

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY INC

Form 10-Q/A

June 06, 2005

Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-Q/A

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2004

or

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

Commission File Number 000-29472

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

23-1722724
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**1900 South Price Road
Chandler, AZ 85248
(480) 821-5000
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)**

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ○

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock as of June 1, 2005 was 176,714,357.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this amendment on Form 10-Q/A to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to restate our condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003. We previously did not exclude from capital expenditures reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, capital expenditures that were unpaid and included in accounts payable or accrued expenses at the end of the reporting period.

Thus capital expenditures were reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis which is inconsistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows . This error resulted in an over/understatement of cash flows from investing activities with an equal over/understatement of cash flows from operating activities. This restatement did not impact our previously reported balance sheets or statements of operations (including our net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share or our stockholders' equity).

No attempt has been made in this Form 10-Q/A to update other disclosures presented in the original report on Form 10-Q, except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement. This Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 10-Q or modify or update those disclosures, including the exhibits to the Form 10-Q affected by subsequent events; however, this Form 10-Q/A includes as exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 32 new certifications by our principal executive officer and principal financial officer as required by Rule 12b-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, this Form 10-Q/A should be read in conjunction with our filings made with the SEC subsequent to the filing of the original Form 10-Q, including any amendments to those filings. The following items have been amended as a result of the restatement:

Part I Item 1 Financial Statements

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

Part I Item 4 Controls and Procedures

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

September 30, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
<u>PART I. Financial Information</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	3
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	23
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	33
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	35
<u>PART II. Other Information</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	36
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	40
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	40
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	40
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	41
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	41
<u>Signatures</u>	42
<u>EX-12.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Financial Statements**

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net revenues	\$ 490,843	\$ 423,784	\$ 1,448,025	\$ 1,144,862
Cost of revenues	403,076	322,369	1,153,635	922,617
Gross profit	87,767	101,415	294,390	222,245
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	53,236	43,977	160,993	128,607
Research and development	8,664	7,882	27,541	22,675
Gain on disposal of fixed assets, net	(292)	(148)	(490)	(870)
Amortization of acquired intangibles	1,867	2,035	5,032	6,103
Total operating expenses	63,475	53,746	193,076	156,515
Operating income	24,292	47,669	101,314	65,730
Other expense (income):				
Interest expense, net	38,075	35,151	107,725	107,494
Foreign currency loss (gain)	1,503	(895)	4,213	(1,083)
Other expense (income), net	(534)	2,742	(24,090)	34,708
Total other expense	39,044	36,998	87,848	141,119
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity investment gains (losses), minority interest and discontinued operations	(14,752)	10,671	13,466	(75,389)
Equity investment gain (loss)	12		2	(3,555)
Minority interest	(1,266)	(1,809)	(1,621)	(2,135)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(16,006)	8,862	11,847	(81,079)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	6,328	(6,908)	13,291	(6,072)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(22,334)	15,770	(1,444)	(75,007)

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Discontinued operations (see Note 2):

Income from wafer fabrication services business, net of tax					3,047
Gain on sale of wafer fabrication services business, net of tax					51,519

Income from discontinued operations					54,566
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Net income (loss)	\$	(22,334)	\$	15,770	\$	(1,444)	\$	(20,441)
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Per Share Data:

Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share from continuing operations	\$	(0.13)	\$	0.09	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.45)
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Basic and diluted income per common share from discontinued operations								0.33
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Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$	(0.13)	\$	0.09	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.12)
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Shares used in computing basic income (loss) per common share		175,717		166,628		175,216		165,883
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Shares used in computing diluted income (loss) per common share		175,717		171,440		175,216		165,883
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Table of Contents

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

Assets	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 231,311	\$ 313,259
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net of allowance of \$5,010 in 2004 and \$6,514 in 2003	272,325	310,096
Other	4,785	4,413
Inventories	119,969	92,439
Other current assets	32,147	49,606
Total current assets	660,537	769,813
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,387,742	1,007,648
Investments	11,626	51,181
Other assets:		
Goodwill	654,226	629,850
Acquired intangibles	46,309	37,730
Other	73,448	67,697
	773,983	735,277
Total assets	\$ 2,833,888	\$ 2,563,919

Liabilities and Stockholders Equity

Current liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	\$ 6,805	\$ 2,690
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	171,174	28,665
Trade accounts payable	235,888	230,396
Accrued expenses	175,908	170,145
Total current liabilities	589,775	431,896
Long-term debt	1,744,545	1,650,707
Other noncurrent liabilities	97,273	78,974
Total liabilities	2,431,593	2,161,577

Commitments and contingencies

Minority interest	7,304	1,338
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000 shares authorized designated Series A, none issued		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000 shares authorized issued and outstanding of 175,718 in 2004 and 174,508 in 2003	176	175
Additional paid-in capital	1,323,557	1,317,164
Accumulated deficit	(932,980)	(931,536)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,238	15,201
Total stockholders' equity	394,991	401,004
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,833,888	\$ 2,563,919

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Table of Contents

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Receivable From Stockholders	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Comprehensive Loss
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at December 31, 2002	165,156	\$ 166	\$ 1,170,227	\$ (933,734)	\$ (2,887)	\$ (2,405)	\$ 231,367	
Net loss				(20,441)			(20,441)	\$ (20,441)
Unrealized gain on investments, net of tax						5,225	5,225	5,225
Cumulative translation adjustment						6,326	6,326	6,326
Comprehensive loss								\$ (8,890)
Issuance of stock through stock compensation plans	1,611	1	9,677				9,678	
Payment received from stockholder					2,887		2,887	
Balance at September 30, 2003	166,767	\$ 167	\$ 1,179,904	\$ (954,175)	\$	\$ 9,146	\$ 235,042	
Balance at December 31, 2003	174,508	\$ 175	\$ 1,317,164	\$ (931,536)	\$	\$ 15,201	\$ 401,004	
Net loss				(1,444)			(1,444)	\$ (1,444)
Change in unrealized gain on investments, net of tax						(11,741)	(11,741)	(11,741)
Cumulative translation adjustment						778	778	778
Comprehensive loss								\$ (12,407)
Issuance of stock through stock compensation plans	1,210	1	6,393				6,394	

Balance at								
September 30, 2004	175,718	\$ 176	\$ 1,323,557	\$ (932,980)	\$	4,238	\$ 394,991	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Table of Contents

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (restated)
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
Cash flows from continuing operating activities:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (1,444)	\$ (75,007)
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	169,164	165,360
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs and discounts	8,759	15,658
Provision for accounts receivable	284	
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	10,692	2,904
Deferred income taxes	(3,769)	9,621
Equity in loss of investees	(2)	3,555
Other (gains) losses, net	(25,470)	2,358
Loss on debt redemption premium payment	1,687	21,304
Minority interest	1,621	2,135
Changes in assets and liabilities excluding effects of acquisition		
Accounts receivable	39,707	(41,842)
Other receivables	(367)	1,869
Inventories	(37,270)	(18,369)
Other current assets	1,204	413
Other non-current assets	(5,231)	4,275
Accounts payable	39,804	14,598
Accrued expenses	15,128	(16,841)
Other long-term liabilities	17,599	13,499
Net cash provided by operating activities	232,096	105,490
Cash flows from continuing investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(406,229)	(153,711)
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(63,538)	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and other	7,023	2,802
Proceeds from the sale of investments	49,409	44,746
Purchase of investments		(13,765)
Proceeds from note receivable	18,627	18,253
Other		829
Net cash used in investing activities	(394,708)	(100,846)
Cash flows from continuing financing activities:		
Net change in bank overdrafts and short-term borrowings	5,108	4,026
Net proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	248,116	576,970
Payments of long-term debt, including redemption premium payment	(178,103)	(585,106)

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Proceeds from issuance of stock through stock compensation plans	6,394	9,678
Payment received from stockholder		2,887
Net cash provided by financing activities	81,515	8,455
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents related to continuing operations	(962)	2,522
Cash flows from discontinued operations:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	111	11,221
Net cash provided by investing activities		2,412
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	111	13,633
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(81,948)	29,254
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	313,259	311,249
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 231,311	\$ 340,503
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 96,210	\$ 107,869
Income taxes	\$ 22,114	\$ 7,553

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Table of Contents

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Interim Financial Statements

Basis of Presentation. The condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures as of September 30, 2004 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 are unaudited, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In our opinion, these financial statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for the fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our latest annual report as of December 31, 2003 filed on Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We operate within one reportable segment, packaging and test services. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

2004 Restatement. The condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 has been restated. We previously did not exclude from capital expenditures reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, capital expenditures that were unpaid and included in accounts payable or accrued expenses at the end of the reporting period. Thus capital expenditures were reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis which is inconsistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. This error resulted in an over/understatement of cash flows from investing activities with an equal over/understatement of cash flows from operating activities. This restatement did not impact our previously reported balance sheets or statements of operations (including our net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share or our stockholders' equity).

The following table sets forth the effects of the restatement on certain line items within our previously reported condensed consolidated statement of cash flows:

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments (In thousands)	As Restated
Nine months ended September 30, 2004			
Change in accounts payable	\$ 1,653	\$ 38,151	\$ 39,804
Net cash provided by operating activities	193,945	38,151	232,096
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(368,078)	(38,151)	(406,229)
Net cash used in investing activities	(356,557)	(38,151)	(394,708)
Nine months ended September 30, 2003			
Change in accounts payable	\$ 9,117	\$ 5,481	\$ 14,598
Net cash provided by operating activities	100,009	5,481	105,490
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(148,230)	(5,481)	(153,711)
Net cash used in investing activities	(95,365)	(5,481)	(100,846)

Risks and Uncertainties. Our future results of operations involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect future results and cause actual results to vary materially from historical results include, but are not limited to, dependence on the highly cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, fluctuation in operating results, the decline in average selling prices, our high leverage and the restrictive covenants in our debt instruments, our investment in Anam Semiconductor, Inc., the absence of significant backlog in our business, our dependence on international operations and sales, difficulties integrating acquisitions, our dependence on materials and equipment suppliers, capital expenditure requirements, the increased litigation incident to our business, rapid technological change, competition, our need to comply with existing and future environmental regulations, the enforcement of intellectual property rights by or against

Table of Contents

us, continued control by existing stockholders and stock price volatility.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. We have variable interests in certain Philippine realty corporations in which we have a 40% ownership and from whom we lease land and buildings in the Philippines. Beginning July 1, 2003, in accordance with FIN 46, we consolidated these Philippine realty corporations within our financial statements and have elected not to restate prior periods. There was no net effect to our consolidated statements of income as a result of the consolidation of the Philippine realty corporations as these entities were previously accounted for as equity investments with our proportionate share of gains and losses recorded in our historical consolidated statements of income. The creditors of the Philippine realty corporations have no recourse to the general credit of Amkor Technology, Inc., the primary beneficiary of these variable interest entities.

Stock Compensation. We apply Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations, to our stock option plans. No compensation expense has been recognized for our employee stock options that have been granted. If compensation costs for our stock option plans had been determined using the fair value method of accounting as set forth in SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, our reported net income and per share amounts would have been decreased and our reported net loss and per share amounts would have been increased.

During August 2004, the compensation committee of our board of directors approved the full vesting of all unvested outstanding employee stock options that were issued prior to July 1, 2004. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and per share amounts as if the fair value based method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each period. This table includes a pro forma charge of approximately \$43 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 related to the above August 2004 accelerated vesting event.

Table of Contents

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	
	2003		2003	
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net income (loss):				
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ (22,334)	\$ 15,770	\$ (1,444)	\$ (20,441)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation determined under fair value based method	47,280	7,934	62,737	22,259
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ (69,614)	\$ 7,836	\$ (64,181)	\$ (42,700)
Income (loss) per share:				
Basic and diluted:				
As reported	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.12)
Pro forma	\$ (0.40)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.26)

In order to calculate the fair value of stock options at date of grant, we used the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following assumptions were used to calculate weighted average fair values of the options granted:

	For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004		2003	
Expected life (in years)	4	4		
Risk-free interest rate	3.2%	2.5%		
Volatility	97%	44%		
Dividend yield				

2. Discontinued Operations

On February 28, 2003, we sold our wafer fabrication services business to ASI. Additionally, we obtained a release from Texas Instruments regarding our contractual obligations with respect to wafer fabrication services to be performed subsequent to the transfer of the business to ASI. Beginning with the first quarter of 2003, we reflect our wafer fabrication services segment as a discontinued operation and have restated our historical results. In connection with the disposition of our wafer fabrication business, we recorded, during the three months ended March 31, 2003, \$1.0 million in severance and other exit costs to close our wafer fabrication services operations in Boise, Idaho and Lyon, France. Also, during the three months ended March 31, 2003 we recognized a pre-tax gain on the disposition of our wafer fabrication services business of \$58.6 million (\$51.5 million, net of tax), which is reflected in income from discontinued operations. The carrying value of the sold net assets associated with the business as of February 28, 2003 was \$2.4 million. Assets of our discontinued operations at December 31, 2003 included \$0.1 million of accounts receivable.

A summary of the results from discontinued operations for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 are as follows:

	(In thousands)
Net sales	\$ 34,636
Gross profit	3,451
Operating income	3,455
Gain on sale of wafer fabrication services business	58,600
Interest	
Other (income) expense	(11)
Tax expense (\$7.1 million associated with gain on sale of the business in 2003)	7,500
Net income from discontinued operations	\$ 54,566

Table of Contents**3. Acquisitions****Acquisition of Minority Interest in Amkor Iwate Corporation**

In January 2004, we acquired the remaining 40% ownership interest in Amkor Iwate Corporation (AIC) from Toshiba for \$12.9 million, bringing our total ownership percentage to 100%. AIC provides packaging and test services principally to Toshiba's Iwate factory under a long-term supply agreement, which terminates in January 2006. The difference between the purchase price of \$12.9 million and the carrying value of the minority interest liability of \$11.9 million was recorded as an adjustment to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities of AIC. This step acquisition adjustment was recorded based on the proportion of the minority interest acquired as follows:

	(In millions)
Reduction of minority interest liability	\$ 11.9
Property, plant and equipment	2.4
Acquired intangible assets	3.3
Adjustment to previously existing goodwill	(4.1)
Deferred tax liability	(0.6)
Cash paid for minority interest acquisition	\$ 12.9

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, we recorded AIC minority interest expense of \$1.8 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, associated with Toshiba's then existing ownership interest. The results of our acquisition have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date.

Acquisition from International Business Machine Corp. and Xin Development Co., Ltd.

In May 2004, we acquired certain assembly and test assets from International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) and Xin Development Co., Ltd. The acquired assets included a test operation located in Singapore (primarily test equipment and workforce), a 950,000 square foot building and associated 50-year land use rights located in China, and other intangible assets. These assets were acquired for the purposes of increasing our assembly and test capacity. The results of our acquisition have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date.

The purchase price was valued at approximately \$138.1 million, consisting of \$117.0 million of short-term notes payable (net of a \$4.6 million discount), \$20.0 million paid at closing and other acquisition costs of \$1.1 million. The short-term notes payable, and interest thereon of \$4.6 million, is expected to be paid during the fourth quarter of 2004. The purchase price allocation of \$138.1 million was as follows:

	(In millions)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 132.6
Acquired intangible assets	5.5
	\$ 138.1

Acquisitions of Unitive, Inc. and Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation

In August 2004, we acquired approximately 93% of the capital stock of Unitive, Inc., based in North Carolina (Unitive), and approximately 60% of the capital stock of Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation (UST), a Taiwan-based venture owned by Unitive and various Taiwanese investors. Unitive and UST are providers of wafer level technologies and services for flip chip and wafer level packaging applications. The acquisition of Unitive and UST provide us with leading-edge technology, a strong applications development team and high volume production capacity for 300mm wafers, which contributed to the purchase price resulting in the recognition of acquired intangible assets and goodwill.

The total purchase price was comprised of \$47.9 million, which included cash consideration due at closing of \$31.6 million, \$0.9 million of direct acquisition costs and \$16.2 million (or \$15.4 million based on the discounted value) due one year after closing. In addition, we assumed \$24.9 million of debt. Both transactions include provisions for contingent, performance-based earn-outs which could increase the value of the transactions. Related to Unitive, the maximum earn-out is \$55.0 million. Related to UST, we currently estimate the value of the earn-out to be

Table of Contents

approximately \$0 to \$2 million. The earn-outs will be paid approximately one year after closing; the Unitive earn-out may be paid in either cash or stock, at our option. We also retain an option to acquire the remaining interest of approximately 40% of UST for a maximum of \$18.0 million, which expires 18 months after closing. However, if UST meets certain production-related goals prior to the expiration of the 18 month call option period, at the option of the minority interest holders we would be required to purchase the remaining interest of approximately 40% of UST for a maximum of \$18.0 million. The results of Unitive and UST operations are included in our consolidated statement of income beginning on their dates of acquisition, August 19, 2004 and August 20, 2004, respectively.

The preliminary purchase price allocation of \$47.9 million was as follows:

	(In millions)
Current assets	\$ 9.9
Property, plant and equipment	45.0
Acquired intangible assets	5.2
Goodwill	28.7
Other assets	2.5
 Total assets acquired	 91.3
 Current liabilities	 21.4
Long term debt	14.8
Other liabilities	2.8
Minority interest	4.4
 Total liabilities and minority interest assumed	 43.4
	\$ 47.9

The pro forma financial information below assumes that the Unitive and UST acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2003 and includes the effects of amortization of other acquired intangibles and other related effects from that date. The following pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations that would have been achieved had the acquisitions taken place at January 1, 2003.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net revenues	\$ 493,382	\$ 427,063	\$ 1,459,932	\$ 1,152,613
Net income (loss)	(23,387)	12,661	(10,476)	(30,143)
Basic income (loss) per common share	(0.13)	0.08	(0.06)	(0.18)
Diluted income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.18)

4. Our Investment in Anam Semiconductor, Inc. (ASI)

At January 1, 2003, we owned 26.7 million shares, or 21%, of ASI voting common stock. The carrying value of our investment in ASI at January 1, 2003 was \$77.5 million, or \$2.90 per share. On March 24, 2003, we sold 7 million shares of ASI common stock. Beginning on this date we ceased accounting for our investment in ASI under the equity method of accounting and commenced accounting for our investment as an available for sale marketable security. Including this transaction, we have completed the following transactions to continue the liquidation of our investment in ASI during 2003 and 2004:

On March 24, 2003, we consummated a series of transactions proposed by a financial institution. We irrevocably sold a block of 7 million shares of ASI common stock to the financial institution for approximately \$19.5 million, or \$2.81 per share. We also entered into a nondeliverable call option with the financial institution for \$6.8 million, the fair value of the option at that date plus the transaction costs. In May 2003, we exercised the nondeliverable call option realizing \$5.6 million of cash proceeds. Accordingly, during 2003 we recorded a loss of \$1.2 million related to this nondeliverable call option.

On September 17, 2003, we sold 5 million shares of ASI common stock to the same financial institution for approximately \$18.5 million, or \$3.69 per share, and recorded an associated gain of \$4.7 million. We also entered

Table of Contents

into a nondeliverable call option with the financial institution for \$6.5 million, the fair value of the option at that date plus the transaction costs. In December 2003, we exercised the nondeliverable call option realizing \$2.0 million of cash proceeds. Accordingly, during 2003 we recorded a loss of \$4.5 million related to this nondeliverable call option. As a result of these transactions, we owned 14.7 million shares of ASI, or 12% of ASI's voting stock, at December 31, 2003.

During April 2004, we sold 10.1 million shares of ASI common stock for approximately \$49.7 million, or \$4.91 per share, reducing our ownership to approximately 4%. The pre-tax gain related to this transaction is \$21.6 million, net of \$0.3 million of transaction costs, and was recorded as other expense (income) during the second quarter of 2004. The carrying value of our remaining 4.6 million ASI share investment at September 30, 2004, including an unrealized loss of \$2.3 million, was \$10.8 million, or \$2.35 per share.

5. Inventories

Inventories, net of reserves for excess and obsolete inventory of \$24.3 million at September 30, 2004 and \$18.7 million at December 31, 2003, consist of raw materials and purchased components that are used in the semiconductor packaging process.

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials and purchased components	\$ 98,099	\$ 76,939
Work-in-process	21,870	15,500
	\$ 119,969	\$ 92,439

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following :

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 110,994	\$ 103,610
Buildings and improvements	615,369	556,106
Machinery and equipment	1,934,123	1,640,471
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	165,469	155,719
Construction in progress	123,817	2,355
	2,949,772	2,458,261
Less Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,562,030)	(1,450,613)
	\$ 1,387,742	\$ 1,007,648

Included in Construction in progress at September 30, 2004 is \$92.8 million and \$20.0 million related to the 950,000 square foot facility and associated land use rights, respectively, acquired in connection with our May 2004 business acquisition (see Note 3).

The following table reconciles our payments for property, plant and equipment as presented on the statement of cash flows to property, plant and equipment additions as reflected in the balance sheet:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
	(In thousands)	
Payments for property, plant and equipment	\$ 406,229	\$ 153,711
Increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(38,151)	(5,481)
Property, plant and equipment additions	\$ 368,078	\$ 148,230

Table of Contents**7. Goodwill and Acquired Intangibles**

Our goodwill balance at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 relates to our packaging services reporting unit. The changes in the carrying value of goodwill are as follows:

	(In thousands)
Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$ 629,850
Goodwill acquired from current year acquisitions, net	24,729
Translation adjustments	(353)
Balance as of September 30, 2004	\$ 654,226

Acquired intangibles consist of the following:

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Patents and technology rights	\$ 71,039	\$ 62,899
Supply agreement, net	5,280	
Less Accumulated amortization	(30,010)	(25,169)
	\$ 46,309	\$ 37,730

Amortization expense was \$1.8 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Amortization expense was \$4.8 million and \$6.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The estimated annual amortization expense for 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 is \$6.6 million, \$7.5 million, \$7.5 million, \$7.5 million and \$7.5 million, respectively. The weighted average amortization period for the patents and technology rights is 8.8 years. The weighted average amortization period for all acquired intangible assets is 8.5 years.

In connection with our May 2004 acquisition from IBM and Xin Development Co., Ltd., which is discussed in Note 3, we entered into a supply agreement with IBM to provide IBM certain assembly and test services. This supply agreement was recorded as an acquired intangible asset in our consolidated balance sheet at a cost of \$5.5 million. The supply agreement expires December 31, 2010 and is amortized on a straight-line basis against net revenues.

8. Investments

Investments include noncurrent marketable securities and equity investments in affiliated companies as follows:

September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
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(In thousands)

Marketable securities classified as available for sale:		
ASI (ownership of 4% at September 30, 2004 and 12% at December 31, 2003) (see Note 4)	\$ 10,773	\$ 50,397
Other marketable securities classified as available for sale	749	677
Total marketable securities	11,522	51,074
Equity investments	104	107
	\$ 11,626	\$ 51,181

9. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Accrued income taxes	\$ 34,302	\$ 39,779
Accrued interest	32,055	27,238
Accrued payroll	30,869	34,681
Other accrued expenses	78,682	68,447
	\$ 175,908	\$ 170,145

Table of Contents**10. Restructuring Reserves**

During 2002, we recorded \$28.6 million of charges related to the consolidation of our worldwide facilities to increase operational efficiency and reduce costs. The charges were comprised of \$20.8 million to write-off leasehold improvements and other long-lived assets and \$7.8 million for lease termination and other exit costs.

Of the total \$28.6 million restructuring charges recorded in 2002, \$1.4 million and \$2.2 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively, and is reflected in accrued expenses and other noncurrent liabilities. The outstanding liability is principally future lease payments of which \$0.2 million is expected be paid during the remainder of 2004. The remaining lease payments are expected to be paid through 2007 unless the leases can be terminated earlier. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, the restructuring reserve was reduced by \$0.8 million for cash expenditures.

11. Debt

Following is a summary of short-term borrowings and long-term debt:

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Senior secured credit facilities:		
Term loan, LIBOR plus 4% due January 2006	\$	\$ 168,725
\$30.0 million revolving line of credit, LIBOR plus 3.5% due June 2007		
9.25% Senior notes due February 2008	470,500	470,500
7.75% Senior notes due May 2013	425,000	425,000
7.125% Senior notes due March 2011, net of unamortized discount of \$1.6 million	248,407	
10.5% Senior subordinated notes due May 2009	200,000	200,000
5.75% Convertible subordinated notes due June 2006, convertible at \$35.00 per share	233,000	233,000
5% Convertible subordinated notes due March 2007, convertible at \$57.34 per share	146,422	146,422
Notes payable, net of unamortized discount of \$2.2 million	135,535	
Other debt	56,855	35,725
	1,915,719	1,679,372
Less Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	(171,174)	(28,665)
	\$ 1,744,545	\$ 1,650,707

In March 2004, we sold \$250.0 million of 7.125% senior notes due March 2011. The notes were priced at 99.321% of the \$250.0 million face value, yielding an effective interest rate of 7.25%. We sold these notes to qualified institutional investors, used the net proceeds of the issuance to satisfy in full our outstanding term loan due 2006 of \$168.7 million and used the remainder of the proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures. The notes have a coupon rate of 7.125 % annually and interest payments are due semi-annually. In connection with the satisfaction of the term loan, we recorded charges during the first quarter of 2004 of \$1.7 million for the associated premiums paid and \$1.0 million for the associated unamortized deferred debt issuance

costs. In connection with the offering of these notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the purchasers. The registration rights agreement entitled the purchasers, within 210 days from the original issuance, to exchange their notes for registered notes with substantially identical terms as the original notes. We filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the exchange of the notes, and the exchange was completed in July 2004.

In June 2004, we entered into a new \$30.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the Facility). The Facility, which is available through June 2007, replaced our prior \$30.0 million secured revolving line of credit which was scheduled to mature on October 31, 2005. The maximum annual capital expenditures, minimum EBITDA and minimum daily liquidity financial covenants that were conditions of the previous revolving credit facility have been eliminated under the Facility.

In October 2004, we entered into a new \$300.0 million term loan credit facility with a group of institutional lenders.

Table of Contents

The term loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 450 basis points and matures in October 2010. We intend to use the net proceeds of approximately \$289 million from the term loan for working capital and general corporate purposes. As the term loan transaction was completed subsequent to September 30, 2004, the proceeds are not included in the above debt table.

Notes payable, net, consists of \$120.1 million (net of a \$1.5 million unamortized debt discount), which is due in the fourth quarter of 2004, related to our May 2004 acquisition from IBM (see Note 3) and \$15.5 million (net of a \$0.7 million unamortized debt discount) related to our acquisition of Unitive (see Note 3), which is due in the first quarter of 2006.

Other debt as of September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 includes our foreign debt principally related to our operations in Japan and Taiwan. Our foreign debt includes fixed and variable debt maturing between 2004 and 2010, with the majority due in 2004. As of September 30, 2004, the foreign debt has interest rates ranging from 0.6% to 8.18%. These other debt instruments do not include significant financial covenants.

Interest expense related to short-term borrowings and long-term debt is presented net of interest income of \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Interest expense related to short-term borrowings and long-term debt is presented net of interest income of \$1.9 million and \$5.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Pursuant to the indentures governing our senior and senior subordinated notes, Unitive, a domestic subsidiary acquired in August 2004, and Unitive's domestic subsidiary, are required to guarantee the debt obligations under our senior and senior subordinated notes. The guarantees were put in place on October 29, 2004. At September 30, 2004, Unitive and its domestic subsidiary had total assets of \$36.8 million, of which \$16.6 million was comprised of goodwill. At September 30, 2004, Unitive and its domestic subsidiary had total liabilities of \$11.1 million.

12. Pension and Severance Plans

Our Philippine, Taiwan and Japanese subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit plans that cover substantially all of their respective employees who are not covered by statutory plans. Charges to expense are based upon costs computed by independent actuaries. The components of net periodic pension cost for the Philippine defined benefit plan are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(In thousands)			
Service cost of current period	\$ 556	\$ 595	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,804
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	394	359	1,180	1,088
Expected (return) loss on plan assets	187	(446)	701	(1,851)
Amortization of transition obligation	15	15	44	45
Actuarial (gain) loss	(409)	270	(1,367)	1,318
Total pension expense	\$ 743	\$ 793	\$ 2,222	\$ 2,404

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For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, nothing was contributed to fund the Philippine pension plan. We presently anticipate contributing \$3.2 million in 2004 to fund the Philippine pension plan.

The components of net periodic pension cost for the Taiwan defined benefit plan are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	
	2003		2003	
	(In thousands)			
Service cost of current period	\$ 218	\$ 178	\$ 654	\$ 533
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	21	20	63	59
Expected return on plan assets	(21)	(20)	(63)	(60)
Amortization of transition obligation	1	1	3	2
Actuarial loss	2	5	6	15
Total pension expense	\$ 221	\$ 184	\$ 663	\$ 549

Table of Contents

For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, \$0.7 million was contributed to fund the Taiwan pension plan. We presently anticipate contributing an additional \$0.2 million, for an estimated total of \$0.9 million in 2004, to fund the Taiwan pension plan.

The Japanese pension plan began during the three months ended December 31, 2003. The components of net periodic pension cost for 2004 are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003	
	2004		2003	
	(In thousands)			
Service cost of current period	\$	369	\$	1,118
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation		3		10
Expected return on plan assets				
Amortization of transition obligation		10		30
Total pension expense	\$	382	\$	1,158

No contributions have been made to the Japanese pension plan and no contributions are expected during 2004.

Our Korean subsidiary participates in an accrued severance plan that covers employees and directors with one year or more of service. Eligible plan participants are entitled to receive a lump-sum payment upon termination of their employment, based on their length of service and rate of pay at the time of termination. Accrued severance benefits are estimated assuming all eligible employees were to terminate their employment at the balance sheet date. The contributions to the national pension fund made under the National Pension Plan of the Republic of Korea are deducted from accrued severance benefit liabilities. For the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, the provision recorded for severance benefits was \$5.6 million and \$7.3 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, the provision recorded for severance benefits was \$15.3 million and \$15.0 million, respectively. The balance recorded in long-term liabilities for accrued severance was \$80.7 million and \$65.3 million at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.

13. Earnings Per Share

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 128, Earnings Per Share, requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed using only the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, while diluted EPS is computed assuming conversion of all dilutive securities, such as options, convertible debt and warrants. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, we excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share potentially dilutive securities which would have an antidilutive effect on EPS. As of September 30, 2004, the total number of potentially dilutive securities outstanding was 15.8 million and 9.2 million for outstanding options and convertible notes, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, we excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share potentially dilutive securities which would have an antidilutive effect on EPS. As of September 30, 2003, the total number of potentially dilutive securities outstanding was 16.2 million, 11.7 million and 3.9 million for outstanding options, convertible notes and warrants for common stock, respectively. The warrants expired in May 2004.

For the three months ended September 30, 2003, basic and diluted EPS was calculated as follows:

Table of Contents

	Earnings (Numerator) (in thousands)	Weighted Avg. Shares (Denominator) (in thousands)	Per Share Amount
Earnings Per Share Three Months Ended September 30, 2003			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 15,770	166,628	\$ 0.09
Dilutive effect of options		4,812	
Dilutive earnings per share	\$ 15,570	171,440	\$ 0.09

14. Commitments and Contingencies***Indemnifications and Guarantees***

We have indemnified members of our board of directors and our corporate officers against any threatened, pending or completed action or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative by reason of the fact that the Indemnitee is or was a director or officer of the company. The indemnities are indemnified, to the fullest extent permitted by law, against related expenses, judgments, fines and any amounts paid in settlement. We also maintain Directors and Officers insurance coverage in order to mitigate our exposure to these indemnification obligations. The maximum amount of future payments is generally unlimited. Due to the nature of this indemnification, it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential loss or range of loss. No assets are held as collateral and no specific recourse provisions exist related to this indemnification.

Associated with our sale of ASI common stock to Dongbu Group (Dongbu) during 2002, we and Dongbu agreed to use our best efforts to provide releases and indemnifications to the chairman, directors and officers of ASI, either past or incumbent, from any and all liabilities arising out of the performance of their duties at ASI between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2001. The last provision would provide a release and indemnification for James Kim, our CEO and Chairman, and members of his family. We are not aware of any claims or other liabilities which these individuals would be released from or for which they would receive indemnification. The maximum amount of future payments is generally unlimited. Due to the nature of this indemnification, it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential loss or range of loss. No assets are held as collateral and no specific recourse provisions exist related to this indemnification.

As of September 30, 2004, we have outstanding \$1.6 million of standby letters of credit. Such standby letters of credit are used in our ordinary course of business and are collateralized by our cash balances.

We generally provide a standard ninety-day warranty on our services. Our warranty activity has historically been immaterial and is expected to continue to be immaterial in the foreseeable future.

Litigation

We are currently a party to various legal proceedings, including those noted below. While we currently believe that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or overall trends in results of operations, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our net results in the period in which the ruling occurs. The estimate of the potential impact from the following legal proceedings on our

financial position or overall results of operations could change in the future.

Epoxy Mold Compound Litigation

We have become party to an increased number of litigation matters relative to our historic levels. Much of our recent increase in litigation relates to an allegedly defective epoxy mold compound, formerly used in some of our products, which is alleged to be responsible for certain semiconductor chip failures. In the case of each of these matters, we believe we have meritorious defenses, as well as valid third-party claims against Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd. (Sumitomo Bakelite), the manufacturer of the challenged epoxy product, should the epoxy mold compound be found to be defective. We cannot be certain, however, that we will be able to recover any amount from Sumitomo Bakelite if we are held liable in these matters, or that any adverse result would not have a material impact upon us (refer to discussion of October 14, 2004 Sumitomo Bakelite settlement agreement discussed below). Moreover, other customers of ours have made inquiries about the epoxy mold compound, which was widely used in the semiconductor industry, and no assurance can be given that claims similar to those already asserted will not be made against us by other customers in the future.

Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., et al.

Table of Contents

On April 16, 2002, we were served with a third-party complaint in an action entitled Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., No. 02-CV-01627 JW, pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division. In this action, Fujitsu Limited (Fujitsu) alleges that semiconductor devices it purchased from Cirrus Logic, Inc. (Cirrus Logic) are defective in that a certain epoxy mold compound used in the manufacture of the chip causes a short circuit which renders Fujitsu disk drive products inoperable. Cirrus Logic, in response, denied the allegations of the complaint, counterclaimed against Fujitsu for unpaid invoices, and filed its third-party complaint against us alleging that any liability for chip defects should be assigned to us because we assembled the subject semiconductor devices. Upon receipt of Cirrus Logic s third-party complaint, we filed an answer denying all liability, and our own third-party complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Sumitomo Bakelite filed an answer denying liability. In June 2003, Fujitsu amended its complaint and added direct claims against us. In response, we filed an answer denying all liability to Fujitsu and amended our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite to reflect Fujitsu s new claims against us. The parties engaged in extensive discovery activities. Fujitsu has indicated that it may seek damages in excess of \$100 million. In November 2003, Fujitsu filed an action against Cirrus Logic, Sumitomo Bakelite and us entitled Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., et al., Case No. 1-03-CV-009885, in the California Superior Court for the County of Santa Clara, based on facts and allegations substantially similar to those asserted in the Northern District Court of California. In December 2003, Cirrus Logic filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite and us in the Superior Court case, also based on facts and allegations substantially similar to those asserted in the Northern District Court case. By stipulation among the parties, the Northern District Court granted a stay of the action pending before it in favor of the action pending in the Santa Clara Superior Court, where discovery has continued. On March 29, 2004, we filed a motion to dismiss Fujitsu s amended complaint in the Superior Court. On April 2, 2004, we also filed a motion to dismiss Cirrus Logic s cross-complaint. The Superior Court held a hearing on our motions to dismiss on May 4, 2004 and granted dismissal of some of Fujitsu s and Cirrus Logic s claims against us. Fujitsu filed a second amended complaint in the Superior Court on or about June 18, 2004; Cirrus Logic filed a first amended cross-complaint on or about the same date. On July 19, 2004, we filed motions to dismiss certain claims asserted in the new complaints. At a hearing on August 24, 2004, the Superior Court denied our motion with respect to Fujitsu s claims, and granted our motion with respect to Cirrus Logic s claims. Cirrus Logic and Sumitomo Bakelite answered Fujitsu s second amended complaint on or about September 13 and 23, 2004, respectively, by generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. We filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite on October 1, 2004, asserting claims for breaches of warranties and indemnification; Sumitomo Bakelite filed an answer generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. We answered Fujitsu s second amended complaint on October 13, 2004, generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. On or about October 4, 2004, Cirrus Logic filed its second amended complaint. We filed a motion to dismiss Cirrus Logic s second amended complaint on November 2, 2004; the motion is scheduled for hearing by the Court on November 23, 2004. Fact discovery is nearing completion, with expert discovery to follow. A trial in this matter is set to begin on May 2, 2005. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Seagate Technology LLC v. Atmel Corporation, et al.

In March 2003, we were served with a cross-complaint in an action between Seagate Technology LLC and Seagate Technology International (Seagate) and Atmel Corporation and Atmel Sarl (Atmel) in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV809883. Atmel s cross-complaint seeks indemnification from us for any damages incurred from the claims by Seagate involving the allegedly defective epoxy mold compound manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite. We answered Atmel s cross-complaint, denying all liability, and filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Atmel later amended its cross-complaint, including adding ChipPAC Inc. (ChipPAC) as a cross-defendant. ChipPAC filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite and us. On January 27, 2004, the Superior Court sustained Sumitomo Bakelite s motion to dismiss Atmel s amended cross-complaint and Atmel filed its Second Amended Cross-Complaint on or about March 12, 2004. On April 13, 2004, we filed an answer denying all liability to Atmel. We filed a motion to dismiss ChipPAC s cross-complaint on February 13, 2004 and, on

or about June 7, 2004, ChipPAC filed a request for dismissal of its cross-complaint against us which the Court granted on June 14, 2004. On or about July 30, 2004, Atmel filed a third amended cross-complaint, which asserted no new claims against us. We answered Atmel's third amended cross-complaint on August 27, 2004 by denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses; other defendants' responsive pleadings remain outstanding. All parties are currently conducting written discovery and have completed some physical plant inspection discovery. No trial date has been set. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Table of Contents

Maxtor Corporation v. Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., et al.

In April 2003, we were served with a cross-complaint in an action between Maxtor Corporation (Maxtor) and Koninklijke Philips Electronics (Philips), in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV-808650. Philips cross-complaint sought indemnification from us for any damages incurred from the claims by Maxtor involving the allegedly defective epoxy mold compound manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite. Philips subsequently filed a cross-complaint directly against Sumitomo Bakelite, alleging, among other things, that Sumitomo Bakelite breached its contractual obligations to both us and Philips by supplying a defective mold compound resulting in the failure of certain Philips semiconductor devices. We denied all liability in this matter and also asserted a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Sumitomo Bakelite has denied any liability. The parties have completed fact discovery and most expert discovery. On March 30, 2004, the Court denied our motion for summary judgment against Philips claims. Maxtor and Philips reached a settlement of Maxtor s claims against Philips on or about April 28, 2004 in which, reportedly, Philips agreed to pay Maxtor \$24.8 million. We, Philips and Sumitomo Bakelite thereafter appeared to reach resolution of Philips claims against us on April 29, 2004, pursuant to which we agreed to pay Philips \$1.5 million plus a contingent amount ranging between \$0.0 and \$2.0 million based on the resolution of Philips claims against Sumitomo Bakelite. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, we recorded a charge of \$1.5 million in Resolution of Legal Dispute in our consolidated statement of income associated with this resolution. However, the Court subsequently determined that Philips did not knowingly agree to the terms of the settlement that all three parties had affirmed in open court, set aside the settlement and ordered the parties to a further settlement conference that was held on July 9, 2004. That conference did not result in a renewed settlement. On July 16, 2004, we filed a petition for a writ of mandate to the California Court of Appeal, seeking to overturn the Superior Court s decision not to enforce the parties settlement agreement of April 29, 2004. The Court of Appeal denied our writ petition on August 19, 2004. On August 27, 2004, we filed a petition for review to the California Supreme Court which was denied on October 13, 2004. On October 14, 2004, we and Sumitomo Bakelite reached a settlement agreement whereby Sumitomo Bakelite will indemnify us for any damages awarded to Philips in excess of \$3.5 million. In exchange, we dismissed our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite. Trial of this matter before a jury began on October 18, 2004 and is expected to continue through November 2004. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. v. Amkor Technology, Inc., et al.

In August 2003, we were served with a complaint filed by Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. (Maxim) against us, Sumitomo Bakelite and Sumitomo Plastics America, Inc. (Sumitomo Plastics) in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-03-CV-001310. The complaint seeks damages related to our use of Sumitomo Bakelite s epoxy mold compound in assembling Maxim s semiconductor packages. Both the Sumitomo defendants and we filed motions to dismiss Maxim s complaint in September 2003. In lieu of contesting those motions to dismiss, Maxim filed an amended pleading on or about April 26, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss Maxim s amended complaint which the Court granted in full on July 6, 2004. Maxim filed a second amended complaint on or about August 5, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on September 7, 2004. The Court is scheduled to hear that motion on November 9, 2004. If necessary, we intend to deny all liability to Maxim, defend ourselves vigorously, file cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite and/or Sumitomo Plastics, and seek judgment in our favor in due course. Discovery has not commenced and there is no trial date set.

Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation v. Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore Pte. Ltd., et al.

In September 2003, we were served with an amended complaint filed by Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation (Fairchild) against us, Sumitomo Bakelite, Sumitomo Plastics and Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore Pte. Ltd. in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV-810034. The amended complaint seeks damages related to our use of Sumitomo Bakelite s epoxy mold compound in assembling Fairchild s semiconductor packages.

Both the Sumitomo defendants and we filed motions to dismiss Fairchild's amended complaint in October 2003. Fairchild filed a second amended complaint in January 2004 in lieu of opposing those motions to dismiss. On February 11, 2004, we filed a motion to dismiss Fairchild's second amended complaint. The Superior Court granted our motion to dismiss on March 16, 2004 and Fairchild filed a third amended complaint on or about April 15, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss Fairchild's third amended pleading which the Court granted in part and denied in part on June 15, 2004. On or about July 15, 2004, Fairchild filed its Fourth Amended Complaint. The Court granted our motion to dismiss certain of Fairchild's claims at a hearing on September 21, 2004. On October 7, 2004, we filed an answer to the remaining claims in Fairchild's fourth amended complaint, denying liability generally and asserting affirmative defenses. We also filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite on October 7, 2004 seeking indemnification for its breaches of

Table of Contents

warranties. Written discovery is ongoing and no trial date has been scheduled. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Other Epoxy Mold Compound Matter

In August 2004, we received an indemnification demand from one of our customers for alleged damages related to the Sumitomo Bakelite molding compound. The amount of damages claimed to date is \$2.5 million, but the demand indicates that there may be future claims as well without specifying any amount. We have denied liability in this matter and will defend ourselves accordingly, as necessary.

Table of Contents

Other Litigation

Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Motorola, Inc.

In August 2002, we filed a complaint against Motorola, Inc. in an action captioned Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Motorola, Inc., C.A. No. 02C-08-160 CHT, pending in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County. In this action, we were seeking declaratory judgment relating to a controversy between us and Motorola concerning: (i) the assignment by Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. (Citizen) to us of a Patent License Agreement dated January 25, 1996 between Motorola and Citizen (the License Agreement) and concurrent assignment by Citizen to us of Citizen's interest in U.S. Patents 5,241,133 and 5,216,278 (the 133 and 278 patents); and (ii) our obligation to make certain payments pursuant to an immunity agreement (the Immunity Agreement) dated June 30, 1993 between us and Motorola.

We and Motorola resolved the controversy with respect to all issues relating to the Immunity Agreement, and all claims and counterclaims filed by the parties in the case relating to the Immunity Agreement were dismissed or otherwise disposed of without further litigation. The claims relating to the License Agreement and the 133 and 278 Patents remained pending.

We and Motorola both filed motions for summary judgment on the remaining claims, and oral arguments were heard in September 2003. On October 6, 2003, the Superior Court of Delaware ruled in favor of us and issued an Opinion and Order granting our motion for summary judgment and denying Motorola's motion for summary judgment. On October 22, 2003, Motorola filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of Delaware. The appeal was argued in March 2004. In May 2004, the Supreme Court reversed the Superior Court's decision, and remanded for further development of the factual records. A trial date has been set for May 5, 2005. We believe we will prevail on the merits at the Superior Court level. In addition, should Motorola prevail, we believe we have recourse against Citizen. However, no assurance can be given that an adverse outcome in the case cannot occur, or that any adverse outcome would not have a material impact.

Citizen Watch Co. Ltd. v. Amkor Technology, Inc.

We entered into an intellectual property assignment agreement (IPAA) with Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. (Citizen) with an effective date of March 28, 2002, pursuant to which Citizen assigned to us (i) its rights under a Patent License Agreement dated January 25, 1996 between Motorola and Citizen (the License Agreement) and (ii) Citizen's interest in U.S. Patents the 133 and 278 patents. The parties entered into the IPAA in conjunction with having entered into a Master Purchase Agreement under which we purchased substantially all of the assets of a division of Citizen in April 2002. Subsequent to that transaction, Motorola challenged the validity of Citizen's assignment of its rights under the License Agreement to us, which resulted in our litigation with Motorola, Inc., which is described above (the Motorola case). Pending resolution of the Motorola case, and in accordance with the terms of the IPAA, we are withholding final payment of 1.4 billion yen (\$12.6 million based on the spot exchange rate at September 30, 2004).

In March 2004 Citizen submitted a Demand for Arbitration in the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), claiming breach of our obligation to make the deferred payment of 1.4 billion yen. In May 2004 we filed our Answer to Request for Arbitration, Counterclaim and Request for Abeyance of Proceedings. In our Answer, we contend, among other things, that we do not have an obligation to make the deferred payment due to (i) our inability to perfect the rights assigned by Citizen under the License Agreement, and (ii) Citizen's breach of its representations and warranties that it had all right and authority to assign its rights under the License Agreement to us.

The ICC has confirmed an Arbitral Tribunal of three arbitrators. The parties have executed Terms of Reference in accordance with Article 18 of the ICC Rules of Arbitration, which outline the issues to be determined in the dispute,

and the procedural rules to be applied by the Arbitral Tribunal. We have filed a motion to stay the ICC proceedings, pending the outcome of the Motorola case, which motion is presently pending before the Arbitral Tribunal.

Alcatel Business Systems vs. Amkor Technology, Inc., Anam Semiconductor, Inc.

On November 5, 1999, we agreed to sell certain semiconductor parts to Alcatel Microelectronics, N.V. (AME), a subsidiary of Alcatel S.A. The parts were manufactured for us by Anam Semiconductor, Inc. (ASI). AME transferred the parts to another Alcatel subsidiary, Alcatel Business Systems (ABS), which incorporated the parts into cellular

Table of Contents

phone products. In early 2001, a dispute arose as to whether the parts sold by us were defective. On March 18, 2002, ABS and its insurer filed suit against us and ASI in the Paris Commercial Court of France, claiming damages of 50 million Euros (approximately \$61.6 million based on the spot exchange rate at September 30, 2004). We have denied all liability and intend to vigorously defend ourselves. Additionally, we have entered into a written agreement with ASI whereby ASI has agreed to indemnify us fully against any and all loss related to the claims of AME, ABS and ABS insurer. The Paris Commercial Court commenced a special proceeding before a technical expert to report on the facts of the dispute. The report of the court-appointed expert was put forth on December 31, 2003. The report does not specifically allocate liability to any particular party. On May 18, 2004, the Paris Commercial Court of France declared that it did not have jurisdiction over the matter. The Court of Appeal of Paris heard the appeal regarding jurisdiction during October 2004, and a ruling is expected in November 2004.

In response to the French lawsuit, on May 22, 2002, we filed a petition to compel arbitration in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the Court) against ABS, AME and ABS insurer, claiming that the dispute is subject to the arbitration clause of the November 5, 1999 agreement between us and AME. ABS and ABS insurer have refused to arbitrate. In August 2003, the Court denied the motion of ABS and its insurer to dismiss our petition for arbitration. The Court also subsequently denied a motion for reconsideration filed by ABS. AME and ABS subsequently appealed that decision to the Court of Appeals of Paris, which heard arguments in the matter on October 6, 2004. On November 3, 2004, the Court of Appeals of Paris affirmed the decision of the Paris Commercial Court declaring that the dispute between the parties should be resolved pursuant to the arbitration proceeding currently pending in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Carsem (M) Sdn Bhd, Carsem Semiconductor Sdn Bhd, and Carsem Inc.

In November 2003, we filed complaints against Carsem (M) Sdn Bhd, Carsem Semiconductor Sdn Bhd, and Carsem Inc. (collectively Carsem) with the International Trade Commission (ITC) in Washington, D.C. and subsequently in the Northern District of California. The complaints allege infringement of our United States Patent Nos. 6,433,277, 6,455,356, and 6,630,728 (collectively the Amkor Patents). We allege that by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing into the U.S. the Carsem Dual and Quad Flat No-Lead Package, Carsem has infringed on one or more of our MicroLeadFrame® packaging technology claims in the Amkor Patents. The District Court action has been stayed pending resolution of the ITC case. The ITC Administrative Law Judge conducted an evidentiary hearing during July and August of 2004 in Washington D.C. The post-hearing briefing has been completed and an Initial Determination by the ITC Administrative Law Judge is expected in mid-November.

Computer Software Dispute

During 2001, we filed a complaint against a computer software vendor and other parties in the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas for Chester County alleging claims of misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, and professional malpractice. The defendants later asserted a counterclaim for breach of contract against us. In June 2004, we reached agreement with the defendants to a full and final settlement of all issues in dispute. As a result of this settlement, we recorded a \$3.4 million net gain in other expense (income), net, during the three months ended June 30, 2004 and nine months ended September 30, 2004.

Table of Contents

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

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including but not limited to statements regarding: (1) the condition and growth of the industry in which we operate, including trends toward increased outsourcing, reductions in inventory and demand and selling prices for our services, (2) our anticipated capital expenditures and financing needs, (3) our belief as to our future capacity utilization rates, revenue, gross margins and operating performance and (4) other statements that are not historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipa believes, estimates, predicts, potential, continue, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Because such statements include risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth in the following discussion as well as in Risk Factors that May Affect Future Operating Performance. The following discussion provides information and analysis of our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and our liquidity and capital resources. You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, included elsewhere in this quarterly report as well as other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2004 Restatement

The condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 has been restated; see Note 1 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included within Part I, Item 1 of this report. We previously did not exclude from capital expenditures reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, capital expenditures that were unpaid and included in accounts payable or accrued expenses at the end of the reporting period. Thus capital expenditures were reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis which is inconsistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. This error resulted in an over/understatement of cash flows from investing activities with an equal over/understatement of cash flows from operating activities. This restatement did not impact our previously reported balance sheets or statements of operations (including our net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share or our stockholders' equity).

Company Overview

Amkor is one of the world's largest subcontractors of semiconductor packaging and test services. The company has built a leading position by:

Providing a broad portfolio of packaging and test technologies and services;

Maintaining a leading role in the design and development of new package and test technologies;

Cultivating long-standing relationships with customers, including many of the world's leading semiconductor companies;

Developing expertise in high-volume manufacturing; and

Diversifying our operational scope by establishing production capabilities in China, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan, in addition to long-standing capabilities in Korea and the Philippines.

The semiconductors that we package and test for our customers ultimately become components in electronic systems used in communications, computing, consumer, industrial, automotive and military applications. Our customers include, among others, Agilent Technologies, Inc., Atmel Corporation, Conexant Systems, Inc., Infineon Technologies AG, Intel Corporation, Philips Electronics N.V., Samsung Electronics Corporation LTD, ST Microelectronics PTE, Texas Instruments, Inc. and Toshiba Corporation. The outsourced semiconductor packaging and test market is very

Table of Contents

competitive. We also compete with the internal semiconductor packaging and test capabilities of many of our customers, some of whom can use us as a source of overflow capacity.

Packaging and test are an integral part of the semiconductor manufacturing process. Semiconductor manufacturing begins with silicon wafers and involves the fabrication of electronic circuitry into complex patterns, thus creating individual chips on the wafers. The packaging process creates an electrical interconnect between the semiconductor chip and the system board. In packaging, the fabricated semiconductor wafers are cut into individual chips which are then attached to a substrate and encased in a protective material to provide optimal electrical and thermal performance. Increasingly, packages are custom designed for specific chips and specific end-market applications. The packaged chips are then tested using sophisticated equipment to ensure that each packaged chip meets its design specifications.

We historically marketed the output of fabricated semiconductor wafers provided by a wafer fabrication foundry owned and operated by Anam Semiconductor, Inc. (ASI). On February 28, 2003, we sold our wafer fabrication services business to ASI. We reflect our wafer fabrication services segment as a discontinued operation and have restated our historical results.

Our Expectations Regarding Future Business Conditions

Our business is tied to market conditions in the semiconductor industry, which is highly cyclical. Based on industry estimates, from 1981 through 2003, there were 12 years when semiconductor industry growth, measured by revenue dollars, was 10% or less and 11 years when growth was 16% or greater. Since 1981, the semiconductor industry declined in 1985, 1996, 1998 and 2001. The semiconductor industry declined an unprecedented 32% in 2001, experienced a 1% growth in 2002 as compared to 2001, and experienced 17% growth in 2003 as compared to 2002. The historical trends in the semiconductor industry are not necessarily indicative of the results of any future period. The strength of the semiconductor industry is dependent primarily upon the strength of the computer and communications systems markets as well as the strength of the worldwide economy. In addition to the historical trend in the semiconductor industry as a whole, the trend towards increased outsourcing of packaging and test services in the semiconductor industry has been a primary factor for our historical growth in revenues. We expect this trend to continue into the foreseeable future as we believe technological advances are driving our customers to outsource more of their packaging requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, our customers' aggregate forecasts have weakened considerably in connection with a greater level of uncertainty regarding end-market demand. This trend is materially hindering our visibility into future quarter revenue, the mix of that revenue, gross margin, capacity utilization and the pricing environment. In the near term, we expect our margins to remain under pressure due to the combined impact of pricing actions, excess manufacturing capacity relative to demand, and absorption of costs associated with our recent acquisitions. On the basis of current forecasts, we expect fourth quarter of 2004 revenues to be 5% to 10% lower as compared to the third quarter of 2004. We expect fourth quarter 2004 gross margin will be in the range of 15% to 17%. We do not presently expect to achieve positive earnings for the fourth quarter of 2004.

Our profitability is dependent upon the utilization of our capacity, semiconductor package mix and the average selling price of our services. Because a substantial portion of our costs at our factories is fixed, relatively insignificant increases or decreases in capacity utilization rates can have a significant effect on our profitability. Prices for packaging and test services have declined over time. Historically, we have been able to partially offset the effect of price declines by successfully developing and marketing new packages with higher prices, such as advanced leadframe and laminate packages, by negotiating lower prices with our material vendors, and by driving engineering and technological changes in our packaging and test processes which resulted in reduced manufacturing costs. We expect that average selling prices for our packaging and test services will continue to decline in the future. If our semiconductor package mix does not shift to new technologies with higher prices or we cannot reduce the cost of our

packaging and test services to offset a decline in average selling prices, our future operating results will suffer. Supply shortages for critical components may occur in the future and in such an event, component prices could increase, and gross margin could be negatively impacted. In addition, the average price of gold, a raw material we have purchased in significant volume for specific applications, has been increasing over the past few years. Although we have been able to partially offset the effect of gold price increases through price adjustments to customers and changes in our product designs, gold prices may continue to increase. To the extent that we are unable to offset these increases in the future, our gross margins could be negatively impacted.

Table of Contents**Results of Continuing Operations**

The following table sets forth certain continuing operating data as a percentage of net revenues for the periods indicated:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Net revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	17.9	23.9	20.3	19.4
Operating income	4.9	11.2	7.0	5.7
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity investment losses, minority interest and discontinued operations	(3.0)	2.5	0.9	(6.6)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4.6)	3.7	(0.1)	(6.6)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2003

Net Revenues. Packaging and test net revenues increased 15.8% to \$490.8 million in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from \$423.8 million in the three months ended September 30, 2003. This increase in net revenues was principally attributed to an overall unit volume increase of 26.6%. The increased volume was driven by a 17.0% increase for advanced packages and a 39.6% increase in our traditional packages. Partially offsetting the volume increases, average selling prices for the three months ended September 30, 2004 declined approximately 5 % as compared to average selling prices in the three months ended September 30, 2003. This decrease in overall average selling prices was driven by a 2% decrease in average selling prices for advanced packages and a 15% decrease in average selling prices for traditional packages. Revenue from our 2004 acquisitions (refer to Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions below) accounted for 10.9% of our increase in net revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2004.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased \$13.6 million, to a gross profit of \$87.8 million in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from \$101.4 million in the three months ended September 30, 2003. Our cost of revenues consists principally of costs of materials, labor and depreciation.

Gross margin decreased to 17.9% in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from 23.9% in the three months ended September 30, 2003. The decline of 6.0% is principally a result of average selling price erosion across our product lines, which decreased gross margin by approximately 4%, unfavorable product mix changes, which decreased gross margin by approximately 3%, and increased inventory reserve charges, which decreased gross margin by approximately 1%. These negative impacts on gross margin were partially offset by the favorable impact from increased unit volumes. Gross margin for our 2004 acquisitions had an immaterial impact on our change in consolidated gross margin.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$9.2 million, or 21.1%, to \$53.2 million, or 10.8% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from \$44.0 million, or 10.4% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2003. During the three months ended September 30, 2004, we experienced increased litigation costs of \$6.0 million over the prior year comparable period related to our patent infringement and epoxy mold compound litigation matters (refer to Item 1, Legal Proceedings). In addition, our selling, general and administrative expenses increased approximately \$3.2 million over

the comparable prior year period, as a result of (1) \$3.9 million related to increased headcount, compensation costs and general business activity to support our overall business growth, (2) \$2.3 million related to our 2004 acquisitions, (3) an increase in executive termination benefits of \$0.9 million and (4) the reversal of our 2004 bonus accrual due to lower than anticipated year to date operating results, thereby offsetting the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses by \$3.9 million.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased \$0.8 million to \$8.7 million, or 1.8% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from \$7.9 million, or 1.9% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2003. The increase in our research and development expenses was primarily related to the establishment of a research and development center, during the three months ended March 31, 2004, located within our

Table of Contents

Amkor Iwate factory in Japan and increased activities related to our leading edge technologies. This increase was partially offset by reduced corporate research and development spending due to our current operating performance results. We continue to invest our research and development resources to further the development of flip chip interconnection solutions, chip scale packages that are nearly the size of the semiconductor die, MEMS devices used in a variety of end markets including automotive, industrial and personal entertainment, our stacked chip packages that stack as many as three semiconductor dies in a single package, and System-in-Package technology, that uses both advanced packaging and traditional surface mount techniques to enable the combination of technologies in a single chip.

Other Expense (Income). Other expense (income), net, increased \$2.0 million, to \$39.0 million, or 8.0% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2004 from \$37.0 million, or 8.7% of net revenues, in the three months ended September 30, 2003. The net increase was primarily the result of a \$2.9 million increase in interest expense due to higher debt levels and an unfavorable change related to foreign currency of \$2.4 million. These items were partially offset by \$2.1 million of debt retirement costs and \$1.2 million of other losses incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2003 which did not recur in the current quarter.

Income Taxes. During the third quarter of 2004, we recorded income tax expense of \$6.3 million related to continuing operations compared to an income tax benefit of \$6.9 million recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2003. The tax expense for the third quarter of 2004 included a tax provision of \$6.5 million recorded in connection with new guidance issued by tax authorities relating to taxation of our operations.

During 2002, we recorded valuation allowances against the majority of our deferred assets in certain jurisdictions. In 2003 and 2004, we again recorded valuation allowances against deferred assets in certain jurisdictions. We will resume the recognition of deferred tax assets when we return to sustained profitability in certain jurisdictions. As of September 30, 2004, we had U.S. net operating losses totaling \$416.5 million expiring between 2021 and 2024. Additionally, as of September 30, 2004, we had approximately \$42.6 million of non-U.S. net operating losses available for carryforward expiring through 2013.

We operate in and file income tax returns in various U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions which are subject to examination by tax authorities. We are currently under examination in the U.S. The tax returns for open years in all jurisdictions in which we do business are subject to changes upon examination. We believe that we have estimated and provided adequate accruals for the probable additional taxes and related interest expense that may ultimately result from examinations related to our transfer pricing and local attribution of income resulting from significant intercompany transactions, including ownership and use of intellectual property, in various U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. Our estimated tax liability is subject to change as examinations of specific tax years are completed in the respective jurisdictions. We believe that any additional taxes or related interest over the amounts accrued will not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations, nor do we expect that examinations to be completed in the near term would have a material effect.

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act) was signed into law in October 2004 and has several provisions for companies including a deduction related to qualified production activities taxable income. Another provision of the Act allows United States companies to repatriate foreign earnings at a substantially reduced tax rate until October 2005. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is currently reviewing the impact of the qualified production activities deduction on deferred taxes and is expected to issue guidance in the fourth quarter of 2004. Until this guidance is issued, the impact upon us cannot be determined.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003

Net Revenues. Packaging and test net revenues increased 26.5% to \$1,448.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$1,144.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. This increase in net revenues was principally attributed to an overall unit volume increase of 44.6%. This increase in volume was driven by a 37.9% increase for advanced packages and a 53.3% increase in our traditional packages. Partially offsetting the volume increases, average selling prices for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 declined approximately 7% as compared to average selling prices in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. This decrease in overall average selling prices was driven by a 5% decrease in average selling prices for advanced packages and a 13% decrease in average selling prices for traditional packages. Revenue from our 2004 acquisitions accounted for 2.9% of our increase in net revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$72.2 million, to a gross profit of \$294.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$222.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Our cost of revenues consists principally of costs of materials, labor and depreciation.

Gross margin increased to 20.3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from 19.4% in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The improvement of 0.9% is principally a result of increased unit volumes, which was partially offset by average selling price erosion across our product lines and unfavorable product mix changes. Gross margin for our 2004 acquisitions had an immaterial impact on our change in consolidated gross margin.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$32.4 million, or 25.2%, to \$161.0 million, or 11.1% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$128.6 million, or 11.2% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we experienced increased litigation costs of \$15.6 million over the prior year comparable period related to our patent infringement and epoxy mold compound litigation matters. In addition, our selling, general and administrative expenses increased approximately \$16.8 million over the comparable prior year period, as a result of (1) \$17.6 million related to increased headcount, compensation costs and general business activity to support our overall business growth, (2) \$2.7 million related to our 2004 acquisitions, (3) an increase in executive termination benefits of \$0.9 million and (4) the reversal of our 2004 bonus accrual due to lower than anticipated year to date operating results, thereby offsetting the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses by \$4.4 million.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased \$4.8 million to \$27.5 million, or 1.9% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$22.7 million, or 2.0% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Our increase in our research and development expenses was primarily related to the establishment of a research and development center, during the three months ended March 31, 2004, located within our Amkor Iwate factory in Japan and increased activities related to our leading edge technologies. This increase was partially offset by reduced corporate research and development spending, which commenced in the third quarter of 2004, due to our current operating performance results. Our research and development efforts support our customers' needs for smaller packages and increased functionality.

Other Expense (Income). Other expenses (income), net, decreased \$53.3 million, to \$87.8 million, or 6.1% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$141.1 million, or 12.3% of net revenues, in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The net decrease, or favorable change, was primarily the result of debt retirement costs decreasing \$29.7 million and gains from ASI shares sales increasing \$16.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 over the comparable prior year period. Also contributing to this decrease was a \$3.4 million legal settlement gain related to our claims against a software vendor incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In the comparable prior year period, a \$5.7 million non-recurring loss related to our ASI call options and \$2.0 million of other non-recurring charges were incurred. These items were partially offset by an unfavorable change related to foreign currency of \$5.3 million.

Equity Investment Gain (Loss). For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we had less than \$0.1 million of loss related to our equity affiliates. For the prior year comparable period, our earnings included our share of losses in our equity affiliates of \$3.6 million, which principally related to our equity investment in ASI through March 24, 2003. On March 24, 2003, we divested 7 million shares of ASI, bringing our total voting share holdings to 16% of ASI, and on this date we ceased the equity method of accounting for our ASI investment.

Income Taxes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we recorded income tax expense of \$13.3 million related to continuing operations compared to an income tax benefit of \$6.1 million recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 includes a tax provision of \$6.5 million recorded in connection with new guidance issued by tax authorities relating to taxation of

our operations, offset by a non-recurring \$2.8 million tax benefit as a result of a favorable ruling in a foreign jurisdiction. Excluding these adjustments and the effect of tax losses in the U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions for which we do not record a tax benefit, our effective tax rate for the full year 2004 is currently projected to be 18.3%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, tax expense reflected foreign tax expense of \$11.8 million, net of \$7.5 million current tax benefit related to the loss from continuing operations. The \$7.5 million tax benefit was offset by \$7.5 million of current tax expense from continuing operations.

Table of Contents**Results of Discontinued Operations**

On February 28, 2003, we sold our wafer fabrication services business to ASI for \$62 million. Additionally, we obtained a release from Texas Instruments regarding our contractual obligations with respect to wafer fabrication services to be performed subsequent to the transfer of the business to ASI. We reflect our wafer fabrication services segment as a discontinued operation and restated our historical results. In connection with the disposition of our wafer fabrication business, we have reflected \$1.0 million in severance and other exit costs to close our wafer fabrication services operations in Boise, Idaho and Lyon, France. Also, in the first quarter of 2003 we recognized a pre-tax gain on the disposition of our wafer fabrication services business of \$58.6 million (\$51.5 million, net of tax), which is reflected in income from discontinued operations. The carrying value of the sold net assets associated with the business as of February 28, 2003 was \$2.4 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our ongoing primary cash needs are for debt service (principally interest), equipment purchases and working capital. Our cash and cash equivalents balance as of September 30, 2004 was \$231.3 million, and we had \$28.4 million available under our \$30.0 million senior secured credit facility. The amount available under our senior secured credit facility at September 30, 2004 was reduced by \$1.6 million related to outstanding letters of credit. With the additional net proceeds of approximately \$289 million from our October 2004 term loan transaction discussed further below under Debt Instruments and Related Covenants, we believe that our existing cash balances, available credit lines, cash flow from operations and available equipment lease financing will be sufficient to meet our projected capital expenditures, debt service and working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

In the event we decide to consummate additional business combinations, we may require additional cash and we cannot assure that additional financing will be available when we need it or, if available, that it will be available on satisfactory terms. In addition, the terms of the senior notes and senior subordinated notes significantly reduce our ability to incur additional debt. Failure to obtain any such required additional financing could have a material adverse effect on us.

Cash flows

Net cash provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities from continuing operations and cash provided by discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	\$ 232,096	\$ 105,490
Net cash used in continuing investing activities	(394,708)	(100,846)
Net cash provided by continuing financing activities	81,515	8,455
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	111	13,633

Cash flows from continuing operating activities: Our cash flows from continuing operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 increased \$126.6 million to \$232.1 million over the comparable prior year period. Our cash flows from continuing operating activities increased as a result of our improved operating performance, primarily driven by revenue increases, as well as cash generated from a reduction of our working capital and increase in our net long-term liabilities.

The primary contributors to cash flow from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 were \$161.5 million of cash flows provided by continuing operations (adjusted for non-cash and non-operating items), a decrease in accounts receivable of \$39.7 million (primarily due to a Japanese holiday occurring at the end of the prior year which then impeded cash collections), an increase in other long-term liabilities of \$17.6 million (primarily due to a \$15.3 million increase in our Korean severance liability), an increase of \$39.8 million in accounts payable and a \$15.1 million increase in accrued expenses. These sources were primarily offset by a \$37.3 million increase in inventory levels. We believe that our inventory increase is primarily due to an inventory build in the microelectronics supply chain, stemming from weaker than anticipated end market demand. Generally, we purchase raw materials in support of customer forecasts.

Table of Contents

Cash flows from continuing investing activities: Our cash flows used in continuing investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 increased by \$293.9 million over the comparable prior year period, to \$394.7 million, primarily due to a \$252.5 million increase in capital expenditures from \$153.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to \$406.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In addition to cash used for capital expenditures, we paid \$63.5 million in cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 related to business acquisitions (see below). These cash outflows were offset by an increase of proceeds from our net sales of investments and sales of fixed assets of \$22.6 million.

The following business acquisitions, which are more fully discussed below under Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions, occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2004:

In January 2004, we acquired the remaining 40% ownership interest of Amkor Iwate from Toshiba for \$12.9 million. We now own 100% of Amkor Iwate.

In May 2004, we acquired certain assembly and test assets from International Business Machines Corp. and Xin Development Co., Ltd. The purchase price was valued at approximately \$138.1 million, including \$117.0 million of short-term notes payable (net of a \$4.6 million discount).

In August 2004, we acquired approximately 93% of the capital stock of Unitive, Inc. (Unitive), based in North Carolina, and acquired approximately 60% of the capital stock of Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation (UST). The total purchase price was comprised of \$47.9 million, which included cash consideration due at closing of \$31.6 million, \$0.9 million of direct acquisition costs and \$16.2 million (or \$15.4 million based on the discounted value) due one year after closing. In addition, we assumed \$24.9 million of debt and also now have contingent earn-out provisions related to Unitive and UST (refer to further discussion below under Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions).

During 2003 and 2004, we completed the following transactions to continue the liquidation of our investment in ASI:

On March 24, 2003, we irrevocably sold a block of 7 million shares of ASI common stock to a financial institution for approximately \$19.5 million. We also entered into a nondeliverable call option for \$6.8 million. In May 2003, we exercised the nondeliverable call option realizing \$5.6 million of cash proceeds.

On September 17, 2003, we sold an additional 5 million shares of ASI common stock for approximately \$18.5 million. We also entered into a nondeliverable call option for \$6.5 million. In December 2003, we exercised the nondeliverable call option realizing \$2.0 million of cash proceeds.

In April 2004, we sold 10.1 million shares of ASI common stock for approximately \$49.7 million, reducing our ownership in ASI to approximately 4%, or 4.6 million shares.

Cash flows from continuing financing activities: Our net cash inflows from continuing financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 were \$81.5 million, an increase of \$73.0 million, as compared to \$8.5 million of inflows for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. In March 2004, we sold \$250.0 million of senior notes due 2011. The net proceeds to us were \$245.2 million, net of related discounts and debt acquisition costs, and these proceeds were used to repay the balance outstanding under our senior secured term loan of \$168.7 million. Overall, our debt borrowing activity, net of debt payments, increased \$79.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from the prior year period, accounting for the majority of our increase in cash inflows from continuing financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Proceeds from transactions with stockholders decreased \$6.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from the prior year period.

Debt Instruments and Related Covenants

Table of Contents

Following is a summary of short-term borrowings and long-term debt:

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(In thousands)	
Senior secured credit facilities:		
Term loan, LIBOR plus 4% due January 2006	\$	\$ 168,725
\$30.0 million revolving line of credit, LIBOR plus 3.5% due June 2007		
9.25% Senior notes due February 2008	470,500	470,500
7.75% Senior notes due May 2013	425,000	425,000
7.125% Senior notes due March 2011, net of unamortized discount of \$1.6 million	248,407	
10.5% Senior subordinated notes due May 2009	200,000	200,000
5.75% Convertible subordinated notes due June 2006, convertible at \$35.00 per share	233,000	233,000
5% Convertible subordinated notes due March 2007, convertible at \$57.34 per share	146,422	146,422
Notes payable, net of unamortized discount of \$2.2 million	135,535	
Other debt	56,855	35,725
	1,915,719	1,679,372
Less Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	(171,174)	(28,665)
	\$ 1,744,545	\$ 1,650,707

We now have, and for the foreseeable future will continue to have, a significant amount of indebtedness. Our indebtedness requires us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service payments on our debt, with such payments principally for interest. For the nine months ended 2004, interest expense payable in cash was \$105.3 million.

In October 2004, we entered into a new \$300.0 million term loan credit facility with a group of institutional lenders. The term loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 450 basis points and matures in October 2010. We intend to use the net proceeds of approximately \$289 million from the term loan for working capital and general corporate purposes. As the term loan transaction was completed subsequent to September 30, 2004, the proceeds are not included in the above debt table.

In June 2004, we entered into a new \$30.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the Facility). The Facility, which is available through June 2007, replaced our prior \$30.0 million secured revolving line of credit which was scheduled to mature on October 31, 2005. The maximum annual capital expenditures, minimum EBITDA and minimum daily liquidity financial covenants that were conditions of the previous revolving credit facility have been eliminated under this new Facility.

In March 2004, we sold \$250.0 million of 7.125% senior notes due March 2011. The notes were priced at 99.321% of the \$250.0 million face value, yielding an effective interest rate of 7.25%. We sold these notes to qualified institutional investors, used the net proceeds of the issuance to satisfy in full our outstanding term loan due 2006 of \$168.7 million and used the remainder of the proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures. The notes have a coupon rate of 7.125 % annually and interest payments are due semi-annually.

In connection with the satisfaction of the term loan, we recorded charges during the first quarter of 2004 of \$1.7 million for the associated premiums paid and \$1.0 million for the associated unamortized deferred debt issuance costs. In connection with the offering of these notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the purchasers. The registration rights agreement entitled the purchasers, within 210 days from the original issuance, to exchange their notes for registered notes with substantially identical terms as the original notes. We filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the exchange of the notes, and the exchange was completed in July 2004.

Notes payable, net, consists of \$120.1 million (net of a \$1.5 million unamortized debt discount), which is due in the fourth quarter of 2004, related to our May 2004 acquisition from IBM and \$15.5 million (net of a \$0.7 million unamortized debt discount) related to our acquisition of Unitive, which is due in the first quarter of 2006.

Other debt as of September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 includes our foreign debt principally related to our operations in Japan and Taiwan. Our foreign debt includes fixed and variable debt maturing between 2004 and 2010, with the majority maturing in 2004. As of September 30, 2004, the foreign debt has interest rates ranging from 0.6% to 8.18%. These debt instruments do not include significant financial covenants.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the indentures governing our senior and senior subordinated notes, Unitive, a domestic subsidiary acquired in August 2004, and Unitive's domestic subsidiary, are required to guarantee the debt obligations under our senior and senior subordinated notes. The guarantees were put in place on October 29, 2004. At September 30, 2004, Unitive and its domestic subsidiary had total assets of \$36.8 million, of which \$16.6 million was comprised of goodwill. At September 30, 2004, Unitive and its domestic subsidiary had total liabilities of \$11.1 million.

Capital Additions and Acquisitions

Our first, second and third quarter 2004 capital additions were \$170.8 million, \$123.8 million and \$73.4 million, respectively, and we have budgeted capital additions of approximately \$32 million for the remainder of 2004.

The following table reconciles our payments for property, plant and equipment as presented on the statement of cash flows to property, plant and equipment additions as reflected in the balance sheet:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 2003 (In thousands)	
Payments for property, plant and equipment	\$ 406,229	\$ 153,711
Increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(38,151)	(5,481)
Property, plant and equipment additions	\$ 368,078	\$ 148,230

In January 2001, Amkor Iwate Corporation commenced operations and acquired from Toshiba a packaging and test facility located in the Iwate prefecture in Japan. At that time, we owned 60% of Amkor Iwate and Toshiba owned the balance of the outstanding shares. In January 2004, we acquired the remaining 40% ownership interest of Amkor Iwate from Toshiba for \$12.9 million. We now own 100% of Amkor Iwate. Also in January 2004, we paid to Toshiba 220.0 million Japanese yen (or approximately \$2.0 million, which was included as a special charge during the three months ended December 31, 2003) to terminate our commitment to purchase a tract of land adjacent to the Amkor Iwate facility. Amkor Iwate provides packaging and test services principally to Toshiba's Iwate factory under a long-term supply agreement that provided for services to be performed on a cost plus basis through December 2003 and then at market based rates beginning January 2004. This long-term supply agreement with Toshiba's Iwate factory terminates January 2006.

In May 2004, we acquired certain assembly and test assets from International Business Machines Corp. and Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone Xin Development Co., Ltd. The acquired assets included a test operation located in Singapore (primarily test equipment and workforce), a 950,000 square foot building and associated 50-year land use rights located in China, and other intangible assets. The 950,000 square foot facility will not be operational during 2005. These assets were acquired for the purposes of increasing our assembly and test capacity. The purchase price was valued at approximately \$138.1 million, including \$117.0 million of short-term notes payable (net of a \$4.6 million discount). The short-term notes payable, and interest thereon of \$4.6 million, is expected to be paid during the fourth quarter of 2004.

In August 2004, we acquired approximately 93% of the capital stock of Unitive, Inc., based in North Carolina, and approximately 60% of the capital stock of Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation, a Taiwan-based joint venture

between Unitive and various Taiwanese investors. Unitive and UST are providers of wafer level technologies and services for flip chip and wafer level packaging applications. The total purchase price was comprised of \$47.9 million, which included cash consideration due at closing of \$31.6 million, \$0.9 million of direct acquisition costs and \$16.2 million (or \$15.4 million based on the discounted value) due one year after closing. In addition, we assumed \$24.9 million of debt. Both transactions include provisions for contingent, performance-based earn-outs which could increase the value of the transactions. Related to Unitive, the maximum earn-out is \$55.0 million. Related to UST, we currently estimate the value of the earn-out to be approximately \$0 to \$2 million. The earn-outs will be paid approximately one year after closing, of which the Unitive earn-out may be paid in either cash or stock, at our option. We also retain an option to acquire the remaining interest of approximately 40% of UST for a maximum of \$18.0 million, which expires 18 months after closing. However, if UST meets certain production-related goals prior to the expiration of the 18 month call option period, at the option of the minority interest holders we would be required to purchase the remaining interest of approximately 40% of UST for a maximum of \$18.0 million. The results of Unitive and UST operations are included

Table of Contents

in our consolidated statement of income beginning on their dates of acquisition, August 19, 2004 and August 20, 2004, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no off-balance sheet guarantees or other off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2004.

Other Contingencies

We refer you to Item 1. *Legal Proceedings* for a discussion of our contingencies related to our mold compound litigation, patent-related litigation and other litigation matters. We are currently a party to these various legal proceedings. While we currently believe that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or overall trends in results of operations, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our net results in the period in which the ruling occurs. The estimate of the potential impact from the legal proceedings, discussed under Item 1, on our financial position or overall results of operations could change in the future.

In addition, on October 12, 2004, we announced that the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is conducting an informal inquiry into trading in the securities of Amkor Technology, Inc. We believe that the inquiry relates to transactions in our securities by certain individuals, which may include certain insiders, during 2004. In connection with the informal inquiry, we have received requests from the SEC to voluntarily produce documents and other relevant information concerning these matters, and we are cooperating with these requests. The SEC has advised us that the inquiry should not be construed as either an indication by the SEC that any violations of law have occurred, or as an adverse reflection upon any person, entity or security.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our preparation of this report on Form 10-Q, and related consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, current economic and industry conditions and on various other factors that we believe reasonable under the circumstances. This forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We have identified the accounting policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations.

revenue recognition and risk of loss,

provision for income taxes,

valuation of long-lived assets,

legal contingencies,

valuation of inventory.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies. We refer you to our December 31, 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K and for a full discussion of our critical accounting policies.

RISK FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Our future results of operations involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect future results and cause actual results to vary materially from historical results include, but are not limited to, dependence on the highly cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, the level of demand for our products and services by our customers and end-market customers, fluctuation in operating results, the decline in average selling prices, our high leverage and the restrictive covenants contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness, our investment in ASI, the absence of significant backlog in our business, our dependence on international operations and sales, difficulties integrating

Table of Contents

acquisitions, our dependence on materials and equipment suppliers, capital expenditure requirements, the increased litigation incident to our business, rapid technological change, competition, our need to comply with existing and future environmental regulations, the enforcement of intellectual property rights by or against us, continued control by existing stockholders and stock price volatility.

As discussed previously under Our Expectations Regarding Future Business Conditions, our visibility into the fourth quarter of 2004 diminished. If industry conditions deteriorate, we could sustain significant losses in the future, which could materially impact our business, including our liquidity.

Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair our business operations. We cannot assure you that any of the events contemplated by the risks above will not occur. If they do, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In addition to the above regarding our visibility into the fourth quarter of 2004, you should refer to the Risk Factors that were included in the Form 8-K that we filed on October 13, 2004 for a more detailed discussion of known material risks facing our company.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**Market Risk Sensitivity**

We are exposed to market risks, primarily related to foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. In the normal course of business, we employ established policies and procedures to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency values and changes in interest rates. Our use of derivatives instruments, including forward exchange contracts, has been insignificant throughout 2004 and 2003, and it is expected that our use of derivative instruments will continue to be minimal.

Foreign Currency Risks

Our primary exposures to foreign currency fluctuations are associated with transactions and related assets and liabilities denominated in Philippine pesos, Korean won, Japanese yen, and Taiwanese dollar and Chinese renminbi. The objective in managing these foreign currency exposures is to minimize the risk through minimizing the level of activity and financial instruments denominated in those currencies. Our foreign currency financial instruments primarily consist of cash, trade receivables, investments, deferred taxes, trade payables and accrued expenses.

For an entity with various financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency in a net asset position, an increase in the exchange rate would result in less net assets when converted to U.S. dollars. Conversely, for an entity with various financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency in a net liability position, a decrease in the exchange rate would result in more net liabilities when converted to U.S. dollars. Based on our portfolio of foreign currency based financial instruments at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, a 20% increase (decrease) in the foreign currency to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate would result in the following foreign currency risk for our entities in a net asset (liability) position:

	Chart of Foreign Currency Risk				
	Philippine Peso	Korea Won	Taiwanese Dollar	Japanese Yen	Chinese Renminbi
	(In thousands)				
As of September 30, 2004	\$ (3,526)	\$ 2,473	\$ 1,353	\$ (3,429)	\$ (1,339)

As of December 31, 2003	\$ (3,269)	\$ 3,954	\$ (2,041)	\$ 3,718	\$ 315
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Interest Rate Risks

Our company has interest rate risk with respect to our debt. As of September 30, 2004, we had a total of \$1,915.7 million of debt of which 98.5% was fixed rate debt and 1.5% was variable rate debt. Our variable rate debt principally consists of short-term borrowings and amounts outstanding under our \$30.0 million revolving line of credit; of which no amounts were drawn as of September 30, 2004, but which had been reduced by \$1.6 million related to outstanding letters of credit at September 30, 2004. The fixed rate debt consists of senior notes, senior subordinated notes, convertible subordinated notes and foreign debt. As of December 31, 2003, we had a total of \$1,679.4 million of debt of which 88.1% was fixed rate debt and 11.9% was variable rate debt. Changes in interest rates have different impacts on our fixed and

Table of Contents

variable rate portions of our debt portfolio. A change in interest rates on the fixed portion of the debt portfolio impacts the fair value of the instrument but has no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. A change in interest rates on the variable portion of the debt portfolio impacts the interest incurred and cash flows but does not impact the fair value of the instrument. The fair value of the convertible subordinated notes is also impacted by the market price of our common stock.

The table below presents the interest rates, maturities and fair value of our fixed and variable rate debt as of September 30, 2004.

	September 30, (In thousands)							Fair Value
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Thereafter	Total	
Long-term debt:								
Fixed rate debt	\$ 147,535	\$ 4,942	\$ 240,911	\$ 148,847	\$ 471,086	\$ 873,958	\$ 1,887,279	\$ 1,673,477
Average interest rate	7.6%	4.7%	5.7%	5.0%	9.2%	8.2%	7.8%	
Variable rate debt	\$ 23,639	\$ 510	\$ 2,041	\$ 818	\$ 572	\$ 860	\$ 28,440	\$ 28,440
Average interest rate	0.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	1.0%	

Equity Price Risks

Our outstanding 5.75% convertible subordinated notes due 2006 and 5.0% convertible subordinated notes due 2007 are convertible into common stock at \$35.00 per share and \$57.34 per share, respectively. During the fourth quarter of 2003, we repurchased \$112.3 million of our 5.0% convertible notes due 2007 and \$17.0 million of our 5.75% convertible notes due 2006. We currently intend to repay our remaining convertible subordinated notes upon maturity, unless converted. If investors were to decide to convert their notes to common stock, our future earnings would benefit from a reduction in interest expense and our common stock outstanding would be increased. If we paid a premium to induce such conversion, our earnings could include an additional charge.

Further, the trading price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. Such fluctuations could impact our decision or ability to utilize the equity markets as a potential source of our funding needs in the future.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

The condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 has been restated, see Note 1 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included within Part I, Item 1 of this report. We previously did not exclude from capital expenditures reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, capital expenditures that were unpaid and included in accounts payable or accrued expenses at the end of the reporting period. Thus capital expenditures were reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis which is inconsistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 95,

Statement of Cash Flows. This error resulted in an over/understatement of cash flows from investing activities with an equal over/understatement of cash flows from operating activities. This restatement did not impact our previously reported balance sheets or statements of operations (including our net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share or our stockholders' equity).

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Amkor maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our SEC filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based on the definition of disclosure controls and procedures in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply judgment in evaluating our controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation and because of the material weakness described below, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that Amkor's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2004.

Management, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Amkor's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Management has concluded that as of September 30, 2004, Amkor did not maintain effective controls over the preparation and review of our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. Specifically, Amkor did not maintain effective controls to appropriately exclude from capital expenditures reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, capital expenditures that were unpaid and included in accounts payable or accrued expenses at the end of the reporting period. Thus capital expenditures were reported in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis. This error resulted in a misstatement of cash flows from investing and operating activities. This control deficiency resulted in the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and for all interim periods in 2003 and 2004, and the first quarter of 2005. Further, if not remediated, this control deficiency could result in a misstatement of the consolidated statement of cash flows that would result in a material misstatement to annual or interim financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, management has determined this control deficiency constitutes a material weakness. As a result, Amkor's management has restated its report, included in Amkor's amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, on management's assessment of the effectiveness of Amkor's internal control over financial reporting and has disclosed that Amkor's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2004.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Amkor's internal control over financial reporting.

In an effort to remediate the material weakness in Amkor's internal control over financial reporting described above, management has implemented a process to identify the amount of unpaid capital expenditures at the end of the reporting period to ensure that capital expenditures are properly reflected in the condensed consolidated cash flow statement in accordance with SFAS 95. Accordingly, management believes this process will remediate the material weakness discussed above.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Table of Contents**Item 1. *Legal Proceedings******Epoxy Mold Compound Litigation***

We have become party to an increased number of litigation matters relative to our historic levels. Much of our recent increase in litigation relates to an allegedly defective epoxy mold compound, formerly used in some of our products, which is alleged to be responsible for certain semiconductor chip failures. In the case of each of these matters, we believe we have meritorious defenses, as well as valid third-party claims against Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd. (Sumitomo Bakelite), the manufacturer of the challenged epoxy product, should the epoxy mold compound be found to be defective. We cannot be certain, however, that we will be able to recover any amount from Sumitomo Bakelite if we are held liable in these matters, or that any adverse result would not have a material impact upon us (refer to discussion of October 14, 2004 Sumitomo Bakelite settlement agreement discussed below). Moreover, other customers of ours have made inquiries about the epoxy mold compound, which was widely used in the semiconductor industry, and no assurance can be given that claims similar to those already asserted will not be made against us by other customers in the future.

Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., et al.

On April 16, 2002, we were served with a third-party complaint in an action entitled Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., No. 02-CV-01627 JW, pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division. In this action, Fujitsu Limited (Fujitsu) alleges that semiconductor devices it purchased from Cirrus Logic, Inc. (Cirrus Logic) are defective in that a certain epoxy mold compound used in the manufacture of the chip causes a short circuit which renders Fujitsu disk drive products inoperable. Cirrus Logic, in response, denied the allegations of the complaint, counterclaimed against Fujitsu for unpaid invoices, and filed its third-party complaint against us alleging that any liability for chip defects should be assigned to us because we assembled the subject semiconductor devices. Upon receipt of Cirrus Logic's third-party complaint, we filed an answer denying all liability, and our own third-party complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Sumitomo Bakelite filed an answer denying liability. In June 2003, Fujitsu amended its complaint and added direct claims against us. In response, we filed an answer denying all liability to Fujitsu and amended our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite to reflect Fujitsu's new claims against us. The parties engaged in extensive discovery activities. Fujitsu has indicated that it may seek damages in excess of \$100 million. In November 2003, Fujitsu filed an action against Cirrus Logic, Sumitomo Bakelite and us entitled Fujitsu Limited v. Cirrus Logic, Inc., et al., Case No. 1-03-CV-009885, in the California Superior Court for the County of Santa Clara, based on facts and allegations substantially similar to those asserted in the Northern District Court of California. In December 2003, Cirrus Logic filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite and us in the Superior Court case, also based on facts and allegations substantially similar to those asserted in the Northern District Court case. By stipulation among the parties, the Northern District Court granted a stay of the action pending before it in favor of the action pending in the Santa Clara Superior Court, where discovery has continued. On March 29, 2004, we filed a motion to dismiss Fujitsu's amended complaint in the Superior Court. On April 2, 2004, we also filed a motion to dismiss Cirrus Logic's cross-complaint. The Superior Court held a hearing on our motions to dismiss on May 4, 2004 and granted dismissal of some of Fujitsu's and Cirrus Logic's claims against us. Fujitsu filed a second amended complaint in the Superior Court on or about June 18, 2004; Cirrus Logic filed a first amended cross-complaint on or about the same date. On July 19, 2004, we filed motions to dismiss certain claims asserted in the new complaints. At a hearing on August 24, 2004, the Superior Court denied our motion with respect to Fujitsu's claims, and granted our motion with respect to Cirrus Logic's claims. Cirrus Logic and Sumitomo Bakelite answered Fujitsu's second amended complaint on or about September 13 and 23, 2004, respectively, by generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. We filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite on October 1, 2004, asserting claims for breaches of warranties and indemnification; Sumitomo Bakelite filed an answer generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. We answered Fujitsu's second amended complaint on October 13, 2004, generally denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses. On or about October 4, 2004,

Cirrus Logic filed its second amended complaint. We filed a motion to dismiss Cirrus Logic's second amended complaint on November 2, 2004; the motion is scheduled for hearing by the Court on November 23, 2004. Fact discovery is nearing completion, with expert discovery to follow. A trial in this matter is set to begin on May 2, 2005. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Seagate Technology LLC v. Atmel Corporation, et al.

Table of Contents

In March 2003, we were served with a cross-complaint in an action between Seagate Technology LLC and Seagate Technology International (Seagate) and Atmel Corporation and Atmel Sarl (Atmel) in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV809883. Atmel s cross-complaint seeks indemnification from us for any damages incurred from the claims by Seagate involving the allegedly defective epoxy mold compound manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite. We answered Atmel s cross-complaint, denying all liability, and filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Atmel later amended its cross-complaint, including adding ChipPAC Inc. (ChipPAC) as a cross-defendant. ChipPAC filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite and us. On January 27, 2004, the Superior Court sustained Sumitomo Bakelite s motion to dismiss Atmel s amended cross-complaint and Atmel filed its Second Amended Cross-Complaint on or about March 12, 2004. On April 13, 2004, we filed an answer denying all liability to Atmel. We filed a motion to dismiss ChipPAC s cross-complaint on February 13, 2004 and, on or about June 7, 2004, ChipPAC filed a request for dismissal of its cross-complaint against us which the Court granted on June 14, 2004. On or about July 30, 2004, Atmel filed a third amended cross-complaint, which asserted no new claims against us. We answered Atmel s third amended cross-complaint on August 27, 2004 by denying all liability and asserting affirmative defenses; other defendants responsive pleadings remain outstanding. All parties are currently conducting written discovery and have completed some physical plant inspection discovery. No trial date has been set. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Maxtor Corporation v. Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., et al.

In April 2003, we were served with a cross-complaint in an action between Maxtor Corporation (Maxtor) and Koninklijke Philips Electronics (Philips), in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV-808650. Philips cross-complaint sought indemnification from us for any damages incurred from the claims by Maxtor involving the allegedly defective epoxy mold compound manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite. Philips subsequently filed a cross-complaint directly against Sumitomo Bakelite, alleging, among other things, that Sumitomo Bakelite breached its contractual obligations to both us and Philips by supplying a defective mold compound resulting in the failure of certain Philips semiconductor devices. We denied all liability in this matter and also asserted a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite. Sumitomo Bakelite has denied any liability. The parties have completed fact discovery and most expert discovery. On March 30, 2004, the Court denied our motion for summary judgment against Philips claims. Maxtor and Philips reached a settlement of Maxtor s claims against Philips on or about April 28, 2004 in which, reportedly, Philips agreed to pay Maxtor \$24.8 million. We, Philips and Sumitomo Bakelite thereafter appeared to reach resolution of Philips claims against us on April 29, 2004, pursuant to which we agreed to pay Philips \$1.5 million plus a contingent amount ranging between \$0.0 and \$2.0 million based on the resolution of Philips claims against Sumitomo Bakelite. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, we recorded a charge of \$1.5 million in Resolution of Legal Dispute in our consolidated statement of income associated with this resolution. However, the Court subsequently determined that Philips did not knowingly agree to the terms of the settlement that all three parties had affirmed in open court, set aside the settlement and ordered the parties to a further settlement conference that was held on July 9, 2004. That conference did not result in a renewed settlement. On July 16, 2004, we filed a petition for a writ of mandate to the California Court of Appeal, seeking to overturn the Superior Court s decision not to enforce the parties settlement agreement of April 29, 2004. The Court of Appeal denied our writ petition on August 19, 2004. On August 27, 2004, we filed a petition for review to the California Supreme Court which was denied on October 13, 2004. On October 14, 2004, we and Sumitomo Bakelite reached a settlement agreement whereby Sumitomo Bakelite will indemnify us for any damages awarded to Philips in excess of \$3.5 million. In exchange, we dismissed our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite. Trial of this matter before a jury began on October 18, 2004 and is expected to continue through November 2004. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. v. Amkor Technology, Inc., et al.

In August 2003, we were served with a complaint filed by Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. (Maxim) against us, Sumitomo Bakelite and Sumitomo Plastics America, Inc. (Sumitomo Plastics) in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-03-CV-001310. The complaint seeks damages related to our use of Sumitomo Bakelite s epoxy mold compound in assembling Maxim s semiconductor packages. Both the Sumitomo defendants and we filed motions to dismiss Maxim s complaint in September 2003. In lieu of contesting those motions to dismiss, Maxim filed an amended pleading on or about April 26, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss Maxim s amended complaint which the Court granted in full on July 6, 2004. Maxim filed a second amended complaint on or about August 5, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on September 7, 2004. The Court is scheduled to hear that motion on November 9, 2004. If necessary, we intend to deny all liability to Maxim, defend ourselves vigorously, file cross-claims against Sumitomo

Table of Contents

Bakelite and/or Sumitomo Plastics, and seek judgment in our favor in due course. Discovery has not commenced and there is no trial date set.

Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation v. Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore Pte. Ltd., et al.

In September 2003, we were served with an amended complaint filed by Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation (Fairchild) against us, Sumitomo Bakelite, Sumitomo Plastics and Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore Pte. Ltd. in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, Case No. 1-02-CV-810034. The amended complaint seeks damages related to our use of Sumitomo Bakelite s epoxy mold compound in assembling Fairchild s semiconductor packages. Both the Sumitomo defendants and we filed motions to dismiss Fairchild s amended complaint in October 2003. Fairchild filed a second amended complaint in January 2004 in lieu of opposing those motions to dismiss. On February 11, 2004, we filed a motion to dismiss Fairchild s second amended complaint. The Superior Court granted our motion to dismiss on March 16, 2004 and Fairchild filed a third amended complaint on or about April 15, 2004. We filed a motion to dismiss Fairchild s third amended pleading which the Court granted in part and denied in part on June 15, 2004. On or about July 15, 2004, Fairchild filed its Fourth Amended Complaint. The Court granted our motion to dismiss certain of Fairchild s claims at a hearing on September 21, 2004. On October 7, 2004, we filed an answer to the remaining claims in Fairchild s fourth amended complaint, denying liability generally and asserting affirmative defenses. We also filed a cross-complaint against Sumitomo Bakelite on October 7, 2004 seeking indemnification for its breaches of warranties. Written discovery is ongoing and no trial date has been scheduled. We intend to deny all liability, defend ourselves vigorously, pursue our cross-claims against Sumitomo Bakelite, and seek judgment in our favor in due course.

Other Epoxy Mold Compound Matter

In August 2004, we received an indemnification demand from one of our customers for alleged damages related to the Sumitomo Bakelite molding compound. The amount of damages claimed to date is \$2.5 million, but the demand indicates that there may be future claims as well without specifying any amount. We have denied liability in this matter and will defend ourselves accordingly, as necessary.

Other Litigation

Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Motorola, Inc.

In August 2002, we filed a complaint against Motorola, Inc. in an action captioned Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Motorola, Inc., C.A. No. 02C-08-160 CHT, pending in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County. In this action, we were seeking declaratory judgment relating to a controversy between us and Motorola concerning: (i) the assignment by Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. (Citizen) to us of a Patent License Agreement dated January 25, 1996 between Motorola and Citizen (the License Agreement) and concurrent assignment by Citizen to us of Citizen s interest in U.S. Patents 5,241,133 and 5,216,278 (the 133 and 278 patents); and (ii) our obligation to make certain payments pursuant to an immunity agreement (the Immunity Agreement) dated June 30, 1993 between us and Motorola.

We and Motorola resolved the controversy with respect to all issues relating to the Immunity Agreement, and all claims and counterclaims filed by the parties in the case relating to the Immunity Agreement were dismissed or otherwise disposed of without further litigation. The claims relating to the License Agreement and the 133 and 278 Patents remained pending.

We and Motorola both filed motions for summary judgment on the remaining claims, and oral arguments were heard in September 2003. On October 6, 2003, the Superior Court of Delaware ruled in favor of us and issued an

Opinion and Order granting our motion for summary judgment and denying Motorola's motion for summary judgment. On October 22, 2003, Motorola filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of Delaware. The appeal was argued in March 2004. In May 2004, the Supreme Court reversed the Superior Court's decision, and remanded for further development of the factual records. A trial date has been set for May 5, 2005. We believe we will prevail on the merits at the Superior Court level. In addition, should Motorola prevail, we believe we have recourse against Citizen. However, no assurance can be given that an adverse outcome in the case cannot occur, or that any adverse outcome would not have a material impact.

Citizen Watch Co. Ltd. v. Amkor Technology, Inc.

Table of Contents

We entered into an intellectual property assignment agreement (IPAA) with Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. (Citizen) with an effective date of March 28, 2002, pursuant to which Citizen assigned to us (i) its rights under a Patent License Agreement dated January 25, 1996 between Motorola and Citizen (the License Agreement) and (ii) Citizen s interest in U.S. Patents the 133 and 278 patents. The parties entered into the IPAA in conjunction with having entered into a Master Purchase Agreement under which we purchased substantially all of the assets of a division of Citizen in April 2002. Subsequent to that transaction, Motorola challenged the validity of Citizen s assignment of its rights under the License Agreement to us, which resulted in our litigation with Motorola, Inc., which is described above (the Motorola case). Pending resolution of the Motorola case, and in accordance with the terms of the IPAA, we are withholding final payment of 1.4 billion yen (\$12.6 million based on the spot exchange rate at September 30, 2004).

In March 2004 Citizen submitted a Demand for Arbitration in the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), claiming breach of our obligation to make the deferred payment of 1.4 billion yen. In May 2004 we filed our Answer to Request for Arbitration, Counterclaim and Request for Abeyance of Proceedings. In our Answer, we contend, among other things, that we do not have an obligation to make the deferred payment due to (i) our inability to perfect the rights assigned by Citizen under the License Agreement, and (ii) Citizen s breach of its representations and warranties that it had all right and authority to assign its rights under the License Agreement to us.

The ICC has confirmed an Arbitral Tribunal of three arbitrators. The parties have executed Terms of Reference in accordance with Article 18 of the ICC Rules of Arbitration, which outline the issues to be determined in the dispute, and the procedural rules to be applied by the Arbitral Tribunal. We have filed a motion to stay the ICC proceedings, pending the outcome of the Motorola case, which motion is presently pending before the Arbitral Tribunal.

Alcatel Business Systems vs. Amkor Technology, Inc., Anam Semiconductor, Inc.

On November 5, 1999, we agreed to sell certain semiconductor parts to Alcatel Microelectronics, N.V. (AME), a subsidiary of Alcatel S.A. The parts were manufactured for us by Anam Semiconductor, Inc. (ASI). AME transferred the parts to another Alcatel subsidiary, Alcatel Business Systems (ABS), which incorporated the parts into cellular phone products. In early 2001, a dispute arose as to whether the parts sold by us were defective. On March 18, 2002, ABS and its insurer filed suit against us and ASI in the Paris Commercial Court of France, claiming damages of 50 million Euros (approximately \$61.6 million based on the spot exchange rate at September 30, 2004). We have denied all liability and intend to vigorously defend ourselves. Additionally, we have entered into a written agreement with ASI whereby ASI has agreed to indemnify us fully against any and all loss related to the claims of AME, ABS and ABS insurer. The Paris Commercial Court commenced a special proceeding before a technical expert to report on the facts of the dispute. The report of the court-appointed expert was put forth on December 31, 2003. The report does not specifically allocate liability to any particular party. On May 18, 2004, the Paris Commercial Court of France declared that it did not have jurisdiction over the matter. The Court of Appeal of Paris heard the appeal regarding jurisdiction during October 2004, and a ruling is expected in November 2004.

In response to the French lawsuit, on May 22, 2002, we filed a petition to compel arbitration in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the Court) against ABS, AME and ABS insurer, claiming that the dispute is subject to the arbitration clause of the November 5, 1999 agreement between us and AME. ABS and ABS insurer have refused to arbitrate. In August 2003, the Court denied the motion of ABS and its insurer to dismiss our petition for arbitration. The Court also subsequently denied a motion for reconsideration filed by ABS. AME and ABS subsequently appealed that decision to the Court of Appeals of Paris, which heard arguments in the matter on October 6, 2004. On November 3, 2004, the Court of Appeals of Paris affirmed the decision of the Paris Commercial Court declaring that the dispute between the parties should be resolved pursuant to the arbitration proceeding currently pending in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Amkor Technology, Inc. v. Carsem (M) Sdn Bhd, Carsem Semiconductor Sdn Bhd, and Carsem Inc.

In November 2003, we filed complaints against Carsem (M) Sdn Bhd, Carsem Semiconductor Sdn Bhd, and Carsem Inc. (collectively Carsem) with the International Trade Commission (ITC) in Washington, D.C. and subsequently in the Northern District of California. The complaints allege infringement of our United States Patent Nos. 6,433,277, 6,455,356, and 6,630,728 (collectively the Amkor Patents). We allege that by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing into the U.S. the Carsem Dual and Quad Flat No-Lead Package, Carsem has infringed on one or more of our *MicroLeadFrame*® packaging technology claims in the Amkor Patents. The District Court action has been stayed

Table of Contents

pending resolution of the ITC case. The ITC Administrative Law Judge conducted an evidentiary hearing during July and August of 2004 in Washington D.C. The post-hearing briefing has been completed and an Initial Determination by the ITC Administrative Law Judge is expected in mid-November.

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

None.

Item 3. *Defaults upon Senior Securities*

None.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

At Amkor Technology, Inc.'s Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on July 29, 2004, the following proposals were adopted by the margins indicated.

1. To elect a Board of Directors to hold office until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders or until their respective successors have been elected or appointed.

	Number of Shares	
	Voted For	Withheld
James J. Kim	155,423,759	766,585
John N. Boruch	155,422,409	767,935
Winston J. Churchill	152,510,752	3,679,592
Thomas D. George	152,986,803	3,203,541
Gregory K. Hinckley	155,863,165	327,179
Juergen Knorr	155,201,322	989,022
John B. Neff	155,409,403	780,941
James W. Zug	155,396,387	793,957

2. To ratify the appointment of the accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as registered public accountants for the company for the current year. Votes totaled 155,957,026 for, 182,788 against and 50,530 abstain.

Table of Contents

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 19, 2004, by and among Amkor Technology, Inc., Unitive, Inc., certain of the Stockholders of Unitive, Inc., certain Option Holders of Unitive, Inc., Onex American Holdings II LLC as the Onex Stockholder Representative, David Rizzo as the MCNC Stockholder Representative, Thomas Egolf as the TAT Stockholder Representative, Kenneth Donahue as the Additional Indemnifying Stockholder Representative, and, with respect to Article VIII and Article X thereof only, U.S. Bank National Association. (1)
2.2	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 3, 2004, by and among Amkor Technology, Inc., Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation and Certain Shareholders of Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation, along with Letter Agreement dated July 9, 2004 regarding Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement and Loan Agreement by and among Amkor Technology, Inc., Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation and Sellers Representative on Behalf of each Seller. (1)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation. (3)
3.2	Certificate of Correction to Certificate of Incorporation. (4)
3.3	Restated Bylaws. (4)
10.1	\$30,000,000 Credit Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2004, among Amkor Technology, Inc., as borrower, the Lenders and Issuers parties thereto and Citicorp North America, Inc., as agent for the Lenders and the Issuers. (2)
10.2	Guaranty, dated as of June 29, 2004, by Guardian Assets, Inc. (2)
10.3	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2004, among Amkor Technology, Inc. and Guardian Assets, Inc., in favor of Citicorp North America, Inc., as agent. (2)
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31.1	Certification of James J. Kim, Chief Executive Officer of Amkor Technology, Inc., Pursuant to Rule 13a 14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	Certification of Kenneth T. Joyce, Chief Financial Officer of Amkor Technology, Inc., Pursuant to Rule 13a 14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

-
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed September 3, 2004.
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed July 9, 2004.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration on Form S-1 filed October 6, 1997 (File No. 333-37235).
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration on Form S-1 filed April 8, 1998, as amended on August 26, 1998 (File No. 333-49645).

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Table of Contents

We filed or furnished the following reports on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission during the quarterly period ended September 30, 2004:

Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed July 1, 2004 related to a press release dated July 1, 2004 announcing its revised guidance for the second quarter of 2004 and certain other information.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 29, 2004 (filed July 9, 2004) announcing that it entered into a new \$30.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility on June 29, 2004.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed July 15, 2004 announcing that its settlement with Koninklijke Philips Electronics on pending litigation involving allegedly defective epoxy mold compound manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite has been set aside by the California Superior Court.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed July 27, 2004 related to a press release dated July 27, 2004 announcing our financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and certain other information.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed August 27, 2004 related to a press release dated August 25, 2004 announcing that Bruce Freyman, Amkor's then President and Chief Operating Officer, resigned from Amkor and announcing that John Boruch, Vice Chairman of Amkor, was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 19, 2004 (filed September 3, 2004) related to a press release dated August 24, 2004 announcing its acquisition of approximately 93.0% of the capital stock of Unitive Inc., a Delaware corporation on August 19, 2004 and the acquisition of approximately 60.0% of the capital stock of Unitive Semiconductor Taiwan Corporation on August 20, 2004.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 29, 2004 (filed September 30, 2004) related to a press release dated September 29, 2004 announcing that its third quarter financial results are expected to be lower than prior guidance.

SIGNATURES

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

AMKOR TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: /s/ KENNETH T. JOYCE

Kenneth T. Joyce
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial, Chief Accounting
Officer and
Duly Authorized Officer)

Date: June 6, 2005

Table of Contents

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