
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended August 2, 2003
OR

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

For the Transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 1-7819

Analog Devices, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

04-2348234
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

One Technology Way, Norwood, MA
(Address of principal executive offices)

02062-9106
(Zip Code)

(781) 329-4700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area 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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES v NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES v NO

As of August 2, 2003 there were 367,308,907 shares of Common Stock, \$0.16 2/3 par value per share, outstanding.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)
(thousands except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net sales	\$520,445	\$445,448
Cost of sales	233,846	208,182
Gross margin	286,599	237,266
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	113,672	107,040
Selling, marketing, general and administrative	72,178	67,138
Special charges	341	12,839
Amortization of intangibles	656	14,327
	186,847	201,344
Operating income	99,752	35,922
Nonoperating (income) expenses:		
Interest expense	7,763	10,847
Interest income	(9,999)	(14,566)
Other, net	762	(21)
	(1,474)	(3,740)
Income before income taxes	101,226	39,662
Provision for income taxes	22,270	8,249
Net income	\$ 78,956	\$ 31,413
Shares used to compute earnings per share – basic	366,025	365,065
Shares used to compute earnings per share – diluted	384,166	380,770
Earnings per share – basic	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09
Earnings per share – diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.08

See accompanying notes.

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ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)
(thousands except per share amounts)

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net sales	\$1,489,751	\$1,251,790
Cost of sales	676,555	589,896
Gross margin	813,196	661,894
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	335,810	314,570
Selling, marketing, general and administrative	213,002	187,850
Special charges	341	40,089
Amortization of intangibles	1,964	42,666
Operating income	551,117	585,175
Nonoperating (income) expenses:	262,079	76,719
Interest expense	24,561	34,172
Interest income	(32,516)	(50,283)
Other, net	477	(1,160)
	(7,478)	(17,271)
Income before income taxes	269,557	93,990
Provision for income taxes	59,303	23,461
Net income	\$ 210,254	\$ 70,529
Shares used to compute earnings per share – basic	364,477	364,253
Shares used to compute earnings per share – diluted	380,509	382,565
Earnings per share – basic	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.19
Earnings per share – diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.18

See accompanying notes.

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ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(thousands)

Assets	August 2, 2003	November 2, 2002	August 3, 2002
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,312,725	\$1,613,753	\$1,186,015
Short-term investments	1,916,640	1,284,270	1,767,840
Accounts receivable, net	259,134	228,338	223,308
Inventories:			
Raw materials	10,050	14,598	15,279
Work in process	222,757	225,680	200,934
Finished goods	64,133	66,113	67,831
	296,940	306,391	284,044
Deferred tax assets	154,000	152,552	155,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	44,554	38,921	37,492
Total current assets	3,983,993	3,624,225	3,653,699
Property, plant and equipment, at cost:			
Land and buildings	294,505	294,037	294,074
Machinery and equipment	1,371,028	1,385,198	1,384,694
Office equipment	94,232	95,120	95,357
Leasehold improvements	127,227	131,113	130,280
	1,886,992	1,905,468	1,904,405
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,189,151	1,124,564	1,090,071
Net property, plant and equipment	697,841	780,904	814,334
Deferred compensation plan investments	294,742	277,595	271,395
Other investments	2,791	2,010	2,938
Goodwill, net	163,373	163,373	176,932
Other intangible assets, net	9,300	11,264	11,916
Other assets	96,028	120,820	92,492
Total other assets	566,234	575,062	555,673
	\$5,248,068	\$4,980,191	\$5,023,706

See accompanying notes.

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ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(thousands, except share amounts)

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	August 2, 2003	November 2, 2002	August 3, 2002
Short-term borrowings and current portion of obligations under capital leases	\$ 618	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,355
Accounts payable	106,054	91,269	113,602
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	112,607	110,271	112,433
Income taxes payable	151,275	126,471	113,816
Accrued liabilities	115,499	151,879	156,474
Total current liabilities	486,053	483,635	500,680
Long-term debt and obligations under capital leases	1,263,457	1,274,487	1,231,954
Deferred income taxes	18,000	22,612	40,000
Deferred compensation plan liability	299,130	283,210	276,841
Other non-current liabilities	17,758	16,231	13,531
Total non-current liabilities	1,598,345	1,596,540	1,562,326
Commitments and Contingencies			
Stockholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 471,934 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—	—
Common stock, \$0.16 2/3 par value, 600,000,000 shares authorized, 371,348,856 shares issued (367,680,211 on November 2, 2002 and 366,564,819 on August 3, 2002)	61,893	61,281	61,095
Capital in excess of par value	802,659	762,473	753,833
Retained earnings	2,389,873	2,179,619	2,144,849
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	630	(1,908)	3,775
	3,255,055	3,001,465	2,963,552
Less 4,039,949 shares in treasury, at cost (4,493,186 on November 2, 2002 and 72,778 on August 3, 2002)	91,385	101,449	2,852
Total stockholders' equity	3,163,670	2,900,016	2,960,700
	\$5,248,068	\$4,980,191	\$5,023,706

See accompanying notes.

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ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(thousands)

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 210,254	\$ 70,529
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation	126,339	132,593
Amortization	1,964	42,666
Deferred income taxes	(6,096)	(27,005)
Non-cash portion of special charge	4,694	12,892
Other non-cash expense	11,292	9,248
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(20,210)	(59,658)
Total adjustments	117,983	110,736
Net cash provided by operating activities	328,237	181,265
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term available-for-sale investments	(4,026,968)	(2,742,102)
Maturities of short-term available-for-sale investments	3,394,598	2,402,540
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(5,245)
Additions to property, plant and equipment, net	(49,377)	(41,482)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,500	—
Decrease in other assets	14,145	277
Net cash used for investing activities	(666,102)	(386,012)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repurchase of common stock	(52)	—
Proceeds from employee stock plans	44,384	31,503
Payments on capital lease obligations	(3,398)	(6,310)
Net decrease in variable rate borrowings	(5,475)	(437)
Net cash provided by financing activities	35,459	24,756
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1,378	1,057
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(301,028)	(178,934)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,613,753	1,364,949
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,312,725	\$ 1,186,015

See accompanying notes.

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ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS AND NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 2, 2003
(all tabular amounts in thousands except per share amounts and percentages)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the information furnished in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflects all normal recurring adjustments that are necessary to fairly state the results for these interim periods and should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 2, 2002 and related notes. The results of operations for the interim periods shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending November 1, 2003 or any future period.

The Company has a 52-53 week fiscal year that ends on the Saturday closest to the last day in October. Fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002 are 52-week fiscal years.

Note 2 – Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 (FAS 148), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure" effective November 3, 2002. FAS 148 amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (FAS 123), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation and also amends the disclosure requirements of FAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the methods of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. As permitted by FAS 148 and FAS 123, the Company continues to apply the accounting provisions of Accounting Principle Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, with regard to the measurement of compensation cost for options granted under the Company's equity compensation plans, consisting of the 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option Plan, the 1998 Stock Option Plan, the Restated 1994 Director Option Plan, the Restated 1988 Stock Option Plan, the 1992 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the 1998 International Employee Stock Purchase Plan. No material employee compensation expense has been recorded as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. Had expense been recognized using the fair value method described in FAS 123, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, we would have reported the following results of operations:

	Three Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net income, as reported	\$ 78,956	\$ 31,413
Deduct: total stock-based compensation expense determined under the fair value method, net of tax	(54,813)	(55,951)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 24,143	\$(24,538)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic – as reported	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09
Basic – pro forma	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.07)
Diluted – as reported	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.08
Diluted – pro forma	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.07)

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net income, as reported	\$ 210,254	\$ 70,529
Deduct: total stock-based compensation expense determined under the fair value method, net of tax	(164,110)	(171,683)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 46,144	\$(101,154)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic – as reported	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.19
Basic – pro forma	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.28)
Diluted – as reported	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.18
Diluted – pro forma	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.28)

Note 3 – Comprehensive Income

Components of comprehensive income include net income and certain transactions that have generally been reported in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity and consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net income	\$78,956	\$31,413
Foreign currency translation	19	2,253
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes of \$247 and \$229, respectively	458	(425)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(2,121)	224
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,644)	2,052
Comprehensive income	\$77,312	\$33,465

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Net income	\$210,254	\$70,529
Foreign currency translation	1,824	1,156
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes of \$1,300 and \$285, respectively	2,414	(529)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(1,700)	3,352
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,538	3,979
Comprehensive income	\$212,792	\$74,508

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Note 4 – Short-term investments

Substantially all of the Company's short-term investments have contractual maturities of twelve months or less at time of acquisition. Unrealized gains of \$0.7 million (\$0.4 million net of tax) and \$3.0 million (\$2.0 million net of tax) were recorded in other comprehensive income in the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003, respectively. Unrealized gains and losses were not material during the first nine months of fiscal 2002. Total unrealized losses as of the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2003 were \$3.0 million (\$2.0 million net of tax). Unrealized losses were not material as of the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2002. No realized gains or losses were recorded during the three or nine months ended August 2, 2003 or fiscal 2002.

Note 5 – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Agreements

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, (FAS 133), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by FAS 138. The Company recognizes all derivative financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements at fair value regardless of the purpose for or intent of holding the instrument. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in earnings or in stockholders' equity as a component of other comprehensive income (OCI) depending on the type of derivative and whether the derivative financial instrument qualifies for hedge accounting. Changes in fair values of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting are reported immediately in earnings.

The Company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset certain operational and balance sheet exposures from the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures result from the portion of the Company's operations, assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Japanese Yen and the Euro. These foreign exchange contracts are entered into to support product sales, purchases and financing transactions made in the normal course of business, and accordingly, are not speculative in nature.

Foreign Exchange Exposure Management - The Company has significant international sales and purchase transactions in foreign currencies and has a policy of hedging forecasted and actual foreign currency risk with forward foreign exchange contracts. The Company's forward foreign exchange contracts are denominated in Japanese Yen, British Pounds Sterling and the Euro and are for periods consistent with the terms of the underlying transactions, generally one year or less. Derivative instruments are employed to eliminate or minimize certain foreign currency exposures that can be confidently identified and quantified. In accordance with FAS 133, hedges related to anticipated transactions are designated and documented at the inception of the respective hedges as cash flow hedges and are evaluated for effectiveness monthly. As the terms of the contract and the underlying transaction are matched at inception, forward contract effectiveness is calculated by comparing the change in fair value of the contract to the change in the forward value of the anticipated transaction, with the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument reported as a component of OCI in stockholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any residual change in fair value of the instruments, or ineffectiveness, is recognized immediately in other expense. No ineffectiveness was recognized during the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2003 or fiscal 2002.

Additionally, the Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts that economically hedge the gains and losses generated by the remeasurement of certain recorded assets and liabilities in a non-functional currency. Changes in the fair value of these undesignated hedges are recognized in other expense immediately as an offset to the changes in the fair value of the asset or liability being hedged.

Interest Rate Exposure Management – In January 2002, the Company entered into an interest rate swap (the "Swap") with an aggregate notional amount of \$1,200 million. The swap is a derivative instrument as defined by FAS 133 and was designated as a fair value hedge at inception. The swap hedges the benchmark interest rate of the Company's \$1,200 million Convertible Subordinated Notes (the "Notes") and has the effect of swapping the 4.75% fixed rate of the Notes into a LIBOR-based floating rate (1.14% as of August 6, 2003). The Swap, as well as the Notes, matures on October 1, 2005. As the critical terms of the Swap and the underlying interest component of the Company's Notes were matched at inception, effectiveness is calculated by comparing the change in the fair value of the contract to the change in the fair value of the interest rate component, with the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument reported in other expense. The Swap is designed to provide for the termination of the Swap in the event the Notes are either converted or redeemed early. The Company evaluates this fair value hedge for effectiveness quarterly, and restructured certain terms in October 2002 to provide for an even more highly effective hedge relationship with the Notes. The restructuring resulted in an interest rate swap with terms more favorable to the Company, offset by a promise to pay a fixed amount over time to the counterparty regardless of when the Swap is terminated.

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The restructuring, which had no impact on earnings, increased the Swap asset by \$27 million, with an offsetting debt liability of an equal amount. The restructuring increased the effectiveness of the hedge on a prospective basis. The fair value hedge was determined to be highly effective, and a minor amount of ineffectiveness (\$0.1 million) was recorded in other expense, during the nine months ended August 2, 2003.

Derivative financial instruments involve, to a varying degree, elements of market and credit risk not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The market risk associated with these instruments resulting from currency exchange rate or interest rate movements is expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. The counterparties to the agreements relating to the Company's foreign exchange and interest rate instruments consist of a number of major international financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Company does not believe that there is significant risk of nonperformance by these counterparties because the Company continually monitors the credit ratings of such counterparties, and limits the financial exposure with any one financial institution. While the contract or notional amounts of derivative financial instruments provide one measure of the volume of these transactions, they do not represent the amount of the Company's exposure to credit risk. The amounts potentially subject to credit risk (arising from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts) are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the contracts exceed the obligations of the Company to the counterparties.

The following table summarizes activity in other comprehensive income related to derivatives classified as cash flow hedges held by the Company during the period from November 3, 2002 through August 2, 2003:

Accumulated (gain) loss included in other comprehensive income as of November 2, 2002	\$(3,321)
Changes in fair value of derivatives – (gain) loss	(3,292)
Less: Reclassifications into earnings from other comprehensive income	4,992
	<hr/>
Accumulated (gain) loss included in other comprehensive income as of August 2, 2003	\$(1,621)
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All of the accumulated gain will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months.

Note 6 – Special Charges

A summary of the activity in accrued restructuring is as follows:

Accrued Restructuring	Fiscal 2002			Fiscal 2001	Total
	2nd Quarter Special Charges	3rd Quarter Special Charges	4th Quarter Special Charges	Special Charges	
Balance at November 2, 2002	\$25,017	\$ 4,254	\$ 3,146	\$ 7,607	\$40,024
Severance payments	(2,025)	(1,111)	(1,160)	(2,261)	(6,557)
Other cash payments		(9)		(420)	(429)
Effect of foreign currency translation on accrual		67			67
Balance at February 1, 2003	\$22,992	\$ 3,201	\$ 1,986	\$ 4,926	\$33,105
Severance payments	(1,531)	(496)	(156)	(1,353)	(3,536)
Other cash payments	(800)	(577)	(217)	(58)	(1,652)
Effect of foreign currency translation on accrual		17			17
Balance at May 3, 2003	\$20,661	\$ 2,145	\$ 1,613	\$ 3,515	\$27,934
Severance payments	(2,136)	(244)	(438)	(277)	(3,095)
Other cash payments	(305)	(19)	(51)	(39)	(414)
Change in estimate	(2,900)			(1,453)	(4,353)
Effect of foreign currency translation on accrual		(1)			(1)
Balance at August 2, 2003	\$15,320	\$ 1,881	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,746	\$20,071

During the third quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company recorded a special charge of \$0.3 million. The charge included \$2.0 million of a write-down of equipment due to a decision to outsource the assembly of products in plastic packages, which

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had been done internally at the Company's facility in the Philippines. This amount was the net book value of the assets used in plastic assembly, net of proceeds received from the sale in the third quarter of certain of the assets. The Company also decided to abandon efforts to develop a particular expertise in optical communications that resulted in the write-down of \$2.7 million of equipment. During the quarter ended August 2, 2003, the Company determined that the costs remaining to be paid for certain restructuring charges would be less than the amount originally reserved. Accordingly, the Company reversed accruals of \$4.4 million related to prior restructuring charges as more fully described below.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$27.2 million (comprised of \$28.7 million of second quarter charges offset by \$1.5 million related to a change in estimate discussed below). The second quarter charge was comprised of \$25.7 million related to the planned transfer of production from the Company's three older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to the Company's three six-inch and one eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities, and \$3 million primarily related to the impairment of an investment, which was partially offset by an adjustment of \$1.5 million related to equipment cancellation fees recorded in fiscal year 2001. The investment impairment, which was related to an equity investment in a private company, was due to the Company's decision to abandon the product strategy for which the investment was made. Included in the \$25.7 million special charge were severance and fringe benefit costs of \$15.3 million for 509 manufacturing employees in the United States and Ireland, \$2.3 million related to the write-down of equipment to be abandoned and \$8.1 million of other charges, primarily related to lease termination and cleanup costs. The write-down of equipment was principally due to a decision to discontinue various product development strategies. In the third quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company reversed \$2.9 million of the accrual primarily due to lower than previously expected severance costs. The lower severance costs were the result of a reduction in the number of separated employees and, to a lesser extent, the average tenure of severed employees differing from estimates. The 509 employees projected to be terminated at the time of the original charge was adjusted down to 439 and as of August 2, 2003, 296 employees have been terminated. The reduction in the number of employees to be terminated was due to the transfer of employees, which primarily occurred in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, to positions in the Company's six-inch wafer fabrication facilities where the Company experienced an increase in demand for its products. The process of transferring production from the four-inch to the six and eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities is ongoing. Various processes have to be transitioned and customer requirements have to be satisfied seamlessly throughout the transition period. The transfer involves moving production from three separate four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to three six-inch and one eight-inch facility. The transition of production has already been completed at two of the four-inch facilities. The related lease termination and clean up costs will be incurred as the disposition and clean up at each site is completed. Since severance costs are paid as income continuance at some locations, these costs will be incurred over time subsequent to the final termination of employment. The transition from the remaining four-inch facility is in progress and is planned to be complete during the next four to five months.

In addition, the remaining service lives of certain assets within the older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities were shortened. As a result, depreciation expense included in cost of sales for the fiscal year 2002 included additional depreciation of approximately \$8.7 million associated with the shortened lives.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$12.8 million. The charges included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$3.7 million related to cost reduction actions taken in several product groups and, to a lesser extent, in manufacturing, \$3.8 million related to the impairment of an investment, \$3.4 million related to the impairment of goodwill associated with the closing of an Austrian design center acquired in fiscal 2001 and \$1.9 million primarily related to the abandonment of equipment and lease cancellation fees. The investment impairment, which was related to an equity investment in a private company, was due to the Company's decision to abandon the product strategy for which the investment was made. The severance and fringe benefit costs were for approximately 70 engineering employees in the United States, Europe and Canada, and approximately 30 manufacturing employees in the United States. All of the manufacturing employees and substantially all of the engineering employees had been terminated as of August 2, 2003.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$8.4 million. The charges included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$2.5 million related to cost reduction actions taken in the sales group, several product groups and the Company's manufacturing test operations for approximately 65 employees in the United States and Europe, of which 56 had been terminated as of August 2, 2003. The Company expects to substantially complete this action by the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003. The charges also included \$2.1 million related to the impairment of investments, \$1.8 million primarily related to the abandonment of equipment and lease cancellation fees and a change in estimate of \$2.0 million of additional estimated clean-up costs originally recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2002. The investment impairment charges were related to the decline in fair value of a publicly traded equity investment to less than its cost basis that was determined to be other-than-temporary, and to an equity investment in a private company. The private company equity investment was part of a product strategy that the Company decided to abandon.

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During fiscal 2001, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$47 million related to cost reduction actions taken in response to the economic climate at that time. The actions consisted of workforce reductions in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, in selling, marketing and administrative areas as well as a decision to consolidate worldwide manufacturing operations and rationalize production planning and quality activities. The cost reductions included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$29.6 million for approximately 1,200 employees in the U.S., Europe, Asia and the Philippines, substantially all of which had been terminated as of August 2, 2003. The special charges also included \$11.6 million related to the abandonment of equipment resulting from the consolidation of worldwide manufacturing operations and \$5.8 million of other charges primarily related to equipment and lease cancellation fees. Based on the results of negotiations with vendors regarding purchase order cancellation fees, the amount paid was \$1.5 million less than the amount recorded for such charges and, accordingly, the Company adjusted the provision for purchase order cancellation fees by \$1.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 to reflect this change in estimate. In the third quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company determined that the severance costs remaining to be paid would be \$1.3 million less than the amount originally recorded for these charges and also determined that \$0.2 million originally reserved for the termination of two leases would not be required. Therefore, the Company adjusted the provision for these severance and other costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 to reflect this change in estimate.

Of the \$47.0 million of special charges recorded in fiscal 2001, \$1.8 million remained accrued as of August 2, 2003, and represents severance payments being paid as income continuance to certain of the 1,200 terminated employees, predominantly in the U.S.

Note 7 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed based only on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilutive effect of potential future issuances of common stock relating to stock option programs and other potentially dilutive securities. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the dilutive effect of stock options is computed using the average market price for the period. Shares related to convertible debt financing and certain of the Company's outstanding stock options were excluded because they were anti-dilutive, however, these shares could be dilutive in the future. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Basic:		
Net income	\$ 78,956	\$ 31,413
Weighted shares outstanding	366,025	365,065
Earnings per share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09
Diluted:		
Net income	\$ 78,956	\$ 31,413
Weighted shares outstanding	366,025	365,065
Assumed exercise of common stock equivalents	18,141	15,705
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares	384,166	380,770
Earnings per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.08
Anti-dilutive shares related to:		
Outstanding stock options	29,485	30,680
Convertible debt	9,247	9,247

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Basic:		
Net income	\$210,254	\$ 70,529
Weighted shares outstanding	364,477	364,253
Earnings per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.19
Diluted:		
Net income	\$210,254	\$ 70,529
Weighted shares outstanding	364,477	364,253
Assumed exercise of common stock equivalents	16,032	18,312
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares	380,509	382,565
Earnings per share	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.18
Anti-dilutive shares related to:		
Outstanding stock options	38,695	19,745
Convertible debt	9,247	9,247

Note 8 – Segment Information

The Company operates and tracks its results in one operating segment. The Company designs, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of integrated circuits. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 131 (FAS 131), "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

Note 9 – New Accounting Standards

Business Combinations & Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (FAS 141), "Business Combinations," and No. 142 (FAS 142), "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." FAS 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. FAS 142, which became effective for the Company in fiscal year 2003, prohibits the amortization of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. FAS 142 requires that these assets be reviewed for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Other intangible assets with finite lives will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment under FAS 144.

The Company will test goodwill for impairment using the two-step process prescribed by FAS 142. The first step is a screen for potential impairment, while the second step measures the amount of the impairment, if any. FAS 142 provides six months to complete step one of the transitional impairment review. In the first step, if the fair value of the reporting unit(s) exceed(s) the carrying value, no impairment loss is recognized. If the carrying value of the reporting unit(s) exceed(s) the fair value, goodwill is potentially impaired and the Company must complete step two in order to measure the impairment loss. Step two compares the implied fair value of the goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

The Company began applying FAS 142 in the first quarter of fiscal 2003. Application of the nonamortization provisions of FAS 142 is expected to result in an increase in annual net income of approximately \$54 million in fiscal 2003.

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The Company completed the required impairment tests of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of November 3, 2002 in the second quarter of fiscal 2003. The results of the impairment review indicated that there was no impairment of goodwill. See further discussion under Note 10 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.”

Asset Retirement Obligations

Effective November 3, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143 (FAS 143), “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations,” which addresses financial accounting and reporting for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The adoption of FAS 143 did not have a material effect on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

Effective November 3, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (FAS 144), “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets,” which addresses the financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets. This statement supersedes Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, “Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of” and the accounting and reporting provisions for the disposal of a segment of a business of APB Opinion No. 30, “Reporting the Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions.” The adoption of FAS 144 did not have a material effect on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Classification of Debt Extinguishment

Effective November 3, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 145 (FAS 145), “Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections.” Under FAS 145, gains and losses on extinguishments of debt are classified as income or loss from continuing operations rather than extraordinary items. The adoption of FAS 145 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 146 (FAS 146), “Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities.” The standard requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Costs covered by FAS 146 include lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, plant closing, or other exit or disposal activity. This statement is to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. FAS 146 may affect the timing of recognizing future exit or disposal costs, if any, as well as the amounts recognized.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Effective November 3, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 (FAS 148), “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transitions and Disclosure.” FAS 148 amends FAS 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” to provide alternative methods of transition to FAS 123’s fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. FAS 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of FAS 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, “Interim Financial Reporting,” to require disclosure in the summary of significant accounting policies of the effects of an entity’s accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported net income and earnings per share in annual and interim financial statements. While FAS 148 does not amend FAS 123 to require companies to account for employee stock options using the fair value method, the disclosure provisions of FAS 148 are applicable to all companies with stock-based employee compensation, regardless of whether they account for that compensation using the fair value method of FAS 123 or the intrinsic value method of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, (APB 25), “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,” and related interpretations. The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of FAS 148 and will continue to account for stock-based compensation plans in accordance with APB 25. The Company has made interim disclosures in Note 2 – Stock-Based Compensation.

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Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In April 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149 (FAS 149), "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under FAS 133. FAS 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The Company does not believe that the adoption of FAS 149 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 150 (FAS 150), "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". FAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures in its statement of financial position certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances) because that financial instrument embodies an obligation of the issuer. This Statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not believe that the adoption of FAS 150 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees

In November 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must disclose and recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee. The initial recognition and measurement requirement of FIN 45 is effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. As of August 2, 2003, the fair value of the Company's guarantees that were issued or modified after December 31, 2002 were not material. The disclosure requirements of FIN 45, which are effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2002, are included in the following paragraphs.

Under the terms of the lease agreement, which was entered into prior to January 1, 2003, related to the Company's headquarters facility in Norwood, Massachusetts, the Company has agreed to assume the note related to the property in the event of default by the lessor. Assumption of the note, which was approximately \$9 million at August 2, 2003, would entitle the Company to a first lien on the property. The lease expires in May 2007. The guarantee was made by the Company to allow the lessor to obtain a lower cost of borrowing.

The Company has provided certain indemnities pursuant to which it may be required to make payments to an indemnified party in connection with certain transactions and agreements. With respect to certain acquisitions and divestitures, the Company has provided routine indemnities for such matters as environmental, tax, product and employee liabilities. In addition, in connection with various other agreements, including subsidiary banking agreements, the Company may provide routine guarantees. Generally, a maximum obligation is not explicitly stated, thus the potential amount of future maximum payments cannot be reasonably estimated. The duration of the indemnities varies, and in many cases is indefinite. The Company has not recorded any liability for these indemnities in the consolidated financial statements, except as otherwise disclosed.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." FIN 46 requires that if an entity has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity, the assets, liabilities and results of activities of the variable interest entity should be included in the consolidated financial statements of the entity. FIN 46 is effective immediately for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company has not yet determined what effect, if any, the adoption of FIN 46 will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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Note 10 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Beginning in fiscal 2003, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (FAS 142), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.” As a result, the Company discontinued amortizing the remaining balances of goodwill beginning November 3, 2002. Instead the Company will annually evaluate goodwill for impairment. The Company will also evaluate goodwill whenever events and changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable from estimated future cash flows.

As required by FAS 142, intangible assets that do not meet the criteria for recognition apart from goodwill must be reclassified. As a result, a net balance of \$1.6 million of acquired workforce intangibles was transferred to goodwill as of November 3, 2002.

Other intangible assets at August 2, 2003 and August 3, 2002, which will continue to be amortized, consisted of the following:

	August 2, 2003		August 3, 2002	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Technology-based	\$16,923	\$ 8,399	\$16,923	\$ 6,029
Tradename	1,167	541	1,167	417
Other	6,147	5,997	6,147	5,875
Total	\$24,237	\$14,937	\$24,237	\$12,321

Amortization expense relating to goodwill and other intangibles was:

	Three Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Goodwill	\$ —	\$13,568
Other intangibles	656	759
Total	\$656	\$14,327

	Nine Months Ended	
	August 2, 2003	August 3, 2002
Goodwill	\$ —	\$40,407
Other intangibles	1,964	2,259
Total	\$1,964	\$42,666

The Company expects annual amortization expense for these intangible assets to be:

Fiscal Years	Amortization Expense
2003	\$2,618
2004	2,618
2005	2,287
2006	1,292
2007	1,292
2008+	1,156

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

This information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 2, 2002.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the section entitled "Outlook", contains or incorporates forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industry and markets in which we operate and management's beliefs and assumptions. In addition, other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements may be made by or on our behalf. Words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "estimate," variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements below under the heading "Factors That May Affect Future Results" that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements we make. We do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Results of Operations

Third Quarter 2003 Overview

We recorded quarterly sales of \$520.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, which was a 17% increase in sales from the third quarter of fiscal 2002 and a 4% increase in sales from the second quarter of fiscal 2003. Our gross margins remained strong at 55.1% of net sales, which was a 180 basis point increase from the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Our cash flow continued to be strong, with cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments increasing by \$128 million during the third quarter of fiscal 2003 to \$3.2 billion as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2003.

Sales

Net sales were \$520.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, an increase of 17% from net sales of \$445.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Net sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2003 were \$1,489.8 million, an increase of 19% from the \$1,251.8 million reported for the comparable period of fiscal 2002. Approximately 78% of our net sales were from analog products and 22% of our net sales were from DSP products in both the three and nine month periods ended August 2, 2003. Our analog product revenue was 14% higher in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 than in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 primarily due to increased sales of products used in computer, consumer and communication applications. DSP product revenue was 28% higher in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 than in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 primarily as a result of increased sales of chipsets used in wireless handsets.

For the quarter ended August 2, 2003, sales increased in all regions compared to the same prior year quarter with the strongest revenue growth occurring in Japan and Southeast Asia. For the nine months ended August 2, 2003, sales increased in all regions compared to the same prior year period with the strongest revenue growth in Japan and Southeast Asia. During the three months ended August 2, 2003 and August 3, 2002, approximately 75% and 73%, respectively, of net sales were derived from international customers. A large portion of the Asian sales are products delivered to Asia but designed in the US and Europe.

Gross Margin

Gross margin was \$286.6 million, or 55.1% of net sales, in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, an increase of 180 basis points from the third quarter of fiscal 2002 gross margin of \$237.3 million, or 53.3% of net sales. Gross margin was \$813.2 million, or 54.6% of net sales, for the nine months ended August 2, 2003, an increase of 170 basis points from the \$661.9 million, or 52.9% of net sales, for the same period in the prior year. The increase in gross margin for both the three and nine month periods ended August 2, 2003 was largely due to the favorable effect of fixed costs allocated across a higher sales base and, to a lesser extent, the impact of manufacturing restructuring actions taken in fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001.

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Research and Development

Research and development, or R&D, expenses amounted to \$113.7 million, or 21.8% of net sales, in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, an increase of \$6.7 million from the \$107 million, or 24.0% of net sales, recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. For the nine months ended August 2, 2003, R&D expenses were \$335.8 million, or 22.5% of net sales, an increase of \$21.2 million from the \$314.6 million, or 25.1% of net sales, recorded in the same period in the prior year. Included in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 and the third quarter of fiscal 2002 R&D expenses are approximately \$2.0 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, of acquisition-related expenses. The increase in R&D expenses in dollars was primarily due to restoration of salaries to our most highly compensated employees, modest raises and the selective hiring of engineers. Despite the significant decline in sales in fiscal 2002, in view of our long-term business strategy, we continued to invest in R&D at levels commensurate with significantly higher revenue levels than we were achieving in the short term. At any point in time, we have hundreds of R&D projects underway, and we believe that none of these projects is material on an individual basis. We expect to continue the development of innovative technologies and processes for new products and we believe that a continued commitment to R&D is essential in order to maintain product leadership with our existing products and to provide innovative new product offerings, and therefore, we expect to continue to make significant R&D investments in the future.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative

Selling, marketing, general and administrative, or SMG&A, expenses were \$72.2 million and \$213 million for the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003 as compared to \$67.1 million and \$187.9 million for the same periods in the prior year. As a percentage of sales, SMG&A was 13.9% of net sales in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 and 15.1% in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. For the nine months ended August 2, 2003, SMG&A expenses were \$213.0 million, or 14.3% of net sales, an increase of \$25.1 million from the \$187.9 million, or 15% of net sales, recorded in the same period in the prior year. The increase in SMG&A expenses in dollars for both the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2003 over the same periods in the prior year was the result of the restoration of salaries for our most highly compensated employees, modest raises given to a large portion of our employees, as well as an increase in field applications engineers in order to help our customers design in our newest products.

Amortization of Intangibles

Amortization of intangibles was \$0.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 compared with \$14.3 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Amortization of intangibles was \$2.0 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2003 compared with \$42.7 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2002. We implemented the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, or FAS 142, as of the beginning of fiscal 2003, which resulted in this significant decrease in amortization expense in the first three and nine months of fiscal 2003 as compared to the same time periods of fiscal 2002. Under FAS 142, goodwill is no longer amortized. In fiscal 2003, we anticipate annual amortization expense to decrease to \$2.6 million as a result of our adoption of FAS 142.

Special Charges

During fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, we recorded special charges totaling \$0.3 million, \$48.5 million and, \$47.0 million, respectively.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2003, we recorded a special charge of \$0.3 million. The charge included \$2.0 million of a write-down of equipment due to a decision to outsource the assembly of products in plastic packages, which had been done at our facility in the Philippines. This amount was the net book value of the assets used in plastic assembly, net of proceeds received from the sale in the third quarter of certain of the assets. We also decided to abandon efforts to develop a particular expertise in optical communications, which resulted in the write-down of \$2.7 million of equipment. During the quarter ended August 2, 2003, we determined that the costs remaining to be paid for certain restructuring charges would be less than the amount originally reserved. Accordingly, we reversed accruals of \$4.4 million related to prior restructuring charges as more fully described below.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2002, we recorded special charges of approximately \$27.2 million. The second quarter charge included \$25.7 million related to the planned transfer of production from our three older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to our three six-inch and one eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities, and \$3 million primarily related to the impairment of an investment, which was partially offset by a \$1.5 million adjustment to estimated equipment cancellation fees recorded in fiscal year 2001. The investment impairment, which was related to an equity investment in a private company, was due to our

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decision to abandon the product strategy for which the investment was made. Included in the \$25.7 million component of the special charge were severance and fringe benefit costs of \$15.3 million for 509 manufacturing employees in the United States and Ireland, \$2.3 million related to the write-down of equipment to be abandoned and \$8.1 million of other charges primarily related to lease termination and cleanup costs. In addition, the remaining service lives of certain assets within the older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities have been shortened. Depreciation expense included in cost of sales in fiscal 2002 included additional depreciation of approximately \$8.7 million associated with the shortened lives of these assets. The write-down of equipment was principally due to our decision to discontinue various product development strategies. In the third quarter of fiscal 2003, we reversed \$2.9 million of the accrual primarily due to lower than previously expected severance costs. The lower severance costs were the result of a reduction in the number of separated employees and, to a lesser extent, the average tenure of separated employees differing from our estimates. The 509 employees projected to be terminated at the time of the original charge was adjusted down to 439 and as of August 2, 2003, 296 employees have been terminated. The reduction in the number of employees to be terminated was due to the transfer of employees, which primarily occurred in the third quarter of fiscal 2003, to positions in our six-inch wafer fabrication facilities where we experienced an increase in demand for our products. The process of transferring production from the four-inch to the six and eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities is ongoing. Various processes have to be transitioned and customer requirements have to be satisfied seamlessly throughout the transition period. The transfer involves moving production from three separate four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to three six-inch and one eight-inch facility. The transition of production has already been completed at two of the four-inch facilities. The related lease termination and clean up costs will be incurred as the transition at each site is completed. Since severance costs are paid as income continuance at some locations, these costs will be incurred over time subsequent to the final termination of employment. The transitions from the remaining four-inch facility is in progress and is planned to be complete during the next four to five months. As of August 2, 2003, there was \$15.3 million related to these charges remaining to be paid. Once fully complete, we anticipate annual savings from the above actions of approximately \$60 million, primarily in cost of sales, and the first full year's impact will be realized in fiscal 2004.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2002, we recorded special charges of approximately \$12.8 million. The charges included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$3.7 million related to cost reduction actions taken in several product groups and, to a lesser extent, in manufacturing, \$3.8 million related to the impairment of an investment, \$3.4 million related to the impairment of goodwill associated with the closing of an Austrian design center we acquired in fiscal 2001 and \$1.9 million primarily related to the abandonment of equipment and lease cancellation fees. The investment impairment, which was related to an equity investment in a private company, was due to our decision to abandon the product strategy for which the investment was made. The severance and fringe benefit costs were for approximately 70 engineering employees in the United States, Europe and Canada, and approximately 30 manufacturing employees in the United States. All of the manufacturing employees and substantially all of the engineering employees had been terminated as of August 2, 2003. As of August 2, 2003, there was \$1.9 million related to these charges remaining to be paid, which primarily related to termination payments being paid as income continuance to terminated employees. Once fully complete, we anticipate the workforce reductions will result in annual savings of approximately \$10 million, primarily in operating expenses, and the first full year's impact will be realized in fiscal 2004.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, we recorded special charges of approximately \$8.4 million. The charges included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$2.5 million related to cost reduction actions taken in our sales group, several product groups and in manufacturing test operations for approximately 65 employees in the United States and Europe, of which 56 had been terminated as of August 2, 2003. The charges also included \$2.1 million related to the impairment of investments, \$1.8 million primarily related to the abandonment of equipment and lease cancellation fees and a change in estimate of \$2 million of additional estimated cleanup costs originally recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2002. The investment impairment charges were related to the decline in fair value of a publicly traded equity investment to less than its cost basis that was determined to be other-than-temporary, and to an equity investment in a private company. The private company equity investment was part of a product strategy that we decided to abandon. As of August 2, 2003, there was \$1.1 million related to these charges remaining to be paid, which primarily related to termination payments being paid as income continuance to terminated employees. Once fully complete, we anticipate the workforce reductions will result in annual savings of approximately \$4 million, primarily in operating expenses, and the first full year's impact will be realized in fiscal 2004.

During fiscal 2001, we recorded special charges of approximately \$47 million related to cost reduction actions taken in response to the economic climate at that time. The actions consisted of workforce reductions in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, in selling, marketing and administrative areas. In addition, we made a decision to consolidate worldwide manufacturing operations and rationalize production planning and quality activities. The cost reductions included severance and fringe benefit costs of \$29.6 million for approximately 1,200 employees in the United States, Europe, Asia and the Philippines, substantially all of which had been terminated as of August 2, 2003. The special charges also included \$11.6 million related to the abandonment of equipment resulting from the consolidation of worldwide manufacturing operations and \$5.8 million of other charges primarily related to equipment and lease cancellation fees. Based on the results of negotiations with vendors regarding

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purchase order cancellation fees, the amount paid was approximately \$1.5 million less than the amount recorded for such charges and, accordingly, in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, we adjusted the provision for purchase order cancellation fees by \$1.5 million to reflect this change in estimate. In the third quarter of fiscal 2003 we determined that the severance costs remaining to be paid would be \$1.3 million less than the amount originally recorded for these charges and also determined that \$0.2 million originally reserved for the termination of two leases would not be required. Therefore, we adjusted the provision for these severance and other costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 to reflect this change in estimate. We believe that the workforce reductions will result in annual salary savings of approximately \$40 million, consisting of a \$27 million reduction in cost of sales and a \$13 million reduction in operating expenses. The impact in fiscal 2002 of these cost savings was approximately \$30 million, consisting of a \$20 million reduction in cost of sales and a \$10 million reduction in operating expenses, and the first full year's impact will be realized in fiscal 2004.

Of the \$47 million of special charges recorded in fiscal 2001, \$1.8 million remained accrued as of August 2, 2003, and primarily represents severance payments being paid as income continuance to certain of the 1,200 terminated employees, predominantly in the U.S.

Operating Income

Operating income for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 was \$99.7 million, an increase of \$63.8 million from the \$35.9 million reported for the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Operating income for the nine months ended August 2, 2003 was \$262.1 million compared to \$76.7 million in the same period of the prior year.

Approximately \$13 million and \$40 million of the increase in the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003, respectively, is attributable to special charges recorded in fiscal 2002 primarily relating to the transfer of production from older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to our modern six- and eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities. An additional \$14 million and \$41 million of the increase in the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003, respectively, relates to the cessation of goodwill amortization. The remainder of the increase in operating income was attributable to increased revenue levels and improved gross margins, partially offset by increased operating expenses.

Nonoperating Income and Expense

Interest expense was \$8 million and \$25 million in the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003 compared to \$11 million and \$34 million in the same periods from the prior year. The decrease in interest expense for the nine months ended August 2, 2003 compared to the same period in the prior year was the result of an interest rate swap agreement we entered into in January 2002.

Interest income was \$10 million and \$33 million in the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003 compared to \$15 million and \$50 million in the same periods from the prior year. The decrease in interest income for the three and nine month ended August 2, 2003 was primarily a result of the decline in interest rates during fiscal 2002 as a result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board and, to a lesser extent, our decision to increase our holdings of higher credit quality lower interest-bearing investments.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 22% for the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003 compared to 21% and 25% in the three and nine months ended August 3, 2002. The decrease in the effective tax rate in the nine month period ended August 2, 2003 compared to the same period in the prior year was due to a shift in the mix of worldwide profits and the discontinuance of goodwill amortization in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 as a result of our adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

Net Income

Net income for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 was \$79 million, or 15.2% of net sales, and diluted earnings per share was \$0.21 compared to net income of \$31.4 million, or 7.0% of net sales, and diluted earnings per share of \$0.08 for the same quarter in fiscal 2002. Net income for the first nine months of fiscal 2003 was \$210.3 million, or 14.1% of net sales, and diluted earnings per share was \$0.55 compared to net income of \$70.5 million, or 5.6% of net sales, and diluted earnings per share of \$0.18 for the same period in fiscal 2002.

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Outlook

Our net sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 increased 4% from the second quarter of fiscal 2003 as a result of increased demand for our products. Based upon our expectation of continued improvement in our business and the semiconductor industry generally, our plan for our fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 anticipates an increase of approximately 3% to 5% in net sales from the third quarter of fiscal 2003. We are planning to continue constraining the growth of operating expenses to the range of 1% to 2%. In the event that net sales and operating expenses increase as planned, and assuming no unusual items, we would expect our fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 diluted earnings per share to be \$0.22 to \$0.23, as compared to \$0.21 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At August 2, 2003, cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$331 million from the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 and an increase of \$276 million from the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The increase in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments from the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 was primarily due to operating cash inflows of \$328 million, or 22% of net sales, in the first nine months of fiscal 2003.

Accounts receivable of \$259 million at August 2, 2003 increased \$31 million from \$228 million at the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002. Accounts receivable for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 increased \$36 million from the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The increase in accounts receivable is primarily attributable to the increase in sales and slightly offset by an improvement in days sales outstanding. Days sales outstanding improved to 45 days as of August 2, 2003 from 46 days at August 3, 2002 and November 2, 2002.

Inventories decreased \$9 million from \$306 million at the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 to \$297 million at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2003. At August 2, 2003, days cost of sales in inventory decreased to 116 days from 135 days at November 2, 2002 and decreased from 126 days at August 3, 2002. The decrease in inventory in dollars was due to our continued tight control over manufacturing spending, close management of inventory levels and the impact of restructuring actions taken over the last several quarters.

Net additions to property, plant and equipment for the first nine months of fiscal 2003 were \$49 million and were funded with a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from operations. We currently plan to make capital expenditures of approximately \$70 million in fiscal 2003. Capital expenditures are expected to remain at current low levels, as we believe we currently have ample installed capacity to significantly increase internal production levels. Depreciation expense is expected to decrease slightly in fiscal 2003 from \$181 million in fiscal 2002 to approximately \$168 million in fiscal 2003.

In August 2002, our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to 15 million shares of our common stock. We may repurchase shares from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. Our management will determine the timing and amount of shares to be repurchased. As of August 2, 2003, we had repurchased 4,351,751 shares of our common stock at an average purchase price of \$22.47 per share. The repurchased shares are held as treasury shares and are being used for our employee stock purchase plan and other benefit plans.

During the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003, there were no material changes to our contractual cash obligations, other than routine debt and lease payments. During the three and nine months ended August 2, 2003, we made payments of approximately \$2.2 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, related to our long-term debt obligations and approximately \$0.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, related to capital lease obligations.

At August 2, 2003, our principal source of liquidity was \$3.2 billion of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We believe that our existing sources of liquidity and cash expected to be generated from future operations, together with current and anticipated available long-term financing, will be sufficient to fund operations, capital expenditures and research and development efforts for at least the next twelve months and thereafter for the foreseeable future.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations is based upon the condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported

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amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, knowledge of current conditions and beliefs of what could occur in the future given available information. We consider the following accounting policies to be both those most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and those that require the most subjective judgment. If actual results differ significantly from management's estimates and projections, there could be a material effect on our financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Because of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, changes in inventory levels, obsolescence of technology, and product life cycles, we write down inventories to net realizable value. We employ a variety of consistent methodologies to determine the amount of inventory reserves necessary. While a portion of the reserve is determined via reference to the age of inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, an element of the reserve is subject to significant judgments by us about future demand for our inventory. Additionally, we have built inventory in preparation for the transfer of production from our four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to our six- and eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities for both lifetime supply and transition inventory. We have recorded certain levels of reserves related to these inventory builds. Although we believe that we have used our best efforts and available information to estimate future demand, due to the uncertain economic times and the difficulty inherent in predicting future results, it is possible that actual demand for our products will differ from our estimates. If actual demand for our products is less than our estimates, additional reserves for existing inventories may need to be recorded in future periods.

Long-Lived Assets

We review property, plant, and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of their carrying amount to future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate over the remaining economic life. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in earnings equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair market value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique. Although we have recognized no material impairment adjustments related to our property, plant, and equipment during the past three fiscal years, except those made in conjunction with restructuring actions, deterioration in our business in the future could lead to such impairment adjustments in future periods. Evaluation of impairment of long-lived assets requires estimates of future operating results that are used in the preparation of the expected future undiscounted cash flows. Actual future operating results and the remaining economic lives of our long-lived assets could differ from the estimates used in assessing the recoverability of these assets. These differences could result in impairment charges, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, or FAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." In the first quarter of fiscal 2003, we adopted the new rules of FAS 142 for measuring the impairment of goodwill. As required by FAS 142, all remaining and future acquired goodwill will be subject to impairment tests annually, or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value-based approach. The estimates and assumptions described above along with other factors such as discount rates will affect the amount of an impairment loss, if any, we recognize under FAS 142. We will be required to test goodwill for impairment, which may result in impairment losses that could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, or FAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be recognized using enacted tax rates for the effect of temporary differences between the book and tax bases of recorded assets and liabilities. FAS 109 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. We evaluate the realizability of our deferred tax assets quarterly by assessing our valuation allowance and by adjusting the amount of such allowance, if necessary. At August 2, 2003, we had deferred tax assets of \$154 million primarily resulting from temporary differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. While these assets are not assured of realization, we have conducted an assessment of the likelihood of realization and concluded that no significant valuation allowance is required. In reaching our conclusion, we evaluated certain relevant criteria including the existence of deferred tax liabilities that can be used to absorb deferred tax assets, the taxable income in prior carryback years that can be used to absorb net operating losses and taxable income in future years. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change

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due to future market conditions, changes in U.S. or international tax laws and other factors. These changes, if any, may require material adjustments to these deferred tax assets, resulting in a reduction in net income or an increase in net loss in the period when such determinations are made.

In addition, we have provided for potential liabilities due in various foreign jurisdictions. Judgment is required in determining our worldwide income tax expense provision. In the ordinary course of global business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Some of these uncertainties arise as a consequence of cost reimbursement arrangements among related entities. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different than that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material impact on our income tax provision and operating results in the period in which such determination is made.

Contingencies

From time to time, we receive notices that our products or manufacturing processes may be infringing the patent or intellectual property rights of others. We periodically assess each matter in order to determine if a contingent liability in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, or FAS 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," should be recorded. In making this determination, we may, depending on the nature of the matter, consult with internal and external legal counsel and technical experts. Based on the information we obtain, combined with our judgment regarding all the facts and circumstances of each matter, we determine whether it is probable that a contingent loss may be incurred and whether the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Should a loss be probable and reasonably estimable, we record a contingent loss in accordance with FAS 5. In determining the amount of a contingent loss, we consider advice received from experts in the specific matter, current status of legal proceedings, settlement negotiations that may be ongoing, prior case history and other factors. Should the judgments and estimates made by us be incorrect, we may need to record additional contingent losses that could materially adversely impact our results of operations. See Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 2, 2002.

Stock Options

We have voluntarily provided the following disclosure in order to provide our stockholders with information about our stock option programs and activity. We believe that this disclosure, combined with the disclosure provided in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, provides detailed information about our stock option programs.

Option Program Description

Our stock option program is a broad-based, long-term employee retention program that is intended to attract, retain and motivate our employees, officers and directors and to align their interests with those of our stockholders. We have two plans under which we currently grant stock options:

- 1) **The 1998 Stock Option Plan**, as amended, under which officers, directors and employees of Analog are granted options to purchase shares of our common stock; and
- 2) **The 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option Plan**, as amended, under which options to purchase shares of our common stock may be granted to all employees, consultants and advisors of Analog, other than officers or directors.

Substantially all of our employees participate in these plans. Options generally vest over periods of five years, and all options have a term of ten years. Our option plans do not permit us to grant options at exercise prices that are below the fair market value of our common stock as of the date of grant. These plans are critical to our efforts to create and maintain a competitive advantage in the extremely competitive semiconductor industry.

Options are generally granted once per year between September and January as part of our annual performance review process. Occasionally, as in fiscal year 2002, two sets of option grants can fall within one fiscal year, as the process spans the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year. Conversely, as in fiscal year 1999, there are fiscal years in which no annual merit options are granted. We have a goal to keep the dilution related to our option program to a long-term average of approximately 4% annually. The dilution percentage is calculated as the total number of shares of our common stock

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underlying new option grants for the year, net of options forfeited by employees leaving the company, divided by total outstanding shares of our common stock.

All stock option grants to executive officers and directors can be made only from stockholder-approved plans and are made after a review by, and with the approval of, the compensation committee of our board of directors. All members of the compensation committee are independent directors, as that term is defined in the applicable rules for issuers traded on the New York Stock Exchange. See the “Report of the Compensation Committee” in our 2003 proxy statement for further information regarding the policies and procedures of Analog and the compensation committee regarding our grant of stock options.

In December 2002, our Board of Directors adopted an amendment to each of our 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option Plan and our 1998 Stock Option Plan to provide that the terms of outstanding options under these plans may not be amended to provide an option exercise price per share that is lower than the original exercise price per share.

Distribution and Dilutive Effect of Options

**Employee and Executive Option Grants
As of August 2, 2003**

	<u>FY2003 As of 8/2/03</u>	<u>5 Yr. Avg.</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net grants during the period as a percentage of outstanding shares	0.0%**	4.4%	7.1 %***	4.3%
Grants to named executive officers* during the period as a percentage of total options granted	0.0%	5.4%	5.1%	5.8%
Grants to named executive officers* during the period as a percentage of outstanding shares	0.00%	0.32%	0.39%	0.27%
Cumulative options held by named executive officers* as a percentage of total options outstanding	7.1%	9.6%	6.9%	7.9%

* See “Aggregated Option Exercises and Remaining Option Values” below for our named executive officers. Named executive officers are defined by the SEC as our chief executive officer and our four other most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers on November 2, 2002.

** Net grants is equal to total grants less grant cancellations. See the “Summary of Option Activity” table for detail regarding our total grants and cancellations during the nine months ended August 2, 2003.

*** Options are generally granted once per year between September and January as part of our annual performance review process. Occasionally, as in fiscal year 2002, two sets of option grants can fall within one fiscal year, as the process spans the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year. Conversely, as in fiscal year 1999, there are fiscal years in which no annual merit options are granted.

**Summary of Option Activity
As of August 2, 2003**

	(shares in thousands)	Number of Employees Receiving Grants (#)	Shares Available for Options (#)	Options Outstanding	
				Number of Shares (#)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (\$)
Last Fiscal Year	November 3, 2001		22,184	63,737	\$22.28
	Additional shares reserved-12/2001 Shares cancelled upon termination of expired stock plans		50,000		
			(2,196)		
	Grants				
	FY02 Annual retention 1/22/02	4,341	(13,082)	13,082	41.06
	FY03 Annual retention 9/24/02	4,530	(13,645)	13,645	19.90
	Other		(1,400)	1,400	36.45
	Total		(28,127)	28,127	30.57
	Exercises		—	(3,869)	6.51
	Cancellations		2,144	(2,144)	34.24
	November 2, 2002		44,005	85,851	\$25.41
Fiscal Year-to-date (as of 8/2/03)	Grants		(1,334)	1,334	32.63
	Exercises		—	(3,691)	8.73
	Cancellations – expired plans		(83)	—	6.42
	Cancellations		1,521	(1,521)	36.33
	August 2, 2003		44,109	81,973	26.08

**In-the-Money and Out-of-the-Money Option Information
As of August 2, 2003**

(shares in thousands)	Exercisable			Unexercisable			Total		
	Shares (#)	%	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price (\$)	Shares (#)	%	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price (\$)	Shares (#)	%	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price (\$)
In-the-Money Options	21,164	94	14.55	34,576	58	19.79	55,740	68	17.80
Out-of-the-Money Options (1)	1,418	6	48.86	24,815	42	43.39	26,233	32	43.68
Total Options Outstanding	22,582	100	16.70	59,391	100	29.65	81,973	100	26.08

(1) Out-of-the-money options are those options with an exercise price per share equal to or greater than the closing price per share of our common stock (\$39.51) on the last trading day of the third quarter of fiscal 2003 (on August 1, 2003).

**Options Granted to Named Executive Officers
Year-to-Date, as of August 2, 2003**

Individual Grants

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted (#)	Percent of Total Options Granted to Employees	Exercise Price per Share (\$)	Grant Date (1)	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term (\$ (2))	
					5%	10%
Brian P. McAloon	669	0.05%	37.38	6/2/03	15,727	39,855
Franklin Weigold	168	0.01%	37.38	6/2/03	3,949	10,008

- (1) Options generally expire 10 years after the grant date.
- (2) Potential realizable value is based on an assumption that the market price of our common stock will appreciate at the stated rates (5% and 10%), compounded annually, from the date of grant until the end of the 10-year term. These values are calculated based on rules promulgated by the SEC and do not reflect our estimate or projection of future stock prices. Actual gains, if any, on stock option exercises will depend on the future performance of the price of our common stock and the timing of exercises.

**Aggregated Option Exercises and Remaining Option Values
Year-to-Date, As of August 2, 2003**

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options as of August 2, 2003 (#)		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options as of August 2, 2003 (\$)	
			Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable
Jerald G. Fishman	148,000	3,751,106	603,964/3,370,000		14,983,434/57,324,900	
Brian P. McAloon	26,000	673,530	203,255/ 413,671		5,713,123/ 4,623,955	
Joseph E. McDonough	35,000	899,025	99,262/ 388,002		2,196,777/ 4,454,281	
Samuel H. Fuller	46,666	1,302,346	66,097/ 230,002		1,250,140/ 2,868,351	
Franklin Weigold	23,332	308,449	41,375/ 219,336		396,645/ 2,691,670	

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of August 2, 2003 about the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, consisting of our 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option Plan, our 1998 Stock Option Plan, our Restated 1994 Director Option Plan, our Restated 1988 Stock Option Plan, our 1992 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, and our 1998 International Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights #(1)	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (\$)	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	64,630,492	26.39	13,062,071(2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders*	17,173,353(3)	25.14	33,186,044(4)
TOTAL	81,803,845	26.13	46,248,115(5)

* Our officers and directors are ineligible to receive grants under our 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option plan.

- (1) This table excludes an aggregate of 169,476 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options assumed by Analog in connection with various acquisition transactions. The weighted-average exercise price of the excluded options is \$5.41.
- (2) Includes 1,780,203 shares issuable under our 1992 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, of which up to 529,718 shares are issuable in connection with the current offering period which ends June 1, 2004.
- (3) Issued pursuant to our 2001 Broad-Based Stock Option Plan, which does not require the approval of and has not been approved by our stockholders.
- (4) Includes 359,397 shares issuable under our 1998 International Employee Stock Purchase Plan, of which up to 89,631 shares are issuable in connection with the current offering period which ends June 1, 2004.
- (5) Includes 2,139,600 shares issuable under our employee stock purchase plans, of which up to 619,349 are issuable in connection with the current offering period which ends June 1, 2004.

Factors That May Affect Future Results

Our future operating results are difficult to predict and may materially fluctuate.

Our future operating results are difficult to predict and may be materially affected by a number of factors, including the timing of new product announcements or introductions by us or our competitors, competitive pricing pressures, fluctuations in manufacturing yields, adequate availability of wafers and manufacturing capacity, the risk that our backlog could decline significantly, our ability to hire, retain and motivate adequate numbers of engineers and other qualified employees to meet the demands of our largest customers, changes in product mix, and the effect of adverse changes in economic conditions in the United States and international markets. In addition, the semiconductor market has historically been cyclical and subject to significant economic downturns. After strong growth in 1999 and 2000, the semiconductor market declined significantly in 2001 and grew only slightly in 2002. Our business is subject to rapid technological changes and there can be no assurance, depending on the mix of future business, that products stocked in inventory will not be rendered obsolete before we ship them. As a result of these and other factors, there can be no assurance that we will not experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis.

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Long-term contracts are not typical for us and reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

In certain markets where end-user demand may be particularly volatile and difficult to predict, some customers place orders that require us to manufacture product and have it available for shipment, even though the customer is unwilling to make a binding commitment to purchase all, or even any, of the product. At any given time, this situation could affect a portion of our backlog. As a result, we are subject to the risk of cancellation of orders leading to a sharp fall-off of sales and backlog. Further, those orders may be for products that meet the customer's unique requirements so that those cancelled orders would, in addition, result in an inventory of unsaleable products, resulting in potential inventory write-offs. As a result of lengthy manufacturing cycles for certain of the products subject to these uncertainties, the amount of unsaleable product could be substantial. Reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

Our future success depends upon our ability to develop and market new products and enter new markets.

Our success significantly depends on our continued ability to develop and market new products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop and introduce new products in a timely manner or that new products, if developed, will achieve market acceptance. In addition, our growth is dependent on our continued ability to penetrate new markets where we have limited experience and competition is intense. There can be no assurance that the markets we serve will grow in the future, that our existing and new products will meet the requirements of these markets, that our products will achieve customer acceptance in these markets, that competitors will not force prices to an unacceptably low level or take market share from us, or that we can achieve or maintain profits in these markets. Also, some of our customers in these markets are less established, which could subject us to increased credit risk.

We may not be able to compete successfully in the semiconductor industry in the future.

Many other companies offer products that compete with our products. Some also offer other electronic products, and some have greater financial, manufacturing, technical and marketing resources than we have. Additionally, some formerly independent competitors have been purchased by larger companies. Our competitors also include emerging companies selling specialized products to markets we serve. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, or that our operating results will not be adversely affected by increased price competition.

We may not be able to satisfy increasing demand for our products, and increased production may lead to overcapacity and lower prices.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry has resulted in sustained or short-term periods when demand for our products has increased or decreased rapidly. We, and the semiconductor industry generally, experienced a period of rapid decreases in demand in fiscal year 2001 and experienced a modest recovery in fiscal 2002 and the first nine months of fiscal 2003. As a result, we have overcapacity due to the expansion of our production facilities and increased access to third-party foundries. However, we cannot be sure that we will not encounter unanticipated production problems either at our own facilities or at third-party foundries, or that our capacity will be sufficient to satisfy future demand for our products. We believe that other semiconductor manufacturers have expanded their production capacity over the past several years. This expansion by us and our competitors has led to overcapacity in our target markets and could lead to price erosion that would adversely affect our operating results.

Our revenues may not increase enough to offset the expense of additional capacity.

Our capacity additions in fiscal year 2001 resulted in a significant increase in operating expenses. If revenue levels do not increase enough to offset these additional expense levels, our future operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, asset values could be impaired if the additional capacity is underutilized for an extended period of time. Should customer demand fail to increase and we no longer need the additional capacity, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

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We rely on third-party subcontractors and manufacturers for some industry-standard wafers and assembly/test services, and therefore cannot control their availability or conditions of supply.

We rely, and plan to continue to rely, on assembly and test subcontractors and on third-party wafer fabricators to supply most of our wafers that can be manufactured using industry-standard digital processes. This reliance involves several risks, including reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs. Additionally, we utilize third-party wafer fabricators as sole-source suppliers, primarily Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company. These suppliers manufacture components in accordance with our proprietary designs and specifications. We have no written supply agreements with these sole-source suppliers and purchase our custom components through individual purchase orders. If these sole-source suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture and deliver sufficient quantities of components to us, on the time schedule and of the quality that we require, we may be forced to seek to engage additional or replacement suppliers, which could result in additional expenses and delays in product development or shipment of product to our customers.

Our transition of products to more modern facilities and related inventory builds may not progress as planned.

We are transitioning products from our older four-inch wafer fabrication facilities to our six-inch and eight-inch wafer fabrication facilities. We have built inventory in preparation for this transfer for both lifetime supply and transition inventory. We have recorded certain levels of reserves related to these inventory builds. Although we believe that we have used our best efforts and information to estimate future demand, due to the uncertain economic times and the difficulty inherent in predicting future results, it is possible that actual demand for our products will differ from our estimates. If we are unable to transition our products as planned or if actual demand for products included in our inventory builds is less than our estimates, our financial position and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Our manufacturing processes are highly technical and may be interrupted.

We have both generic and proprietary manufacturing processes that utilize a substantial amount of technology as the fabrication of integrated circuits is a highly complex and precise process. Minute impurities, contaminants in the manufacturing environment, difficulties in the fabrication process, defects in the masks used in the wafer manufacturing process, manufacturing equipment failures, wafer breakage or other factors can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous dice on each wafer to be nonfunctional. While we have significant expertise in semiconductor manufacturing, it is possible that some processes could become unstable. This instability could result in manufacturing delays and product shortages, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on manufacturing capacity located in geologically unstable areas, which could affect the availability of supplies and services.

We, and many companies in the semiconductor industry, rely on internal manufacturing capacity located in California as well as wafer fabrication foundries in Taiwan and other sub-contractors in geologically unstable locations around the world. This reliance involves risks associated with the impact of earthquakes on us and the semiconductor industry, including temporary loss of capacity, availability and cost of key raw materials and equipment and availability of key services including transport. In addition, California has experienced intermittent interruption in the availability of electricity. To date, the impact on us has been negligible. However, electricity is a critical resource for us, without which our products could not be manufactured at factories exposed to continued lengthy power interruptions. Any prolonged inability to utilize one of our manufacturing facilities as a result of fire, natural disaster, unavailability of electric power or otherwise, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to economic, political and other risks through our significant worldwide operations.

During the first nine months of fiscal year 2003, approximately 75% of our revenues were derived from customers in international markets. Although we engage in hedging transactions to reduce our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations, there can be no assurance that our competitive position will not be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rate of the United States dollar against other currencies. We have manufacturing facilities outside the United States in Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Philippines and Taiwan. In addition to being exposed to the ongoing economic cycles in the semiconductor industry, we are also subject to the economic and political risks inherent in international operations and their impact on the United States economy in general, including the risks associated with ongoing uncertainties and political and economic instability in many countries around the world as well as the economic disruption from acts of terrorism, particularly

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in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the response to them by the United States and its allies. These risks include air transportation disruptions, expropriation, currency controls and changes in currency exchange rates, tax and tariff rates, freight rates and social and political unrest.

We are involved in frequent litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which could be costly to defend and could require us to redesign products or pay significant royalties.

There can be no assurance that any patent will issue on pending applications or that any patent issued will provide substantive protection for the technology or product covered by it. We believe that patent and mask set protection is of less significance in our business than experience, innovation and management skill. There also can be no assurance that others will not develop or patent similar technology, or reverse engineer our products, or that our confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants, silicon foundries and other suppliers and vendors will be adequate to protect our interests.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent claims and litigation involving patent and other intellectual property rights, including claims arising under our contractual indemnification of our customers. We have received from time to time, and may receive in the future, claims from third parties asserting that our products or processes infringe their patents or other intellectual property rights. In the event a third party makes a valid intellectual property claim against us and a license is not available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, we could be forced either to redesign or to stop production of products incorporating that intellectual property, and our operating results could be materially and adversely affected. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our patents or other of our intellectual property rights or to defend us against claims of infringement, and this litigation could be costly and divert the attention of our key personnel. See Note 11 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 2, 2002 and Item 1 of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information concerning pending litigation that involves us. An adverse outcome in this or other litigation could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or on our consolidated results of operations or cash flows in the period in which the litigation is resolved.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights, which may limit our ability to compete effectively.

We rely primarily upon know-how, rather than on patents, to develop and maintain our competitive position. There can be no assurance that others will not develop or patent similar technology or reverse engineer our products or that the confidentiality agreements upon which we rely will be adequate to protect our interests. Other companies have obtained patents covering a variety of semiconductor designs and processes, and we might be required to obtain licenses under some of these patents or be precluded from making and selling the infringing products, if such patents are found to be valid. There can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain licenses, if required, upon commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Moreover, the laws of foreign countries in which we design, manufacture and market our products may afford little or no effective protection of our proprietary technology.

If we do not retain our key personnel, our ability to execute our business strategy will be limited.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our executive officers and key management and technical personnel, particularly our experienced engineers, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel. The competition for these employees is intense. The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, there could be a material adverse effect on us should the turnover rates for engineers and other key personnel increase significantly or if we are unable to continue to attract qualified personnel. We do not maintain any key person life insurance policy on any of our officers or employees.

Our future operating results are dependent on the performance of independent distributors and sales representatives.

A significant portion of our sales are through independent distributors that are not under our control. These independent distributors generally represent product lines offered by several companies and thus could reduce their sales efforts applied to our products or terminate their representation of us. We generally do not require letters of credit from our distributors and are not protected against accounts receivable default or bankruptcy by these distributors. Our inability to collect open accounts receivable could adversely affect our results of operations. Termination of a significant distributor, whether at our initiative or the distributor's initiative, could disrupt our current business. If we are unable to find suitable replacements in the event of terminations by significant distributors or sales representatives, our operating results could be adversely affected.

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Leverage and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2000, we issued \$1,200,000,000 of 4.75% convertible subordinated notes due 2005 (all of which are still outstanding) and, as a result, we have a substantial amount of outstanding indebtedness. We may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay the principal of, interest on, and other amounts due in respect of, this indebtedness when due. Our substantial leverage could have significant negative consequences. This substantial leverage could increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions. It may require the dedication of a substantial portion of our expected cash flow from operations to service the indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our expected cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures. It may also limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in the information provided under ITEM 7A. "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk" set forth on page 32 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 2, 2002.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, or CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act) as of August 2, 2003. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and our management necessarily applied its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of August 2, 2003, our disclosure controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that material information relating to us, including our consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to our CEO and CFO by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

(b) *Changes in Internal Controls.* No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended August 2, 2003 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

As previously reported in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 3, 2003, on March 4, 2003, Motorola, Inc. filed an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against us, alleging that we infringed five patents owned by Motorola relating to semiconductor processing and semiconductor chip design. On March 11, 2003, Motorola filed a First Amended Complaint asserting the same five patents. The First Amended Complaint seeks injunctive relief and unspecified damages. On April 17, 2003, we filed a motion under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for a more definite statement of Motorola's allegations. Motorola opposed that motion, and, by order dated July 18, 2003, the Court denied our motion. On August 5, 2003, we filed an answer and also counterclaimed against Motorola. In the counterclaim, we asserted that Motorola infringes six of our patents relating to semiconductor technology. Motorola's response to our counterclaims is due August 25, 2003. The case is proceeding through discovery.

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On May 14, 2003, we furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K under Item 9 (pursuant to Item 12) containing a press release announcing our financial results for the fiscal quarter ended May 3, 2003.

Items 2,3,4 and 5 of PART II are not applicable and have been omitted.

SIGNATURES

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

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

Date: August 20, 2003

By: /s/ Jerald G. Fishman

Jerald G. Fishman
President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 20, 2003

By: /s/ Joseph E. McDonough

Joseph E. McDonough
Vice President-Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer).
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Financial Officer).
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Chief Executive Officer).
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Chief Financial Officer).

CERTIFICATION

I, Jerald G. Fishman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Analog Devices, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with SEC transition instructions contained in SEC Release 34-47986]
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 20, 2003

/s/ Jerald G. Fishman

Jerald G. Fishman
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Joseph E. McDonough, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Analog Devices, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) [Paragraph omitted in accordance with SEC transition instructions contained in SEC Release 34-47986]
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 20, 2003

/s/ Joseph E. McDonough

 Joseph E. McDonough
 Vice President-Finance
 and Chief Financial Officer
 (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Analog Devices, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended August 2, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Jerald G. Fishman, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 20, 2003

/s/ Jerald G. Fishman

Jerald G. Fishman
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Analog Devices, Inc. and will be retained by Analog Devices, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Analog Devices, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended August 2, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Joseph E. McDonough, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 20, 2003

/s/ Joseph E. McDonough

Joseph E. McDonough
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Analog Devices, Inc. and will be retained by Analog Devices, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.