

Flextronics International, Ltd.
GAAP Reconciliation - Gross Profit
Three Months Ended June 30, 2006

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Core EMS (1)</u>	<u>FNS</u>	<u>Continuing Operations (2)</u>
Quarter Ended June 30, 2005			
Non-GAAP gross profit	\$ 224,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 250,000
Restructuring and other charges	28,000	-	28,000
GAAP gross profit	196,000	26,000	222,000
Quarter Ended March 31, 2006			
Non-GAAP gross profit	213,000	-	213,000
Restructuring and other charges	56,000	-	56,000
GAAP gross profit	157,000	-	157,000
Quarter Ended June 30, 2006			
Non-GAAP gross profit	237,000	-	237,000
Stock-based compensation expense	1,000	-	1,000
Restructuring and other charges	-	-	-
GAAP gross profit	236,000	-	236,000

(1) Core EMS includes Multek and excludes FNS and discontinued operations.

(2) Continuing operations includes Core EMS and FNS and excludes discontinued operations.

Flextronics International, Ltd.
GAAP Reconciliation - SG&A
Three Months Ended June 30, 2006

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Core EMS (1)</u>	<u>FNS</u>	<u>Continuing Operations (2)</u>
Quarter Ended June 30, 2005			
Non-GAAP SG&A	110,000	19,000	129,000
Restructuring and other charges	-	-	-
GAAP SG&A	110,000	19,000	129,000
Quarter Ended March 31, 2006			
Non-GAAP SG&A	109,000	-	109,000
Restructuring and other charges	-	-	-
GAAP SG&A	109,000	-	109,000
Quarter Ended June 30, 2006			
Non-GAAP SG&A	113,000	-	113,000
Stock-based compensation expense	6,000	-	6,000
Restructuring and other charges	-	-	-
GAAP SG&A	119,000	-	119,000

(1) Core EMS includes Multek and excludes FNS and discontinued operations.

(2) Continuing operations includes Core EMS and FNS and excludes discontinued operations.

Flextronics International, Ltd.
GAAP Reconciliation - Operating Profit
Three Months Ended June 30, 2006

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Core EMS (1)</u>	<u>FNS</u>	<u>Continuing Operations (2)</u>
Quarter Ended June 30, 2005			
Non-GAAP operating profit	\$ 114,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 121,000
Restructuring and other charges	33,000	-	33,000
GAAP operating profit	81,000	7,000	88,000
Quarter Ended March 31, 2006			
Non-GAAP operating profit	104,000	-	104,000
Restructuring and other charges	64,000	-	64,000
GAAP operating profit	40,000	-	40,000
Quarter Ended June 30, 2006			
Non-GAAP operating profit	124,000	-	124,000
Stock-based compensation expense	7,000	-	7,000
Restructuring and other charges	-	-	-
GAAP operating profit	117,000	-	117,000

(1) Core EMS includes Multek and excludes FNS and discontinued operations.

(2) Continuing operations includes Core EMS and FNS and excludes discontinued operations.

Flextronics International Inc.
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measure
Quarterly Return on Capital

We define return on invested capital (ROIC) as proforma after tax operating income (after tax operating income before adjustments for after tax discontinued operations, intangible amortization, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and other charges) divided by a two month average of net invested capital. Net invested capital is defined as total assets less current liabilities and nonoperating assets. We define non-operating assets as cash and cash equivalents, short term investments in marketable securities, notes receivable, deferred income tax assets, net hedging assets, and other investments. We calculate return on invested tangible capital (ROITC) as described for ROIC above except ROITC excludes net intangible assets and goodwill in the invested capital measure.

We believe ROIC and ROITC are useful measures in providing investors with information regarding our performance. ROIC is a widely accepted measure of earnings efficiency in relation to total capital employed. We believe that increasing the return on total capital employed, as measured by ROIC, is an effective method to sustain and increase shareholder value. These are not measures of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S., and may not be defined and calculated by other companies in the same manner. These should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net earnings as an indicator of performance.

The following table reconciles ROIC and ROITC as calculated using proforma after tax operating income to the same performance measure calculated using the nearest GAAP measure, which is operating income from continuing operations:

	<u>Jun-03</u>	<u>Jun-04</u>	<u>Jun-05</u>	<u>Jun-06</u>
ROIC				
Non-GAAP	3.9%	7.9%	9.2%	10.0%
Restructuring and other charges	-29.0%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-0.6%
Discontinued operations	0.4%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%
GAAP	<u>-24.7%</u>	<u>6.7%</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>9.2%</u>
ROITC				
Non-GAAP	7.7%	18.2%	26.2%	29.6%
Restructuring and other charges	-57.5%	-4.8%	-6.9%	-1.6%
Discontinued operations	0.9%	2.6%	-0.7%	-0.7%
GAAP	<u>-49.0%</u>	<u>16.0%</u>	<u>18.6%</u>	<u>27.3%</u>

Flextronics International Inc.
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measure
Quarterly Cash Conversion Cycle

We define our Cash Conversion Cycle as the sum of proforma Inventory Turns and Accounts Receivable Turnover less Accounts Payable Turnover. We calculate proforma Inventory Turns as annualized proforma cost of sales (before adjustments for discontinued operations, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and other charges) divided by average inventory (including inventory attributable to discontinued operations) for the quarter. We calculate our proforma Accounts Receivable Turnover as annualized proforma revenues (before adjustments for discontinued operations) divided by average accounts receivable (including accounts receivable attributable to discontinued operations) for the quarter. We calculate proforma Accounts Payable Turnover as annualized proforma cost of sales (before adjustments for discontinued operations, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring and other charges) divided by average accounts payable (including accounts payable attributable to discontinued operations).

We believe the Cash Conversion Cycle is a useful measure in providing investors with information regarding our cash management performance and is a widely accepted measure of working capital management efficiency. These are not measures of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S., and may not be defined and calculated by other companies in the same manner. These should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to working capital as an indicator of performance.

The following table reconciles the Cash Conversion Cycle as calculated using the proforma measures described above to the same performance measure calculated using the amounts for cost of sales, inventory, accounts receivable and accounts payable as calculated in accordance with GAAP.

	<u>Jun-03</u>	<u>Jun-04</u>	<u>Jun-05</u>	<u>Jun-06</u>
Cash Conversion Cycle in Days				
Non-GAAP	25	19	20	12
Restructuring and other charges and Discontinued Operations	1	0	(4)	(0)
GAAP	<u>26</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>