers in the automotive industry. The automotive market is dominated by several large manufacturers that can exert significant price pressure on their suppliers.

In addition, as a supplier of automotive electronics products, our sales of these products and our profitability could be negatively affected by changes in the operations, products, business models, part-sourcing requirements, financial condition and market share of automobile manufacturers. Demand for our automotive products also is linked to consumer demand for automobiles, which may be adversely affected by negative trends in consumer demand.

We are dependent on the telecommunications, computer and consumer electronics industries.

Approximately 19% of our net sales for fiscal 2007 came from sales to the telecommunications industry. Demand for these products is subject to rapid technological change. These markets are dominated by several large manufacturers who can exert significant price pressure on their suppliers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to compete successfully in the telecommunications industry, and our failure to do so would materially impair our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Approximately 10% of our net sales for fiscal 2007 came from sales to the computer and consumer electronics industries. Demand for our computer and consumer electronics products depends primarily on underlying business and consumer demand for new computer and consumer electronics products. The amount of this demand and therefore our sales and profitability will be affected by a variety of factors, including the rate of technological change, degree of consumer acceptance of new products and

general economic conditions. We cannot assure you that existing levels of business and consumer demand for new computer and consumer electronics products will not decrease.

Cyclical industry and economic conditions may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are heavily dependent on the end-market industry dynamics for our products, and our operating results can be adversely affected by the cyclical demand patterns of these markets. For example, the telecommunications industry, which accounted for approximately 19% of our net sales in fiscal 2007, has historically experienced periods of robust capital expenditure followed by periods of retrenchment and consolidation. The aerospace and defense industry, which accounted for 5% of our net sales in fiscal 2007, has similarly undergone significant fluctuations in demand, depending on worldwide economic and political conditions. These periodic downturns in our customers' industries can significantly reduce demand for certain of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our results are sensitive to raw material availability, quality and cost.

We are a large buyer of resin, copper, gold, brass, steel, chemicals and additives and zinc. Many of these raw materials are produced in a limited number of regions around the world or are only available from a limited number of suppliers. In addition, the price of many of these raw materials, including copper and gold, has increased dramatically in recent years. Over the last three years, we have only been able partially to offset these increases through higher selling prices. Our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected if we have difficulty obtaining these raw materials, the quality of available raw materials deteriorates or there are continued significant price increases for these raw materials. Any of these events could have a substantial impact on the price we pay for raw materials and, to the extent we cannot compensate for cost increases through productivity improvements or price increases to our customers, our margins may decline, materially affecting our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our results.

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Approximately 67% of our net sales for fiscal 2007 were derived from sales in non-U.S. markets, and we expect revenue from non-U.S. markets to continue to represent a significant portion of our net revenue. Therefore, when the U.S. dollar strengthens in relation to the currencies of the countries where we sell our products, such as the euro, our U.S. dollar reported revenue and income will decrease. Changes in the relative values of currencies occur from time to time and, in some instances, may have a significant effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We manage this risk in part by entering into financial derivative contracts. In addition to the risk of non-performance by the counterparty to the contracts, our efforts to manage these risks might not be successful.

We may use components and products manufactured by third parties.

We may rely on third-party suppliers for the components used in our products, and we may rely on third-party manufacturers to manufacture certain of our assemblies and finished products. Our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be adversely affected if such third parties lack sufficient quality control or if there are significant changes in their financial or business condition. We also have third-party arrangements for the manufacture of certain products, parts, and components. If these third parties fail to deliver quality products, parts, and components on time and at reasonable prices, we could have difficulties fulfilling our orders, sales and profits could decline, and our commercial reputation could be damaged.

Our future success is substantially dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified technical, managerial, marketing, finance and administrative personnel.

Our success depends upon our continued ability to hire and retain key employees at our operations around the world. We depend on highly skilled technical personnel to design, manufacture, and support our wide range of electronic components. Additionally, we rely upon experienced managerial, marketing, and support personnel to manage our business effectively and to successfully promote our wide range of products. Any difficulties in obtaining or retaining the necessary global management, technical, human resource, and financial skills to achieve our objectives may have adverse affects on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

If any of our operations are found not to comply with applicable antitrust or competition laws, our business may suffer.

Our operations are subject to applicable antitrust and competition laws in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business, in particular the United States and the European Union. These laws prohibit, among other things, anticompetitive agreements and practices. If any of our commercial, including distribution, agreements and practices with respect to the electrical components or other markets is found to violate or infringe such laws, we may be subject to civil and other penalties. We also may be subject to third party claims for damages. Further, agreements that infringe these antitrust and competition laws may be void and unenforceable, in whole or in part, or require modification in order to be lawful and enforceable. If we are unable to enforce any of our commercial agreements, whether at all or in material part, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We are subject to the risks of political, economic and military instability in countries outside the United States.

Non-U.S. markets account for a substantial portion of our business. During fiscal 2007, non-U.S. markets constituted over 67% of our net sales. We employ more than 77% of our workforce outside the United States. Our customers are located throughout the world and we have many manufacturing, administrative and sales facilities outside the United States. Because of our extensive non-U.S. operations, we are exposed to risks that could negatively affect sales or profitability, including:

tariffs, trade barriers and trade disputes;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters;

longer payment cycles;

tax issues, such as tax law changes, examinations by taxing authorities, variations in tax laws from country to country as compared to the United States and difficulties in repatriating in a tax-efficient manner cash generated or held abroad;

challenges in collecting accounts receivable;

employment regulations and local labor conditions;

difficulties protecting intellectual property;

instability in economic or political conditions, including inflation, recession and actual or anticipated military or political conflicts; and

the impact of each of the foregoing on our outsourcing and procurement arrangements.

Many of our products that are manufactured outside of the United States are manufactured in Asia. In particular, we have sizeable operations in China, including manufacturing operations, and in

fiscal 2007 12% of our net sales were made to customers in China. The legal system in China is still developing and is subject to change. Accordingly, our operations and orders for products in China could be adversely affected by changes to or interpretation of Chinese law.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Despite our training and compliance program, we cannot assure you that our internal control policies and procedures always will protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our operations expose us to the risk of material environmental liabilities, litigation and violations.

We are subject to numerous federal, state, local and non-U.S. environmental protection and health and safety laws governing, among other things:

- the generation, storage, use and transportation of hazardous materials;
- emissions or discharges of substances into the environment;
- investigation and remediation of hazardous substances or materials at various sites; and
- the health and safety of our employees.

We may not have been, or we may not at all times be, in compliance with environmental and health and safety laws. If we violate these laws, we could be fined, criminally charged or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. Environmental laws outside of the United States are becoming more stringent, resulting in increased costs and compliance burdens.

Certain environmental laws assess liability on current or previous owners or operators of real property for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous substances or materials at their properties or at properties at which they have disposed of hazardous substances. Liability for investigative, removal and remedial costs under certain federal and state laws are retroactive, strict and joint and several. In addition to cleanup actions brought by governmental authorities, private parties could bring personal injury or other claims due to the presence of, or exposure to, hazardous substances. We have received notification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and similar state environmental agencies that conditions at a number of formerly owned sites where we and others have disposed of hazardous substances require investigation, cleanup and other possible remedial action and may require that we reimburse the government or otherwise pay for the costs of investigation and remediation and for natural resource damage claims from such sites.

While we plan for future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws, we cannot assure you that our costs of complying with current or future environmental protection and health and safety laws, or our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposures to, hazardous substances will not exceed our estimates or adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations or that we will not be subject to additional environmental

claims for personal injury or cleanup in the future based on our past, present or future business activities.

Our products are subject to various requirements related to chemical usage, hazardous material content and recycling.

The EU, China and other jurisdictions in which our products are sold have enacted or are proposing to enact laws addressing environmental and other impacts from product disposal, use of hazardous materials in products, use of chemicals in manufacturing, recycling of products at the end of their useful life and other related matters. These laws include the EU Restriction on Hazardous Substances, End of Life Vehicle and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directives, the EU REACH (chemical registration) Directive, the China law on Management Methods for Controlling Pollution by Electronic Information Products and various other laws. These laws prohibit the use of certain substances in the manufacture of our products and directly and indirectly impose a variety of requirements for modification of manufacturing processes, registration, chemical testing, labeling and other matters. We cannot predict the extent to which these laws will proliferate in other jurisdictions or expand to address other materials or other aspects of our product manufacturing and sale. These laws could make manufacture or sale of our products more expensive or impossible and could limit our ability to sell our products in certain jurisdictions.

We are a defendant to a variety of litigation in the course of our business that could cause a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In the ordinary course of business, we are a defendant in litigation, including litigation alleging the infringement of intellectual property rights, anti-competitive behavior and product liability. In certain circumstances, patent infringement and anti-trust laws permit successful plaintiffs to recover treble damages. The defense of these lawsuits may divert our management's attention, and we may incur significant expenses in defending these lawsuits. In addition, we may be required to pay damage awards or settlements, or become subject to injunctions or other equitable remedies, that could cause a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Covenants in our debt instruments may adversely affect us.

Our bank credit agreements contain financial and other covenants, such as a limit on the ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and limits on subsidiary debt and incurrence of liens. Our outstanding indentures contain customary covenants including limits on incurrence of liens, sale and lease-back transactions, and our ability to consolidate, merge, and sell assets.

Although we believe none of these covenants are presently restrictive to our operations, our ability to meet the financial covenant can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot provide assurance that we will continue to comply with the covenant. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under our credit agreements or indentures. Upon the occurrence of certain defaults under our credit facilities and indentures, the lenders or trustee could elect to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder to be immediately due and payable and our lenders could terminate commitments to extend further credit under our bank credit facility. If the lenders or trustee accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot provide assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay our credit facilities and our other affected indebtedness. Acceleration of any debt obligation under any of our material debt instruments may permit the holders or trustee of our other material debt to accelerate payment of debt obligations to the creditors thereunder.

The indentures governing the senior notes contain covenants that may require us to offer to buy back the notes for a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to

the repurchase date, upon a change of control triggering event (as defined in the indentures). We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds available to repurchase the notes in that event, which could result in a default under the notes. Any future debt that we incur may contain covenants regarding repurchases in the event of a change of control triggering event.

Downgrades of our debt ratings could adversely affect us.

Certain downgrades by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch may increase our cost of borrowing and make it more difficult for us to obtain new financing.

Future acquisitions may not be successful.

We will continue to investigate the acquisition of strategic businesses or product lines with the potential to strengthen our market position or enhance our existing product offering. We cannot assure you, however, that we will identify or successfully complete transactions with suitable acquisition candidates in the future. Nor can we assure you that completed acquisitions will be successful. If an acquired business fails to operate as anticipated or cannot be successfully integrated with our existing business, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Future acquisitions could require us to issue additional debt or equity.

If we were to undertake a substantial acquisition for cash, the acquisition would likely need to be financed in part through additional financing from banks, through public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities or other arrangements. This acquisition financing might decrease our ratio of earnings to fixed charges and adversely affect other leverage measures. We cannot assure you that the necessary acquisition financing would be available to us on acceptable terms if and when required. If we were to undertake an acquisition by issuing equity securities or equity-linked securities, the issued securities may have a dilutive effect on the interests of the holders of our common shares.

Our ability to compete effectively depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technology.

The electronics industry is characterized by litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Within this industry, companies have become more aggressive in asserting and defending patent claims against competitors. There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to future litigation alleging intellectual property rights infringement or that we will not pursue litigation to protect our property rights. Depending on the size and importance of the patent or trademark in question, an unfavorable outcome regarding one of these matters may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Relating to Our Separation from Tyco International

Our historical combined financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as an independent, publicly-traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

Our historical combined financial information for periods prior to our separation from Tyco International does not necessarily reflect the financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows that we would have achieved as an independent, publicly-traded company during the periods presented or those that we will achieve in the future, primarily as a result of the following factors:

Prior to our separation, our business was operated by Tyco International as part of its broader corporate organization, rather than as an independent, publicly-traded company. In addition, prior to our separation, Tyco International and its affiliates performed significant corporate functions for us, including tax and treasury administration and certain governance functions, including internal audit and external reporting. Our historical Combined Financial Statements reflect allocations of corporate expenses from Tyco International for these and similar functions.

Our working capital requirements and capital for our general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and capital expenditures, historically were satisfied as part of the company-wide cash management practices of Tyco International. As an independent company, we must obtain financing from banks, through public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities, or other arrangements.

Other significant changes may occur in our cost structure, management, financing and business operations because we are operating as a company separate from Tyco International.

We are responsible for a portion of Tyco International's contingent and other corporate liabilities, including those relating to shareholder litigation.

Under the Separation and Distribution Agreement and other agreements, subject to certain exceptions contained in the Tax Sharing Agreement, we, Covidien and Tyco International have agreed to assume and be responsible for 31%, 42% and 27%, respectively, of certain of Tyco International's contingent and other corporate liabilities. All costs and expenses associated with the management of these contingent and other corporate liabilities are shared equally among the parties. These contingent and other corporate liabilities primarily relate to consolidated securities litigation, any actions with respect to the separation plan or the distribution brought by any third party and tax liabilities for periods prior to and including the distribution date, June 29, 2007. For more information on the contingent tax liabilities, see "We share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's and Covidien's income tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including the distribution date." Contingent and other corporate liabilities do not include liabilities that are specifically related to one of the three separated companies, which were allocated 100% to the relevant company.

If any party responsible for such liabilities were to default in its payment, when due, of any of these assumed obligations, each non-defaulting party would be required to pay equally with any other non-defaulting party the amounts in default. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of the assumed obligations related to such contingent and other corporate liabilities, including associated costs and expenses.

Many lawsuits are outstanding against Tyco International, some of which relate to actions taken by Tyco International's former senior corporate management. On May 14, 2007, Tyco International entered into a proposed settlement with respect to most of its outstanding securities class action litigation. We do not believe that it is feasible to predict the final outcome or resolution of the unresolved proceedings. Although we will share any costs and expenses arising out of this litigation and any settlement thereof with Tyco International and Covidien, a failure to consummate the proposed settlement on the agreed terms or an adverse outcome from the unresolved proceedings or liabilities or other proceedings for which we have assumed joint and several liability under the Separation and

Distribution Agreement could be material with respect to our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in any given reporting period.

Tyco International has the right to control the defense and settlement of the class action settlement and other outstanding litigation, subject to certain limitations. The timing, nature and amount of the class action settlement or any other settlement may not be in our best interests. Furthermore, in the event of any subsequent settlement, we may have limited notice before we would be required to pay our portion of the settlement amount. Moreover, Tyco International stipulated, pursuant to a court order, that we, Tyco International and Covidien each will be primarily liable for a portion of the obligations arising from the Tyco International shareholder litigation. The stipulation also provides that if any party defaults on its obligations, the other parties are jointly and severally liable for the defaulting party's obligations. In accordance with the stipulation, we, Covidien and Tyco International agreed to assume and be responsible for 31%, 42% and 27%, respectively, of the obligations arising from the Tyco International shareholder litigation.

We share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's and Covidien's income tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including the distribution date.

Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's and Covidien's income tax liabilities based on a sharing formula for periods prior to and including June 29, 2007. More specifically, we, Tyco International and Covidien share 31%, 27% and 42%, respectively, of U.S. income tax liabilities that arise from adjustments made by tax authorities to our, Tyco International's and Covidien's U.S. income tax returns, certain income tax liabilities arising from adjustments made by tax authorities to intercompany transactions or similar adjustments, and certain taxes attributable to internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation. All costs and expenses associated with the management of these shared tax liabilities will be shared equally among the parties. We are responsible for all of our own taxes that are not shared pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula. In addition, Tyco International and Covidien are responsible for their tax liabilities that are not subject to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula.

All the tax liabilities that are associated with our businesses, including liabilities that arose prior to our separation from Tyco International, have become our tax liabilities. Although we have agreed to share certain of these tax liabilities with Tyco International and Covidien pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, we remain primarily liable for all of these liabilities. If Tyco International and Covidien default on their obligations to us under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we would be liable for the entire amount of these liabilities.

If any party to the Tax Sharing Agreement were to default in its obligation to another party to pay its share of the distribution taxes that arise as a result of no party's fault, each non-defaulting party would be required to pay, equally with any other non-defaulting party, the amounts in default. In addition, if another party to the Tax Sharing Agreement that is responsible for all or a portion of an income tax liability were to default in its payment of such liability to a taxing authority, we could be legally liable under applicable tax law for such liabilities and required to make additional tax payments. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of our, Tyco International's and Covidien's tax liabilities.

Our, Tyco International's and Covidien's income tax returns are examined periodically by various tax authorities. In connection with such examinations, tax authorities, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, have raised issues and proposed tax adjustments. We are reviewing and contesting certain of the proposed tax adjustments. Amounts related to these tax adjustments and other tax contingencies that we have assessed under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*," have been reflected as a liability in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with the uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. We recognize

potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the United States and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional income taxes will be due. These tax liabilities are reflected net of related tax loss carryforwards. We adjust these liabilities in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, 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 tax liabilities.

Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, Tyco International has the right to administer, control and settle all U.S. income tax audits for periods prior to and including June 29, 2007. The timing, nature and amount of any settlement agreed to by Tyco International may not be in our best interests. Moreover, the other parties to the Tax Sharing Agreement will be able to remove Tyco International as the controlling party only under limited circumstances, including a change of control or bankruptcy of Tyco International, or by a majority vote of the parties on or after the second anniversary of the distribution. All other tax audits will be administered, controlled and settled by the party that would be responsible for paying the tax.

The ownership by our executive officers and some of our directors of common shares, options or other equity awards of Tyco International or Covidien may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest.

Because of their former positions with Tyco International, substantially all of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, and one of our non-employee directors, own common shares of Tyco International, options to purchase common shares of Tyco International or other Tyco International equity awards, as well as common shares, options to purchase common shares and other equity awards of Covidien. The individual holdings of common shares, options to purchase common shares or other equity awards of Tyco International and Covidien may be significant for some of these persons compared to their total assets. These equity interests may create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when these directors and officers are faced with decisions that could benefit or affect the equity holders of Tyco International or Covidien in ways that do not benefit or affect us in the same manner.

If the distribution or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Tyco International received private letter rulings from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the distribution of our common shares and Covidien common shares to the Tyco International shareholders substantially to the effect that the distribution, except for cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common shares and the Covidien common shares, will qualify as tax-free under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code. The private letter rulings also provided that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation would qualify for favorable treatment under the Code. In addition to obtaining the private letter rulings, Tyco International obtained opinions from the law firm of McDermott Will & Emery LLP confirming the tax-free status of the distribution and certain internal transactions. The private letter rulings and the opinions relied on certain facts and assumptions, and certain representations and undertakings, from us, Covidien and Tyco International regarding the past and future conduct of our respective businesses and other matters. Notwithstanding the private letter rulings and the opinions, the IRS could determine on audit that the distribution or the internal transactions should be treated as taxable transactions if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings are not correct or have been violated, or that the distributions should be taxable for other reasons, including as a result of significant changes in stock or asset ownership after the distribution. If the distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable, Tyco International would recognize gain in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of our common shares and Covidien common shares distributed to Tyco International shareholders on the distribution date over Tyco International's tax basis in such common

shares, but such gain, if recognized, generally would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. However, we would incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities if it is ultimately determined that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation should be treated as taxable transactions.

In addition, under the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement, in the event the distribution or the internal transactions were determined to be taxable and such determination was the result of actions taken after the distribution by us, Covidien or Tyco International, the party responsible for such failure would be responsible for all taxes imposed on us, Covidien or Tyco International as a result thereof. If such determination is not the result of actions taken after the distribution by us, Covidien or Tyco International, then we, Covidien and Tyco International would be responsible for 31%, 42% and 27%, respectively, of any taxes imposed on us, Covidien or Tyco International as a result of such determination. Such tax amounts could be significant. In the event that any party to the Tax Sharing Agreement defaults in its obligation to pay distribution taxes to another party that arise as a result of no party's fault, each non-defaulting party would be responsible for an equal amount of the defaulting party's obligation to make a payment to another party in respect of such other party's taxes.

In some cases, we might have received better terms from unaffiliated third parties than the terms we received in our agreements with Tyco International and Covidien.

The agreements related to our separation from Tyco International and Covidien, including the Separation and Distribution Agreement and the Tax Sharing Agreement, were negotiated in the context of our separation from Tyco International while we were still part of Tyco International and, accordingly, may not reflect terms that would have resulted from arm's-length negotiations among unaffiliated third parties. The separation agreements were approved in consideration of the best interests of Tyco International's shareholders and may conflict with your interests as a noteholder of Tyco Electronics.

If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, our business prospects and the value of the notes could be adversely affected.

Under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we are not required to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 until we file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending September 26, 2008, so long as we continue to meet the definition of a non-accelerated filer. In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending September 26, 2008, management and our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to comply with these obligations or experience delays in reports of our management and outside auditors on our internal control over financial reporting, we might be unable to file timely with the SEC our annual or periodic reports and might be subject to regulatory and enforcement actions by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, including delisting from the NYSE, securities litigation, events of default under our credit agreements, debt rating agency downgrades or rating withdrawals and a general loss of investor confidence, any one of which could adversely affect the value of the notes and could adversely affect our business prospects.

Subsequent to the filing of our Combined Financial Statements for fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004 in the initial filing of our registration statement on Form 10 with the SEC, we determined that our Combined Financial Statements contained certain errors. The errors primarily resulted from the process of carving out certain income tax accounts from Tyco International's consolidated financial statements and related information. We substantially relied upon the processes at Tyco International to prepare our carve-out accounts for income taxes. We have determined that certain of those tax processes utilized by Tyco International in determining certain carve-out amounts for income taxes did not operate at a sufficient level of precision relative to our materiality for us to ensure that the carve-out accounts were materially correct. Concurrently, we determined that we did not have sufficient control processes in place to ensure that the information provided by Tyco International was complete

and accurate and have concluded that the absence of these control processes was a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting relating to income taxes.

As of December 28, 2007, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and concluded the material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting relating to accounting for income taxes has not been fully remediated.

We are continuing to build our tax accounting resources and capabilities to remediate this material weakness, and are implementing new control processes and procedures as part of our efforts to become compliant with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We might not be able to engage in desirable strategic transactions and equity issuances because of restrictions relating to U.S. federal income tax requirements for tax-free distributions.

Our ability to engage in significant equity transactions could be limited or restricted in order to preserve for U.S. federal income tax purposes the tax-free nature of the distribution by Tyco International. Similar limitations and restrictions apply to Covidien and Tyco International. The distribution may result in corporate level taxable gain to Tyco International under Section 355(e) of the Code if 50% or more, by vote or value, of our common shares, Covidien's common shares or Tyco International's common shares are acquired or issued as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions or issuances of Tyco International's common shares within two years before the distribution, and any acquisitions or issuances of our common shares, Covidien's common shares or Tyco International's common shares within two years after the distribution, generally are presumed to be part of such a plan, although we, Covidien or Tyco International may be able to rebut that presumption. We are not aware of any such acquisitions or issuances of Tyco International's common shares within the two years before the distribution. If an acquisition or issuance of our common shares, Covidien's common shares or Tyco International's common shares triggers the application of Section 355(e) of the Code, Tyco International would recognize taxable gain as described above, but such gain generally would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. However, certain subsidiaries of Covidien or Tyco International or subsidiaries of ours would incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities as a result of the application of Section 355(e) of the Code.

Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, there are restrictions on our ability to take actions that could cause the distribution or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation to fail to qualify as tax-favored transactions, including entering into, approving or allowing any transaction that results in a change in ownership of more than 35% of our common shares, a redemption of equity securities, a sale or other disposition of a substantial portion of our assets, an acquisition of a business or assets with equity securities to the extent one or more persons would acquire 35% or more of our common shares, or engaging in certain internal transactions. These restrictions apply for the two-year period after the distribution, unless we obtain the consent of the other parties or we obtain a private letter ruling from the IRS or an unqualified opinion of a nationally recognized law firm that such action will not cause the distribution or the internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation to fail to qualify as tax-favored transactions, and such letter ruling or opinion, as the case may be, is acceptable to the parties. Covidien and Tyco International are subject to similar restrictions under the Tax Sharing Agreement. Moreover, the Tax Sharing Agreement generally provides that a party thereto is responsible for any taxes imposed on any other party thereto as a result of the failure of the distribution or certain internal transactions to qualify as a tax-favored transaction under the Code if such failure is attributable to certain post-distribution actions taken by or in respect of the responsible party or its shareholders, regardless of whether the actions occur more than two years after the distribution, the other parties consent to such actions or such party obtains a favorable letter ruling or opinion of tax counsel as described above. For example, we would be responsible for a third party's acquisition of us at a time and in a manner that would cause such failure. These restrictions may prevent us from entering into transactions which might be advantageous to our noteholders.

Risks Relating to Our Jurisdictions of Incorporation

Legislation and negative publicity regarding Bermuda companies could increase our tax burden and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Tax Legislation

We continue to assess the impact of various U.S. federal and state legislative proposals, and modifications to existing tax treaties between the United States and foreign countries, that could result in a material increase in our U.S. federal and state taxes. The U.S. Congress has in the past considered legislation affecting the tax treatment of U.S. companies that have undertaken certain types of expatriation transactions or companies' use of or relocation to offshore jurisdictions, including Bermuda. In October 2004, the U.S. Congress enacted such legislation, which did not, however, retroactively apply to us. We continue to assess the impact of the potential for U.S. federal legislative proposals relating to deductible payments from U.S. subsidiaries to foreign parents, as well as the impact of a recently released U.S. Treasury Department study. Concern about such deductible payments could result in tax proposals being introduced or modified in the U.S. Congress in the future and we cannot assure you that these proposals would not have adverse effects on us if enacted. Such adverse effects could include substantially reducing the tax benefits of our corporate structure, materially increasing our tax burden or otherwise adversely affecting our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Negative Publicity

There is continuing negative publicity regarding, and criticism of, U.S. companies' use of, or relocation to, offshore jurisdictions, including Bermuda. As a Bermuda company, this negative publicity could harm our reputation and impair our ability to generate new business if companies or governmental agencies decline to do business with us as a result of any perceived negative public image of Bermuda companies or the possibility of our customers receiving negative media attention from doing business with a Bermuda company.

Legislation Relating to Governmental Contracts

Various U.S. federal and state legislative proposals that would deny governmental contracts to U.S. companies that move their corporate location abroad may affect us.

The U.S. federal government and various states and municipalities have proposed or may propose legislation that would deny governmental contracts to U.S. companies that move their corporate location abroad. We are unable to predict the likelihood that, or final form in which, any such proposed legislation might become law, the nature of regulations that may be promulgated under any future legislative enactments, or the effect such enactments and increased regulatory scrutiny may have on our business.

We are unable to predict whether the final form of the proposed legislation discussed above also would affect our indirect sales to the U.S. federal or state governments or the willingness of our non-governmental customers to do business with us. As a result of these uncertainties, we are unable to assess the potential impact on us of any proposed legislation in this area and cannot assure you that the impact will not be materially adverse.

Bermuda and Luxembourg laws differ from the laws in effect in the United States and may afford less protection to holders of our securities.

It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the United States against us in Bermuda, or against TEGSA in Luxembourg, based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. In addition, there is some uncertainty as to whether the courts of Bermuda or Luxembourg would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws or hear actions against us or those persons based on those laws. We have been advised that the United States

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

currently does not have a treaty with either Bermuda or Luxembourg providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not based solely on U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Bermuda or Luxembourg.

As a Bermuda company, we are governed by the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, which differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to United States corporations and shareholders, including differences relating to interested director and officer transactions, shareholder lawsuits, and indemnification. Likewise, the duties of directors and officers of a Bermuda company generally are owed to the company only. Shareholders of Bermuda companies generally do not have a personal right of action against directors or officers of the company and may exercise such rights of action on behalf of the company only in limited circumstances. Under Bermuda law, a company also may agree to indemnify directors and officers for any personal liability, not involving fraud or dishonesty, incurred in relation to the company.

As a Luxembourg company, TEGSA is governed by the law of August 10, 1915, on commercial companies, as amended, and its articles of association. The 1915 Law differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and shareholders, including differences relating to interested director transactions, minority shareholder rights, shareholder lawsuits and shareholder indemnification. Under Luxembourg law, any director having an interest in a transaction submitted for approval to the board of directors conflicting with that of the company shall be obliged to advise the board thereof and to cause a record of his statement to be included in the minutes of the meeting. The director may not take part in these deliberations. At the next following general meeting of shareholders, before any other resolution is put to vote, a special report shall be made on any transactions in which any of the directors may have had an interest conflicting with that of the company.

The duties of directors of a Luxembourg company are also generally owed to the company only. Except under certain limited circumstances, shareholders of a Luxembourg company do not generally have a personal right of action against the directors. Under Luxembourg law, a company may indemnify its directors for personal liability related to the exercise of their functions of director. Such indemnity typically does not apply in cases of fraud and criminal acts.

Due to the nature of Luxembourg's insolvency laws, the ability of the holders of the notes to protect their interests may be more limited than would be the case under U.S. bankruptcy laws. In the event of a winding up of TEGSA, the notes will be paid after payment of all secured debts, the cost of liquidation and certain debts of TEGSA that are entitled to priority under Luxembourg law. Such preferential debts include the following:

money owed to Luxembourg tax authorities, for example, in respect of income tax deducted at the source;

value-added tax and certain other taxes and duties owed to Luxembourg Customs and Excise;

social security contributions; and

remuneration owed to employees.

If the bankruptcy administrator can show that "preference" has been given to any person by defrauding rights of creditors generally regardless of when the transaction giving fraudulent preference to a party occurred or if certain "abnormal" transactions have been effected during a relevant suspect period of six months plus 10 days prior to the date of bankruptcy, a court has the power, among other things, to void the preferential or abnormal transaction. This provision of Luxembourg insolvency law may affect transactions entered into or payments made by TEGSA during the period before liquidation or administration.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth information regarding our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods shown. For purposes of determining the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income from continuing operations before income taxes, minority interest, and cumulative effect of accounting changes, fixed charges, and amortization of capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, amortization of debt premiums and discounts, capitalized expenses related to indebtedness, and one-third of rent expense, which represents an appropriate interest factor on operating leases.

	For The Quarters Ended		Fiscal				
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	16.61	5.72	2.23	4.96	4.87	3.93	1.20

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the new notes. In consideration for issuing the new notes as contemplated by this prospectus, we will receive in exchange outstanding notes in like principal amount, which will be cancelled and as such will not result in any change in our indebtedness.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected consolidated and combined financial and other operating data for Tyco Electronics. The consolidated and combined statement of operations data for the quarters ended December 28, 2007 and December 29, 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 28, 2007 are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined balance sheet data as of December 29, 2006 is derived from our unaudited condensed combined financial statements not included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated and combined statement of operations data for fiscal 2007, 2006, and 2005 and the consolidated and combined balance sheet data as of September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined statement of operations data for fiscal 2004 and the combined balance sheet data as of September 30, 2005 are derived from our audited combined financial statements not included elsewhere in this prospectus. The combined statement of operations data for fiscal 2003 and the combined balance sheet data as of September 30, 2004 and 2003 are derived from our unaudited combined financial statements not included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited combined financial statements have been prepared on the same basis of the audited consolidated and combined financial statements and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the information set forth herein.

The data presented below should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and accompanying notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our consolidated and combined financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and does not necessarily reflect what our financial position and results of operations would have been had we operated as an independent, publicly-traded company during the periods presented.

	As of or for the Quarters Ended		As of or for Fiscal				
	December 28, 2007 ⁽¹⁾	December 29, 2006 ⁽²⁾	2007 ⁽³⁾	2006 ⁽⁴⁾	2005 ⁽⁵⁾	2004 ⁽⁶⁾	2003 ⁽⁷⁾
(in millions, except per share data)							
Statement of Operations Data							
Net sales	\$ 3,675	\$ 3,094	\$ 13,460	\$ 12,300	\$ 11,433	\$ 10,608	\$ 9,217
Gross income	917	815	3,448	3,301	3,099	3,024	2,510
Allocated class action settlement costs, net			887				
Separation costs			45				
Restructuring and other charges (credits), net	21	10	99	13	(10)	(34)	599
Goodwill impairment				316			30
Gain on divestiture					(301)		
Income from operations	478	394	753	1,448	2,007	1,619	547
Income (loss) from continuing operations	872	240	(144)	1,188	1,011	758	17
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	77	41	(410)	13	122	4	(218)

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

	As of or for the Quarters Ended													
of income														
taxes														
Cumulative														
effect of														
accounting														
change, net of														
income taxes					(8)	11			(27)					
Net income														
(loss)	\$	949	\$	281	\$	(554)	\$	1,193	\$	1,144	\$	762	\$	(228)

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Per Share Data														
Basic earnings (loss) per share: ⁽⁸⁾														
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	1.76	\$	0.48	\$	(0.29)	\$	2.39	\$	2.03	\$	1.53	\$	0.03
Net income (loss)		1.91		0.57		(1.11)		2.40		2.30		1.53		(0.46)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share: ⁽⁸⁾														
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	1.75	\$	0.48	\$	(0.29)	\$	2.39	\$	2.03	\$	1.53	\$	0.03
Net income (loss)		1.90		0.57		(1.11)		2.40		2.30		1.53		(0.46)
Cash dividends per share	\$	0.14	\$		\$	0.14	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Balance Sheet Data														
Total current assets	\$	9,779	\$	6,502	\$	9,873	\$	6,550	\$	5,884	\$	5,767	\$	5,338
Total assets		24,968		19,238		23,688		19,091		18,473		18,789		18,132
Total current liabilities		6,169		3,187		6,185		3,149		3,165		2,962		3,081
Long-term debt and obligations under capital lease		3,260		3,097		3,373		3,371		3,816		5,226		6,502
Total equity		11,429		11,527		11,377		11,160		9,842		8,242		6,294
Working capital ⁽⁹⁾		3,610		3,315		3,688		3,401		2,719		2,805		2,257
Other Operating Data														
Capital expenditures	\$	129	\$	452	\$	892	\$	555	\$	476	\$	405	\$	439

- (1) Income from continuing operations for the quarter ended December 28, 2007 includes \$592 million of other income pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien, of which \$572 million relates to the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." (See Note 14 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.) Net income for the quarter ended December 28, 2007 includes \$77 million of income, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations. (See Note 4 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.)
- (2) Net income for the quarter ended December 29, 2006 includes \$41 million of income, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations. (See Note 4 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.)
- (3) Fiscal 2007 loss from continuing operations includes net allocated class action settlement costs of \$887 million, separation costs of \$45 million, net restructuring and other charges of \$99 million, and allocated loss on retirement of debt of \$232 million. (See Notes 16, 3, 4, and 12 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.) Fiscal 2007 net loss includes \$410 million of loss, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations. (See Note 5 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.)
- (4) Fiscal 2006 income from continuing operations includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$316 million in the Wireless Systems segment related to the Integrated Wireless Products reporting unit. (See Note 9 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.) Fiscal 2006 net income includes \$13 million of income, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations as well as an \$8 million loss, net of income taxes, related to the cumulative effect of accounting change recorded in conjunction with the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143." (See Notes 5 and 2 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.)
- (5) Fiscal 2005 income from continuing operations includes a \$301 million gain on the divestiture of the Tyco Global Network. (See Note 5 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.) Also included in fiscal 2005 income from continuing operations is \$365 million of loss on retirement of debt. (See Note 12 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.) Fiscal 2005 net income includes \$122 million of income, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations as well as an \$11 million gain, net of income taxes, related to the cumulative effect of accounting change recorded in conjunction with the change in measurement date for pension and postretirement benefit plans. (See Notes 5 and 2 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.)
- (6) Fiscal 2004 income from continuing operations includes \$102 million of loss on retirement of debt. Fiscal 2004 net income includes \$4 million of income, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations.
- (7) Fiscal 2003 income from continuing operations includes net restructuring and other charges of \$599 million and a goodwill impairment charge of \$30 million. Fiscal 2003 net loss includes a \$218 million loss, net of income taxes, from discontinued operations as well as a \$27 million loss, net of income taxes, related to the cumulative effect of accounting change recorded in conjunction with the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities."
- (8) For all periods prior to our separation from Tyco International, basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share were calculated utilizing the basic shares outstanding at June 29, 2007, the date of separation.

(9)

Working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table presents our capitalization as of December 28, 2007 on an unaudited historical basis. This table should be read in conjunction with "Selected Financial Data," "Description of Other Indebtedness," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the consolidated and combined financial statements for Tyco Electronics Ltd. and accompanying notes included in this prospectus.

	As of December 28, 2007
	(in millions)
Indebtedness:	
Short term borrowings:	
7.2% notes due 2008	\$ 19
Other	5
Total short-term borrowings	24
Long-term debt:	
Notes issued September 25, 2007	2,045
Unsecured senior bridge loan facility	550
Unsecured senior revolving credit facility	100
Commercial paper	505
Other	60
Total long-term debt	3,260
Total indebtedness	3,284
Shareholders' equity	11,429
Total capitalization	\$ 14,713

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates, and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those factors discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus, particularly in "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements."

Separation From Tyco International Ltd.

Effective June 29, 2007, Tyco Electronics Ltd., a company organized under the laws of Bermuda, became the parent company of the former electronics businesses of Tyco International. On June 29, 2007, Tyco International distributed all of its shares of Tyco Electronics, as well as its shares of Covidien, its former healthcare businesses, to its common shareholders in transactions referred to herein as the Separation.

The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements reflect the consolidated operations of Tyco Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries as an independent, publicly-traded company subsequent to the Separation and a combined reporting entity comprising the assets and liabilities used in managing and operating the electronics businesses of Tyco International, including Tyco Electronics Ltd., for periods prior to the Separation.

Our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements have been prepared in United States dollars, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for periods prior to the Separation may not be indicative of our future performance and do not necessarily reflect what our consolidated and combined results of operations, financial position, and cash flows would have been had we operated as an independent, publicly-traded company during the periods presented. Certain general corporate overhead, net class action settlement costs, and other expenses as well as debt and related net interest expense for periods prior to the Separation have been allocated to us by Tyco International. Management believes such allocations were reasonable; however, they may not be indicative of our actual results had we been operating as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented. See Note 1 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 17 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding allocated expenses.

As discussed elsewhere in this prospectus, prior to the Separation, we used the corporate services of Tyco International for a variety of functions including treasury, tax, legal, internal audit, human resources, and risk management. We no longer rely on Tyco International for these services.

Recent Developments

In March 2008, our board of directors authorized the divestiture of our Radio Frequency Components and Subsystem business. During fiscal 2007, this business generated approximately \$500 million of our Wireless Systems segment's \$887 million in net sales. The Radio Frequency Components and Subsystem business employs approximately 2,000 people at 11 locations in the United States and Europe. We do not expect to divest the remaining portion of our Wireless Systems segment, which consists of our Public Safety/Land Mobile Radio Systems and Products business. Beginning with

the second quarter of fiscal 2008, we will account for the business that we plan to divest as a discontinued operation.

In September 2007, our board of directors established a share repurchase program of \$750 million to purchase a portion of our outstanding common shares. By the end of February 2008, we had repurchased approximately \$512 million, or approximately 68.3%, of this authorized amount. In March 2008, our board of directors authorized an increase in the share repurchase program to \$1.25 billion. We expect repurchases will be made in the open market or in private transactions in accordance with applicable law.

Overview

We are a leading global provider of engineered electronic components, network solutions, wireless systems, and undersea telecommunication systems. We operate through four reporting segments: Electronic Components, Network Solutions, Wireless Systems, and Undersea Telecommunications. We design, manufacture, and market approximately 500,000 different products for customers in industries ranging from automotive, appliance, and aerospace and defense to telecommunications, computer, and consumer electronics. We believe the end markets that we sell into are balanced with the total end market demand for electronic components.

We service our customers primarily through our direct sales force that serves customers in over 150 countries. The sales force is supported by over 8,000 engineers, as well as globally deployed manufacturing sites. Through our sales force and engineering resources, we are able to collaborate with our customers anywhere in the world to provide highly engineered products and solutions to meet their needs.

Our strategic objective is to increase our revenue and profitability across all of our segments in the markets we serve. This strategy is dependent upon the following strategic priorities:

- continue to focus our existing portfolio;
- leverage our market leadership position to increase our market share;
- achieve market leadership in attractive and under-penetrated industries;
- extend our leadership in key emerging markets;
- supplement organic growth with strategic acquisitions;
- improve operating margins; and
- accelerate new product development through research and development excellence.

Key business factors that influenced our results of operations for the periods discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations include:

Market conditions. We have experienced sales growth that was driven by the continued increased use of electronics across the end markets that we serve. This sales growth was achieved despite industry pricing pressures. Over the periods shown, we have experienced price erosion in the range of 2% to 4%. We expect price erosion to continue in the future. The increase in our net sales for each of the periods shown reflects volume increases that more than offset the impact of pricing pressures.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Raw material price increases. We purchase approximately 200 million pounds of copper and approximately 250,000 troy ounces of gold annually. During the periods shown, the price of gold, as well as the prices of certain other raw materials, have increased substantially. Copper prices remain high relative to historical levels but the rate of increase has slowed over the past year. The following table illustrates the increase in average prices related to the most significant raw materials, copper and gold, during the periods presented:

Measure	Quarters Ended		Fiscal Year		
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006	2007	2006	2005
Copper	Lb. \$ 3.35	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.20	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.53
Gold	Troy oz. 784	614	\$ 653	\$ 572	\$ 432

Foreign exchange. Approximately 50% of our net sales are invoiced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our results of operations are influenced by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar, compared to other currencies, will directly affect our reported results as we translate those currencies into U.S. dollars at the end of each fiscal period. The percentage of net sales in fiscal 2007 by major currencies invoiced was as follows:

US Dollar	50%
Euro	29
Japanese Yen	6
British Pound Sterling	3
Chinese Renminbi	3
Korean Won	2
All Others	7
Total	100%

Discontinued Operations

The divestiture of our Power Systems business was authorized during fiscal 2007. As a result, we assessed Power Systems' assets for impairment under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," using a probability-weighted set of expected cash flows from the eventual disposition. We recorded a \$435 million after-tax, \$585 million pre-tax, impairment charge in the third quarter of fiscal 2007 in loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes on the Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations. In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we completed the sale of the Power Systems business for \$102 million in net cash proceeds and recorded a \$56 million pre-tax gain on the sale. The proceeds received are subject to a final working capital adjustment.

During 2006, we entered into a definitive agreement to divest our Printed Circuit Group business. In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of the Printed Circuit Group business for \$227 million in net cash proceeds and recorded a \$45 million pre-tax gain on the sale.

The Power Systems and Printed Circuit Group businesses have been included in discontinued operations for all periods presented in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. Prior to reclassification as held for sale, these businesses were components of the Other segment, which was subsequently renamed the Undersea Telecommunications segment. See Note 4 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 5 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding discontinued operations.

Divestitures and Manufacturing Simplification

As part of our strategy, we regularly review and consider the divestiture of underperforming or non-strategic businesses to improve our operating results and better utilize our capital. Some of these divestitures may have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. We currently believe that these divestitures, including the potential divestiture of our Radio Frequency Components and Subsystem business described above under "Recent Developments", the divestiture of the Power Systems business discussed above and other product exits, could reduce our consolidated net sales by approximately 15%. We have made strategic divestitures in the past and expect that we may make additional divestitures in the future.

We plan to continue to simplify our global manufacturing footprint, by migrating facilities from high-cost to low-cost countries, consolidating within countries, and transferring product lines to low-cost countries. These initiatives are designed to help us maintain our competitiveness in the industry. In connection with our manufacturing rationalization plan, we expect to incur restructuring charges of approximately \$130 million in fiscal 2008 and up to \$250 million in fiscal 2009 and 2010.

In November 2004, we agreed to sell the Tyco Global Network, our undersea fiber optic telecommunications network. This business had been part of our Other segment, which was subsequently renamed the Undersea Telecommunications segment. We closed this sale on June 30, 2005. As part of the sale, we received cash proceeds of \$130 million, and the purchaser assumed certain liabilities. The divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain on sale of \$301 million. See Note 5 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding divestitures.

Class Action Settlement

On December 19, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire entered a final order approving the settlement of 32 purported securities class action lawsuits. The settlement did not resolve all securities cases, and several remain outstanding. In addition, the proposed settlement did not resolve claims arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, or ERISA, and the lawsuits arising thereunder. See "Business Legal Proceedings" for additional information about these proceedings.

Under the terms of the settlement, the plaintiffs agreed to release all claims against Tyco International, the other settling defendants, and ten other individuals in consideration for the payment of \$2,975 million from Tyco International to the certified class.

The deadline for deciding not to participate in the class settlement was September 28, 2007. As of such date, Tyco International received opt-out notices from individuals and entities totaling approximately 4% of the shares owned by class members. A number of these individuals and entities have filed claims separately against Tyco International. Any judgments resulting from such claims, or from claims that are filed in the future, would not reduce the settlement amount. Generally, the claims asserted by these plaintiffs include claims similar to those asserted by the settling plaintiffs; namely, violations of the disclosure provisions of federal securities laws. Tyco International has advised us that it intends to vigorously defend any litigation resulting from opt-out claims. It is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome or to estimate the amount of loss or range of possible loss, if any, that might result from an adverse resolution of the asserted or unasserted claims from individuals that have opted out.

Under the terms of the Separation and Distribution Agreement entered into in connection with the Separation, each of Tyco International, Covidien, and Tyco Electronics are jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the class action settlement and any judgments resulting from opt-out claims. Additionally, under the Separation and Distribution Agreement, the companies share in the

liability and related escrow account, with Tyco International assuming 27%, Covidien 42%, and Tyco Electronics 31% of the settlement amount.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2007, we were allocated a charge from Tyco International of \$922 million, for which no tax benefit was available. In addition, in fiscal 2007, we were allocated \$35 million of income relating to Tyco International's expected recovery of certain costs from insurers, of which \$31 million has been collected. The net charge of \$887 million has been recorded on the Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations as allocated class action settlement costs, net. The portions allocated to us are consistent with the sharing percentage included in the Separation and Distribution Agreement. Tyco International placed funds in escrow for the benefit of the class. The escrow account earns interest that is payable to the class. In addition, interest is accrued on the class action settlement liability. At December 28, 2007, we reflected \$933 million on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet for our portion of the escrow. We also reflected a \$3,011 million liability and a \$2,078 million receivable from Tyco International and Covidien for their portion of the liability at December 28, 2007.

If the unresolved securities proceedings were to be determined adversely to Tyco International, our share of any additional potential losses, which are not presently estimable, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Organic net sales growth, which is included in the discussion below, is a non-GAAP financial measure. The difference between reported net sales growth (the most comparable GAAP measure) and organic net sales growth (the non-GAAP measure) consists of the impact from foreign currency exchange rates, acquisitions, and divestitures. Organic net sales growth is a useful measure which we use to measure the underlying results and trends in our business. It excludes items that are not completely under management's control, such as the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and items that do not reflect the underlying growth of the company, such as acquisition and divestiture activity.

We believe organic net sales growth provides useful information to investors because it reflects the underlying growth from the ongoing activities of our business. Furthermore, it provides investors with a view of our operations from management's perspective. We use organic net sales growth to monitor and evaluate performance, as it is an important measure of the underlying results of our operations. Management uses organic net sales growth together with GAAP measures such as net sales growth and operating income in its decision making processes related to the operations of our reporting segments and our overall company. We believe that investors benefit from having access to the same financial measures that management uses in evaluating operations. The discussion and analysis of organic net sales growth in Results of Operations below utilizes organic net sales growth as management does internally. Because organic net sales growth calculations may vary among other companies, organic net sales growth amounts presented below may not be comparable with similarly titled measures of other companies. Organic net sales growth is a non-GAAP financial measure that is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures. The primary limitation of this measure is that it excludes items that have an impact on our net sales. This limitation is best addressed by evaluating organic net sales growth in combination with our GAAP net sales. The tables presented in Results of Operations below provide reconciliations of organic net sales growth to net sales growth calculated under GAAP.

Results of Operations for the Quarters Ended December 28, 2007 and December 29, 2006

Consolidated and Combined Operations

The following table sets forth certain items from our Condensed Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations and the percentage of net sales that such items represent for the periods shown.

	For the Quarters Ended			
	December 28, 2007		December 29, 2006	
	(\$ in millions)			
Net sales	\$ 3,675	100.0%	\$ 3,094	100.0%
Cost of sales	2,758	75.0	2,279	73.7
Gross income	917	25.0	815	26.3
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	418	11.4	411	13.3
Restructuring and other charges, net	21	0.6	10	0.3
Income from operations	478	13.0	394	12.7
Interest income	10	0.3	15	0.5
Interest expense	(50)	(1.4)	(60)	(1.9)
Other income	592	16.1		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	1,030	28.0	349	11.3
Income taxes	(157)	(4.3)	(108)	(3.5)
Income from continuing operations	872	23.7	240	7.8
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	77	2.1	41	1.3
Net income	\$ 949	25.8%	\$ 281	9.1%

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$581 million, or 18.8%, to \$3,675 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$3,094 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. On an organic basis, net sales increased 12.5% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 primarily reflecting strong growth in our Undersea Telecommunications and Network Solutions segments. Price erosion adversely affected net sales by \$58 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and \$66 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the euro, favorably impacted net sales by \$184 million, or 5.9%, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by geographic region:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
Americas ⁽¹⁾	37%	35%
Europe/Middle East/Africa (EMEA)	35	36
Asia-Pacific	28	29
Total	100%	100%

(1) The Americas includes our Undersea Telecommunications segment.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 by geographic region:

Change in Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 28, 2007 versus Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 29, 2006						
	Organic⁽¹⁾		Translation⁽²⁾		Total	
(\$ in millions)						
Americas ⁽³⁾	\$ 252	23.1%	\$ 26		\$ 278	25.5%
Europe/Middle East/Africa	57	5.1	125		182	16.3
Asia-Pacific	88	9.9	33		121	13.6
Total	\$ 397	12.5%	\$ 184		\$ 581	18.8%

(1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(3) The Americas includes our Undersea Telecommunications segment.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by segment:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
Electronic Components	72%	77%
Network Solutions	14	14
Wireless Systems	6	7
Undersea Telecommunications	8	2
Total	100%	100%

The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 by segment:

Change in Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 28, 2007 versus Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 29, 2006						
	Organic⁽¹⁾		Translation⁽²⁾		Total	
(\$ in millions)						
Electronic Components	\$ 107	4.5%	\$ 143		\$ 250	10.5%
Network Solutions	51	12.1	40		91	21.6
Wireless Systems	2	0.8			2	1.0
Undersea Telecommunications	237	311.4	1		238	313.2
Total	\$ 397	12.5%	\$ 184		\$ 581	18.8%

- (1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.
- (2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Cost of Sales and Gross Income. Gross income increased by \$102 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, driven by higher sales volume. Gross income as a percentage of net sales declined, however, by 130 basis points, due to higher organic growth in Undersea Telecommunications which has a lower gross margin than our other segments. We also were negatively impacted by low productivity in our U.S. automotive operations in our Electronic Components segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased to 11.4% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to 13.3% in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Although selling expenses increased to support the higher level of sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2008, they increased at a slower rate than sales, resulting in a margin improvement. General and administrative expenses were lower as a percentage of sales in the current quarter due to sales volume leverage of our overhead structure. We also incurred costs of \$2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 related to building separate company functions. A portion of these costs were duplicative in fiscal 2007 as we were also allocated costs related to these functions from Tyco International until the Separation date.

Restructuring and Other Charges, Net. Restructuring and other charges, net were \$21 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to \$10 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Increases resulted from the continuation of actions initiated in fiscal 2007 and new actions initiated in fiscal 2008 related to the migration of product lines to low cost countries and the exit of manufacturing operations in the Electronic Components segment. See Note 3 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding restructuring and other charges, net.

Income from Operations. Income from operations was \$478 million, or 13.0% of net sales, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to \$394 million, or 12.7% of net sales, in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Higher sales drove the 21% increase in income from operations. The increase as a percentage of net sales resulted from increased operating margin in both our Network Solutions and Undersea Telecommunications segments. Also, increased restructuring and other charges, net negatively impacted current quarter income from operations.

Results of Operations by Segment

Electronic Components

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
	(\$ in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,390
Income from operations	\$ 352	\$ 327
Operating margin	13.3%	13.7%

The following table sets forth Electronic Components' percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
Automotive	41%	39%
Computer	10	12
Communication Equipment	9	8
Industrial Machinery	6	5
Appliance	5	5
Aerospace and Defense	3	3
Consumer Electronics	2	2
Other	24	26
Total	100%	100%

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The following table provides an analysis of the change in Electronic Components' net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

Change in Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 28, 2007 versus Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 29, 2006

	Organic ⁽²⁾		Translation ⁽³⁾		Total
(\$ in millions)					
Automotive	\$ 74	8.1%	\$ 81	\$ 155	16.9%
Computer	(14)	(4.9)	9	(5)	(1.8)
Communication Equipment	41	22.1	13	54	28.7
Industrial Machinery	12	10.2	10	22	17.6
Appliance	(4)	(3.5)	7	3	2.4
Aerospace and Defense	7	8.9	4	11	14.1
Consumer Electronics		(3.6)			
Other	(9)	(1.4)	19	10	1.6
Total	\$ 107	4.5%	\$ 143	\$ 250	10.5%

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(3) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, Electronic Components' net sales increased \$250 million, or 10.5%, to \$2,640 million from \$2,390 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The strengthening of certain foreign currencies favorably impacted net sales by \$143 million, or 6.0%, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Organic net sales growth of 4.5% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 over the first quarter of fiscal 2007 was attributable to increases in volume partially offset by price erosion.

Electronic Components' organic net sales growth by industry end market was strongest in the communication equipment, industrial machinery, aerospace and defense, and automotive markets. Our organic growth of 22.1% in the communication equipment market in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 primarily resulted from 66.3% growth in our sales of interconnect components to mobile phone manufacturers. In the industrial machinery market, our organic net sales growth of 10.2% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 was attributable to global demand for solar products and spending for oil and gas drilling equipment. Our organic net sales growth of 8.9% in the aerospace and defense market in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 resulted from continued strong demand in the U.S. commercial aerospace market. In the automotive market, our organic net sales growth of 8.1% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 over the first quarter of fiscal 2007 was due to growth in the Asia-Pacific region of 13.7% and the EMEA region of 8.9% partially offset by a 7.5% decline in the North America region that was driven by reduced production by automotive manufacturers. Finally, in the computer market, our organic net sales declined 4.9% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 due to a strategic decision to exit certain low-margin products which negatively impacted net sales by approximately \$30 million.

Electronic Components' operating income increased \$25 million, or 7.6%, to \$352 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$327 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Benefits from higher sales and favorable foreign currency increases were partially reduced by lower productivity in our U.S. automotive operations. Restructuring costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 increased \$7 million over

the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Also, segment results included \$2 million of costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 that related to our Separation from Tyco International.

Network Solutions

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
	(\$ in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 512	\$ 421
Income from operations	\$ 69	\$ 54
Operating margin	13.5%	12.8%

The following table sets forth Network Solutions' percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
Energy	44%	46%
Communication Service Provider	29	26
Building Networks	24	24
Other	3	4
Total	100%	100%

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

The following table provides an analysis of the change in Network Solutions' net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Change in Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 28, 2007 versus Net Sales for the Quarter Ended December 29, 2006					
	Organic ⁽²⁾		Translation ⁽³⁾		Total	
	(\$ in millions)					
Energy	\$ 16	8.1%	\$ 19	\$ 35	18.2%	
Communication Service Provider	25	22.4	10	35	31.3	
Building Networks	10	10.4	10	20	19.8	
Other		(0.5)	1	1	6.3	
Total	\$ 51	12.1%	\$ 40	\$ 91	21.6%	

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

- (2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.
- (3) Represents the percentage change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Network Solutions' net sales increased \$91 million, or 21.6%, to \$512 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$421 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The strengthening of certain foreign currencies favorably affected net sales by \$40 million, or 9.5%, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 over the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Organic net sales growth was \$51 million, or 12.1%, for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

On an organic basis, Network Solutions experienced strong growth in the communication service provider, building networks, and energy end markets in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Our organic net sales growth of 22.4% in the communication service

provider market in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 over the first quarter of fiscal 2007 reflects increased spending levels at certain carriers. In the building networks market, our organic net sales growth of 10.4% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 over the first quarter of fiscal 2007 was attributable to strong demand for faster and more secure networks, particularly in non-U.S. markets. Our organic net sales growth of 8.1% in the energy market in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 resulted from solid growth in both EMEA and Asia. In EMEA, growth was due to the upgrade/replacement of aging grids and the demand for alternative energy sources, while in Asia it was driven by the build-out of energy infrastructure in developing nations.

Network Solutions' operating income increased \$15 million, or 27.8%, to \$69 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$54 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The operating income increase resulted from increases in volume and favorable mix partially offset by increased restructuring costs of \$5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Wireless Systems

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
	(\$ in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 209	\$ 207
Income from operations	\$ 14	\$ 14
Operating margin	6.7%	6.8%

Wireless Systems' net sales increased \$2 million, or 1.0%, to \$209 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$207 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The sales growth was all organic. This net sales growth in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 resulted primarily from growth in the automotive and public safety markets offset by declines in the communication infrastructure market.

Wireless Systems' operating income was flat at \$14 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and first quarter of fiscal 2007. Benefits from higher sales volumes and a decrease of \$1 million in restructuring costs were offset by increased price erosion in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Undersea Telecommunications

	For the Quarters Ended	
	December 28, 2007	December 29, 2006
	(\$ in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 314	\$ 76
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 43	\$ (1)
Operating margin	13.7%	(1.3)%

Undersea Telecommunications' net sales increased \$238 million, or 313.2%, to \$314 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from \$76 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Undersea Telecommunications' organic net sales growth of \$237 million, or 311.4%, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 resulted from our execution of the construction of a transoceanic system that connects the U.S. and China, as well as another large project within Asia. The impact of foreign currency exchange rates was minimal in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

Activity in this market remains robust, especially in Asia and emerging markets where broadband requirements continue to increase. As construction of the transoceanic system nears completion, we expect Undersea Telecommunications' revenue to decrease in the remaining quarters of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter. Additionally, we do not expect year-over-year growth rates for the

remainder of fiscal 2008 to be as strong as the first quarter, as sales levels in the second through fourth quarters of fiscal 2007 also benefited from accelerated activity in Asia.

Undersea Telecommunications' operating income increased \$44 million to \$43 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from a loss of \$1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 reflecting increased volumes and improved operating leverage.

Non-Operating Items

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net was \$40 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to \$45 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The decrease of \$5 million, or 11.1%, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 from the first quarter of fiscal 2007 was driven by lower average debt levels.

A portion of Tyco International's net interest expense was allocated to us through June 1, 2007. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we were allocated net interest expense of \$47 million which includes the impact of Tyco International's interest rate swaps. Management believes the net interest expense allocation basis was reasonable. However, these amounts may not be indicative of the actual amounts that we would have incurred had we been operating as an independent, publicly-traded company for these periods.

Other Income

In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we recorded other income of \$592 million, pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien, of which \$572 million related to certain incremental tax liabilities recorded upon the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Interpretation No., or FIN, 48, "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109.*" See Note 2 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding the adoption of FIN 48. For further information regarding the Tax Sharing Agreement, see Note 12 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 15.2% and 30.9% for the quarters ended December 28, 2007 and December 29, 2006, respectively. The effective tax rate for first quarter of fiscal 2008 includes the impact of \$572 million of pre-tax income recognized in connection with our adoption of FIN 48, for which no tax was provided. Excluding the impact of the income recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48, the effective tax rate increased in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007 primarily due to additional accruals of interest related to uncertain tax positions. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in non-U.S. valuation allowances in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and the impact of a change in tax laws in the Netherlands in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. These tax law changes imposed limitations on the carryforward period of net operating losses and also changed the applicable future tax rates.

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Income Taxes

Income from discontinued operations was \$77 million and \$41 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and the first quarter of fiscal 2007, respectively. During the first quarter of 2008, we completed the sale of our Power Systems business for \$102 million in net cash proceeds and recorded a \$56 million pre-tax gain on the sale. The proceeds received are subject to a final working capital adjustment. In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of the Printed Circuit Group business for \$227 million in net cash proceeds and recorded a \$45 million pre-tax gain on the sale. See Note 4 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding discontinued operations.

Results of Operations for Fiscal 2007, Fiscal 2006, and Fiscal 2005

Consolidated and Combined Operations

The following table sets forth certain items from our Consolidated and Combined Statements of Operations and the percentage of net sales that such items represent for the periods shown.

	Fiscal					
	2007		2006		2005	
	(\$ in millions)					
Net sales	\$ 13,460	100.0%	\$ 12,300	100.0%	\$ 11,433	100.0%
Cost of sales	10,012	74.4	8,999	73.2	8,334	72.9
Gross income	3,448	25.6	3,301	26.8	3,099	27.1
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	1,664	12.4	1,524	12.4	1,403	12.3
Allocated class action settlement costs, net	887	6.6				
Separation costs	45	0.3				
Restructuring and other charges (credits), net	99	0.7	13	0.1	(10)	(0.1)
Goodwill impairment			316	2.6		
Gain on divestiture					(301)	(2.6)
Income from operations	753	5.6	1,448	11.8	2,007	17.6
Interest income	53	0.4	48	0.4	44	0.4
Interest expense	(231)	(1.7)	(256)	(2.1)	(293)	(2.6)
Other expense, net	(219)	(1.6)			(365)	(3.2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	356	2.6	1,240	10.1	1,393	12.2
Income taxes	(494)	(3.7)	(46)	(0.4)	(376)	(3.3)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(144)	(1.1)	1,188	9.7	1,011	8.8
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(410)	(3.0)	13	0.1	122	1.1
Net (loss) income	\$ (554)	(4.1)%	\$ 1,193	9.7%	\$ 1,144	10.0%

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$1,160 million, or 9.4%, to \$13,460 million in fiscal 2007 from \$12,300 million in fiscal 2006. In fiscal 2006, net sales increased \$867 million, or 7.6%, to \$12,300 million from \$11,433 million in fiscal 2005. Foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the euro, favorably impacted net sales by \$429 million, or 3.5%, in fiscal 2007, negatively impacted net sales by \$172 million, or 1.5%, in fiscal 2006, and favorably impacted net sales by \$278 million, or 2.6%, in fiscal 2005. On an organic basis, net sales increased 5.8% in fiscal 2007 primarily reflecting strong growth in our Undersea Telecommunications segment and sales in international markets. In fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, organic net sales growth was 9.2% and 5.1%, respectively, reflecting increases in volume partially offset by price erosion. Price erosion adversely affected net sales by \$226 million in fiscal 2007, \$313 million in fiscal 2006, and \$426 million in fiscal 2005. See further discussion below under Results of Operations by Segment.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by geographic region:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Americas	37%	38%	39%
Europe/Middle East/Africa (EMEA)	36	35	36
Asia-Pacific	27	27	25
Total	100%	100%	100%

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by geographic region:

	Fiscal											
	2007						2006					
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					
	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisitions	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total
(\$ in millions)												
Americas ⁽³⁾	\$ 188	4.1%	\$ 102	\$ 290	6.3%	\$ 125	2.8%	\$ 91	\$ (29)	\$ 187	4.2%	
Europe/Middle East/Africa	224	5.2	307	17	548	12.7	397	9.7	(192)	11	216	5.3
Asia-Pacific	302	9.0	20	322	9.6	535	18.5	(71)	464	16.0		
Total	\$ 714	5.8%	\$ 429	\$ 1,160	9.4%	\$ 1,057	9.2%	\$ (172)	\$ (18)	\$ 867	7.6%	

(1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(3) The Americas includes our Undersea Telecommunications segment.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by segment:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Electronic Components	75%	76%	77%
Network Solutions	14	14	13
Wireless Systems	7	7	8
Undersea Telecommunications	4	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by segment:

	Fiscal							
	2007				2006			
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year				Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year			
	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisitions	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Fiscal

(\$ in millions)

Electronic Components	\$ 375	4.0%	\$ 333	\$ 17	\$ 725	7.7%	\$ 769	8.8%	\$ (151)	\$ 11	\$ 629	7.2%
Network Solutions	61	3.5	96		157	9.0	238	15.6	(24)		214	14.0
Wireless Systems	12	1.4	1		13	1.5	1	0.1	2		3	0.3
Undersea Telecommunications	266	88.9	(1)		265	88.3	49	17.4	1	(29)	21	7.5
Total	\$ 714	5.8%	\$ 429	\$ 17	\$ 1,160	9.4%	\$ 1,057	9.2%	\$ (172)	\$ (18)	\$ 867	7.6%

(1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Cost of Sales and Gross Income. In fiscal 2007, gross income increased by \$147 million over fiscal 2006; however, gross income as a percentage of net sales decreased by 120 basis points. Our margin percentage declined due to higher organic growth in lower margin markets such as Undersea Telecommunications. We also were negatively impacted by lower plant productivity in North America as a result of sales declines in that market by our Electronic Components segment in fiscal 2007.

Gross income increased by \$202 million in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005, but decreased as a percentage of net sales by 30 basis points. This decline as a percentage of net sales was attributable to

increases in raw material costs, primarily metals, which unfavorably affected fiscal 2006 gross income by \$293 million when compared to fiscal 2005.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales were 12.4% in both fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2006. Prior to Separation, selling, general, and administrative expenses included allocated overhead expenses from Tyco International, which decreased by \$25 million to \$152 million in fiscal 2007 as compared to \$177 million in fiscal 2006. We incurred costs of \$41 million in fiscal 2007 related to building separate company functions that did not exist in the prior fiscal year. A portion of these costs were duplicative in fiscal 2007 as we were also allocated costs related to these functions from Tyco International until the Separation date. Selling, general, and administrative expenses also included a \$24 million gain on the sale of real estate in fiscal 2007 that related to our Wireless Systems segment.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales were 12.4% and 12.3% in fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively. Selling, general, and administrative expenses include the effect of the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, "Share Based Payment," which resulted in incremental stock option charges of \$40 million in fiscal 2006, as compared to fiscal 2005.

Allocated Class Action Settlement Costs, Net. As discussed above, in connection with the class action settlement, we were allocated a net charge from Tyco International of \$887 million in fiscal 2007. See Note 16 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding the class action settlement and allocated net costs.

Separation Costs. In connection with the Separation, we incurred costs of \$45 million in fiscal 2007, primarily related to employee costs, including \$11 million of non-cash compensation expense related to the conversion of share option awards at Separation and \$13 million related to the acceleration of restricted share award vesting as a result of Separation. See Note 23 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information on the conversion of Tyco International share option awards into Tyco Electronics share option awards and the acceleration of restricted share award vesting.

Restructuring and Other Charges (Credits), Net. Net restructuring and other charges were \$99 million in fiscal 2007 compared to \$13 million in fiscal 2006. Total charges, including amounts reflected in cost of sales, increased \$85 million to \$104 million in fiscal 2007 from \$19 million in fiscal 2006. Increases resulted from our strategic priority to simplify our manufacturing footprint.

During fiscal 2007, we initiated restructuring actions to exit manufacturing operations and migrate product lines to low cost countries in the Electronic Components and Network Solutions segments and to rationalize certain product lines in the Wireless Systems segment. Restructuring charges recorded in fiscal 2007 primarily related to employee severance and benefits.

Net restructuring and other credits of \$10 million in fiscal 2005 primarily resulted from the sale of previously written down assets for amounts greater than originally estimated and the completion of exit activities related to previously acquired operations for amounts less than originally established as acquisition liabilities.

See Note 4 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding restructuring and other charges (credits), net.

Goodwill Impairment. During fiscal 2006, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$316 million in our Wireless Systems segment related to the Integrated Wireless Products reporting unit. This impairment was incurred when the reporting unit experienced slower growth and profitability than management's previous experience and future expectations due to declines in certain end markets. See Note 9 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding the fiscal 2006 goodwill impairment. There were no goodwill impairments during fiscal 2007 or 2005.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Gain on Divestiture. In fiscal 2005, income from continuing operations benefited from the pre-tax \$301 million gain on the divestiture of the Tyco Global Network.

Income from Operations. Income from operations was \$753 million, or 5.6% of net sales, in fiscal 2007 as compared to \$1,448 million, or 11.8%, of net sales, in fiscal 2006. The decline resulted primarily from allocated net class action settlement costs of \$887 million in fiscal 2007 and a higher level of restructuring and other charges of \$85 million related to our strategic initiative to simplify our manufacturing operations.

Income from operations was \$1,448 million in fiscal 2006 compared to \$2,007 million in fiscal 2005. The decrease was driven by a goodwill impairment of \$316 million in fiscal 2006 as well as a gain on divestiture in fiscal 2005 of \$301 million. The remaining change was driven by an increase in net sales negatively offset by increased raw material costs.

Results of Operations by Segment

Electronic Components

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 10,111	\$ 9,386	\$ 8,757
Income from operations	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,398
Operating margin	13.2%	15.0%	16.0%

The following table sets forth Electronic Components' percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Automotive	39%	38%	40%
Computer	11	12	11
Communication Equipment	8	8	7
Appliance	5	5	5
Industrial Machinery	5	5	4
Aerospace and Defense	4	3	3
Consumer Electronics	2	2	2
Other	26	27	28
	100%	100%	100%

(1)

Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The following table provides an analysis of the change in Electronic Components' net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal											
	2007						2006					
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					
	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Acquisitions (Divestitures)	Total
(\$ in millions)												
Automotive	\$ 192	5.4%	\$ 176	\$ 17	\$ 385	10.8%	\$ 172	5.0%	\$ (70)	\$ 11	\$ 113	3.3%
Computer	(44)	(3.9)	17	(27)	(2.4)	115	11.5	(5)			110	11.0
Communication												
Equipment	45	6.1	22	67	9.1	101	15.8	(5)			96	15.0
Appliance	17	3.5	16	33	6.7	42	9.5	(3)			39	8.9
Industrial Machinery	53	11.5	17	70	15.2	85	22.0	(16)			69	17.9
Aerospace and												
Defense	32	10.5	9	41	13.4	9	3.1	(3)			6	2.0
Consumer Electronics	21	11.7	4	25	13.4	31	19.1	(1)			30	18.5
Other	59	2.3	72	131	5.1	214	9.2	(48)			166	7.1
Total	\$ 375	4.0%	\$ 333	\$ 17	\$ 725	7.7%	\$ 769	8.8%	\$ (151)	\$ 11	\$ 629	7.2%

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(3) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006

Electronic Components' net sales increased \$725 million, or 7.7%, to \$1,111 million in fiscal 2007 from \$9,386 million in fiscal 2006. Approximately \$333 million, or 3.5%, of the increase was due to the strengthening of certain foreign currencies in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. Organic net sales growth of 4.0% in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006 was attributable to increases in volume partially offset by price erosion.

In fiscal 2007, Electronic Components' organic net sales growth by industry end market was strongest in the consumer electronics, industrial machinery, and aerospace and defense end markets. Our organic growth of 11.7% in the consumer electronics market in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 resulted from continued strong consumer demand as well as our continued focus on this market. In the industrial machinery market, our organic net sales growth of 11.5% in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006 resulted from strong demand globally as companies continued to invest in factory automation. In the aerospace and defense market, our organic net sales growth of 10.5% in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006 was driven primarily by strength in North America and Europe in the commercial aerospace market. Our organic net sales growth of 5.4% in the automotive market in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006 was attributable to growth in the Asia-Pacific region of 13.0% and the EMEA region of 5.4% partially offset by a decline in the North America region that was driven by reduced production by automotive manufacturers. Finally, in the computer market, our organic net sales declined 3.9% in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 due to a strategic decision to exit certain low-margin products which negatively impacted net sales by \$83 million.

Electronic Components' operating income decreased \$65 million, or 4.6%, to \$1,339 million fiscal 2007 from \$1,404 million in fiscal 2006. Benefits from higher sales and favorable foreign currency increases were reduced by lower productivity resulting from sales declines in North America primarily in automotive, housing related, and communication equipment markets. Also, restructuring costs in fiscal 2007 increased

\$45 million as compared to fiscal 2006, and segment results included \$33 million

of costs in fiscal 2007 that related to our separation from Tyco International that did not exist in fiscal 2006.

Fiscal 2006 Compared to Fiscal 2005

In fiscal 2006, Electronic Components' net sales increased \$629 million, or 7.2%, to \$9,386 million from \$8,757 million in fiscal 2005. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$151 million, or 1.7%. Organic net sales growth of 8.8% in fiscal 2006 resulted from increases in volume partially offset by price erosion.

Electronic Components' fiscal 2006 organic net sales growth by industry end market was strongest in the communication equipment, computer, industrial machinery, and consumer electronics markets. Our organic net sales growth of 15.8% in the communication equipment market in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005 was driven by strong demand across the entire market including infrastructure equipment and mobile phones. In the computer market, our organic net sales growth of 11.5% was driven by computer shipment growth that was strong throughout all of fiscal 2006. In the industrial machinery market, our organic net sales growth of 22.0% resulted from strong demand globally as companies continued to invest in factory automation. In the consumer electronics market, our organic net sales growth of 19.1% in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005 was attributable to continued strong consumer demand as well as our continued increased focus on this market. Our organic net sales growth of 5.0% in the automotive market resulted from strong growth in Asia-Pacific of 8.5% offset by flat sales in EMEA and the Americas. In the aerospace and defense market, our organic net sales growth slowed to 3.1% in fiscal 2006 due to a slowdown in defense electronics spending in the programs in which we participate, offset by increased sales related to commercial aircraft builds.

Electronic Components' operating income increased \$6 million to \$1,404 million in fiscal 2006 from \$1,398 million in fiscal 2005. Benefits from increased sales volume and cost improvement initiatives were offset by price erosion and increased raw material prices in fiscal 2006. Increased raw material costs negatively affected margins by \$261 million in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005. Also, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R negatively affected fiscal 2006 results by \$33 million. Finally, the weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively impacted fiscal 2006 results by \$19 million as compared to fiscal 2005.

Network Solutions

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 1,897	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,526
Income from operations	\$ 231	\$ 268	\$ 225
Operating margin	12.2%	15.4%	14.7%

The following table sets forth Network Solutions' percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Energy	45%	44%	45%
Communication Service Provider	28	31	30
Building Networks	24	22	21
Other	3	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

The following table provides an analysis of the change in Network Solutions' net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal											
	2007						2006					
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					
	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Total	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Total	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Total	Organic ⁽²⁾	Translation ⁽³⁾	Total
(\$ in millions)												
Energy	\$ 43	5.7 %	\$ 47	\$ 90	11.9%	\$ 69	10.1%	\$ 6	\$ 75	11.0%		
Communication Service Provider	(41)	(7.4)	25	(16)	(2.9)	101	22.3	(4)	97	21.5		
Building Networks	61	16.2	19	80	21.4	64	19.9	(10)	54	16.9		
Other	(2)	(2.7)	5	3	5.0	4	5.6	(16)	(12)	(16.7)		
Total	\$ 61	3.5 %	\$ 96	\$ 157	9.0%	\$ 238	15.6%	\$ (24)	\$ 214	14.0%		

(1) Industry end market information about net sales is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be periodically revised as management deems necessary.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(3) Represents the percentage change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006

Network Solutions' net sales increased \$157 million, or 9.0%, to \$1,897 million in fiscal 2007 from \$1,740 million in fiscal 2006. The strengthening of certain foreign currencies, primarily the euro, favorably affected net sales by \$96 million, or 5.5%, in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006. Organic net sales growth was \$61 million, or 3.5%, in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006.

In fiscal 2007, Network Solutions' organic net sales growth was strong in the building networks and energy end markets; however, our organic net sales declined in the communication service provider market. In the building networks market, our organic net sales growth of 16.2% in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006 resulted from higher pricing on copper cabling products as well as increases in non-residential construction spending and network upgrades in existing buildings. Our organic net sales growth of 5.7% in the energy market in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 resulted from solid growth in EMEA due to continued strong demand for high voltage products used to replace/upgrade aging grids in developed countries. On an organic basis, net sales decreased 7.4% in the communication service provider market in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006, reflecting a pause in spending on fiber network deployments by certain operators compared to strong sales in the same period last year due to hurricane-related spending in the Americas and the accelerated build-out of fiber networks by certain operators in Europe.

Network Solutions' operating income decreased \$37 million, or 13.8%, to \$231 million in fiscal 2007 from \$268 million in fiscal 2006. Price increases offset increased raw material costs. The operating income decrease resulted from a \$26 million increase in restructuring cost and a lower margin sales mix due to the sales decline in the communication service provider market in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. Also, in fiscal 2007, we incurred \$5 million of costs related to our separation from Tyco International that did not exist in fiscal 2006.

Fiscal 2006 Compared to Fiscal 2005

Network Solutions' net sales increased \$214 million, or 14.0%, to \$1,740 million in fiscal 2006 from \$1,526 million in fiscal 2005. Organic net sales growth of \$238 million, or 15.6%, in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005, resulted primarily from increases in volume. Organic net sales growth was partially offset by \$24 million, or 1.6%, of unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The impact of price

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

erosion on fiscal 2006 net sales was minimal as a result of our pricing actions to recover material cost increases.

In fiscal 2006, Network Solutions' organic net sales growth was strong across the energy, communication service provider, and building networks industry end markets. In the energy market, our organic net sales growth of 10.1% in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005 was due primarily to the continued increased spending on grid infrastructure improvements, as well as the build-out of the grid infrastructure in emerging markets. Our organic growth of 22.3% in the communication service provider market in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005 was driven by the continued build-out by certain operators in Europe and the United States of fiber networks and, to a lesser extent, sales that were driven by the rebuilding required in the United States resulting from hurricane activity. In the building networks market, our organic growth of 19.9% in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005 resulted from increased non-residential construction spending, increased spending to upgrade networks in existing buildings, and increased pricing to offset increased raw material costs.

Network Solutions' operating income increased \$43 million, or 19.1%, to \$268 million in fiscal 2006 from \$225 million in fiscal 2005. The improvement was driven by the net sales growth of 14.0% in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005. The benefits of pricing actions and cost improvement initiatives were partially offset by increased raw material costs, primarily metals, of \$28 million in fiscal 2006 and the \$4 million negative impact related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R in fiscal 2006.

Wireless Systems

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 887	\$ 874	\$ 871
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 77	\$ (239)	\$ 92
Operating margin	8.7%	(27.3)%	10.6 %

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006

In fiscal 2007, Wireless Systems' net sales increased \$13 million, or 1.5%, to \$887 million over \$874 million in fiscal 2006. Organic net sales growth of \$12 million, or 1.4%, in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 resulted from increases in volume partially offset by price erosion. The impact of foreign currency exchange rates was minimal.

Wireless Systems' organic net sales growth in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was driven by growth in the automotive and public safety markets offset by declines in the communication infrastructure market.

In fiscal 2007, Wireless Systems' operating income increased \$316 million, or 132.2%, to \$77 million from a loss of \$239 million in fiscal 2006. As discussed above, during fiscal 2006, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$316 million in our Wireless Systems segment for the Integrated Wireless Products reporting unit which manufactures and sells our radio frequency components. In fiscal 2007, operating income included a \$24 million gain on the sale of real estate. Increased engineering and selling investment in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 negatively impacted operating income. In addition, operating income was negatively impacted by increased restructuring costs of \$5 million in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 and \$2 million of costs related to our separation from Tyco International in fiscal 2007 that did not exist in fiscal 2006.

Fiscal 2006 Compared to Fiscal 2005

Wireless Systems' net sales increased \$3 million to \$874 million in fiscal 2006 from \$871 million in fiscal 2005. Organic net sales were flat in fiscal 2006, as increases in volume were offset by price

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

erosion. The impact of foreign currency translation was minimal. The flat organic net sales were driven by both our radio frequency components business and our land mobile radio business. The radio frequency components sales performance was affected by sales declines in the aerospace and defense and automotive markets as a result of programs coming to an end offset by increased sales to the communication infrastructure market. In land mobile radio, the sales level was influenced by a slowdown in United States federal programs in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005.

Wireless Systems' operating income decreased \$331 million to an operating loss of \$239 million in fiscal 2006 from operating income of \$92 million in fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2006, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$316 million in our Wireless Systems segment for the Integrated Wireless Products reporting unit. Wireless Systems' fiscal 2006 operating income was also negatively impacted by \$2 million related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R in fiscal 2006.

Undersea Telecommunications

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 565	\$ 300	\$ 279
Income from operations	\$ 38	\$ 15	\$ 292
Operating margin	6.7%	5.0%	104.7%

Fiscal 2007 Compared to Fiscal 2006

Net sales in the Undersea Telecommunications segment increased \$265 million, or 88.3%, to \$565 million in fiscal 2007 from \$300 million in fiscal 2006. On an organic basis, net sales increased by 88.9% in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 from our execution of the construction of a transoceanic system that connects the U.S. and China as well as a project in the oil and gas market.

Undersea Telecommunications had operating income of \$38 million in fiscal 2007 compared to \$15 million in fiscal 2006 primarily as a result of increases in sales. Restructuring costs in fiscal 2007 increased \$9 million as compared to fiscal 2006, and segment results included \$1 million of costs in fiscal 2007 that related to our separation from Tyco International that did not exist in fiscal 2006.

Fiscal 2006 Compared to Fiscal 2005

Net sales in the Undersea Telecommunications segment increased \$21 million, or 7.5%, to \$300 million in fiscal 2006 from \$279 million in fiscal 2005. Organic net sales growth of 17.4% was driven by the continued increase in the number of regional system builds and upgrades of existing systems. Foreign currencies had a minimal impact on net sales. Fiscal 2006 net sales were negatively affected by the fiscal 2005 divestiture of the Tyco Global Network, which reported fiscal 2005 net sales of approximately \$29 million.

The Undersea Telecommunications segment had operating income of \$15 million in fiscal 2006 compared to \$292 million in fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2005, operating income benefited from the \$301 million gain on the sale of the Tyco Global Network. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R negatively affected fiscal 2006 operating income by \$1 million.

Non-Operating Items

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net was \$178 million in fiscal 2007, as compared to \$208 million in fiscal 2006 and \$249 million in fiscal 2005. The decrease of \$30 million, or 14.4%, in fiscal 2007 from fiscal 2006 was driven by lower average debt levels. Decreases in net interest expense allocated by Tyco International were partially offset by interest incurred on our unsecured senior bridge loan and unsecured senior revolving credit facilities. The decrease of \$41 million, or 16.5%, in fiscal 2006 from fiscal 2005 was driven by a reduction in net interest expense allocated by Tyco International reflecting lower average debt levels offset by higher borrowing rates.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

A portion of Tyco International's net interest expense was allocated to us through June 1, 2007. During fiscal 2007, 2006, and 2005, we were allocated net interest expense of \$130 million, \$201 million, and \$239 million, respectively, which includes the effects of Tyco International's interest rate swaps. Management believes the interest expense allocation basis was reasonable. However, these amounts may not be indicative of the actual amounts that we would have incurred had we been operating as an independent, publicly-traded company for these periods.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net of \$219 million in fiscal 2007 includes an allocation from Tyco International of \$232 million for loss on retirement of debt. Additionally, in fiscal 2007, we recorded other income of \$13 million associated with Tyco International's and Covidien's share of certain contingent tax liabilities for unresolved tax matters of legacy Tyco International.

Other expense, net of \$365 million in fiscal 2005 consisted primarily of an expense allocation from Tyco International related to our portion of Tyco International's loss on retirement of debt.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2007 includes the effects of the pre-tax charges recorded in connection with the allocated class action settlement and the allocated loss on the retirement of debt for which no tax benefits were recorded. These impacts on the effective tax rate in fiscal 2007 were \$312 million and \$81 million, respectively. In addition, the fiscal 2007 effective tax rate reflects tax detriments related to increased borrowings in order to fund the class action settlement escrow and our separation from Tyco International.

Our effective income tax rate was 3.7% and 27.0% for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2006 includes a net release of \$268 million of deferred tax asset valuation allowances in connection with improved profitability in certain jurisdictions, principally the U.S. Our U.S. results of operations in fiscal 2006 combined with other available evidence, including projections of future taxable income, indicated that it is more likely than not we will realize additional deferred tax assets in the future and accordingly the related valuation allowance was reduced. In addition to the valuation allowance release, effective tax rate was impacted by a \$39 million state tax benefit recognized in fiscal 2006, primarily related to the Tyco Global Network divestiture, as well as \$87 million of tax benefits associated with the receipt of a favorable non-U.S. tax ruling permitting the deduction of historical debt retirement costs. These decreases to the fiscal 2006 effective tax rate were partially offset by a \$71 million detriment related to the impact of the goodwill impairment in the Wireless Systems segment for which a tax benefit was not fully realized. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2005 reflects the release of \$129 million of deferred tax asset valuation allowances and \$105 million of benefits recognized related to the Tyco Global Network divestiture, principally in the U.S.

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of \$703 million and \$611 million at fiscal year end 2007 and 2006, respectively, relates principally to the uncertainty of the utilization of certain deferred tax assets, primarily tax loss and credit carryforwards in various jurisdictions. We believe that we will generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the tax benefits related to the remaining net deferred tax assets on our Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheets. The valuation allowance was calculated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," which requires a valuation allowance to be established or maintained when it is "more likely than not" that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities and related interest for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes and related interest will be due. These tax liabilities and related interest are reflected net of the

impact of related tax loss carryforwards, as such tax loss carryforwards will be applied against these tax liabilities and will reduce the amount of cash tax payments due upon eventual settlement with the tax authorities. We adjust these liabilities in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, 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 and related interest. Further, management has reviewed with tax counsel the issues raised by these taxing authorities and the adequacy of these recorded amounts. Substantially all of these potential tax liabilities and related interest are recorded in income taxes on the Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheets as payment is not expected within one year.

Except for earnings that are currently distributed, no additional provision has been made for U.S. or non-U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries or for unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, as such earnings are expected to be permanently reinvested, the investments are essentially permanent in duration, or we have concluded that no additional tax liability will arise as a result of distribution of such earnings. A liability could arise if our intentions to permanently reinvest such earnings were to change and amounts were distributed by such subsidiaries or if such subsidiaries are ultimately disposed. It is not practicable to estimate the additional income taxes related to permanently reinvested earnings or the basis differences related to investments in subsidiaries.

(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Income Taxes

Loss from discontinued operations was \$410 million in fiscal 2007. During the third quarter of fiscal 2007, a plan was approved to divest our Power Systems business and, in connection with the approval, we recorded a \$435 million after-tax, \$585 million pre-tax, impairment charge. As discussed above, subsequent to year end, we entered into a definitive agreement to sell the Power Systems business. In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we consummated the sale of the Printed Circuit Group business for \$227 million in net cash proceeds and recorded a \$45 million pre-tax gain on the sale.

Income from discontinued operations was \$13 million in fiscal 2006 and \$122 million in fiscal 2005, reflecting the operating results of the Power Systems business as well as the Printed Circuit Board business that was approved for sale in fiscal 2006. As discussed above, this transaction was completed subsequent to fiscal year end 2006.

See Note 5 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding discontinued operations.

Cumulative Effect of Accounting Change

During fiscal 2006, we adopted FIN 47, "*Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations an interpretation of FASB No. 143.*" Accordingly, we have recognized asset retirement obligations of \$16 million and property, plant, and equipment, net of \$4 million in our Combined Financial Statements at fiscal year end 2006. In addition, we recorded a cumulative effect of accounting change which resulted in an \$8 million after-tax, \$12 million pre-tax, loss. See Note 2 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for more information on FIN 47.

During fiscal 2005, we changed the measurement date for our pension and postretirement benefit plans from September 30th to August 31st, effective October 1, 2004. We believe that the one-month change of measurement date was a preferable change as it allows management adequate time to evaluate and report the actuarial information in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements under the accelerated reporting deadlines. As a result of this change, we recorded an \$11 million after-tax, \$13 million pre-tax, gain cumulative effect of accounting change in fiscal 2005. See Note 15 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for more information on retirement plans.

spending decreased \$323 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 to \$129 million as compared to \$452 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we exercised our option to buy five cable-laying sea vessels that were previously leased to us and used by the Undersea Telecommunications segment at a cost of \$280 million, which was reflected as a capital expenditure.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we received \$102 million in net cash proceeds related to the sale of the Power Systems business. In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we received \$227 million in net cash proceeds related to the sale of the Printed Circuit Group business.

The amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds, during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and 2007 was \$81 million and \$76 million, respectively.

Fiscal 2007, Fiscal 2006, and Fiscal 2005

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities in fiscal 2007 was \$1,538 million compared to \$1,665 million in fiscal 2006. Cash provided by operating activities was negatively impacted by a \$163 million advance payment to the IRS related to shared tax liabilities. The net change in assets and liabilities was a cash decrease of \$50 million. The components of this change are set forth in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows and include increases in inventory of \$124 million offset by increases in accrued and other current liabilities of \$105 million. Although overall inventory levels increased in fiscal 2007, we continued to make progress in reducing days of inventory on hand. Inventory days were 72 at September 28, 2007 compared to 75 at September 29, 2006. Increases in accrued and other current liabilities at fiscal year end 2007 resulted from our dividend payable and increased restructuring activity in fiscal 2007.

We continue to fund capital expenditures to support new programs and to invest in machinery and our manufacturing facilities to further enhance productivity and manufacturing capabilities. Capital spending increased \$337 million in fiscal 2007 to \$892 million as compared to \$555 million in fiscal 2006. During fiscal 2007, we exercised our option to buy five cable-laying sea vessels that were previously leased to us and used by the Undersea Telecommunications segment at a cost of \$280 million, which was reflected as a capital expenditure. Capital spending in fiscal 2007 also increased to support our increased sales activities. We expect long-term capital investment levels of approximately 4% to 5% of net sales each year.

In fiscal 2007, we received \$227 million in net cash proceeds related to the sale of the Printed Circuit Group business. Also, during fiscal 2007, we funded our portion of the class action settlement escrow for \$928 million. Related net class action settlement costs of \$887 were recognized in fiscal 2007.

The amount of pension and postretirement benefit contributions reflected in fiscal 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$71 million, \$69 million, and \$81 million, respectively. These amounts include voluntary pension contributions of \$24 million in fiscal 2005. We anticipate pension contributions to be \$70 million to \$80 million per year on an ongoing basis before consideration of voluntary contributions.

The amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds, during fiscal 2007 was \$454 million, including the \$163 million related to the advance payment to the IRS for legacy tax liabilities.

Capitalization

Total debt at December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007 was \$3,284 million and \$3,378 million, respectively. At fiscal year end 2006, total debt was \$3,662 million of which \$3,510 million was due to Tyco International. The amount due to Tyco International represents the portion of Tyco International's consolidated debt that was proportionately allocated to us based on our historical funding requirements. We believe the debt allocation basis was reasonable based on our historical financing needs. However, these amounts may not be indicative of the actual amounts that we would have

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

incurred had we been operating as an independent, publicly-traded company nor do these amounts represent actual indebtedness owed to Tyco International.

During September 2007, Tyco Electronics Group S.A., or TEGSA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, issued \$800 million principal amount of its 6.00% senior notes due 2012, \$750 million principal amount of its 6.55% senior notes due 2017, and \$500 million principal amount of its 7.125% senior notes due 2037, all of which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by us. TEGSA offered the senior notes in the U.S. to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act. In addition, the initial purchasers, through their respective selling agents, sold less than one-half of one percent of the senior notes outside the U.S. pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. In connection with the issuance of the senior notes, we and TEGSA entered into an exchange and registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers under which we and TEGSA agreed, for the benefit of the holders of the senior notes, to file with the SEC an exchange offer registration statement within 210 days after the date of the original issue of the notes. If certain registration requirements are not met by the required time or registration is withdrawn or is subject to an effective stop order, there may be a registration default, requiring payment by us of liquidated damages in the form of special interest at a rate of 0.25% per annum for the first 90 days of such registration default, and at a rate of 0.50% thereafter, until such registration default is cured. As of December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, we have determined that the likelihood of a registration default is remote and have not accrued any special interest.

In April 2007, TEGSA entered into a \$2,800 million unsecured senior bridge loan facility. We are the guarantor of the bridge facility which had an original maturity date of April 23, 2008. On August 31, 2007, we and TEGSA amended the unsecured bridge loan facility to permit, at TEGSA's option, an extension of the maturity from April 23, 2008 to April 22, 2009. Borrowings under the bridge facility bear interest, at TEGSA's option, at a base rate or the London interbank offered rate plus a margin dependent on TEGSA's credit ratings and the amount drawn under the facility. TEGSA is required to pay an annual facility fee ranging from 4.5 to 12.5 basis points depending on its credit ratings. The bridge facility contains provisions that may require mandatory prepayments or reduction of unused commitments if we or TEGSA issue debt or equity. In May 2007, tranche B was added to the bridge facility, increasing the amount of the facility by \$775 million. All balances under tranche B of the facility were paid off and all commitments under tranche B were cancelled in August 2007. Borrowings under the bridge facility were used to fund a portion of Tyco International's debt tender offers, to repay a portion of Tyco International's existing bank credit facilities, and to fund our portion of Tyco International's class action settlement escrow. See Note 12 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 16 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding the class action settlement. Net proceeds from the sales of the senior notes were used to repay a portion of borrowings under the unsecured senior bridge loan facility.

Additionally, in April 2007, TEGSA entered into a five-year unsecured senior revolving credit facility. We are the guarantor of the revolving credit facility. The commitments under the revolving credit facility are \$1,500 million. Interest and fees under the revolving credit facility are substantially the same as under the bridge loan facility. The revolving credit facility will be used for working capital, capital expenditures, and other corporate purposes.

As of December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, TEGSA had \$100 million and \$700 million, respectively, outstanding under the five-year unsecured senior revolving credit facility, which bore interest at the rate of 5.44% and 5.38%, respectively. Also, as of December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, TEGSA had \$550 million of indebtedness outstanding under the unsecured senior bridge loan facility, which bore interest at the rate of 5.49% and 5.47%, respectively.

In November 2007, TEGSA commenced issuing commercial paper to U.S. institutional accredited investors and qualified institutional buyers in accordance with available exemptions from the

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

registration requirements of the Securities Act, as part of our ongoing effort to enhance financial flexibility and to potentially decrease the cost of borrowings. As of December 28, 2007, TEGSA had \$505 million of commercial paper outstanding which bore interest at an average rate of 5.36%. Borrowings under the commercial paper program are backed by the five-year unsecured senior revolving credit facility.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2007, we conducted a tender offer to purchase for cash our subsidiary's 7.2% notes due 2008 amounting to \$86 million. Approximately \$67 million, or 78%, of the notes were tendered and extinguished.

Our debt agreements contain financial and other customary covenants. None of these covenants are presently considered restrictive to our operations. As of December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

In December 2007, our board of directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.14 per common share. The dividend was paid on February 4, 2008. Future dividends to holders of our common shares, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements and surplus, financial condition, statutory requirements of Bermuda law, contractual restrictions, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

In September 2007, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program of \$750 million to purchase a portion of our outstanding common shares. In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we repurchased approximately 7 million common shares for \$259 million under this program, of which \$232 million was paid as of December 28, 2007.

Our ability to fund our capital needs will be affected by our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations, the overall capacity and terms of our financing arrangements as discussed above, and access to the capital and money markets as well as other sources of funding. Given the volatility in the financial markets, we continue to monitor the markets closely and take steps to maintain financial flexibility and an appropriate capital structure.

On September 19, 2005, we were awarded a contract to build and operate the statewide private radio system for the State of New York. Under the contractual terms, this is a 20-year contract that requires us to build the network and lease it to the State. As we build the network over the next three years, we will need to invest approximately \$500 to \$550 million. As of December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, we have invested \$35 million and \$28 million, respectively, primarily consisting of inventory. We expect that in fiscal 2008 we will invest approximately \$50 to \$75 million which will be funded by cash generated from operations.

Backlog

At December 28, 2007, we had a backlog of unfilled orders of \$3.6 billion, compared to a backlog of \$3.0 billion and \$2.6 billion at September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively. Backlog by reportable segment is as follows:

	December 28, 2007	September 28, 2007	September 29, 2006
	(in millions)		
Electronic Components	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,663	\$ 1,513
Network Solutions	296	277	249
Wireless Systems	541	474	512
Undersea Telecommunications	1,017	560	327
Total	\$ 3,585	\$ 2,974	\$ 2,601

Commitments and Contingencies

The following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and commitments for debt, minimum lease payments obligations under non-cancelable leases, and other obligations at fiscal year end 2007.

	Payments due by fiscal year						There- after
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(in millions)							
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,378	\$ 555	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,301
Operating leases	612	129	101	81	61	46	194
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	93	93					
Total contractual cash obligations ⁽³⁾	\$ 4,083	\$ 777	\$ 121	\$ 82	\$ 62	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,495

(1) Excludes interest.

(2) Purchase obligations consist of commitments for purchases of goods and services.

(3) Total contractual cash obligations in the table above exclude pension and postretirement benefit obligations, income taxes, and other long-term liabilities.

We have pension and postretirement benefit obligations to certain employees and former employees. We are obligated to make contributions to our pension plans and postretirement benefit plans; however, we are unable to determine the amount of plan contributions due to the inherent uncertainties of obligations of this type, including timing, interest rate charges, investment performance, and amounts of benefit payments. We expect to contribute \$73 million to pension and postretirement benefit plans in fiscal 2008 and \$70 million to \$80 million per year on an ongoing basis, before consideration of voluntary contributions. These plans and our estimates of future contributions and benefit payments are more fully described in Note 10 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 15 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

Income taxes and other long-term liabilities are excluded from the table above as we are unable to estimate the timing of payment for these items.

At September 28, 2007, we had outstanding letters of credit and letters of guarantee in the amount of \$277 million.

At December 28, 2007 and September 28, 2007, we had a contingent purchase price commitment of \$80 million related to the fiscal 2001 acquisition of Com-Net by the Wireless Systems segment. This represents the maximum amount payable to the former shareholders of Com-Net only after the construction and installation of a communications system for the State of Florida is finished and the State has approved the system based on the guidelines set forth in the contract. A liability for this contingency has not been recorded in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements as the outcome of this contingency currently is not estimable.

Income Tax Matters

Our income tax returns are periodically examined by various tax authorities. In connection with these examinations, tax authorities, including the IRS, have raised issues and proposed tax adjustments. We and Tyco International are reviewing and contesting certain of the proposed tax adjustments. Amounts related to these tax adjustments and other tax contingencies and related interest which relate specifically to the Tyco Electronics business have been recorded in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. In addition, we may be required to pay additional taxes for contingencies not related to the electronics businesses as a result of the tax liability sharing arrangements with Tyco International and Covidien entered into upon Separation.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

In fiscal 2004, in connection with the IRS audit of the fiscal 1997 through 2000 years, Tyco International submitted to the IRS proposed adjustments to these prior period U.S. federal income tax returns resulting in a reduction in the taxable income previously filed. During fiscal 2006, the IRS accepted substantially all of the proposed adjustments. Also during fiscal 2006, Tyco International

developed proposed amendments to U.S. federal income tax returns for additional periods through fiscal 2002. On the basis of previously accepted amendments, we have determined that acceptance of these adjustments is probable and, accordingly, have recorded them, as well as the impacts of the adjustments accepted by the IRS, in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. These adjustments resulted in a \$205 million net decrease in deferred income tax assets and a \$205 million decrease in income taxes in fiscal 2006. Such adjustments did not have a material impact on our results of operations or cash flows.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, Tyco International completed proposed amendments to a portion of its U.S. federal income tax returns for the 2001 through 2005 fiscal periods, which primarily reflected the roll forward of the previous amendments for the 1997 to 2002 fiscal periods. These adjustments resulted in a \$9 million increase to the tax provision on our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements in fiscal 2007. Tyco International continues to complete proposed adjustments to the remainder of its U.S. federal income tax returns for periods subsequent to fiscal 2002. When our tax return positions are updated, additional adjustments may be identified and recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements. While the final adjustments cannot be determined until the income tax return amendment process is completed, we believe that any resulting adjustments will not have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. Additionally, adjustments may be recorded to shareholders' equity in the future for the impact of filing final or amended income tax returns in certain jurisdictions where those returns include a combination of Tyco International, Covidien, and/or our legal entities for the periods prior to the Separation.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2007, the IRS concluded its field examination of certain of Tyco International's U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 1997 through 2000 and issued anticipated Revenue Agents' Reports which reflect the IRS' determination of proposed tax adjustments for the periods under audit. The Revenue Agents' Reports propose tax audit adjustments to certain of Tyco International's previously filed tax return positions, all of which Tyco International expected and previously assessed at each balance sheet date. Accordingly, we have made no additional provision during fiscal 2007 with respect to our share of the proposed audit adjustments in the Revenue Agents' Reports.

Tyco International has agreed with the IRS on adjustments totaling \$498 million, with an estimated cash impact to Tyco International of \$458 million, and during the third quarter of fiscal 2007, Tyco International paid \$458 million. Our portion of this payment reduced income taxes on the Consolidated Balance Sheet by \$163 million. It is our understanding that Tyco International has appealed other proposed tax audit adjustments totaling approximately \$1 billion and intends to vigorously defend its prior filed tax return positions. We continue to believe that the amounts recorded in our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements relating to these tax adjustments are sufficient. However, the ultimate resolution of these matters is uncertain and, should Tyco International lose its appeal, it could result in a material impact to our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. In addition, ultimate resolution of these matters could result in Tyco International filing amended U.S. federal income tax returns for years subsequent to the current fiscal 1997 to 2000 audit period and could have a material impact on our effective tax rate in future reporting periods.

Additionally, the IRS proposed civil fraud penalties against Tyco International arising from alleged actions of former executives in connection with certain intercompany transfers of stock in 1998 and 1999. Any penalty imposed would be subject to sharing with Tyco International and Covidien under the Tax Sharing Agreement. It is our understanding that Tyco International intends to vigorously oppose the assertion of any such penalties.

In connection with the Separation, we entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement that generally governs Covidien's, Tyco Electronics', and Tyco International's respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations after the distribution with respect to taxes, including ordinary course of business taxes and taxes, if any, incurred as a result of any failure of the distribution of all of the shares of Covidien or

Tyco Electronics to qualify as a tax-free distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the spin-offs to qualify for tax-favored treatment under the Code.

Pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement and Tax Sharing Agreement, upon Separation, we entered into certain guarantee commitments and indemnifications with Tyco International and Covidien. Under these agreements, principally the Tax Sharing Agreement, Tyco International, Covidien, and Tyco Electronics share 27%, 42%, and 31%, respectively, of certain contingent liabilities relating to unresolved tax matters of legacy Tyco International. The effect of the Tax Sharing Agreement is to indemnify us for 69% of certain liabilities settled by Tyco Electronics with respect to unresolved legacy tax matters. Pursuant to that indemnification, we have made similar indemnifications to Tyco International and Covidien with respect to 31% of certain liabilities settled by the companies with respect to unresolved legacy tax matters. If any of the companies responsible for all or a portion of such liabilities were to default in its payment of costs or expenses related to any such liability, we would be responsible for a portion of the defaulting party or parties' obligation.

Upon Separation, and prior to the adoption of FIN 48 in fiscal 2008, \$930 million of Tyco International's contingent tax liabilities related to unresolved tax matters were transferred to us in accordance with the Tax Sharing Agreement. In addition, we recorded a receivable from Tyco International and Covidien of \$675 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 29, 2007 relating to indemnifications made by Tyco International and Covidien under the Tax Sharing Agreement. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, an analysis of the tax reserves held by us, Tyco International, and Covidien indicated that we are the primary obligor for an additional \$161 million of tax and related interest for which reserves had been recorded on the books of Tyco International and Covidien. Accordingly, the amounts recorded by us upon Separation for contingent tax liabilities and the corresponding assets for indemnifications made by Tyco International and Covidien were increased to reflect these additional amounts. The initial liability at Separation and the adjustment made in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 were reflected as adjustments to contributed surplus on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Effective September 29, 2007, the beginning of fiscal 2008, we adopted FIN 48. As a result of adopting FIN 48, we recorded a net increase in contingent tax liabilities of \$1,282 million, an increase in deferred tax assets of \$647 million, and a corresponding decrease in the opening balance of accumulated earnings of \$635 million. Pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, certain contingent tax liabilities related to unresolved tax matters are subject to sharing between Tyco International, Covidien, and us. Tyco International and Covidien would be contractually obligated for \$558 million of our net increase in contingent tax liabilities recorded in connection with our adoption of FIN 48.

At September 28, 2007, the probability-weighted cash flows and risk premium of certain unresolved legacy tax matters for which we have made indemnifications to Tyco International and Covidien resulted in a fair value of the FIN 45, *"Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees for Indebtedness of Others,"* liability of \$296 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we, while assessing our income tax positions under FIN 48, decreased this liability by \$14 million to \$282 million and recorded the adjustment to other income on the Condensed Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations. This liability under FIN 45 consists of two components. The first component is a SFAS No. 5, *"Accounting for Contingencies,"* liability that represents the asserted liabilities that either Tyco International or Covidien have determined to be probable and estimable totaling \$184 million. The remaining \$98 million represents the fair value of the 31% indemnification made to Tyco International and Covidien under the Tax Sharing Agreement. See further discussion in Note 9 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 13 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. The actual amounts that we may be required to ultimately accrue or pay under this agreement could vary depending upon the outcome of the unresolved tax matters, which may not be resolved for several

years. See Note 17 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding our responsibility for contingent tax liabilities.

Legal Matters

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, including patent infringement claims, antitrust claims, product liability matters, environmental matters, employment disputes, disputes on agreements, and other commercial disputes. Management believes that these legal proceedings and claims likely will be resolved over an extended period of time. Although it is not feasible to predict the outcome of these proceedings, based upon our experience, current information and applicable law, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial position. However, one or more of the proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for a future period. See "Business Legal Proceedings" and Note 12 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding legal proceedings.

Prior to the announcement of the planned separation in January 2006, Tyco International and certain former directors and officers were named as defendants in several lawsuits relating to securities class action, shareholder lawsuits, and ERISA related litigation. As a part of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, any existing or potential liabilities related to this outstanding litigation have been allocated among Tyco International, Covidien, and us. We are responsible for 31% of potential liabilities that may arise upon the settlement of the pending litigation. If Tyco International or Covidien were to default on their obligation to pay their allocated share of these liabilities, however, we would be required to pay additional amounts. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, Tyco International will manage and control all the legal matters related to assumed contingent liabilities, including the defense or settlement thereof, subject to certain limitations. The liability sharing provisions regarding these class actions are set forth in the Separation and Distribution Agreement among Tyco International, Covidien, and us.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Certain of our segments have guaranteed the performance of third-parties and provided financial guarantees for uncompleted work and financial commitments. The terms of these guarantees vary with end dates ranging from fiscal 2008 through the completion of such transactions. The guarantees would be triggered in the event of nonperformance and the potential exposure for nonperformance under the guarantees would not have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In disposing of assets or businesses, we often provide representations, warranties, and/or indemnities to cover various risks including unknown damage to the assets, environmental risks involved in the sale of real estate, liability for investigation and remediation of environmental contamination at waste disposal sites and manufacturing facilities, and unidentified tax liabilities and legal fees related to periods prior to disposition. We do not have the ability to estimate the potential liability from such indemnities because they relate to unknown conditions. However, we have no reason to believe that these uncertainties would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

We have recorded liabilities for known indemnifications included as part of environmental liabilities. See Note 12 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 16 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for a discussion of these liabilities.

At September 29, 2006, we had an off-balance sheet leasing arrangement for five cable laying sea vessels. Upon expiration of this lease in October 2006, we exercised our option to buy these vessels for \$280 million and, accordingly, the residual guarantee of \$54 million was settled.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

In the normal course of business, we are liable for contract completion and product performance. In the opinion of management, such obligations will not significantly affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement and Tax Sharing Agreement, upon Separation, we entered into certain guarantee commitments and indemnifications with Tyco International and Covidien. Under these agreements, principally the Tax Sharing Agreement, Tyco International, Covidien, and Tyco Electronics share 27%, 42%, and 31%, respectively, of certain contingent liabilities relating to unresolved tax matters of legacy Tyco International. The effect of the Tax Sharing Agreement is to indemnify us for 69% of certain liabilities settled by us with respect to unresolved legacy tax matters. Pursuant to that indemnification, we have made similar indemnifications to Tyco International and Covidien with respect to 31% of certain liabilities settled by the companies with respect to unresolved legacy tax matters. If any of the companies responsible for all or a portion of such liabilities were to default in its payment of costs or expenses related to any such liability, we would be responsible for a portion of the defaulting party or parties' obligation. These arrangements have been valued upon our separation from Tyco International with the assistance of a third-party valuation firm in accordance with FIN 45, "*Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*," and, accordingly, liabilities amounting to \$98 million were recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 28, 2007. See Notes 9 and 12 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Notes 13 and 17 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information.

We record estimated product warranty costs at the time of sale. See Note 9 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 13 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further information regarding estimated product warranty.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to use judgment in making estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 2 to our Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. The following noted accounting policies are based on, among other things, judgments and assumptions made by management that include inherent risks and uncertainties. Management's estimates are based on the relevant information available at the end of each period.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue recognition policies are in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin, or SAB, No. 101, "*Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*," and SAB No. 104, "*Revenue Recognition*," as issued by the SEC and other applicable guidance.

Our revenues are generated principally from the sale of our products. Revenue from the sales of products is recognized at the time title and the risks and rewards of ownership pass. This time is generally when the products reach the free-on-board shipping point, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. For those items where title has not yet transferred, we have deferred the recognition of revenue. A reserve for estimated returns is established at the time of sale based on historical return experience and is recorded as a reduction of sales. Other allowances include customer quantity and price discrepancies. A reserve for other allowances is established at the time of sale based on historical experience and is recorded as a reduction of sales.

Contract sales for construction related projects are recorded primarily on the percentage-of-completion method. Profits recognized on contracts in process are based upon estimated contract revenue and related cost to completion. Cost to completion is measured based on the ratio of actual cost incurred to total estimated cost. Revisions in cost estimates as contracts progress have the effect of increasing or decreasing profits in the current period. Provisions for anticipated losses are made in the period in which they first become determinable. Contract sales for construction related projects are generated primarily within our Wireless Systems and Undersea Telecommunications segments.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventory are made based upon product demand and historical experience. Should future product demand change, existing inventory could become slow moving or obsolete and provisions would be increased accordingly.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired include both those that have a determinable life and residual goodwill. Intangible assets with a determinable life include primarily intellectual property consisting of patents, trademarks, and unpatented technology with estimates of recoverability ranging from 3 to 50 years that are amortized on a straight-line basis. An evaluation of the remaining useful life of intangible assets with a determinable life is performed on a periodic basis when events and circumstances warrant an evaluation. We assess intangible assets with a determinable life for impairment consistent with our policy for assessing other long-lived assets. Goodwill is assessed for impairment separately from other intangible assets with a determinable life by comparing the carrying value of each reporting unit to its fair value on the first day of the fourth quarter of each year or whenever we believe a triggering event requiring a more frequent assessment has occurred. In making this assessment, management relies on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions, and market place data. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors, and management's judgment in applying them to the analysis of goodwill impairment. Since management's judgment is involved in performing goodwill valuation analyses, there is risk that the carrying value of our goodwill may be overstated or understated.

When testing for goodwill impairment, we follow the guidance prescribed in SFAS No. 142, "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*." First, we perform a step I goodwill impairment test to identify a potential impairment. In doing so, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill may be impaired and a step II goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of any impairment loss. In the step II goodwill impairment test, we compare the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner that the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination is determined. We allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit, including intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. Any excess of the value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill.

Estimates about fair value used in the step I goodwill impairment tests have been calculated using an income approach based on the present value of future cash flows of each reporting unit. The income approach has been supported by additional transaction and guideline analysis. These approaches incorporate many assumptions including future growth rates, discount factors, and income tax rates in assessing fair value. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in goodwill impairments in future periods.

Income Taxes

In determining income for financial statement purposes, we must make certain estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments affect the calculation of certain tax liabilities and the determination of the recoverability of certain of the deferred tax assets, which 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, we consider all available positive and negative evidence including our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in the most recent years, and our forecast of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, we develop assumptions including the amount of future state, federal, and international pretax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying businesses.

We currently have recorded significant valuation allowances that we intend to maintain until it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized. Our income tax expense recorded in the future will be reduced to the extent of decreases in our valuation allowances. The realization of our remaining deferred tax assets is primarily dependent on future taxable income in the appropriate jurisdiction. Any reduction in future taxable income including any future restructuring activities may require that we record an additional valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. An increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in such period and could have a significant impact on our future earnings. If a change in a valuation allowance occurs, which was established in connection with an acquisition, the adjustment of such allowance may affect goodwill rather than the income tax provision.

Changes in tax laws and rates also could affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. Management is not aware of any such changes that would have a material effect on our results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. We recognize and measure uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax returns under the provisions of FIN 48. FIN 48 requires that an enterprise must determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, including resolution of any appeals or litigation processes, based upon the technical merits of the position. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold is then measured to determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize in the financial statements. To the extent there is a difference between a tax position reflected on a tax return and the amount we recognize in the financial statements, we record a tax liability for the uncertain tax position, and any related interest, and we adjust deferred taxes, if appropriate. These tax liabilities and related interest are reflected net of the impact of related tax loss carryforwards, as such tax loss carryforwards will be applied against these tax liabilities and will reduce the amount of cash tax payments due upon the eventual settlement with the tax authorities. We adjust these tax and interest liabilities in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, 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. Further, management has reviewed with tax counsel the issues raised by these taxing authorities and the adequacy of these recorded amounts. If our estimate of tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when we determine the liabilities are no longer necessary. Substantially all of these potential tax liabilities are recorded in income taxes on the Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheet as payment is not expected within one year.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit

Our pension expense and obligations are developed from actuarial valuations. Two critical assumptions in determining pension expense and obligations are the discount rate and expected long-term return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions at least annually. Other assumptions reflect demographic factors such as retirement, mortality, and turnover and are evaluated periodically and updated to reflect our actual experience. Actual results may differ from actuarial assumptions. The discount rate represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments and is used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows for benefit obligations to be paid under our pension plans. A decrease in the discount rate increases the present value of pension benefit obligations. A 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate would increase our present value of pension obligations by \$106.3 million, while a 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would decrease our present value of pension obligations by \$101.6 million. We consider the current and expected asset allocations of our pension plans, as well as historical and expected long-term rates of return on those types of plan assets, in determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. A 50 basis point decrease in the expected long-term return on plan assets would increase our pension expense by \$9.8 million, while a 50 basis point increase in the expected long-term return on plan assets would decrease our pension expense by \$9.8 million.

Share-Based Compensation

We adopted SFAS No. 123R, "*Share-Based Payment*," on October 1, 2005 using the modified prospective transition method. Under SFAS No. 123R, we determine the fair value of share awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The Black-Scholes model requires certain assumptions that involve judgment. Such assumptions are the expected stock price volatility, expected annual dividend yield, expected life of options, and risk-free interest rate. (See Note 18 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 23 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information related to share-based compensation.) An increase in the volatility of the Company's stock will increase the amount of compensation expense on new awards. An increase in the holding period of options will also cause an increase in compensation expense. Dividend yields and risk-free interest rates are less difficult to estimate, but an increase in the dividend yield will cause a decrease in expense and an increase in the risk-free interest rate will increase compensation expense.

Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Effective September 29, 2007, the beginning of fiscal 2008, we adopted FIN 48. This interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. FIN 48 requires that an enterprise must determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, including resolution of any appeals or litigation processes, based upon the technical merits of the position. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold is then measured to determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize in the financial statements. As a result of adopting FIN 48, we recorded a net increase in contingent tax liabilities of \$1,282 million, an increase in deferred tax assets of \$647 million, and a corresponding decrease in the opening balance of accumulated earnings of \$635 million. See Note 13 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information regarding income taxes and the adoption of FIN 48.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "*Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans-an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)*." SFAS No. 158 requires that employers recognize the funded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans as a net asset or liability on the 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 a component of net periodic benefit cost. Under SFAS No. 158, companies are required to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of their fiscal year end. We currently use a measurement date of August 31st. SFAS No. 158 also requires additional disclosure in the notes to the financial statements. The measurement date provisions will become effective for us in fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact of the measurement date change provision on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. We adopted the funded status recognition provisions at September 28, 2007. The incremental effects of adopting the standard on the Consolidated Balance Sheet are increases of \$386 million in long-term pension and postretirement benefit liabilities, \$16 million in accrued and other current liabilities, and \$55 million in other assets. The impact of adoption also resulted in additional net deferred tax assets of \$122 million. The impact of adoption to accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of equity, was a reduction of \$225 million. There was no impact on pension or other postretirement benefit expense, cash flows, or benefits plans in fiscal 2007. On-going compliance with the standard will not impact pension or other postretirement benefit expense, cash flows, or benefit plans. See Note 15 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for further discussion of the implementation of the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158.

In September 2006, the SEC issued SAB No. 108, "*Considering the Effect of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.*" SAB No. 108 provides guidance on evaluating the materiality of prior periods' misstatements, quantifying the effects of correcting misstatements in the current period and criteria for restatement of prior periods. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. We adopted this guidance effective for fiscal 2007. This adoption did not have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, "*Business Combinations.*" SFAS No. 141R replaces SFAS No. 141 and addresses the recognition and accounting for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interests in business combinations. SFAS No. 141R is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We are currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 141R will have on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "*Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements.*" SFAS No. 160 addresses the accounting and reporting framework for minority interests by a parent company. SFAS No. 160 is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. We are currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 160 will have on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In June 2007, the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF Issue No. 06-11, "*Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards.*" EITF 06-11 requires that a realized income tax benefit from dividends or dividend equivalent units paid on unvested restricted shares and restricted share units be reflected as an increase in contributed surplus and reflected as an addition to our excess tax benefit pool, as defined under SFAS No. 123R. EITF 06-11 is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact that EITF 06-11 will have on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.*" SFAS No. 159 permits an entity, on a contract-by-contract basis, to make an irrevocable election to account for certain types of financial instruments and warranty and insurance contracts at fair value, rather than historical cost, with changes in the fair value, whether realized or unrealized, recognized in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements.*" SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact, if any, that SFAS No. 157 will have on our results of operations or financial position.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, our financial position is routinely subject to a variety of risks, including market risks associated with interest rate and currency movements on outstanding debt and non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities. We utilize established risk management policies and procedures in executing derivative financial instrument transactions to manage a portion of these risks.

We do not execute transactions or hold derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Counterparties to derivative financial instruments are limited to major financial institutions with at least an A/A2 long-term debt rating. There is no significant concentration of exposures with any one counterparty.

Foreign Currency Exposures

As part of managing the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, we use foreign exchange forwards and swaps. The objective is to manage our foreign currency exposures on intercompany transactions, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and forecasted transactions denominated in certain foreign currencies. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar from the December 28, 2007 market rates would increase the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$195 million, while a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar would decrease the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$238 million. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar from the September 28, 2007 market rates would increase the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$59 million, while a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar would decrease the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$72 million. However, such gains or losses on these contracts would be generally offset by the gains or losses on the revaluation or settlement of the underlying transactions.

Interest Rate Exposures

We issue debt, from time to time, in capital markets to fund our operations. Such borrowings can result in interest rate and/or currency exposure. To manage these exposures and to minimize overall interest cost, we have used and may use in the future interest rate swaps to convert a portion of the fixed-rate debt into variable rate debt (fair value hedges) and/or convert a portion of the variable rate debt into fixed-rate debt (cash flow hedges). At September 28, 2007, we had no outstanding interest rate swaps. Based on our floating rate debt balance of \$1,250 million at September 28, 2007, an increase in the levels of the U.S. dollar interest rates by 0.5%, with all other variables held constant, would result in an increase of annual interest expense of approximately \$6 million.

See Note 11 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 14 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for additional information on financial instruments.

BUSINESS

Overview

Tyco Electronics is a leading global provider of engineered electronic components, network solutions, wireless systems, and undersea telecommunication systems. We design, manufacture, and market products for customers in industries from automotive, appliance, and aerospace and defense to telecommunications, computers, and consumer electronics. Our products are produced in approximately 120 manufacturing sites in over 25 countries. With over 8,000 engineers and worldwide manufacturing, sales, and customer service capabilities, Tyco Electronics' commitment is our customers' advantage.

Tyco Electronics Ltd. was incorporated in Bermuda in fiscal 2000 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco International. For the period following its incorporation, Tyco Electronics Ltd. did not engage in any significant business activities and held minimal assets. In connection with our separation from Tyco International, the equity interests in the entities that hold all of the assets and liabilities of Tyco International's electronics businesses were transferred to Tyco Electronics. Tyco Electronics Ltd. is the sole shareholder of TEGSA, and it will unconditionally guarantee the notes to be issued by TEGSA.

TEGSA, a Luxembourg company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco Electronics Ltd. TEGSA is a holding company established in December 2006 in connection with the separation of the electronics business of Tyco International to own directly and indirectly all of the operating subsidiaries of Tyco Electronics, to issue the notes and to perform treasury operations for Tyco Electronics. Otherwise, it conducts no independent business.

TEGSA was formed in Luxembourg as part of the separation in order to replicate the legal and operating structure of Tyco International Group S.A., which performed similar functions for Tyco International Ltd. TEGSA owns directly or indirectly all of Tyco Electronics' operating subsidiaries and will act as our principal external borrower. We believe that TEGSA's concentrated ownership of the operating subsidiaries is an efficient means of providing additional financial support for the notes. TEGSA will issue the notes in its role as our principal external borrower.

Our business was formed principally through a series of acquisitions, from fiscal 1999 through fiscal 2002, of established electronics companies and divisions, including the acquisition of AMP Incorporated and Raychem Corporation in fiscal 1999 and the Electromechanical Components Division of Siemens and OEM Division of Thomas & Betts in fiscal 2000. These companies each have more than 50 years of history in engineering and innovation excellence. We operated as a segment of Tyco International prior to our separation.

Effective June 29, 2007, Tyco International distributed all of its shares of Tyco Electronics to its common shareholders. Tyco Electronics Ltd. became an independent, publicly traded company owning the former electronics businesses of Tyco International Ltd.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Our reporting segments manufacture and distribute our products and solutions to a number of end markets. The table below provides a summary of our reporting segments, the fiscal 2007 net sales contribution of each segment, and the key products and markets that we serve:

Segment	Electronic Components	Network Solutions	Wireless Systems	Undersea Telecommunications
% of Fiscal 2007 Net Sales	75%	14%	7%	4%
Key Products	Connector systems Relays Heat shrink tubing Fiber optics Circuit protection devices Wire and cable Touch screens Application tooling	Connector systems Heat shrink tubing Fiber optics Wire and cable Racks and panels Intelligent building controls Network interface devices	Land mobile radios and systems Radio frequency components and subsystems Radar systems	Undersea telecommunication systems
Key Markets	Automotive Computer Communication equipment Appliance Industrial machinery Aerospace and defense Consumer electronics	Energy Communication service providers Building networks	Public safety Communication equipment Aerospace and defense Automotive	Communication service providers Oil and gas

See Note 19 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Note 24 to the Annual Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for certain segment and geographic financial information relating to our business.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we have the following competitive strengths:

Global leader in passive components. With net sales of approximately \$13.5 billion in fiscal 2007, we are significantly larger than many of our competitors. In the \$40 billion fragmented connector industry, our net sales were approximately \$8 billion in fiscal 2007. We have established a global leadership position in the connector industry with leading market positions in the following markets:

Automotive #1

Computers and peripherals #1

Industrial #1

Telecom/data communications #2

Our scale provides us the opportunity to accelerate our sales growth by making larger investments in existing and new technologies in our core markets and to expand our presence in emerging markets. Our leadership position also provides the opportunity to lower our purchasing costs by developing lower cost sources of supply and to maintain a flexible manufacturing footprint worldwide that is close to our customers' locations.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Strong customer relationships. As an industry leader, we have established close working relationships with our customers. These relationships allow us to anticipate and be responsive to customer needs when designing new products and new technical solutions. By working with our

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

customers in developing new products and technologies, we believe we are able to identify and act on trends and leverage knowledge about next-generation technology across our products. In addition, we operate a broad Global Account Management program through which we maintain close working relationships with the key customers in the end markets that we serve.

Process and product technology leadership. We employ over 8,000 engineers dedicated to product research, development, and engineering. Our investment of \$600 million per year in product and process engineering and development together with our capital spending of nearly \$900 million in fiscal 2007, enable us to consistently provide innovative, high-quality products with efficient manufacturing methods.

Diverse product mix and customer base. We manufacture and sell a broad portfolio of products to customers in various industries. Our customers include many of the leaders in their respective industries and our relationships with them typically date back many years. We believe that this diversified customer base reduces our exposure to a particular end market and therefore the variability of our financial performance, and provides us an opportunity to leverage our skills and experience across markets. Additionally, we believe that the diversity of our customer base reduces the level of cyclicity in our results and distinguishes us from our competitors.

Balanced geographic sales mix. We have an established manufacturing presence in over 25 countries and our sales are global. Our global coverage positions us near our customers' locations and allows us to assist them in consolidating their supply base and lowering their production costs. We believe our balanced sales distribution lowers our exposure to any particular geography and improves our financial profile. In addition, our strategy is to continue to increase the percentage of production from low-cost countries.

Strong and experienced management team. We believe we have a management team that has the experience necessary to effectively execute our strategy and advance our product and technology leadership. Our Chief Executive Officer, President, and segment leaders average more than 20 years of experience in the electronics industry. They are supported by an experienced and talented management team that is dedicated to maintaining and expanding our position as a global leader in the industry.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to be the world leader in providing custom-engineered electronic components and solutions for an increasingly connected world. We believe that in achieving this goal we will increase net sales and profitability across our segments in the markets that we serve. Our business strategy is based upon the following priorities:

Continue to focus our existing portfolio. As part of our strategy, we regularly review and will consider the divestiture of underperforming or non-strategic businesses to improve our operating results and better utilize our capital. Some of these divestitures may have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements, and we currently believe these divestitures, including the Power Systems business and other product exits, could reduce our consolidated net sales by approximately 15%. We have made strategic divestitures in the past and expect that we may make additional divestitures in the future. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Divestitures and Manufacturing Simplification."

Leverage our market leadership position to increase our market share. We are the global leader in many of the markets that we serve. For example, within our Electronic Components segment, we are the leading global supplier of connectors and connector systems to the automotive, computers and storage, and industrial markets. We believe that these and other markets are critical to our success and that we must continue to strengthen our leadership position in these

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

markets. We plan to capitalize on the expected growth in these markets by leveraging our significant scale in the industry, the breadth of our product portfolio, our established relationships and leading specification positions with our customers, and our extensive worldwide distribution channels.

Achieve market leadership in attractive and under-penetrated industries. We plan to accelerate growth in end-user markets in which we do not have the number one market share but which we believe have attractive growth and profitability characteristics. These markets include: aerospace and defense, consumer electronics, mobile phone, and medical markets with respect to our Electronic Components segment; the land mobile radio market with respect to our Wireless Systems segment; and the energy and communication service provider market with respect to our Network Solutions segment. We believe that we can further leverage our customer service and our new product and technology capabilities in order to achieve a leading position in these markets.

Extend our leadership in key emerging markets. We seek to improve our market leadership position in emerging geographic regions, including China, Eastern Europe, and India, which we expect will experience higher growth rates compared to that of more developed regions in the world. In fiscal 2007, we generated \$1.6 billion of net sales from China, \$937 million of net sales in Eastern Europe, and \$168 million of net sales in India. We have been increasing our sales and marketing, engineering, and manufacturing resources in these emerging regions in order to more fully capitalize on our skills and technologies. We believe that expansion in these regions will enable us to grow faster than the overall global market.

Supplement organic growth with strategic acquisitions. We will evaluate and selectively pursue strategic acquisitions that strengthen our market position, enhance our existing product offering, enable us to enter attractive markets, expand our technological capabilities, and provide synergy opportunities.

Improve operating margins. We intend to continue to increase our productivity and reduce our manufacturing costs. We plan to achieve this through best in class in manufacturing, enhancing our purchasing strategy by strengthening our procurement organization and simplifying our vendor base, and further implementing strategic programs such as our Six Sigma initiative. We also plan to continue to simplify our global manufacturing footprint, both by migrating facilities from high cost to low cost countries and by consolidating within countries. With respect to our manufacturing rationalization plan, we expect to incur restructuring charges of approximately \$130 million in fiscal 2008 and up to \$250 million from fiscal 2009 through 2010. These initiatives are designed to help us to maintain our competitiveness in the industry.

Accelerate new product development through research and development excellence. We seek to continue to increase the percentage of our annual net sales from products launched within the previous year. In fiscal 2007, we derived 15% of our net sales from new products launched within the previous fiscal year. In order to accomplish this goal, we intend to focus our research, development, and engineering investment on next generation technologies and highly engineered products and platforms, and leverage innovation across our segments.

Our Products

Our net sales by reporting segment as a percentage of our total net sales was as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Electronic Components	75%	76%	77%
Network Solutions	14	14	13
Wireless Systems	7	7	8
Undersea Telecommunications	4	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

Electronic Components

Our Electronic Components segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of passive electronic components, which includes connectors and interconnect systems, relays, switches, circuit protection devices, touchscreens, sensors, and wire and cable. The products sold by the Electronic Components segment are sold primarily to original equipment manufacturers and their contract manufacturers in the automotive, computer, consumer electronics, communication equipment, appliance, aerospace and defense, industrial machinery, and instrumentation markets. The following are the primary product families sold by the segment:

Connector Systems and Components. We offer an extensive range of electrical and electronic interconnection products. These connectors include a wide variety of pin and socket, USB, coaxial, I/O, fiber optic, and power connectors, as well as sophisticated interconnection products used in complex telecommunications and computer equipment.

Relays. Our relay products can be used in a wide range of applications in the automotive, telecommunications, industrial, and aerospace industries, including electric sunroofs, anti-lock braking systems, and fuel injection coils for the automotive industry, signal and power relay technologies for the telecommunications industry, and high-performance products for the aerospace industry.

Heat Shrink Tubing. We offer hundreds of reliable, cost-effective products to seal, connect, insulate, protect, hold, and bundle high-performance electrical harnesses. We also provide customized harnessing design, prototype, and build services.

Fiber Optics. We manufacture fiber optic connectors, cable assemblies, adapters, and accessories. We provide highly engineered products that connect, configure, and control light.

Circuit Protection Devices. We offer a range of circuit protection devices, which limit the flow of high current during fault conditions and automatically reset when the fault is cleared and power to the circuit is removed. We also offer surface-mount fuses, surge protectors, gas discharge tubes for overvoltage protection, and electrostatic discharge protection devices.

Wire and Cable. We provide highly engineered cable and wire products to the data transmission, aerospace, automotive, telecommunications, industrial, and medical markets. We offer a broad range of cable, including UTP and PVC ribbon cables, SCSI and IEEE 1394 computer cables, NASA-spec cable, and other cables suitable for use in the aerospace industry.

Touch Screens. We develop, manufacture, and market a complete line of touch products for transactional kiosks, point-of-sale terminals, machine and process control, and automated teller machines. We offer component touch systems for original equipment manufacturers and a broad

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

line of standard and custom LCD and CRT touch monitors. We believe that we are an industry leader in advancing surface wave, resistive, infrared, and capacitive technologies.

Application Tooling. We offer a broad portfolio of hand tools, semi-automatic bench machines, and fully-automatic machine systems for processing terminal products.

In addition to the above product families which represent in excess of 90% of the Electronic Components segment net sales, we also offer battery assemblies, identification products, antennas, magnetics, sensors, switches, and resistors.

Network Solutions

Our Network Solutions segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of infrastructure components and systems for telecommunications and energy markets. These components include connectors, above and below-ground enclosures, heat shrink tubing, cable accessories, surge arrestors, fiber optic cabling, copper cabling, and racks for copper and fiber networks. This segment also provides electronic systems for test access and intelligent cross-connect applications as well as integrated cabling solutions for cabling and building management. The products are grouped into the following product families:

Connector Systems and Components. We offer an extensive range of low, medium, and high-voltage connectors and splices, cable assemblies, sealing systems, terminals, fittings, lugs and clamps, transmission line fittings, splice closures, grounding hardware, and wall and floor outlets for voice and data connection to local area networks.

Heat Shrink Tubing. We offer heat shrink tubing, heat-shrinkable splice closures, wrap-around sleeves, and molded parts designed to better protect both high and low-voltage circuits against harsh aerial, buried, and above-ground environments.

Fiber Optics. We provide fiber optic connectors, splices, fiber optic splice closures, fiber management systems, high density cable assemblies, couplers and splitters, and complete cabling systems. These products find use in both local-area and wide-area networks, and emerging "Last-Mile" Fiber-to-the-Home installations.

Wire and Cable. We provide wire and cable for indoor and outdoor use in office, factory floor, school, and residential voice, data, and video networks, including copper and fiber optic distribution cables, shielded and unshielded twisted-pair cables, armored cable, and patch cords.

Racks and Panels. We provide racks and panels that are used to integrate, organize, and manage fiber and copper cables and splices, thereby simplifying installation, maintenance, and upgrades for both exchange/head end and customer premise environments.

In addition to the above product families which represent in excess of 90% of the total Network Solutions segment net sales, the segment also sells insulators, surge arrestors, power measurement products, CATV accessories, network interface devices, raceway systems, and duct accessories.

Wireless Systems

Our Wireless Systems segment is an innovator of wireless technology for critical communications, radar, and defense applications. The segment's products include radio frequency components and subassembly solutions such as silicon and gallium arsenide semiconductors, radar sensors, radio frequency identification components, microwave subsystems, and diodes and land mobile radio systems and related products. These products are sold primarily to the aerospace and defense, public safety,

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

communication equipment, and automotive markets and are grouped into the following product families:

Land Mobile Radio Systems and Products. We provide state-of-the-art two-way mobile radio technology products and systems. These systems and products are used primarily by public safety and government organizations.

Radio Frequency Components and Subassembly Solutions. We produce amplifiers, antennas, attenuators, diodes, signal generation, limiters, transistors, modulators, mixers and microwave, and millimeter wave integrated circuits.

Undersea Telecommunications

Our Undersea Telecommunications segment builds, designs, maintains, and tests undersea fiber optic networks for both the telecommunications and oil and gas markets.

Markets

We sell our products to manufacturers and distributors in a number of major markets. The approximate percentage of our total net sales by market in fiscal 2007 was as follows:

Markets	Percentage
Automotive	30%
Telecommunications	19
Computer	8
Energy	7
Aerospace and Defense	5
Appliance	4
Industrial Machinery	4
Consumer Electronics	2
Other	21
Total	100%

Automotive. The automotive industry uses our products in motor management systems, body electronic applications, safety systems, chassis systems, security systems, driver information, passenger entertainment, and comfort and convenience applications. Electronic components regulate critical vehicle functions, from fuel intake to braking, as well as information, entertainment, and climate control systems.

Telecommunications. Our products are used in telecommunications products, such as data networking equipment, switches, routers, wire line infrastructure equipment, wireless infrastructure equipment, wireless base stations, mobile phones, and undersea fiber optic telecommunication systems.

Computer. Our products are used in computer products, such as servers and storage equipment, workstations, notebook computers, desktop computers, and business and retail equipment.

Energy. The energy industry uses our products in power generation equipment and power transmission equipment. The industry has been investing heavily to improve, upgrade, and restore existing equipment and systems. In addition, this industry addresses the needs of emerging countries that are building out their energy infrastructure.

Aerospace and Defense. Our products are used in military and commercial aircraft, missile systems, satellites, space programs, and radar systems.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Appliance. Our products are used in many household appliances, including refrigerators, washers, dryers, dishwashers, and microwaves.

Industrial Machinery. Our products are used in factory automation and process control systems, photovoltaic systems, industrial motors and generators, and general industrial machinery and equipment.

Consumer Electronics. The consumer electronics industry uses our products to produce digital cameras, plasma and LCD televisions, electronic games, and DVD recorders and players.

Other. Our products are used in numerous products, including instrumentation and measurement equipment, medical equipment, commercial and building equipment, building network and cabling systems, and railway equipment. Other also includes products sold through third-party distributors.

Customers

Our customers include automobile, telecommunication, computer, industrial, aerospace, and consumer products manufacturers that operate both globally and locally. Our customers also include contract manufacturers and third-party distributors. We serve over 200,000 customer locations in over 150 countries, and we maintain a strong local presence in each of the geographic areas in which we operate.

Our net sales by geographic area as a percentage of our total net sales were as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
Americas	37%	38%	39%
Europe/Middle East/Africa	36	35	36
Asia-Pacific	27	27	25
Total	100%	100%	100%

We collaborate closely with our customers so that their product needs are met. There is no single customer that accounted for more than 10% of our net sales in fiscal 2007, 2006, or 2005. Our approach to our customers is driven by our dedication to further developing our product families and ensuring that we are globally positioned to best provide our customers with sales and engineering support. We believe that as electronic component technologies continue to proliferate, our broad product portfolio and engineering capability give us a potential competitive advantage when addressing the needs of our global customers.

Raw Materials

We use a wide variety of raw materials in the manufacture of our products. The principal raw materials that we use include plastic resins for molding, precious metals such as gold and silver for plating, and other metals such as copper, aluminum, brass, steel for manufacturing cable, contacts, and other parts that are used for cable and component bodies and inserts. These raw materials are generally available on world markets, and we purchase them from a limited number of suppliers in order to obtain the most competitive pricing. The prices of these materials are driven by global supply and demand dynamics. For many of these raw materials, the prices have continued to increase, as rapidly increasing demand has continued to outpace increases in supply.

Manufacturing

We manufacture our products in more than 25 countries worldwide. These manufacturing sites focus on various aspects of the manufacturing processes, including our primary processes of stamping, plating, molding, extrusion, beaming, and assembly. We expect to continue to migrate our manufacturing activities to low-cost countries as our customers' requirements shift. In addition, we will continue to look for efficiencies to reduce our manufacturing costs and believe that we can achieve cost reductions through improved manufacturing efficiency and through the migration of manufacturing to low-cost countries.

Our centers of manufacturing output at September 28, 2007 included sites in the following countries:

	Number of Manufacturing Facilities				Total
	Electronic Components	Network Solutions	Wireless Systems	Undersea Telecommunications	
Americas:					
United States	28	4	7	1	40
Mexico	5	1			6
Brazil	2				2
Canada		1			1
Europe/Middle East/Africa:					
United Kingdom	3	5	1		9
Germany	4	3			7
India	5	1			6
France	3	1			4
Spain	3	1			4
Switzerland	3	1			4
Belgium	1	1			2
Czech Republic	2				2
Ireland		1	1		2
Italy	2				2
Austria	1				1
Hungary	1				1
Poland	1				1
Portugal	1				1
Asia-Pacific:					
China	13	2			15
Japan	3				3
Australia	2				2
Indonesia		1			1
Korea	1				1
Malaysia		1			1
New Zealand	1				1
Singapore	1				1
Thailand		1			1
Total	86	25	9	1	121

We estimate that our manufacturing production by region in fiscal 2007 was approximately: Americas 35%, Europe/Middle East/Africa 35%, and Asia-Pacific 30%.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

We expect that manufacturing production will continue to increase in the Asia-Pacific region as a percentage of total manufacturing as this region continues to experience strong growth and our customers' manufacturing continues to migrate to the region.

Working Capital

We consistently maintain an adequate level of working capital to support our business needs. There are no unusual industry practices or requirements relating to working capital items.

Research and Development

We are engaged in both internal and external research and development in an effort to introduce new products, to enhance the effectiveness, ease of use, safety, and reliability of our existing products, and to expand the applications for which the uses of our products are appropriate. We continually evaluate developing technologies in areas where we may have technological or marketing expertise for possible investment or acquisition.

Our research and development expense for fiscal 2007, 2006, and 2005 was as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2007	2006	2005
	(in millions)		
Electronic Components	\$ 341	\$ 302	\$ 286
Network Solutions	56	50	34
Wireless Systems	99	92	82
Undersea Telecommunications	24	23	22
Total	\$ 520	\$ 467	\$ 424

Our research, development, and engineering efforts are supported by approximately 8,000 engineers. These engineers work closely with our customers to develop application specific, highly engineered products and systems to satisfy the customers' needs. Our new products, including product extensions introduced during the past year, comprised approximately 15% of our net sales for fiscal 2007.

Sales, Marketing, and Distribution

We sell our products into more than 150 countries, and we sell primarily through direct selling efforts. We also sell some of our products indirectly via third-party distributors. In fiscal 2007, our direct sales represented 84% of net sales, with the remainder of net sales provided by sales to third-party distributors and independent manufacturer representatives.

We maintain distribution centers around the world. Products are generally delivered to these distribution centers by our manufacturing facilities and then subsequently delivered to the customer. In some instances, product is delivered directly from our manufacturing facility to the customer. We contract with a wide range of transport providers to deliver our products via road, rail, sea, and air.

Seasonality and Backlog

Customer orders typically fluctuate from quarter to quarter based upon business conditions and because unfilled orders may be canceled prior to shipment of goods. We experience a slight seasonal pattern to our business. The third fiscal quarter is typically the strongest quarter of our fiscal year, while the first fiscal quarter is negatively affected by winter holidays and the fourth fiscal quarter is negatively affected by European holidays. The second fiscal quarter is also affected by adverse winter weather conditions in certain of our end markets.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Backlog by reportable segment at fiscal year end 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	Fiscal	
	2007	2006
	(in millions)	
Electronics Components	\$ 1,663	\$ 1,513
Network Solutions	277	249
Wireless Systems	474	512
Undersea Telecommunications	560	327
Total	\$ 2,974	\$ 2,601

We expect that the majority of our backlog at September 28, 2007 will be filled during fiscal 2008.

Competition

The industries in which we operate are highly competitive, and we compete with thousands of companies that range from large multinational corporations to local manufacturers. Competition is generally on the basis of breadth of product offering, product innovation, price, quality, and service. Our markets have generally been growing but with downward pressure on prices.

Electronic Components. This segment competes against numerous companies, including Molex, Amphenol, FCI, JST, and Omron.

Network Solutions. This segment's major competitors include Corning, Commscope, and 3M.

Wireless Systems. This segment's land mobile radio business competes primarily against Motorola. Our radio frequency component and subassembly products face a wide variety of competitors, including Herley, RF Micro Devices, Skyworks, and TriQuint.

Undersea Telecommunications. This segment primarily competes with Alcatel-Lucent.

Intellectual Property

Patents and other proprietary rights are important to our business. We also rely upon trade secrets, manufacturing know-how, continuing technological innovations, and licensing opportunities to maintain and improve our competitive position. We review third-party proprietary rights, including patents and patent applications, as available, in an effort to develop an effective intellectual property strategy, avoid infringement of third-party proprietary rights, identify licensing opportunities, and monitor the intellectual property claims of others.

We own a large portfolio of patents that principally relate to electrical and electronic products. We also own a portfolio of trademarks and are a licensee of various patents and trademarks. Patents for individual products extend for varying periods according to the date of patent filing or grant and the legal term of patents in the various countries where patent protection is obtained. Trademark rights may potentially extend for longer periods of time and are dependent upon national laws and use of the trademarks.

While we consider our patents and trademarks to be valued assets, we do not believe that our competitive position is dependent on patent or trademark protection or that our operations are dependent upon any single patent or group of related patents.

Employees

As of September 28, 2007, we employed approximately 94,000 people worldwide, of whom 29,000 were in the Americas region, 27,000 were in the Europe/Middle East/Africa region, and 38,000 were in the Asia-Pacific region. Of our total employees, approximately 58,000 were employed in manufacturing

and 22,000 were represented by collective bargaining agreements. Approximately 55% of our employees were based in low cost countries, primarily China. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory.

Properties

Our principal offices in the United States are located in Berwyn, Pennsylvania in a facility that we rent. We operate over 150 manufacturing, warehousing, and office locations in approximately 30 states in the United States. We also operate nearly 250 manufacturing, warehousing, and office locations in approximately 50 countries and territories outside the United States.

We own approximately 20 million square feet of space and lease approximately 11 million square feet of space. Our facilities are reasonably maintained and suitable for the operations conducted in them.

Government Regulation and Supervision

The import and export of products are subject to regulation by the United States and other countries. A small portion of our products, including defense-related products, may require governmental import and export licenses, whose issuance may be influenced by geopolitical and other events. We have a trade compliance organization and other systems in place to apply for licenses and otherwise comply with such regulations. Any failure to maintain compliance with domestic and foreign trade regulation could limit our ability to import and export raw materials and finished goods into or from the relevant jurisdiction.

Environmental

We are committed to complying with all applicable environmental, health, and safety laws and to the protection of our employees and the environment. We maintain a global environmental, health, and safety program that includes appropriate policies and standards, staff dedicated to environmental, health, and safety issues, periodic compliance auditing, training, and other measures. We have a program for compliance with the European Union RoHS and WEEE Directives, the China RoHS law, and similar laws.

We have projects underway at a number of current and former manufacturing facilities to investigate and remediate environmental contamination resulting from past operations. Based upon our experience, current information and applicable laws, we believe that it is probable that we will incur remedial costs in the range of approximately \$12 million to \$23 million. As of September 28, 2007, we believe that the best estimate within this range is approximately \$16 million.

Legal Proceedings

Tyco Electronics Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, including antitrust claims, product liability matters, environmental matters, employment disputes, disputes on agreements, and other commercial disputes. In addition, we operate in an industry susceptible to significant patent legal claims. At any given time in the ordinary course of business, we are involved as either a plaintiff or defendant in a number of patent infringement actions. If infringement of a third party's patent were to be determined against us, we might be required to make significant royalty or other payments or might be subject to an injunction or other limitation on our ability to manufacture or sell one or more products. If a patent owned by or licensed to us were determined to be invalid or unenforceable, we might be required to reduce the value of the patent on

our Consolidated and Combined Balance Sheet and to record a corresponding charge, which could be significant in amount.

Management believes that these legal proceedings and claims likely will be resolved over an extended period of time. Although it is not feasible to predict the outcome of these proceedings, based upon our experience, current information and applicable law, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial position. However, one or more of the proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for a future period.

Tyco International Legal Proceedings

Tyco International Securities Class Actions

As previously reported in our periodic filings, prior to the announcement by Tyco International of the planned separation of Tyco Electronics and Covidien in January 2006, Tyco International and certain of its former directors and officers were named as defendants in over 40 purported securities class action lawsuits. As a part of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, any existing or potential liabilities related to this outstanding litigation were allocated among Tyco International, Covidien, and us. We are responsible for 31% of potential liabilities that may arise upon the settlement of the pending litigation. If Tyco International or Covidien were to default on their obligation to pay their allocated share of these liabilities, however, we would be required to pay additional amounts. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, Tyco International will manage and control all the legal matters related to assumed contingent liabilities, including the defense or settlement thereof, subject to certain limitations. The liability sharing provisions regarding these class actions are set forth in the Separation and Distribution Agreement among Tyco International, Tyco Electronics, and Covidien. Tyco International stipulated, pursuant to a court order, that each party to the Separation and Distribution Agreement will be primarily liable for a portion of the obligations arising from such litigation. The stipulation also provides that if any party defaults on its obligations, the other parties will be jointly and severally liable for those obligations.

Most of the securities class actions have now been transferred to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings. On January 28, 2003, a consolidated securities class action complaint was filed in these proceedings. On January 7, 2005, Tyco International answered the plaintiffs' consolidated complaint. On June 12, 2006, the court entered an order certifying a class "consisting of all persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired Tyco securities between December 13, 1999 and June 7, 2002, and who were damaged thereby, excluding defendants, all of the officers, directors and partners thereof, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns, and any entity in which any of the foregoing have or had a controlling interest."

Class Action Settlement

On December 19, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire entered a final order approving the settlement of 32 purported securities class action lawsuits. The settlement did not resolve the following securities cases, which remain outstanding and are discussed below under "Securities Proceedings Not Covered by the Settlement": *New Jersey v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Hess v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Stumpf v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Ballard v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Sciallo v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Jasin v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, *Hall v. Kozłowski, et al.*, and *Davis v. Kozłowski, et al.* The settlement also does not resolve claims arising under ERISA which are not common to all class members, including any claims asserted in *Overby, et al. v. Tyco International Ltd.* In addition, individuals and entities totaling approximately 4% of the shares owned by the class members have opted out of the settlement.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Under the terms of the settlement, the plaintiffs agreed to release all claims against Tyco International, the other settling defendants, and ten other individuals in consideration for the payment of \$2,975 million from Tyco International to the certified class and assignment to the class of any net recovery of any claims possessed by Tyco International and the other settling defendants against Tyco International's former auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers. Defendant PricewaterhouseCoopers was not a settling defendant and is not a party to the memorandum. However, PricewaterhouseCoopers subsequently agreed to participate in the settlement as a settling defendant, and in consideration of a release of all claims against it by the parties to the settlement, agreed to make a payment of \$225 million. Tyco International and the other settling defendants have denied and continue to deny any wrongdoing and legal liability arising from any of the facts or conduct alleged in the actions.

Pursuant to the terms of the settlement, L. Dennis Kozlowski, Mark H. Swartz, and Frank E. Walsh, Jr. also are excluded from the settling defendants, and the class will assign to Tyco International all of their claims against defendants Kozlowski, Swartz, and Walsh. In exchange, Tyco International agreed to pay to the certified class 50% of any net recovery against these defendants.

The deadline for deciding not to participate in the class settlement was September 28, 2007. As of such date, Tyco International received opt-out notices from individuals and entities totaling approximately 4% of the shares owned by class members. A number of these individuals and entities have filed claims separately against Tyco International and/or Tyco International, Covidien, and us. Any judgments resulting from such claims, or from claims that are filed in the future, would not reduce the settlement amount. Generally, the claims asserted by these plaintiffs include claims similar to those asserted by the settling plaintiffs; namely, violations of the disclosure provisions of federal securities laws. Tyco International has advised us that it intends to vigorously defend any litigation resulting from opt-out claims. It is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome or to estimate the amount of loss or range of possible loss, if any, that might result from an adverse resolution of the asserted or unasserted claims from individuals that have opted out.

Under the terms of the Separation and Distribution Agreement entered into on June 29, 2007, each of Tyco International, Covidien, and Tyco Electronics are jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the class action settlement and any judgments resulting from opt-out claims. Additionally, under the Separation and Distribution Agreement, the companies share in the liability with Tyco International assuming 27%, Covidien 42%, and Tyco Electronics 31% of the settlement amount.

On January 29, 2008, one such opt-out lawsuit was filed by certain BlackRock funds against Tyco International, Covidien, and us. One of our directors, Robert M. Hernandez, is a trustee/director of certain of the BlackRock funds named as plaintiffs in the lawsuit. However, Mr. Hernandez was not informed and had no knowledge of the lawsuit because he had been recused from all discussions and decisions relating to the lawsuit. Mr. Hernandez will continue to recuse himself from any and all matters relating to the lawsuit in both his capacity as a director of Tyco Electronics and as a trustee/director of certain BlackRock funds.

In connection with the class action settlement, in the third quarter of fiscal 2007, we were allocated a charge from Tyco International of \$922 million, for which no tax benefit was available. The portion allocated to us is consistent with the sharing percentage included in the Separation and Distribution Agreement which was entered into upon separation. Tyco International placed funds in escrow for the benefit of the class. The escrow account earns interest that is payable to the class. In addition, interest is accrued on the class action settlement liability. Under the Separation and Distribution Agreement, at December 28, 2007, we reflected \$933 million for our portion of the escrow, a \$3,011 million liability, and a \$2,078 million receivable from Tyco International and Covidien for their portion of the liability on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Tyco International and Covidien also have funded their portion of the settlement liability.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

If the unresolved securities proceedings were to be determined adversely to Tyco International, our share of any additional potential losses, which are not presently estimable, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Securities Proceedings Not Covered by the Settlement

As previously reported in our periodic filings, on November 27, 2002, the State of New Jersey, on behalf of several state pension funds, filed a complaint, *New Jersey v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey against Tyco International, Tyco International's former auditors, and certain of Tyco International's former officers and directors, which was subsequently amended. Plaintiffs assert that the defendants violated state and federal securities laws, committed common law fraud, breached fiduciary duties, violated certain RICO statutes, and otherwise engaged in fraudulent acts by making materially false and misleading statements and omissions concerning, among other things, the following: unauthorized and improper compensation of certain of Tyco International's former executives, their improper use of Tyco International's funds for personal benefit, and their improper self-dealing in real estate. The plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages and other relief. On June 10, 2005, Tyco International moved to dismiss in part the amended complaint. On June 11, 2007, the court granted in part and denied in part Tyco International's motion to dismiss. Many of the above plaintiffs' claims remain pending. On July 24, 2007, the plaintiffs moved for leave to amend their complaint again. Tyco International responded in opposition to the motion on August 10, 2007, and on December 19, 2007, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, an action entitled *Hess v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, was filed on June 3, 2004 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles against certain of Tyco International's former directors and officers, Tyco International's former auditors, and Tyco International, which was subsequently amended. The amended complaint asserts claims of fraud, negligent representation, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, and breach of fiduciary duty in connection with, and subsequent to, an underlying settlement of litigation brought by shareholders in Progressive Angioplasty Systems, Inc. where the plaintiffs received Tyco International's stock as consideration. The amended complaint alleges collective losses of not less than \$20 million and seeks compensatory and punitive damages. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, on October 30, 2003, *Stumpf v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.* was transferred to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. The complaint asserts claims against Tyco International based on Section 11 of the Securities Act, Section 15 of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, on January 20, 2004, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, *Ballard v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.* Plaintiffs are trustees of various trusts that were allegedly major shareholders of AMP, Inc., a company acquired by Tyco International in April 1999. Plaintiffs named as defendants Tyco International, five of its former officers and directors, and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. As against all defendants, the complaint asserts causes of action under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and Section 11 of the Securities Act. As against the Tyco International defendants, the complaint asserts causes of action under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 14a-9 promulgated thereunder, Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, and for common law fraud and negligent misrepresentation. As against the individual defendants, the complaint asserts causes of action under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Section 15 of the Securities Act. The complaint alleges that defendants engaged in a scheme to artificially inflate Tyco International's earnings and to mislead investors as to Tyco International's positive earnings, growth, and acquisition synergies prior to and in connection with its acquisition of AMP, Inc. The Judicial Panel on

Multidistrict Litigation transferred the action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire and discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, a complaint, *Sciallo v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.*, was filed on September 30, 2003 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The plaintiffs purport to be former executives of U.S. Surgical who traded their U.S. Surgical stock options for Tyco International stock options when Tyco International acquired U.S. Surgical on October 1, 1998. Plaintiffs named as defendants Tyco International and certain former Tyco International directors and executives. The complaint asserts causes of action under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, for common law fraud and negligence, and violation of New York General Business Law Section 349, which prohibits deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of any business. The complaint alleges that defendants made materially false and misleading statements and omissions concerning, among other things, Tyco International's financial condition and accounting practices. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire and discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, a complaint was filed on September 2, 2004 in the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, *Jasin v. Tyco International Ltd., et al.* This *pro se* plaintiff named as additional defendants Tyco International (US) Inc. and certain of Tyco International's former executives. Plaintiff's complaint asserts causes of action under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as Section 11 of the Securities Act. Claims against the former executives also are asserted under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 14a-9 promulgated thereunder and Section 20A of the Exchange Act, as well as Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act. Plaintiff also asserts common law fraud, negligent misrepresentation, unfair trade practice, breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and violation of Section 1-402 of the Pennsylvania Securities Act of 1972. Tyco International removed the complaint to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation has transferred *Hall v. Kozlowski, et al.*, an action relating to plaintiff's employment, 401(k) and pension plans, and ownership of Tyco International stock, to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

As previously reported in our periodic filings, the plaintiff moved to remand *Davis v. Kozlowski, et al.*, an action originally filed on December 9, 2003, from the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire back to the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. On March 17, 2005, the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire granted plaintiff's motion to remand and denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On March 31, 2005, Tyco International moved for reconsideration of the court's remand order. On July 17, 2006, the court entered an order granting Tyco International's motion to dismiss on the grounds that all of plaintiff's claims were preempted by federal law. The motion to dismiss was granted without prejudice to plaintiff's right to file another action in state court asserting claims that are not preempted by federal law. On January 8, 2007, plaintiff filed an action in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages and other relief. On January 12, 2007, Tyco International removed the re-filed action to federal court in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. On June 15, 2007, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred the case to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. On October 16, 2007, Tyco International filed a cross-motion to dismiss the action and on December 12, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion for leave to respond to Tyco International's renewed motion to dismiss.

Shareholder Derivative Litigation

As previously reported in our periodic filings, an action was filed on June 7, 2002 in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, *Levin v. Kozlowski, et al.*, alleging that the individually named defendants breached their fiduciary duties, committed waste and mismanagement, and engaged in self-dealing in connection with certain Tyco International accounting practices, individual board members' use of Tyco International funds, and the financial disclosures of certain mergers and acquisitions. Plaintiffs further alleged that certain of the individual defendants converted corporate assets for their own use. On November 14, 2006, the Supreme Court of the State of New York dismissed the complaint with prejudice. On December 11, 2006, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, which was denied by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on November 15, 2007. The plaintiffs' time to appeal has since expired with no notice of appeal being filed.

ERISA Litigation

As previously reported in our periodic filings, Tyco International and certain of its current and former employees, officers, and directors have been named as defendants in eight class actions brought under ERISA. Two of the actions were filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire and the six remaining actions were transferred to that court by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. All eight actions have been consolidated in the District Court in New Hampshire. The consolidated complaint purports to bring claims on behalf of the Tyco International Retirement Savings and Investment Plans and the participants therein and alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties under ERISA by negligently misrepresenting and negligently failing to disclose material information concerning, among other things, the following: related-party transactions and executive compensation; Tyco International's mergers and acquisitions and the accounting therefor, as well as allegedly undisclosed acquisitions; and misstatements of Tyco International's financial results. The complaint also asserts that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by allowing the Plans to invest in Tyco International's shares when it was not a prudent investment. The complaints seek recovery of alleged plan losses arising from alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. On August 15, 2006, the court entered an order certifying a class "consisting of all Participants in the Plans for whose individual accounts the Plans purchased and/or held shares of Tyco Stock Fund at any time from August 12, 1998 to July 25, 2002." On January 11, 2007, plaintiffs filed a motion, assented to by Tyco International that proposed an agreed upon form of notice. On January 18, 2007, the court granted that motion. On December 5, 2006, plaintiffs filed a motion seeking leave to file an amended complaint. Subsequently, on January 10, 2007, plaintiffs filed a motion to withdraw their motion to amend the complaint without prejudice. Discovery in this action is ongoing.

Tyco International Litigation Against Former Senior Management

Tyco International Ltd. v. L. Dennis Kozlowski. As previously reported in our periodic filings, Tyco International filed a civil complaint against Tyco International's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Dennis Kozlowski, for breach of fiduciary duty and other wrongful conduct, which was subsequently amended. The amended complaint alleges that the defendant misappropriated millions of dollars from Tyco International's Key Employee Loan Program and relocation program; awarded millions of dollars in unauthorized bonuses to himself and certain other Tyco International employees; engaged in improper self-dealing real estate transactions involving Tyco International's assets; and conspired with certain other former Tyco International employees in committing these acts. The amended complaint alleges causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, unjust enrichment, breach of contract, conversion, constructive trust, and other wrongful conduct. The amended complaint seeks recovery for all of the losses suffered by Tyco International as a result of the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer's conduct, and of all remuneration, including restricted and unrestricted

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

shares and options, obtained by Mr. Kozlowski during the course of this conduct. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this and the other affirmative cases is proceeding.

Mr. Kozlowski was tried on criminal charges in New York County. The first criminal trial resulted in a mistrial declared on April 2, 2004. The retrial of Mr. Kozlowski began on January 18, 2005 and concluded on June 17, 2005, when the jury returned verdicts. Of the thirty-one counts submitted to it, which were similar to certain of the claims alleged in Tyco International's affirmative action described above, twenty-two were against Mr. Kozlowski. The jury found Mr. Kozlowski guilty on all charges of grand larceny, conspiracy, and securities fraud, and all but one count of falsification of business records. On September 19, 2005, Mr. Kozlowski was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of eight and one-third years to twenty-five years, and ordered to pay an individual fine of \$70 million and restitution, jointly and severally with Mr. Swartz, to Tyco International of \$134 million within one year. On September 19, 2005, Mr. Kozlowski filed a notice of appeal from his conviction. On January 2, 2007, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the New York County District Attorney's office released to Tyco International, on behalf of Mr. Kozlowski, \$98 million in restitution. The payment by Mr. Kozlowski was made pending the outcome of his appeal, which was denied on November 15, 2007.

Tyco International Ltd. v. Mark H. Swartz. As previously reported in our periodic filings, Tyco International filed an arbitration claim against Mark Swartz, its former Chief Financial Officer and director, on October 7, 2002. As a consequence of Mr. Swartz's refusal to submit to the jurisdiction of the American Arbitration Association, Tyco International filed a civil complaint against him on April 1, 2003, for breach of fiduciary duty and other wrongful conduct. The action alleges that the defendant misappropriated millions of dollars from Tyco International's Key Employee Loan Program and relocation program; approved and implemented awards of millions of dollars of unauthorized bonuses to himself and certain other Tyco International employees; awarded millions of dollars in unauthorized payments to himself; engaged in improper self-dealing real estate transactions involving Tyco International's assets; and conspired with certain other former Tyco International employees in committing these acts. The complaint alleges causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, unjust enrichment, conversion, constructive trust, and other wrongful conduct. The action seeks recovery for all of the losses suffered by Tyco International as a result of the former Chief Financial Officer and director's conduct, and all remuneration, including restricted and unrestricted shares and options, obtained by Mr. Swartz during the course of this conduct. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this and the other affirmative cases is proceeding.

Mr. Swartz was tried on criminal charges in New York County. The first criminal trial resulted in a mistrial declared on April 2, 2004. The retrial of Mr. Swartz began on January 18, 2005 and concluded on June 17, 2005, when the jury returned verdicts. Of the thirty-one counts submitted to it, which were similar to certain of the claims alleged in Tyco International's affirmative action described above, twenty-three were against Mr. Swartz. The jury found Mr. Swartz guilty on all charges of grand larceny, conspiracy, and securities fraud, and all but one count of falsification of business records. On September 19, 2005, Mr. Swartz was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of eight and one-third years to twenty-five years, and ordered to pay an individual fine of \$35 million and restitution, jointly and severally with Mr. Kozlowski, to Tyco International of \$134 million within one year, and Mr. Swartz was ordered individually to pay damages to Tyco International in the amount of \$1 million. On September 19, 2005, Mr. Swartz filed a notice of appeal from his conviction. On October 27, 2006, Mr. Swartz paid restitution to Tyco International in the amount of \$38 million. The payment by Mr. Swartz was made pending the outcome of his appeal, which was denied on November 15, 2007.

Tyco International Ltd. v. L. Dennis Kozlowski and Mark H. Swartz. As previously reported in our periodic filings, Tyco International filed a civil complaint against its former Chairman and Chief

Executive Officer and former Chief Financial Officer and director pursuant to Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act for disgorgement of short-swing profits from prohibited transactions in Tyco International's common shares believed to exceed \$40 million. The action seeks disgorgement of profits, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this and the other affirmative cases is proceeding.

Tyco International Ltd. v. Frank E. Walsh, Jr. As previously reported in our periodic filings, Tyco International filed a civil complaint against Frank E. Walsh, Jr., a former director, for breach of fiduciary duty and related wrongful conduct involving receipt by Walsh of a \$20 million payment in connection with Tyco International's 2001 acquisition of the CIT Group, Inc. The action alleges causes of action for restitution, breach of fiduciary duty and inducing breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, unjust enrichment, and constructive trust, and seeks recovery for all of the losses suffered by Tyco International as a result of the defendant director's conduct. On December 17, 2002, Mr. Walsh paid \$20 million in restitution to Tyco International, which was deposited by Tyco International in January 2003, as a result of a plea bargain agreement with the New York County District Attorney. Tyco International's claims against Mr. Walsh are still pending. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. Discovery in this and the other affirmative cases is proceeding.

Subpoenas and Document Requests From Governmental Entities

Tyco International and others have received various subpoenas and requests from the SEC's Division of Enforcement, the U.S. Department of Labor, the General Service Administration and others seeking the production of voluminous documents in connection with various investigations into Tyco International's governance, management, operations, accounting, and related controls. The Department of Labor is investigating Tyco International and the administrators of certain of its benefit plans. Tyco International has advised us that it cannot predict when these investigations will be completed, nor can it predict what the results of these investigations may be. It is possible that Tyco International will be required to pay material fines or suffer other penalties and pursuant to the liability sharing provisions of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, a portion of such payments may be allocated to us. It is not possible to estimate the amount of loss, or range of possible loss, if any, that might result from an adverse resolution of these matters. As a result, our share of such potential losses also is not estimable and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Compliance Matters

Tyco International has received and responded to various allegations that certain improper payments were made by Tyco International subsidiaries, including Tyco Electronics subsidiaries, in recent years. During 2005, 2006, and 2007, Tyco International reported to the U.S. Department of Justice, or DOJ, and the SEC the investigative steps and remedial measures that it had taken in response to the allegations. Tyco International also informed the DOJ and the SEC that it retained outside counsel to perform a company-wide baseline review of its policies, controls, and practices with respect to compliance with the FCPA that it would continue to make periodic progress reports to these agencies, and that it would present its factual findings upon conclusion of the baseline review. Tyco International and Tyco Electronics have had communications with the DOJ and SEC to provide updates on the baseline review being conducted by outside counsel, including, as appropriate, briefings concerning additional instances of potential improper payments identified by Tyco International and us in the course of our ongoing compliance activities. To date, our baseline review has revealed that some business practices may not comply with FCPA requirements. At this time, we cannot predict the outcome of these matters and other allegations reported to regulatory and law enforcement authorities

and therefore cannot estimate the range of potential loss or extent of risk, if any, that may result from an adverse resolution of any or all of these matters. However, it is possible that we may be required to pay judgments, suffer penalties, or incur settlements in amounts that may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. Any judgment, settlement, or other cost incurred by Tyco International in connection with these matters would be subject to the liability sharing provisions of the Separation and Distribution Agreement, which provides that any liabilities not primarily related to any of the businesses of Tyco International, Covidien, or Tyco Electronics will be shared equally among the companies.

Legal Matters under Separation and Distribution Agreement

As a party to the Separation and Distribution Agreement among us, Tyco International, and Covidien which governs the relationships among us, Tyco International, and Covidien and provides for the allocation among us, Tyco International, and Covidien of Tyco International's assets, liabilities, and obligations attributable to periods prior to the respective separations from Tyco International, we have assumed the liability for, and control of, all pending and threatened legal matters related to our own business or assumed or retained liabilities, and will indemnify the other parties for any liability arising out of or resulting from such assumed legal matters.

Each party to a claim will agree to cooperate in defending any claims against two or more parties for events that took place prior to, on or after June 29, 2007, the date of the separation. Tyco International initially will act as managing party and manage and assume control of all legal matters related to any assumed Tyco International contingent liability or Tyco International contingent asset, including settlement of such legal matters. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of Tyco International, Covidien will become the managing party. In addition, in the event of a change in control of the managing party, a change in the chief executive officer of the managing party, or a change in the majority of the board of directors of the managing party, the managing party may be changed by the vote of two of the three parties to the Separation and Distribution Agreement. Moreover, on an annual basis the parties to the Separation and Distribution Agreement will determine whether or not to change the managing party and the vote of two of the three parties will be sufficient to effect such change. Each of us, Covidien, and Tyco International will cooperate fully with the applicable managing party in connection with the management of such assets and liabilities. All costs and expenses related thereto shall be shared equally by these three parties. If any party defaults in payment of its portion of any assumed Tyco International contingent liability or the cost of managing any Tyco International contingent asset, each non-defaulting party will be responsible for an equal portion of the amount in default together with any other non-defaulting party, although any such payments will not release the obligation of the defaulting party.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

General

When we sold the outstanding notes on September 25, 2007, we entered into an exchange and registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of those notes. Under the exchange and registration rights agreement, we agreed:

to prepare and file the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, regarding the exchange of the new notes which are registered under the Securities Act for the outstanding notes no later than 210 days after the closing date for the outstanding notes;

to use our reasonable efforts to have the registration statement be declared effective not later than 300 days after the closing date for the outstanding notes, and to keep it effective until the closing of the exchange offer;

to use our reasonable efforts to have the exchange offer consummated not later than 45 days after the registration statement has been declared effective; and

to hold the exchange offer open for at least 30 calendar days.

For each outstanding note validly tendered pursuant to the exchange offer and not withdrawn by the holder thereof, the holder will receive in exchange a new note having a principal amount equal to that of the tendered outstanding note. Interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the tendered outstanding note in exchange therefor or, if no interest has been paid on such outstanding note, from the date of the original issue of the outstanding note.

Shelf Registration

We also agreed to file a shelf registration statement for resale of the outstanding notes and to have such shelf registration statement declared effective by the SEC in the event that:

because of any changes in law, SEC rules or regulations or applicable interpretations thereof by the staff of the SEC, we are not permitted to effect the exchange offer as contemplated by the exchange and registration rights agreement;

the exchange offer is not consummated within 345 days of the closing date for the outstanding notes; or

the exchange offer is not available to any holder of outstanding notes.

We are required to file this shelf registration statement within 60 days after the occurrence of any such event to cover resales of the outstanding notes and to use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the shelf registration statement to be declared effective within 120 days after the occurrence of any such event and to keep effective such shelf registration statement until the earlier of two years after the issue date or such time as all of the applicable outstanding notes have been sold thereunder or cease to be outstanding or cease otherwise to be covered by the exchange and registration rights agreement. We will, in the event that a shelf registration statement is filed, provide to each holder copies of the prospectus that is a part of the shelf registration statement, notify each such holder when the shelf registration statement for the notes has become effective and take certain other actions as are required to permit unrestricted resales of the notes. Holders of notes will be required to suspend their use of the prospectus included in the shelf registration statement upon notice to that effect from us. A holder that sells notes pursuant to the shelf registration statement will be required to be named as a selling security holder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with such sales

and will be bound by the provisions of the exchange and registration rights agreement that are applicable to such holder (including certain indemnification rights and obligations).

Additional Interest on Outstanding Notes

If: (i) we fail to file any of the registration statements required by the exchange and registration rights agreement on or before the date specified for such filing; (ii) any of such registration statements is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the date specified for such effectiveness; (iii) we fail to consummate the exchange offer within 45 days after the initial effective date of the exchange offer registration statement; (iv) any of the registration statements required by the exchange and registration rights agreement is declared effective but thereafter is withdrawn or ceases to be effective due to a stop order issued pursuant to the Securities Act suspending the effectiveness of such registration statement without being succeeded by an additional registration statement filed and declared effective; or (v) we require holders to refrain from disposing of their registrable securities under the limited circumstances described in the exchange and registration rights agreement and that suspension period exceeds 45 days in any one instance or 90 days in the aggregate during any consecutive 12-month period (each such event referred to in clauses (i) through (iv) above, a registration default), the interest rate borne by the notes will be increased ("additional interest") immediately upon the occurrence of a registration default. Additional interest will accrue on the principal amount of the notes at an annual rate of 0.25% for the first 90-day period during which one or more registration defaults is continuing, and thereafter at an annual rate of 0.50% for the duration one or more registration defaults are continuing. Additional interest will be payable if the shelf registration statement is not declared effective as described above; provided, further, however, that such additional interest will only be payable in case the shelf registration statement is not declared effective as aforesaid with respect to notes that have the right to be included, and whose inclusion has been requested, in the shelf registration statement. Following the cure of all registration defaults, the accrual of additional interest will cease and the interest will revert to the original rate.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes.

The exchange and registration rights agreement is included as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

This prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal together constitute the exchange offer. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange outstanding notes that are properly tendered on or before the expiration date and are not withdrawn as permitted below. We have agreed to use our reasonable efforts to keep the registration statement effective for at least 30 calendar days from the date notice of the exchange offer is mailed. The expiration date for this exchange offer is 5 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, or such later date and time to which we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer.

The form and terms of the new notes being issued in the exchange offer are the same as the form and terms of the outstanding notes, except that the new notes being issued in the exchange offer:

will have been registered under the Securities Act;

will not bear the restrictive legends restricting their transfer under the Securities Act; and

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

will not contain the registration rights and additional interest provisions contained in the outstanding notes.

We expressly reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to extend the expiration date;

to delay accepting any outstanding notes;

to terminate the exchange offer and not accept any outstanding notes for exchange if any of the conditions set forth below under "Conditions to the Exchange Offer" have not been satisfied; and

to amend the exchange offer in any manner.

We will give oral or written notice of any extension, delay, non-acceptance, termination or amendment as promptly as practicable by a public announcement, and in the case of an extension, no later than 9 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. During an extension, all outstanding notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer and may be accepted for exchange by us. Any outstanding notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without cost to the holder that tendered them as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Exchange Offer Procedures

When the holder of outstanding notes tenders and we accept outstanding notes for exchange, a binding agreement between us and the tendering holder is created, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal. Except as set forth below, a holder of outstanding notes who wishes to tender outstanding notes for exchange must, on or prior to the expiration date:

transmit a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, including all other documents required by such letter of transmittal, to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, the exchange agent, at the address set forth below under the heading "The Exchange Agent"; or

if outstanding notes are tendered pursuant to the book-entry procedures set forth below, the tendering holder must transmit an agent's message to the exchange agent at the address set forth below under the heading "The Exchange Agent".

In addition, either:

the exchange agent must receive, prior to the expiration date, a timely confirmation of the book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes being tendered into the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, along with the letter of transmittal or an agent's message; or

the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

The term "agent's message" means a message, transmitted to DTC and received by the exchange agent and forming a part of a book-entry transfer, referred to as a "book-entry confirmation", which states that DTC has received an express acknowledgment that the tendering holder agrees to be bound by the letter of transmittal and that we may enforce the letter of transmittal against such holder.

The method of delivery of the outstanding notes, the letters of transmittal and all other required documents is at the election and risk of the holder. If such delivery is by mail, we recommend registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested. In all cases, you should allow sufficient time to assure timely delivery. No letters of transmittal or outstanding notes should be sent directly to us.

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, must be guaranteed unless the outstanding notes surrendered for exchange are tendered:

by a holder of outstanding notes who has not completed the box entitled "Special Issuance Instructions" or "Special Delivery Instructions" on the letter of transmittal; or

for the account of an eligible institution.

An "eligible institution" is a firm which is a member of a registered national securities exchange or a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States.

If signatures on a letter of transmittal or notice of withdrawal are required to be guaranteed, the guarantor must be an eligible institution. If outstanding notes are registered in the name of a person other than the signer of the letter of transmittal, the letter of transmittal must be accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer or exchange, in satisfactory form as determined by us in our sole discretion, duly executed by the registered holder with the holder's signature guaranteed by an eligible institution.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, including time of receipt, and acceptance of outstanding notes tendered for exchange in our sole discretion. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to:

reject any and all tenders of any outstanding note improperly tendered;

refuse to accept any outstanding note if, in our judgment or the judgment of our counsel, acceptance of the outstanding note may be deemed unlawful; and

waive any defects or irregularities or conditions of the exchange offer as to any particular outstanding note either before or after the expiration date, including the right to waive the ineligibility of any class of holder who seeks to tender outstanding notes in the exchange offer.

Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer as to any particular outstanding notes either before or after the expiration date, including the letter of transmittal and the instructions to it, will be final and binding on all parties. Holders must cure any defects and irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes for exchange within such reasonable period of time as we will determine, unless we waive such defects or irregularities. Neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity with respect to any tender of outstanding notes for exchange, nor will any such persons incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

If a person or persons other than the registered holder or holders of the outstanding notes tendered for exchange signs the letter of transmittal, the letter of transmittal must be accompanied by appropriate powers of attorney signed exactly as the name or names of the registered holder or holders that appear on the outstanding notes.

If trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity sign the letter of transmittal or any power of attorney, such persons should so indicate when signing, and you must submit proper evidence satisfactory to us of such person's authority to so act unless we waive this requirement.

By tendering, each holder will represent to us that, among other things, the person acquiring new notes in the exchange offer is obtaining them in the ordinary course of its business, whether or not such person is the holder, and that neither the holder nor such other person has any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the new notes. If any holder or any such other person is an "affiliate", as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, of ours, or is

engaged in or intends to engage in or has an arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the new notes, such holder or any such other person:

may not rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act.

Acceptance of Outstanding Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes Issued in the Exchange Offer

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to the exchange offer, we will accept, promptly after the expiration date, all outstanding notes properly tendered and will issue new notes registered under the Securities Act. For purposes of the exchange offer, we will be deemed to have accepted properly tendered outstanding notes for exchange when, as and if we have given oral or written notice to the exchange agent, with written confirmation of any oral notice to be given promptly thereafter. See "Conditions to the Exchange Offer" for a discussion of the conditions that must be satisfied before we accept any outstanding notes for exchange.

New notes will be recorded in book-entry form by the exchange agent on the exchange date upon receipt of notice that the outstanding notes have been accepted for exchange.

Registered holders of new notes on the relevant record date for the first interest payment date following the consummation of the exchange offer will receive interest accruing from the issue date of the outstanding notes or, if interest has been paid, the most recent date to which interest has been paid. Outstanding notes that we accept for exchange will cease to accrue interest from and after the date of consummation of the exchange offer. Under the exchange and registration rights agreement, we may be required to make additional payments in the form of additional interest to the holders of the outstanding notes under circumstances relating to the timing of the exchange offer, as discussed above.

In all cases, we will issue new notes in the exchange offer for outstanding notes that are accepted for exchange only after the exchange agent timely receives:

a timely book-entry confirmation of such outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC;

a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal or an agent's message; and

all other required documents.

If for any reason set forth in the terms and conditions of the exchange offer we do not accept any tendered outstanding notes, or if a holder submits outstanding notes for a greater principal amount than the holder desires to exchange, we will return such unaccepted or non-exchanged outstanding notes without cost to the tendering holder. In the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC, such non-exchanged outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC. We will return the outstanding notes or have them credited to DTC as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Book-Entry Transfers

The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer within two business days after the date of this prospectus. Any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system must make book-entry delivery of outstanding notes denominated in dollars by causing DTC to transfer the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedures for transfer. Such participant should transmit its acceptance to DTC on or prior to the expiration date or comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below. DTC will verify such acceptance, execute a book-entry transfer of the tendered outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC and then send to the exchange agent confirmation of such book-entry transfer. The confirmation of such book-entry transfer will include an agent's message confirming that DTC has received an express acknowledgment from such participant that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the letter of transmittal and that we may enforce the letter of transmittal against such participant. Delivery of outstanding notes tendered in the exchange offer may be effected through book-entry transfer at DTC as applicable. However, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof or an agent's message, with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, must:

be transmitted to and received by the exchange agent at the address set forth below under "The Exchange Agent" on or prior to the expiration date; or

comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If a holder of outstanding notes desires to tender such notes and the holder's outstanding notes are not immediately available, or time will not permit such holder's outstanding notes or other required documents to reach the exchange agent before the expiration date, or the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, a tender may be effected if:

the holder tenders the outstanding notes through an eligible institution;

prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from such eligible institution a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, substantially in the form we have provided, by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery, setting forth the name and address of the holder of the outstanding notes being tendered and the amount of the outstanding notes being tendered. The notice of guaranteed delivery will state that the tender is being made and guarantee that within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the date of execution of the notice of guaranteed delivery, a book-entry confirmation, together with a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal or agent's message with any required signature guarantees and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal, will be deposited by the eligible institution with the exchange agent; and

the exchange agent receives a book-entry confirmation, together with a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal or agent's message with any required signature guarantees and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the date of execution of the notice of guaranteed delivery.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw tenders of your outstanding notes at any time prior to 5 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. For a withdrawal to be effective, you must send a written notice of

withdrawal to the exchange agent at the address set forth below under "The Exchange Agent". Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person having tendered the outstanding notes to be withdrawn; and

identify the outstanding notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of such outstanding notes.

If outstanding notes have been tendered pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn outstanding notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility. We will determine all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of such notices and our determination will be final and binding on all parties. Any tendered outstanding notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer. Any outstanding notes which have been tendered for exchange but which are not exchanged for any reason will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes will be returned or credited to this account as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. Properly withdrawn outstanding notes may be re-tendered by following one of the procedures described under "Exchange Offer Procedures" at any time on or prior to 5 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

We are not required to accept for exchange, or to issue new notes in the exchange offer for, any outstanding notes. We may terminate or amend the exchange offer at any time before the acceptance of outstanding notes for exchange if:

the exchange offer would violate any applicable federal law, statute, rule or regulation or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC;

any stop order is threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended; or

there is a change in the current interpretation by staff of the SEC which permits the new notes issued in the exchange offer in exchange for the outstanding notes to be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by such holders, other than broker-dealers and any such holder which is an "affiliate" of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that the new notes acquired in the exchange offer are acquired in the ordinary course of such holder's business and such holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the new notes.

The preceding conditions are for our sole benefit, and we may assert them regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any such condition. We may waive the preceding conditions in whole or in part at any time and from time to time in our sole discretion. If we do so, the exchange offer will remain open for at least three business days following any waiver of the preceding conditions. Our failure at any time to exercise the foregoing rights will not be deemed a waiver of any such right and each such right will be deemed an ongoing right which we may assert at any time and from time to time.

The Exchange Agent

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas has been appointed as our exchange agent for the exchange offer. All executed letters of transmittal should be directed to our exchange agent at the address set forth below. Questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or of the letter of transmittal and requests for notices of guaranteed delivery should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

Main Delivery To:

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas

By Mail:

DB Services Tennessee, Inc.
Reorganization Unit
P.O. Box 305050
Nashville, TN 37230
Fax: (615) 835-3701

By Overnight Mail or Courier:

DB Services Tennessee, Inc.
Trust and Securities Services
Reorganization Unit
648 Grassmere Park Road
Nashville, TN 37211
Email: *SPU-Reorg.Operations@db.com*
Information (800) 735-7777

Delivery of the letter of transmittal to an address other than as set forth above or transmission of such letter of transmittal via facsimile other than as set forth above does not constitute a valid delivery of such letter of transmittal.

Fees and Expenses

We will not make any payment to brokers, dealers or others soliciting acceptance of the exchange offer except for reimbursement of mailing expenses. We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred by us in connection with the exchange offer, including:

the SEC registration fee;

fees and expenses of the exchange agent and the trustee;

accounting and legal fees;

printing fees; and

other related fees and expenses.

Transfer Taxes

Holders who tender their outstanding notes for exchange will not be obligated to pay any transfer taxes in connection with the exchange. If, however, the new notes issued in the exchange offer are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the holder of the outstanding notes tendered, or if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of outstanding notes in connection with the exchange offer, then the holder must pay any of these transfer

taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or on any other person. If satisfactory evidence of payment of, or exemption from, these taxes is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of these transfer taxes will be billed directly to the tendering holder.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange Outstanding Notes

Holders who desire to tender their outstanding notes in exchange for new notes registered under the Securities Act should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. Neither the exchange agent nor we are under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of outstanding notes for exchange.

Outstanding notes that are not tendered or are tendered but not accepted will, following the consummation of the exchange offer, continue to be subject to the provisions in the indenture regarding the transfer and exchange of the outstanding notes and the existing restrictions on transfer set forth in the legend on the outstanding notes and in the offering memorandum dated September 25, 2007 relating to the outstanding notes. Except in limited circumstances with respect to specific types of holders of outstanding notes, we will have no further obligation to provide for the registration under the Securities Act of such outstanding notes. In general, outstanding notes, unless registered under the Securities Act, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not currently anticipate that we will take any action to register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act or under any state securities laws.

Upon completion of the exchange offer, holders of the outstanding notes will not be entitled to any further registration rights under the exchange and registration rights agreement, except under limited circumstances.

Holders of the new notes and any outstanding notes that remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer will vote together as a single class for purposes of determining whether holders of the requisite percentage of the class have taken certain actions or exercised certain rights under the indenture.

Consequences of Exchanging Outstanding Notes

Based on interpretations of the staff of the SEC, as set forth in no-action letters to third parties, we believe that the new notes may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by holders of those new notes, other than by any holder that is an "affiliate" of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act. The new notes may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, if:

the new notes issued in the exchange offer are acquired in the ordinary course of the holder's business; and

the holder, other than a broker-dealer, has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the new notes issued in the exchange offer.

However, the SEC has not considered this exchange offer in the context of a no-action letter and we cannot guarantee that the staff of the SEC would make a similar determination with respect to this exchange offer as in such other circumstances.

Each holder, other than a broker-dealer, must furnish a written representation, at our request, that:

it is not an affiliate of ours;

Edgar Filing: Tyco Electronics Group S.A. - Form S-4/A

it is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, a distribution of the new notes issued in the exchange offer and has no arrangement or understanding to participate in a distribution of new notes issued in the exchange offer;

it is acquiring the new notes issued in the exchange offer in the ordinary course of its business; and

it is not acting on behalf of a person who could not make the three preceding representations.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes must acknowledge that:

such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities; and

it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction, including the delivery of a prospectus that contains information with respect to any selling holder required by the Securities Act in connection with any resale of new notes issued in the exchange offer.

Furthermore, any broker-dealer that acquired any of its outstanding notes directly from us:

may not rely on the applicable interpretation of the SEC staff's position contained in Exxon Capital Holdings Corp., SEC No-Action Letter (April 13, 1989), Morgan, Stanley & Co., Incorporated, SEC No-Action Letter (June 5, 1991) and Shearman & Sterling, SEC No-Action Letter (July 2, 1983); and

must also be named as a selling holder of the new notes in connection with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act relating to any resale transaction.

In addition, to comply with state securities laws of certain jurisdictions, the new notes issued in the exchange offer may not be offered or sold in any state unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and complied with by the holders selling the new notes. We have agreed in the exchange and registration rights agreement that, prior to any public offering of transfer restricted notes, we will use our reasonable efforts to register or qualify the transfer restricted notes for offer or sale under the securities laws of those states as any holder of the new notes reasonably requests at the time the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective. We are not required to qualify generally to do business in any jurisdiction where we are not so qualified or to take any action which would subject us to general service of process or to taxation where we are not now so subject. Unless a holder requests, we currently do not intend to register or qualify the sale of the new notes in any state where an exemption from registration or qualification is required and not available.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW NOTES AND THE GUARANTEE

The new notes will be issued under the indenture, dated as of September 25, 2007, as supplemented by the first through third supplemental indentures, each dated as of September 25, 2007, among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., Tyco Electronics Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee. References to the indenture in this description refer to the indenture as supplemented. In this description of the new notes and the guarantee, we refer to Tyco Electronics Group S.A., the issuer of the notes, as TEGSA, and to Tyco Electronics Ltd., the guarantor of the notes, as TEL. References to TEL in this description refer to Tyco Electronics Ltd., not including its consolidated subsidiaries.

The indenture does not limit the aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder. TEGSA may issue additional debt securities in the future without the consent of the holders of outstanding notes. If TEGSA issues additional notes of any series offered hereby, those notes will contain the same terms as and be deemed part of the same series as such series of notes offered hereby. The terms and provisions of other series of debt securities that may be issued under the indenture may differ. TEGSA may issue other debt securities separately, upon conversion of or in exchange for other securities or as part of a unit with other securities.

The terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects to the terms of the outstanding notes, except the new notes will not contain transfer restrictions and holders of new notes will no longer have any registration rights and we will not be obligated to pay additional interest as described in the exchange and registration rights agreement.

The exchange offer is being made to satisfy our obligations under the exchange and registration rights agreement. The trustee will authenticate and deliver new notes for original issue only in exchange for a like principal amount of outstanding notes. Any outstanding notes that remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer, together with the new notes, will be treated as a single class of securities under the indenture. Accordingly, all references in this section to specified percentages in aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes shall be deemed to mean, at any time after the exchange offer is consummated, such percentage in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes and the new notes outstanding.

The following description is subject to the detailed provisions of the indenture, copies of which can be obtained upon request from Tyco Electronics. See "Where You Can Find More Information." The statements made in this section relating to the indenture, the notes and the guarantee are summaries, are not complete and are subject to all provisions of the indenture, the notes and the guarantee. For a full description of the new notes and the gua