

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 0-20289

KEMET Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

57-0923789
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

2835 KEMET Way, Simpsonville, South Carolina
(Address of principal executive offices)

29681
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(864) 963-6300**
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value
(Title of class)

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Aggregate market value of voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of September 30, 2005, computed by reference to the closing sale price of the registrant's Common Stock was approximately \$726,513,000.

Number of shares of each class of Common Stock outstanding as of May 31, 2006: Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value 86,945,905

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. Portions of the definitive proxy statement to be delivered to shareholders in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held July 26, 2006 are incorporated by reference in Part III, and Part IV of this report.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

KEMET Corporation, which together with its subsidiaries is referred to herein as "KEMET" or the "Company", is a leading manufacturer of tantalum capacitors, multilayer ceramic capacitors ("MLCC"), and solid aluminum capacitors. For the year ended March 31, 2006 ("fiscal year 2006"), KEMET generated net sales of \$490.1 million, up 15.2% from \$425.3 million in fiscal year 2005. In fiscal year 2006, total net sales were broken down geographically as follows: North America and South America ("Americas") sales were approximately 42.4%, Asia and Pacific Rim ("APAC") sales were approximately 38.9%, and Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") sales were approximately 18.7%. During fiscal year 2006, the Company shipped approximately 40.1 billion capacitors compared to 33.6 billion in fiscal year 2005.

Capacitors are electronic components that store, filter, and regulate electrical energy and current flow and are one of the essential passive components used on circuit boards. Virtually all electronic applications and products contain capacitors, including communication systems, data processing equipment, personal computers, cellular phones, automotive electronic systems, military and aerospace systems, and consumer electronics.

Since its divestiture from Union Carbide Corporation ("UCC") in December 1990, KEMET's business strategy is to be the preferred capacitor supplier to the world's most successful electronics original equipment manufacturers ("OEM"), Electronics Manufacturing Services providers ("EMS"), and electronics distributors. The Company's customers include Alcatel, Arrow Electronics, Avnet, Bosch, Celestica, Delphi, Flextronics, Hewlett-Packard, Hon Hai, IBM, Intel, J.C. Tally, Jabil, Jaco, Motorola, Sanmina-SCI, Siemens, Soletron, TRW, TTI, and Visteon. KEMET reaches these customers primarily through a direct, salaried sales force that calls on customers located around the world.

Background of Company

KEMET's operations began in 1919 as a business of UCC to manufacture component parts for vacuum tubes. In the 1950s, Bell Laboratories invented solid-state transistors along with tantalum capacitors and other passive components necessary for their operation. As vacuum tubes were gradually replaced by transistors, the Company changed its manufacturing focus from vacuum tube parts to tantalum capacitors. The Company entered the market for tantalum capacitors in 1958 as one of approximately 25 United States manufacturers. By 1966, the Company was the United States' market leader in tantalum capacitors. In 1969, the Company began production of ceramic capacitors as one of approximately 35 United States manufacturers.

The Company was formed in 1990 by certain members of the Company's management at the time, Citicorp Venture Capital, Ltd., and other investors that acquired the outstanding common stock of KEMET Electronics Corporation from UCC.

Public Offerings, Recapitalization, and Stock Purchases

In October 1992, the Company completed an initial public offering of its common stock and a related recapitalization to simplify its capital structure. In June 1993, the Company completed an additional public offering of common stock and used the net proceeds to reduce outstanding indebtedness.

In January 2000, the Company sold 6,500,000 shares of its common stock in a public offering for \$142.6 million in net cash proceeds after deducting underwriting fees and offering expenses. The net proceeds were used to repay outstanding debt under the Company's short-term credit facility and to fund capital expenditures.

The Board of Directors has previously authorized programs to purchase up to 8.0 million shares of its common stock on the open market. Through March 31, 2006, the Company had made purchases of 2.1 million shares for \$38.7 million, none of which occurred during fiscal year 2006. The Company does not anticipate any further stock purchases under this authorization. Approximately 615,000 treasury stock shares were subsequently reissued in connection with the exercise of employee stock options. At March 31, 2006, the Company held approximately 1,224,000 treasury shares at a cost of approximately \$22.6 million.

Stock Splits

In September 1995, the Company's Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split whereby one additional common share, par value \$.01, was issued for each common share outstanding to shareholders of record on September 13, 1995.

In May 2000, the Board of Directors declared an additional two-for-one stock split. The record date for this stock split was May 24, 2000, with distribution of the additional shares on June 1, 2000.

Outstanding Debt

In May 1998, the Company sold \$100.0 million of its Senior Notes pursuant to the terms of a Note Purchase Agreement dated as of May 1, 1998. These Senior Notes have a final maturity date of May 4, 2010, with required annual principal payments of \$20 million which began on May 4, 2006.

The Capacitor Industry

Because of a capacitor's fundamental nature and widespread application, demand for capacitors tends to reflect the general demand for electronic products, which, though cyclical, has been growing over the past several decades. Growth in the electronics market and the corresponding growth in the capacitor market was fueled by:

- The development of new products and applications, such as cellular phones, personal computers, and electronic controls for engines and machinery;
- The increase in the electronic content of existing products, such as home appliances, medical equipment, and automobiles; and
- The growth in the number of capacitors required in certain complex electronic products that use state-of-the-art microprocessors.

Capacitors

Capacitors are electronic components consisting of conducting materials separated by a dielectric, or insulating material, which allows a capacitor to interrupt the flow of electrical current. Capacitors can be either surface-mount or leaded. Surface mounting is an assembly technique used by customers in production of high volumes of circuit boards for electronic products.

KEMET manufactures a full line of capacitors, including tantalum, multilayer ceramic, and solid aluminum. Most customers buy both tantalum and ceramic capacitors from the Company. KEMET manufactures these types of capacitors in many different sizes and configurations. The Company produces surface-mount capacitors, which are attached directly to the circuit board without lead wires, and leaded capacitors, which are attached to the circuit board using lead wires.

The choice of capacitor dielectric is driven by the engineering specifications and the application of the component product into which the capacitor is incorporated. Product design engineers in the electronics industry typically select capacitors on the basis of capacitance levels, size, and cost. Tantalum and ceramic capacitors are commonly used in conjunction with integrated circuits, and the same circuit may, and frequently does, contain both ceramic and tantalum capacitors. Generally, ceramic capacitors are more cost-effective at lower capacitance values, tantalum capacitors are more cost-effective at higher capacitance values, and solid aluminum capacitors can be more effective in special applications.

Management believes that sales of surface-mount capacitors, including multilayer ceramic, tantalum, and solid aluminum capacitors will continue to grow more rapidly than other types of capacitors in both the United States and worldwide markets, because technological breakthroughs in electronics are regularly expanding the number and type of applications for these products.

Our Strategy

KEMET has used its position as a leading, high-quality manufacturer of capacitors to capitalize on the increasingly demanding requirements of its customers. Key elements of the Company's strategy are centered around five themes (the "Themes"). These Themes are the foundation and focus areas of KEMET's strategy.

1. *The math must work.* KEMET believes that in order to effectively serve its customers, which in-turn will result in serving its shareholders, partners, and employees, it must be a profitable organization. Accordingly, KEMET's strategies and business decisions must be grounded with focus on the financial impact of a particular decision or strategy. The financial impact must consider both long-term results as well as short-term results. Investment of KEMET's resources (both capital and human) will be influenced by the Theme, *The math must work.*
2. *Hear the customer and be responsive.* KEMET believes the Company's growth and profitability will be influenced based on its ability to satisfy its customers' needs. Customer needs are constantly changing. Customer priorities are constantly evolving. KEMET's focus is to be ever attentive to the customers and quickly adapt to their needs and requirements. Maintaining and expanding KEMET's existing relationship with customers is considered key to its success. KEMET seeks to continue growing with emerging electronics companies around the globe through its distributor network and its direct sales force. Customers around the globe are demanding

increased levels of service to provide ease of ordering, just-in-time delivery to multiple facilities, flexible scheduling, computerized paperless purchasing, specialized packaging, and a full breadth of product offerings. KEMET believes that it has responded to each of these customer needs and positioned the Company to capture a larger portion of OEM and EMS capacitor supply requirements.

3. *Light the fire—show you care.* KEMET believes that a positive, serving attitude of its employees is a key strategy that will add to its growth. Maintaining and expanding the customer base will be influenced by being responsive to its customers' needs and requirements. By showing the customer that they are valued and that their satisfaction is the number one priority, customer loyalty will be enhanced.
4. *Build what the customer wants—in the meantime sell what we have.* Customers' needs are constantly evolving. Customers' preferred suppliers will provide products that fill their current

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and future product needs. KEMET recognizes the importance of providing products that fill the customers' unique requirements. KEMET manufactures a full line of products with different specifications in order to respond to the needs of its customers. During fiscal year 2006, the Company shipped approximately 40.1 billion capacitors of various types, with types being distinguished by dielectric material, configuration, encapsulation, capacitance level and tolerance, performance characteristics, marking, and packaging.

5. *Become the capacitance company.* Customers prefer to be able to satisfy their varied capacitor product needs through one supplier. This procurement approach provides the customer with a number of benefits—greater volume of products usually results in buying power and reduced prices, less administrative expenses, more flexibility, and more customer service. In order to capitalize on this desire by the customer, KEMET is focused on being considered the capacitance company by its customers—the supplier of choice for all capacitance needs. KEMET currently is a provider of tantalum capacitors, ceramic capacitors, and solid aluminum capacitors. High-frequency electronics are evolving very rapidly. There are significant differences between the functional characteristics and the cost of tantalum, ceramic, and solid aluminum capacitors. Electronics designers choose from among these capacitor technologies based on the functional and cost requirements of specific applications. Most of KEMET's competitors focus on one of these capacitor technologies. KEMET has the most complete line of capacitor technologies across these primary capacitor types. KEMET has expanded its product line, as well as its capacity, through an acquisition that it considers strategic. In April 2006, KEMET acquired the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG. This acquisition provides KEMET with access to new markets and new customers, notably in the European automotive and telecommunications industries.

In addition to the five *Themes*, KEMET has established eight *priorities* ("the Priorities") as primary areas of focus. These *Priorities* are:

1. *Flatten the organization—and continually build an effective and lean organization.* KEMET believes that a flat organization (fewer levels of management) is a more effective and more customer responsive organization. KEMET has attempted to establish an organization structure with this in mind. The Company organized into two distinct business units: Tantalum Business Unit and Ceramics Business Unit. Each of these business units is responsible for its entire operations including sales, manufacturing, and research and development efforts. In addition, the Company implemented regional sales units to provide better customer responsiveness. The regional sales units are broken down by geographic region: the Americas, APAC, and EMEA. KEMET believes that this structure brings decision ownership and accountability to the proper level in the organization—the person closest to the customer that has the knowledge and authority to make the best and quickest decisions for the Company. This structure has been established with shared goals and objectives, and provides incentives and rewards based on shared success.
2. *Leverage technology—deliver what the customer wants, focus on speed-to-market, and do it right the first time.* The capacitor industry serves the dynamic electronics marketplace. The electronics marketplace is continually under pressure to improve product functionality, decrease size, increase speed, and decrease cost, among other market pressures. KEMET attempts to serve this market with a focus on these needs—provide what the customer wants, do it in a timely manner, and do it right the first time. KEMET attempts to understand the customers' needs by staying close to the research and development facilities of its customers. KEMET has a Product Line Management and a Technical Sales Consultant organization which has, as part of their primary functions, the charter to understand the customers' technical needs and plans, and convey that information to KEMET's technology organization so that KEMET provides what the customers want, in the time period they want it. In fiscal year 2006 KEMET released over 1,000

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new products, 114 of which were first to market (which is a product not currently supplied by any competitor).

3. *Quality and Reliability must be a given in the minds of our customers.* KEMET is a leader in an industry in which customers require high quality standards and exacting product specifications. The Company has built its brand reputation on continuous improvements and a company-wide commitment to quality products and services. Ranked best in class by independent surveys and recognized by numerous customer awards, KEMET strives to exceed customer expectations to achieve preferred supplier status. The Company continues to utilize Lean and Six Sigma methods to drive towards zero defects while increasing process speed and eliminating non-value added activities.
4. *Short work-in-process ("WIP") and one roof strategy.* KEMET believes that to be an efficient manufacturer and to build products cost effectively, it must optimize the use of manufacturing space and capital. Minimizing WIP improves both areas by reducing the amount of floor space required to store this inventory, and by reducing the costs of the Company to finance this inventory. KEMET has made it a priority to focus on minimizing WIP in order to obtain the benefits mentioned. Additionally, KEMET believes that building the product, from start to finish, under one roof (in one factory) improves efficiency, reduces material handling, and also minimizes WIP.
5. *Build product in low cost locations world wide.* KEMET's customers are under worldwide competitive pressure to reduce their product costs and these pressures are passed along to component manufacturers. The Company believes that it has achieved a strong position as an overall low-cost producer of capacitors. To maintain this position, it is constantly seeking to reduce material and labor costs, develop cost-efficient manufacturing equipment and processes, and design manufacturing plants for efficient production. KEMET believes that manufacturing in low cost areas is a key component of its manufacturing strategy. KEMET has manufacturing facilities in South Carolina, Mexico and China. In July 2003, the Company announced a reorganization of its operations that will result in relocating production facilities from the United States to low-cost locations in Mexico and China. A production facility opened in Suzhou, China, in October of 2003, and a second facility opened in May of 2005. KEMET also believes that building product close to the customer that will use the product is critical. Customers want to have their supply provider in close proximity to their manufacturing facilities. This closeness gives them a shorter lead-time, from ordering to receipt, and improves their just-in-time planning.
6. *The people at the front lines call the shots.* KEMET believes that to be responsive to customer demands and needs it is best to have the people that are closest to the customer, the people at the front line, that have the knowledge and ability to make the correct decisions that support the customer, have the authority and responsibility to make those decisions.
7. *Brand KEMET globally.* KEMET believes its reputation as a high quality, high reliability product supplier, that provides superior customer service, and low cost products, is part of the KEMET brand. KEMET feels that its brand has value which results in repeat business. Accordingly, KEMET has established marketing its brand as a priority.
8. *Easy-To-Buy-From ("ETBF").* KEMET believes that it is a market leader in reliable and timely delivery of capacitor products. As most customers have moved to

just-in-time inventory management, the timeliness and reliability of shipments by their suppliers have become increasingly important. The Company has designed its manufacturing facilities and ETBF order entry system to respond quickly to customer needs. KEMET's order entry system provides on-line pricing, scheduled delivery dates, and accurate inventory information; and it provides a direct link between the Company and its major distributors.

Markets and Customers

KEMET's products are sold to a variety of OEMs in a broad range of industries including the computer, communications, automotive, military, consumer and aerospace industries. KEMET also sells an increasing number of its products to EMS providers, which also serve OEMs in these industries. The Company is not dependent on any one customer or group of related customers; although two customers in fiscal year 2006, and two customers in fiscal year 2005 have accounted for over 10% of the Company's net sales. The Company's top 50 customers accounted for approximately 95.9% of the Company's net sales during fiscal year 2006.

The following table presents an overview of the diverse industries that incorporate the Company's capacitors into their products and the general nature of those products.

Industry	Products
Automotive	Audio systems, power train electronics, instrumentation, airbag systems, anti-lock braking systems, electronic engine controls, air conditioning controls, and security systems
Business Equipment	Copiers, point-of-sale terminals, and fax machines
Communications	Cellular phones, telephones, switching equipment, relays, base stations, and wireless infrastructure
Computer-related	Personal computers, workstations, mainframes, computer peripheral equipment, power supplies, disk drives, printers, and local area networks
Industrial	Electronic controls, measurement equipment, instrumentation, and medical electronics
Consumer	DVD players, MP3 players, and game stations
Military/Aerospace	Avionics, radar, guidance systems, and satellite communications

KEMET produces a small percentage of its capacitors under military specification standards sold for both military and commercial uses. The Company does not sell any of its capacitors directly to the United States government. Although the Company does not track sales of capacitors by industry, the Company estimates that sales of its capacitors to OEMs that produce products principally for the military and aerospace industries accounted for less than 2% of its net sales during fiscal year 2006. Certain of the Company's other customers may also purchase capacitors for products in the military and aerospace industries.

Sales and Distribution

KEMET's domestic sales, and most of its international sales, are made primarily through the Company's direct sales and customer service employees. The Americas sales staff is organized into four regions supported by field offices. A substantial majority of the Company's international sales are made through regional offices in Europe, Asia; Canada; Mexico; and Brazil. The Company also has independent sales representatives located in South Korea, Puerto Rico, and the United States.

KEMET markets and sells its products in its major markets primarily through a direct sales force. In addition, KEMET also uses independent commissioned representatives. The Company believes its direct sales force creates a distinctive competence in the market place and has established strong relationships with its customers. With a global sales organization that is customer-based, KEMET's direct sales personnel from around the world serve on KEMET Global Account Teams. These teams are committed to serving any customer location in the world with a dedicated KEMET representative. This approach

requires a blend of accountability and responsibility to specific customer locations, guided by an overall account strategy for each customer.

Electronics distributors are an important distribution channel in the electronics industry and accounted for approximately 58%, 52%, and 51% of the Company's net sales in fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. In fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, two distributors of passive components each accounted for more than 10% of net sales.

The Company's distributor policy includes a price protection program which protects the value of the distributors' inventory in the event the Company reduces its published selling price to distributors. This program allows the distributor to debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for specific parts. The Company establishes price protection reserves on specific parts residing in distributors' inventories in the period that the price protection is formally authorized by the Company's management.

The Company's distributor policy also includes a "ship-from-stock and debit" ("SFSD") program which provides a mechanism for the distributor to meet a competitive price after obtaining authorization from the local Company sales office. This program allows the distributor to ship its higher-priced inventory and debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for that specific transaction. The Company establishes reserves for its SFSD program based primarily on certain distributors' actual inventory levels comprising 91% to 95% of the total global distributor inventory. The remaining 5% to 9% is estimated based on actual distributor inventory and current sales trends. Management analyzes historical SFSD activity to determine the SFSD exposure on the global distributor inventory at the balance sheet date. Should the distributors increase inventory levels, the estimation of the inventory at the distributors for the remaining 5% to 9% could be estimated at an incorrect amount. However, the Company believes that the difference between the estimate and the ultimate actual amount would be immaterial.

Sales by Geography

In fiscal year 2006, total net sales were broken down geographically as follows: the Americas sales were approximately 42.4%, APAC sales were approximately 38.9%, and EMEA sales were approximately 18.7%. Although management believes that the Company is able to provide a level of delivery and service that is competitive with local suppliers, the Company's capacitor market shares in Asian and European markets tend to be significantly lower than in the United States because some international electronics manufacturers prefer to purchase components from local producers. As a result, a large percentage of the Company's international sales are made to foreign operations of United States manufacturers. A portion of the Company's European sales are denominated in local currencies including the euro; therefore, a significant appreciation of the United States dollar against such foreign currencies or the euro would reduce the gross profit realized by the Company on its European sales as measured in United States dollars. Substantially all of the Company's European export shipments are made duty-paid, free delivery as required by local market conditions (see Note 9 to consolidated financial statements).

Inventory and Backlog

Although the Company manufactures and inventories standardized products, a portion of its products are produced to meet specific customer requirements. Cancellations by customers of orders already in production could have an impact on inventories; however, cancellations have not been significant to date.

The backlog of outstanding orders for the Company's products was \$94.6 million and \$50.2 million at March 31, 2006, and 2005, respectively. The current backlog is expected to be filled during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. Most of the orders in the Company's backlog may be cancelled by its customers, in whole or in part, although some may be subject to penalty.

Competition

The market for tantalum, ceramic, and aluminum capacitors is highly competitive. The capacitor industry is characterized by, among other factors, a long-term trend toward lower prices for capacitors, low transportation costs, and few import barriers. Competitive factors that influence the market for the Company's products include product quality, customer service, technical innovation, pricing, and timely delivery. The Company believes that it competes favorably on the basis of each of these factors.

The Company's major United States competitors include AVX Corporation and Vishay Intertechnology, Inc., in the production of tantalum and ceramic capacitors. The Company's major foreign competitors include Kyocera/AVX Corporation, Murata Manufacturing Company Ltd., Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd., TDK Corporation, Yageo, and Taiyo Yuden in the production of ceramic capacitors and NEC Corporation, EPCOS (until April 2006 when the business unit was acquired by KEMET), Kyocera/AVX Corporation and Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. in the production of tantalum capacitors.

Raw Materials

The most expensive raw materials used in the manufacture of the Company's products are tantalum powder, palladium, and silver. These materials are considered commodities and are subject to price volatility. Tantalum powder is primarily purchased under long-term contracts, while palladium and silver are primarily purchased on the spot and forward markets, depending on market conditions. For example, if the Company believes that prices are likely to rise, it may purchase a significant amount of its annual requirements for forward delivery.

Tantalum powder is used in the manufacture of tantalum capacitors. Management believes the tantalum needed has generally been available in sufficient quantities to meet manufacturing requirements. However, the increase in demand for tantalum capacitors during fiscal year 2001, along with the limited number of tantalum powder suppliers, led to increases in tantalum prices and impacted availability. Tight supplies of tantalum raw material and some tantalum powders caused the price to increase from under \$50 per pound early in calendar 2000 to over \$300 per pound in calendar 2001. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$12.4 million and \$40.8 million, respectively, of charges related to a tantalum inventory purchase commitment that exceeded market prices (see Critical Accounting Policies and Long-Term Supply Agreement). During fiscal year 2005, the Company was able to renegotiate the pricing arrangement under tantalum inventory purchase commitment, and accordingly, the Company reversed \$11.8 million of the original charges.

During fiscal year 2001, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Australasian Gold Mines NL, which subsequently changed its name to Tantalum Australia NL ("TAA"), to establish an independent source of tantalum to meet the increasing demand for tantalum capacitors from key customers. This transaction closed in April 2001, and included KEMET acquiring a ten percent equity interest in TAA. Upon successfully achieving the objective of establishing an independent source of tantalum material, KEMET relinquished its interest in the joint venture. KEMET retained its equity interest in TAA, which has been reduced to less than five percent on a fully-diluted basis.

Although palladium is presently found primarily in South Africa and Russia, the Company believes that there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which the Company can purchase its palladium requirements. Although palladium required by the Company has generally been available in sufficient quantities, the limited number of suppliers could lead to higher prices, and the inability of the Company to pass any increase on to its customers could have an adverse effect on the margin of those products in which the metal is used. The Company continues to take actions to minimize the impact of future palladium price increases on its profit margins. The Company has significantly reduced the palladium and silver requirements in the production of MLCCs with a major shift in the production process using base metal electrodes, such as nickel.

Silver and aluminum have generally been available in sufficient quantities, and the Company believes there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which the Company can purchase its requirements.

Patents and Trademarks

At March 31, 2006, the Company held 65 United States and 36 foreign patents and 7 United States and 64 foreign trademarks. The Company believes that the success of its business is not materially dependent on the existence or duration of any patent, license, or trademark other than the name "KEMET." The Company's engineering and research and development staffs have developed and continue to develop proprietary manufacturing processes and equipment designed to enhance the Company's manufacturing facilities and reduce costs.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses were \$26.0 million for fiscal year 2006, \$26.6 million for fiscal year 2005 and \$24.4 million for fiscal year 2004.. These amounts include expenditures for product development and the design and development of machinery and equipment for new processes and cost reduction efforts. Most of the Company's products and manufacturing processes have been designed and developed by Company engineers. The Company continues to invest in new technology to improve product performance and production efficiencies.

Environmental

The Company is subject to various Mexican, Chinese, and United States federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the handling and management of certain chemicals used and generated in manufacturing electronic components. Based on the annual costs incurred by the Company over the past several years, management does not believe that compliance with these laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on the Company's capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position. The Company believes, however, that it is reasonably likely that the trend in environmental litigation, laws, and regulations will continue to be toward stricter standards. Such changes in the law and regulations may require the Company to make additional capital expenditures which, while not currently estimable with certainty, are not presently expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. See "Legal Proceedings" for a discussion of certain other environmental matters.

Employees

As of March 31, 2006, KEMET had approximately 9,000 employees, of whom approximately 1,000 were located in the United States, approximately 6,900 were located in Mexico, 1,000 in China, and the remainder were located in the Company's foreign sales offices. The Company believes that its future success will depend in part on its ability to recruit, retain, and motivate qualified personnel at all levels of the Company. While none of its United States employees are unionized, the Company has

approximately 5,000 hourly employees in Mexico represented by labor unions as required by Mexican law. The Company has not experienced any major work stoppages and considers its relations with its employees to be good. In addition, the Company's labor costs in Mexico are denominated in Mexican pesos, and Mexican inflation or a significant depreciation of the United States dollar against the Mexican peso would increase the Company's labor costs in Mexico.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Reports

The Company maintains an Internet website at the following address: <http://www.kemet.com>. KEMET makes available on or through its Internet website certain reports and amendments to those reports that are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These include annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K. This information is available on the Company's website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after KEMET electronically files the information with, or furnishes it to, the SEC.

Code of Business Integrity and Ethics

The Company maintains a Code of Business Integrity and Ethics (the "Code") that is followed by all of the management of KEMET. This includes the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer, the accounting staff and other members of management. The Company's website includes a copy of the Code, and it can be downloaded free of charge at <http://www.kemet.com>. A copy of the Code has been included as an Exhibit to the 2006 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Safe Harbor Statement

From time to time, information provided by the Company, including but not limited to statements in this report or other statements made by or on behalf of the Company, may contain "forward-looking" information within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. The cautionary statements set forth herein under the heading Safe Harbor Statement identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company intends that these forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbor created by that provision. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties beyond the Company's control. The inclusion of this forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company that the future events, plans, or expectations contemplated by the Company will be achieved. Furthermore, past performance in operations and share price is not necessarily predictive of future performance. Finally, the Company cannot assume responsibility for certain information that is based upon market estimates.

The Company wishes to caution readers that the following important factors, among others, in some cases have affected, and in the future could affect, KEMET's actual results and could cause KEMET's actual consolidated results for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company whether contained herein, in other documents subsequently filed by the Company with the SEC, or in oral statements:

Cyclical changes in the electronics industry could result in significant fluctuations in demand for our products, reducing our profitability.

Our products are used in the electronics industry, which is a highly cyclical industry. The demand for capacitors tends to reflect the demand for products in the electronics market. Our customers' requirements for our capacitors fluctuate as a result of changes in general economic activity and other factors that affect the demand for their products. During periods of increasing demand for their products, they typically seek

to increase their inventory of our products to avoid production bottlenecks. When demand for their products peaks and begins to decline, they may rapidly decrease orders for our products while they use up accumulated inventory. Business cycles vary somewhat in different geographical regions, such as Asia, and within customer industries. We are also vulnerable to general economic events beyond our control and our sales and profits may suffer in periods of weak demand.

We must consistently reduce the total costs of our products to combat the impact of downward price trends.

Our industry is intensely competitive and prices for existing products tend to decrease steadily over their life cycle. There is substantial and continuing pressure from customers to reduce the total cost of using our parts. To remain competitive, we must achieve continuous cost reductions through process and product improvements. We must also be in a position to minimize our customers' shipping and inventory financing costs and to meet their other goals for rationalization of supply and production. Our growth and the profit margins of our products will suffer if our competitors are more successful in reducing the total cost to customers of their products than we are.

An increase in the cost of our principal raw materials could adversely affect profitability.

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are tantalum powder, palladium and silver. These materials are considered commodities and are subject to price volatility. Tantalum powder is primarily purchased under annual contracts, while palladium and silver are primarily purchased on the spot and forward markets, depending on market conditions. For example, if we believe that prices are likely to rise, we may purchase a significant amount of our annual requirements on a forward delivery basis.

Presently three suppliers process tantalum ore into capacitor-grade tantalum powder. Our management believes that the tantalum we require has generally been available in sufficient quantities to meet our requirements and that there are a sufficient number of tantalum processors relative to foreseeable demand. However, the limited number of tantalum powder suppliers could lead to increases in tantalum prices that we may not be able to pass on to our customers.

Palladium is presently found primarily in South Africa and Russia. Although the palladium we require has generally been available in sufficient quantities, the limited number of palladium suppliers could lead to significant price fluctuations. For instance, in fiscal 2001 the price of palladium fluctuated between \$554 and \$1,090 per troy ounce. Such price increases and our inability to pass such price increases on to our customers could have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Silver has generally been available in sufficient quantities, and we believe there are a sufficient number of suppliers from which we can purchase our silver requirements. An increase in the price of silver that we were not able to pass on to our customers could adversely affect our profitability.

We face intense competition in our business.

The capacitor business is highly competitive worldwide, with low transportation costs and few import barriers. Competition is based on factors such as product quality and reliability, availability, customer service, timely delivery and price. The industry has become increasingly concentrated and globalized in recent years, and our primary U.S. and non-U.S. competitors, some of which are larger than us, have significant financial resources.

We manufacture many of our capacitors in Mexico and China and future political or regulatory changes in Mexico or China could adversely affect our profitability.

Although we have not experienced significant problems conducting operations in Mexico or China, changes in local economic or political conditions or a change in the

China, such as the imposition of new tax regulations, could impact our production capability or adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

We may not be able to successfully integrate the Tantalum Capacitor Business or any future acquisitions with our operations.

Because the markets and industries in which we operate are highly competitive, and due to the inherent uncertainties associated with the integration of acquired companies, we may not be able to integrate the Tantalum Capacitor Business of EPCOS without encountering difficulties including, without limitation, the loss of key employees and customers, the disruption of the ongoing businesses and possible inconsistencies in standards, controls and procedures. In addition, we may be unable to identify attractive acquisition opportunities at favorable prices and to successfully and timely complete and integrate them.

Losing the services of our executive officers or our other highly qualified and experienced employees could harm our business.

Our success depends upon the continued contributions of our executive officers, many of whom have many years of experience with KEMET and would be extremely difficult to replace. We must also attract and maintain experienced and highly skilled engineering, sales and marketing and managerial personnel. Competition for qualified personnel is intense in our industry, and we may not be successful in hiring and retaining these people. If we lose the services of our executive officers or cannot attract and retain other qualified personnel, our business could suffer through less effective management due to loss of accumulated knowledge of our business or through less competitive products due to a reduced ability to design, manufacture and market our products.

Environmental laws and regulations could limit our ability to operate as we are currently operating and could result in additional costs.

We are subject to a variety of U.S. federal, state and local, as well as foreign, environmental laws and regulations relating, among other things, to wastewater discharge, air emissions, handling of hazardous materials, disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. We use a number of chemicals or similar substances, and generate wastes, that are classified as hazardous. We require environmental permits to conduct many of our operations. Violations of environmental laws and regulations could result in substantial fines, penalties, and other sanctions. Changes in environmental laws or regulations (or in their enforcement) affecting or limiting, for example, our chemical uses, certain of our manufacturing processes, or our disposal practices, could restrict our ability to operate as we are currently operating or impose additional costs. In addition, we may experience releases of certain chemicals or discover existing contamination, which could cause us to incur material cleanup costs or other damages.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

KEMET is headquartered in Simpsonville, South Carolina, and has a total of 11 manufacturing plants and distribution centers located in the southeastern United States, Mexico, and China. The manufacturing operations are in Simpsonville, South Carolina; Matamoros, Monterrey, and Ciudad Victoria, Mexico; and Suzhou, China, which opened in calendar year 2003. The Company's existing manufacturing and assembly facilities have approximately 1.7 million square feet of floor space and are highly automated with proprietary manufacturing processes and equipment.

The Mexican facilities operate under the Maquiladora Program. In general, a company that operates under this program is afforded certain duty and tax preferences and incentives on products brought back into the United States. The Company has operated in Mexico since 1969 and approximately 77% of its employees are located in Mexico. The Company's manufacturing processes and standards, including compliance with applicable environmental and worker safety laws and regulations, are essentially identical in the United States, Mexico and China. The Company's Mexican and Chinese operations, like its United States operations, have won numerous quality, environmental, and safety awards.

Most of the Company's manufacturing and assembly facilities produce one product or a family of closely related products. Management believes that this focused approach to manufacturing allows each facility to shorten manufacturing time, optimize product flow, and avoid long and costly equipment retooling and employee training time, all of which leads to overall reduced costs.

The Company has developed just-in-time manufacturing and sourcing systems. These systems enable the Company to meet customer requirements for faster deliveries while minimizing the need to carry significant inventory levels. The Company continues to emphasize flexibility in all of its manufacturing operations to improve product delivery response times.

Management believes that substantially all of its property and equipment is in good condition, and the Company believes that, on the overall, it has sufficient capacity to meet its current and projected manufacturing and distribution needs.

The Company has listed its Mauldin, South Carolina and Shelby, North Carolina facilities with a real estate broker for sale. Accordingly, these facilities are presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Property held for sale. The Company's leased facility in Brownsville, Texas is being subleased to a third party.

The following table provides certain information regarding the Company's principal facilities:

Location	Square Footage	Type of Interest	Description of Use	Date Constructed, Acquired or First Occupied by Company
Simpsonville, South Carolina	372,000	Owned	Manufacturing/Headquarters/Tantalum Innovation Center	1963
Matamoros, Mexico	280,000	Owned	Manufacturing	1985
Monterrey, Mexico(1)	270,000	Owned	Manufacturing	1991
Ciudad Victoria, Mexico	259,000	Owned	Manufacturing	1999
Fountain Inn, South Carolina	249,000	Owned	Ceramics Innovation Center	1985
Monterrey, Mexico	262,000	Owned	Manufacturing	1996
Mauldin, South Carolina(2)	128,000	Owned	Idle—Property Held for Sale	1971
Suzhou, China(3)	127,000	Leased	Manufacturing	2003
Suzhou, China	143,000	Leased	Manufacturing	2005
Shelby, North Carolina(2)	117,000	Owned	Idle—Property Held for Sale	1981
Mauldin, South Carolina	80,000	Leased	Distribution/Storage	1976
Matamoros, Mexico	68,000	Owned	Idle—Ready for Sale	1977
Brownsville, Texas(4)	60,000	Leased	Shipping/Distribution	1992

- (1)—Includes two manufacturing facilities for Monterrey.
- (2)—The Mauldin, South Carolina and Shelby, North Carolina facilities have been listed with a broker and are available for sale. The Company is reporting these facilities as Property held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (3)—Includes two separate manufacturing facilities, one became operational in the latter half of calendar year 2003 and one which is used for storage.
- (4)—The Brownsville, Texas facility is being subleased to a third party. KEMET is leasing back 5,000 square feet.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company has periodically incurred, and may continue to incur, liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (“CERCLA”) and analogous state laws with respect to sites used for off-site management or disposal of Company-derived wastes. The Company has been named as a potentially responsible party (“PRP”) at the Seaboard Chemical Site in Jamestown, North Carolina. The Company is participating in the clean-up as a “*de minimis*” party and does not expect its total exposure to be material. In addition, UCC is a PRP at certain sites relating to the off-site disposal of wastes from properties presently owned by the Company. The Company is participating in coordination with UCC in certain PRP-initiated activities related to these sites. The Company expects that it will bear some portion of the liability with respect to these sites; however, any such share is not presently expected to be material to the Company’s financial condition or results of operations. In connection with the acquisition in 1990, UCC agreed, subject to certain limitations, to indemnify the Company with respect to the foregoing sites.

The Company or its subsidiaries are at any one time parties to a number of lawsuits arising out of their respective operations, including workers’ compensation or work place safety cases, some of which involve claims of substantial damages. Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to the Company, the Company does not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2005, the Company filed a lawsuit against AVX Corporation (“AVX”) to protect trade secrets relating to the development and manufacture of tantalum polymer capacitors. KEMET has been manufacturing these advanced components since 1999, and they now constitute the fastest growing segment of the tantalum capacitor market. KEMET was seeking judgment against AVX for actual and exemplary damages, attorney’s fees, and injunctive relief to eliminate any commercial advantage that otherwise would be derived by AVX from the misappropriation of KEMET trade secrets. While the Company still believes in the merits of the case, the lawsuit was dismissed in April 2005 in order to allow management to be able to focus on the important business challenges it was facing at the time of the dismissal of the suit.

In April 2006, Kuhnke GmbH, a manufacturer of electronic controls based in Germany, filed a law suit against KEMET and one of our German distributors. The law suit claims that certain parts manufactured by the Company failed thereby resulting in losses incurred by Kuhnke’s customer. The legal action seeks judgment against the Company and our German distributor in the amount of approximately EUR 1.3 million plus interest on the basis of the Company’s alleged failure to provide sufficient product monitoring information to the market. KEMET has carefully examined the facts in this case, and believes the claim by Kuhnke to be without merit. The Company is in the process of preparing its response to this legal action which will be filed in the German courts within the next few months.

Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to the Company, the Company does not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuit would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the Company’s quarter ended March 31, 2006.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

The Company’s Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol KEM. As required by Section 3.03A.12(a) of the NYSE listing standards, KEMET Corporation filed with the NYSE the annual certification of its Chief Executive Officer that he is not aware of any violation by the Company of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards. The Company had approximately 23,900 stockholders as of June 1, 2006, of which approximately 298 were stockholders of record. The following table represents the high and low sale prices of the Company’s Common Stock for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2005	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$7.76	\$6.12	\$15.11	\$10.80
Second Quarter	\$8.58	\$6.32	\$12.25	\$7.80
Third Quarter	\$8.70	\$6.61	\$9.35	\$7.44
Fourth Quarter	\$9.48	\$7.31	\$9.01	\$7.70

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its Common Stock since the initial public offering in October 1992. The Company does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Company’s Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other factors, the capital requirements, operating results, and financial condition of the Company. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Liquidity and Capital Resources” contained in this Form 10-K for fiscal year 2006.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table summarizes our selected historical consolidated financial information for each of the last five years. The selected financial information under the captions “Income Statement Data,” “Per Share Data,” “Balance Sheet Data,” and “Other Data” shown below has been derived from the Company’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements. This table should be read in conjunction with other consolidated financial information of KEMET, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition” and the Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere herein. The data set forth below may not be indicative of KEMET’s future financial condition or results of operations (see Item 7 “Safe Harbor Statement”).

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,				
	2006(1)	2005(1)	2004(1)	2003 (1)	2002
Dollars in thousands except per share data					
Income Statement Data:					
Net sales	\$ 490,106	\$ 425,338	\$ 433,882	\$ 447,332	\$ 508,555
Operating income/(loss)	(10,196)	(174,842)	(159,014)	(97,002)	(40,365)
Interest income	(5,640)	(6,295)	(3,847)	(3,818)	(9,809)
Interest expense	6,628	6,511	6,472	6,097	6,736
Net income/(loss)	\$ 375	\$ (174,094)	\$ (111,975)	\$ (55,988)	\$ (27,289)
Per Share Data:					
Net income/(loss) per share— basic	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)	\$ (0.65)	\$ (0.32)
Net income/(loss) per share— diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)	\$ (0.65)	\$ (0.32)
Weighted-average shares outstanding					
—Basic	86,721,589	86,518,923	86,412,281	86,167,563	85,773,763
—Diluted	86,779,653	86,518,923	86,412,281	86,167,563	85,773,763
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 748,318	\$ 758,097	\$ 971,046	\$ 1,101,010	\$ 1,171,714
Working capital	269,339	184,579	313,731	463,535	454,776
Long-term debt(2)	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other non-current obligations	44,139	48,951	61,623	57,617	48,926
Stockholders' equity	\$ 512,703	\$ 515,203	\$ 684,478	\$ 793,275	\$ 855,045
Other Data:					
Cash flow provided by (used in)					
operating activities	\$ 40,422	\$ (12,752)	\$ 38,452	\$ 43,710	\$ (34,219)
Capital expenditures	22,846	39,581	25,835	22,197	78,546
Research and development	\$ 25,976	\$ 26,639	\$ 24,449	\$ 25,268	\$ 26,334

(1)—Includes special charges of \$17.3 million, \$122.9 million, \$108.9 million, and \$75.9 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003 respectively, which are described in Item 7 under Results of Operations.

(2)—\$20 million reclassified to short-term debt in fiscal year 2006 based on the terms of the debt agreement.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following discussion and analysis provides information that the Company believes is useful in understanding KEMET's operating results, cash flows, and financial condition for the three years ended March 31, 2006. The discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. Except for the historical information contained here, the discussions in this document contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those discussed here. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed under the "Safe Harbor Statement" and, from time to time, in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

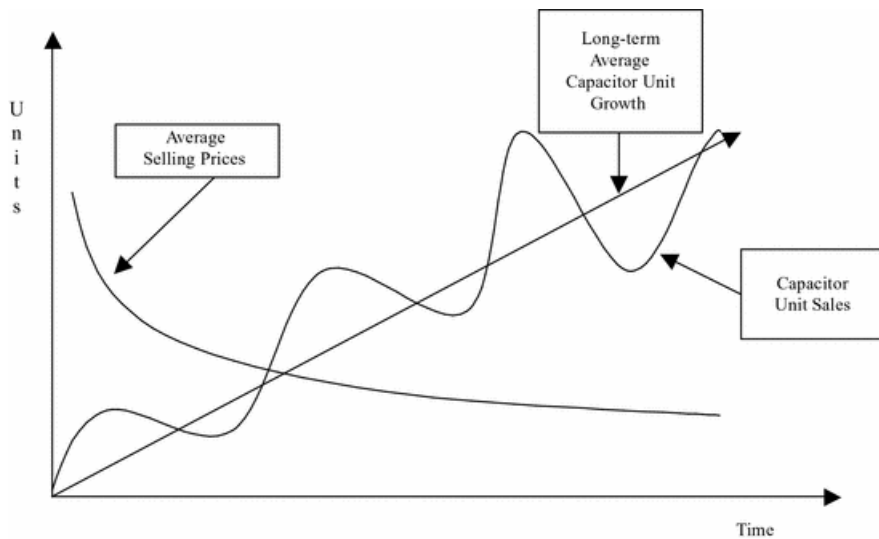
KEMET is a leading manufacturer of tantalum capacitors, multilayer ceramic capacitors, and solid aluminum capacitors. Capacitors are electronic components that store, filter, and regulate electrical energy and current flow and are one of the essential passive components used on circuit boards. Virtually all electronic applications and products contain capacitors, including communication systems, data processing equipment, personal computers, cellular phones, automotive electronic systems, military and aerospace systems, and consumer electronics.

The Company's business strategy is to generate revenues by being the preferred capacitor supplier to the world's most successful electronics original equipment manufacturers, electronics manufacturing services providers, and electronics distributors. The Company reaches these customers through a direct, salaried sales force that calls on customer locations around the world. In fiscal year 2006, total net sales were broken down geographically as follows: the Americas sales were approximately 42.4%, APAC sales were approximately 38.9%, and EMEA sales were approximately 18.7%.

The Company manufactures capacitors in the United States, Mexico, and China. Commodity manufacturing in the United States, for the most part, has been relocated (see "Enhanced Strategic Plan") to the Company's lower-cost manufacturing facilities in Mexico and China. Production that remains in the United States will focus primarily on early-stage manufacturing of new products and other specialty products for which customers are predominantly located in North America.

The market for tantalum, ceramic, and aluminum capacitors is highly competitive. The capacitor industry is characterized by, among other factors, a long-term trend toward lower prices for capacitors, low transportation costs, and few import barriers. Competitive factors that influence the market for the Company's products include product quality, customer service, technical innovation, pricing, and timely delivery. The Company believes that it competes favorably on the basis of each of these factors.

Electronic products are in a long-term growth phase as evidenced by the proliferation of cellular phones, personal computers, and consumer electronics. The growth of the capacitor industry, however, has been cyclical, and lower average selling prices for capacitors have corresponded with the long-term growth in units. The following is an illustration (it does not represent an actual time period, actual quantities, actual prices, etc.) of the dynamics within the capacitor industry:



Average Selling Prices (“ASPs”)—Capacitor average selling prices have trended down over the long-term growth period. KEMET estimates the historical average annual decrease in ASPs to be approximately 7% to 8%. This, in turn, requires the Company to effectively manage costs to remain competitive. An example of this is the Company’s decision to move the manufacture of commodity manufacturing to low-cost locations. (See “Enhanced Strategic Plan.”)

Cyclicality—Periods of significant expansion and correction have marked the long-term growth of the capacitor market.

Expansion periods—Expansion periods usually offer the opportunity for the Company to exercise more control over ASPs as industry capacity utilization is high. Customer demand often exceeds the available supply. Firm or higher pricing combined with higher volumes cause this to be the most profitable part of the cycle for the industry, and the industry generally adds capacity during this period.

Correction periods—Correction periods usually offer the opportunity for the customer to exercise more control over ASPs as industry capacity exceeds customer demand. Lower pricing combined with lower volumes during this period cause this to be the least profitable part of the cycle for the industry.

The fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 represented a cyclical peak, and the Company reported record revenues and profits of \$1.4 billion and \$352.3 million, respectively. During such an expansion period, the Company is challenged with meeting demand and not over expanding capacity, which it may not be able to bring on line until after the expansion. The increase in demand requires maintaining higher raw material inventory levels at higher prices, which challenges the Company to increase inventory turnover as well as

managing inventory to a reasonable level to reduce issues such as obsolescence, particularly when the expansion ends.

The four fiscal years following fiscal year 2001: fiscal year 2002, fiscal year 2003, fiscal year 2004, and fiscal year 2005 represent what the Company considers an unprecedented correction phase of the long-term growth trend. Demand decreased markedly, and the quarterly decline in ASPs was often in excess of the historical average annual decrease. During such a correction period, the Company is challenged with aligning costs with the reduced stream of revenues. The Company must remain financially sound with sufficient financial liquidity to not only operate effectively during the correction phase but also have the financial wherewithal to react when the next expansion cycle begins. During this correction phase, the Company initiated a number of initiatives (see Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges and Fiscal Year 2004 Special Charges) to meet these challenges.

In fiscal year 2006, the Company believes that the unprecedented correction period concluded evidenced by lower percentage decreases in ASPs. As a matter of fact, the Company saw ASPs actually remain flat, adjusted for product mix during the last two fiscal quarters. However, the Company is unsure if these events mark the beginning of an expansion period or a new type of market phenomenon.

At March 31, 2006, the Company had \$235.9 million of cash and short- and long-term investments. KEMET intends to satisfy both its short-term and long-term liquidity requirements primarily with existing cash and cash equivalents and cash provided by operations. Please refer to the discussion below under the heading “Acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS” for a discussion of the recent use of a portion of the Company’s cash and short- and long-term investments.

Business Segments

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company organized into two distinct business units: the Tantalum Business Unit (“Tantalum”) and the Ceramics Business Unit (“Ceramics”). Each business unit is responsible for the operations of certain manufacturing sites as well as all related research and development efforts. The sales and marketing functions are shared by each of the business units and are allocated to the business units. In addition, all corporate costs are also allocated to the business units.

Tantalum Business Unit

The Tantalum Business Unit operates in five manufacturing sites in the United States, Mexico, and China. This business unit produces tantalum and aluminum capacitors. The business unit also maintains a product innovation center in the United States. Sales of Tantalum’s products are made in all regions in the world.

Ceramics Business Unit

The Ceramics Business Unit operates in three manufacturing sites in Mexico and China. This business unit produces ceramic capacitors. In addition, the business unit also has a product innovation center in the United States. Sales of Ceramics’ products are made in all regions in the world.

Acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS

On April 13, 2006, the Company completed its acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG (“EPCOS”), a German entity, for a purchase price of approximately \$103.0 million. The acquisition included the EPCOS’ tantalum capacitor manufacturing operation in Evora, Portugal as well as certain research and development, marketing, and sales functions in various locations, primarily within Europe. Of the total purchase price, KEMET paid cash of approximately \$81.3 million and assumed certain liabilities and working capital adjustments of approximately \$12.2 million. When the manufacturing and supply

agreement expires in September 2006, the Company will make an additional cash payment of approximately \$9.5 million.

The Company anticipates that this acquisition will further strengthen its global leadership position in the tantalum capacitor business and provide greater access to the European market and customers. The Company is in the process of recording the acquisition and will provide the necessary financial information in a later filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Enhanced Strategic Plan of 2003

In July 2003, KEMET announced its Enhanced Strategic Plan ("Plan") to enhance the Company's position as a global leader in passive electronic technologies. KEMET believed that there had been profound changes in the competitive landscape of the electronics industry over the past several years. The Company listened closely to its customers' description of their future directions, and aligned KEMET's future plans closely with their plans. Building on the Company's foundation of success in being the preferred supplier to the world's most successful electronics manufacturers and distributors, KEMET began adapting so as to continue to succeed in the new global environment.

KEMET's strategy had three foundations:

- Enhancing the Company's position as the market leader in quality, delivery, and service through outstanding execution;
- Having a global mindset, with an increased emphasis on growing KEMET's presence in Asia; and
- Accelerating the pace of innovations to broaden the Company's product portfolio.

To execute the Plan, KEMET substantially reorganized its operations around the world. Several KEMET facilities were relocated based on access to key customers, access to key technical resources and knowledge, and availability of low-cost resources. KEMET recorded special charges of approximately \$41.9 million over the period of the reorganization related to movement of manufacturing operations. This has yielded an approximate one-year payback based on unit volumes at the time of the announcement, and a \$50-\$60 million savings with volume recovery by fiscal year 2007, if unit growth continues as it has in recent quarters. In addition, there were special charges reflecting the change in status of the facilities that were vacated through this move. The timing of the special charges was dependent on the timing of operational decisions. The Company still has two remaining moves, which are scheduled to be completed in fiscal year 2007. See Fiscal Year 2006 Special Charges, Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges, and Fiscal Year 2004 Special Charges under Results of Operations.

KEMET in the United States

KEMET's corporate headquarters will remain in Greenville, South Carolina, though individual functions will evolve to support global activities in Asia, Europe, and North America, either from Greenville, South Carolina or through locations in appropriate parts of the world.

Commodity manufacturing currently in the United States has been substantially relocated to the Company's lower-cost manufacturing facilities in Mexico and China. There are two remaining moves currently underway which are scheduled to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2007. Production that remains in the United States will focus primarily on early-stage manufacturing of new products and other specialty products for which customers are predominantly located in North America.

To accelerate the pace of innovations, the KEMET Innovation Center was created. The primary objectives of the Innovation Center are to ensure the flow of new products and robust manufacturing processes that will keep the Company at the forefront of its customers' product designs, while enabling these products to be transferred rapidly to the most appropriate KEMET manufacturing location in the

world for low-cost, high-volume production. The main campus of the KEMET Innovation Center is located in Greenville, South Carolina.

KEMET in Mexico

KEMET believes its Mexican operations are among the most cost efficient in the world, and they will continue to be the Company's primary production facilities supporting North American and some European customers. One of the strengths of KEMET Mexico is that it is truly a Mexican operation, including Mexican management and workers. These facilities are responsible for maintaining KEMET's traditional excellence in quality, service, and delivery, while driving costs down. The facilities in Victoria and Matamoros will remain focused primarily on tantalum capacitors, and the facilities in Monterrey will continue to support ceramic capacitors.

KEMET in China

In recent years, low production costs and proximity to large, growing markets have caused many of KEMET's key customers to relocate production facilities to Asia, particularly China. KEMET has a well-established sales and logistics network in Asia to support its customers' Asian operations. The Company's initial China production facility in Suzhou near Shanghai commenced shipments in 2003. The Company began shipping products from its second production facility in Suzhou in 2005. Manufacturing operations in China will continue to grow, and KEMET anticipates that production capacity in China may be equivalent to Mexico within two to three years, with most of the equipment to support these operations being transferred from existing capacity in the United States or Mexico. Like KEMET Mexico, the vision for KEMET China is to be a Chinese operation, with Chinese management and workers, to help achieve KEMET's objective of being a global company. These facilities will be responsible for maintaining KEMET's traditional excellence in quality, service, and delivery, while accelerating cost-reduction efforts and supporting efforts to grow the Company's customer base in Asia.

KEMET in Europe

As previously mentioned, the Company completed the acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS on April 13, 2006. This acquisition has provided the Company with manufacturing operations in Europe. KEMET will, in addition, maintain and enhance its strong European sales and customer service infrastructure, allowing KEMET to continue to meet the local preferences of European customers who remain an important focus for KEMET going forward.

Global Sales and Logistics

In recent years, it has become more complex to do business in the electronics industry. Market-leading electronics manufacturers have spread their facilities more globally. The growth of the electronics manufacturing services (EMS) industry has resulted in a more challenging supply chain. New Asian electronics manufacturers are emerging rapidly. The most successful business models in the electronics industry are based on tightly integrated supply chain logistics to drive down costs. KEMET's direct salaried sales force worldwide and a well-developed global logistics infrastructure distinguish it in the marketplace and will remain a hallmark of KEMET in meeting the needs of its global customers.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following identifies a number of policies which require significant judgments or estimates.

The Company's estimates and assumptions are based on historical data and other assumptions that KEMET believes are reasonable. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

The judgments are based on management's assessment as to the effect certain estimates, assumptions, or future trends or events may have on the financial condition and results of operations reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements. It is important that a reader of the financial statements understand that actual results could differ from these estimates, assumptions, and judgments.

KEMET's management believes the following critical accounting policies contain the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- **INVENTORIES.** Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined under the first-in, first-out method and market based upon net realizable value. The valuation of inventories requires management to make estimates. For instance, units shipped decreased substantially after fiscal year 2001 and reduced the turnover of finished goods inventories. The Company also must assess the prices at which it believes the finished goods inventory can be sold compared to its cost. A sharp decrease in unit demand could adversely impact earnings as the reserve estimates could increase. Conversely, a sharp increase in unit demand could favorably impact earnings as the reserve estimates could decrease.

The net realizable value of raw materials purchased under long-term supply contracts also requires significant judgments by management. In fiscal years 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded losses totaling \$53.2 million related to tantalum raw material. In fiscal year 2004, the Company wrote down approximately \$12.4 million under a tantalum supply agreement. In fiscal year 2003, the Company wrote down approximately \$16.4 million in on-hand inventory of tantalum powder and wire and approximately \$24.4 million related to contractual commitments to purchase tantalum powder and wire at prices above market. This was done because the current market prices of tantalum were substantially below the prices carried in tantalum raw materials inventory, and the Company was committed to purchase tantalum in the future under a long-term contract. These actions involved significant judgments on the part of the Company, including determining the amount of losses, their timing, and their amount.

The determination was made after management concluded that the substantial decline in the demand for tantalum capacitors was likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Combining this assessment with the worldwide overcapacity in tantalum production, KEMET could not foresee when tantalum prices might recover from their depressed levels. This determination was made after it was apparent that customers' inventory levels had dropped without any effect on the demand or pricing for tantalum capacitors and after the settlement of tantalum pricing litigation. Although the Company believes that the losses as well as their timing were appropriate under the circumstances, visibility for future demand and pricing is limited, and the judgments made by management necessarily involved subjective assessments.

The net realizable value of current tantalum inventory and the losses with respect to future tantalum commitments were calculated based on current market prices for tantalum. There is no established market on which tantalum raw materials are regularly traded and quoted. The Company based its determination of current market price on quotations from suppliers of these materials. In quantifying the charges that were recorded against future purchase commitments, the Company assumed, for lack of another benchmark, the current market prices would continue through calendar year 2006, when KEMET's purchase commitments were scheduled to end. Had other assumptions on current and future prices for tantalum been made, the amount of the inventory losses against purchase commitments would have been different.

If tantalum prices were to recover in the future, the Company would not reverse the write-downs recorded on raw materials inventory or the charges that were recorded against the purchase commitments, so that the cost of materials will continue to reflect these losses regardless of future price increases in tantalum. This could have the effect of increasing earnings in future periods from what they would have been had KEMET not taken these actions until future raw material prices were known with certainty. If tantalum prices experience further declines, as they did in fiscal years 2004 and 2003, the Company could also be required to incur further losses.

During fiscal year 2005, the Company renegotiated the contract with Cabot Corporation associated with the tantalum purchase commitment. Due to the changes made in the contract, a portion of the 2004 and 2003 purchase commitment losses were reversed. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company decreased its purchase commitment liability by recognizing a gain of \$11.8 million. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had purchased the inventory that was committed to be purchased under the agreement.

- **ASSET IMPAIRMENT—GOODWILL and LONG-LIVED-ASSETS.** KEMET adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," on April 1, 2002. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired, and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized but are to be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company organized into two distinct Business Units: the Tantalum Business Unit and the Ceramics Business Unit. Accordingly, the Company had to alter the method which it used to test for goodwill impairment. The Company evaluated its goodwill on a reporting unit basis consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. This required the Company to estimate the fair value of the reporting units based on the future net cash flows expected to be generated. At December 31, 2005, the Company determined that no goodwill impairment existed.

The Company determined fair value based on a market approach which incorporates quoted market prices of the Company's common stock and the premiums offered to obtain controlling interest for companies in the electronics industry. Downward movement in either stock prices or premiums paid for controlling interest in the electronics industry could have a material effect on the fair value of goodwill in future measurement periods.

The Company's goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. The impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of its reporting units, as defined under SFAS No. 142, with carrying amounts. If the reporting unit's aggregated carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then an indication exists that the reporting unit's goodwill may be impaired. The impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the reporting unit being measured exceeds its fair value, up to the total amount of its assets.

On an ongoing basis, KEMET expects to perform its impairment tests during the first quarter of each fiscal year and when otherwise warranted. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, KEMET completed its annual goodwill impairment test in the first quarter of fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, none of which indicated impairment. During the fourth quarter 2005, KEMET completed another goodwill impairment test due to the asset impairment the Company recorded in fiscal fourth quarter 2005. See below for a discussion on the fiscal fourth quarter 2005 Asset Impairment. This test yielded no goodwill impairment.

As of March 31, 2006, KEMET had unamortized goodwill in the amount of \$30.5 million.

For the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, KEMET follows the guidance as prescribed in SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization would be

reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. A long-lived asset classified as held for sale is initially measured and reported at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale are classified as held and used until the long-lived asset is disposed of.

Tests for the recoverability of a long-lived asset to be held and used are measured by comparing the carrying amount of the long-lived asset to the sum of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. In estimating the future undiscounted cash flows, the Company uses future projections of cash flows directly associated with, and which are expected to arise as a direct result of, the use and eventual disposition of the assets. These assumptions include, among other estimates, periods of operation, projections of sales, cost of good sold, and capital spending. Changes in any of these estimates could have a material effect on the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If it is determined that a long-lived asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss would be calculated equal to the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset over its fair value. The fair value is calculated as the discounted cash flows of the underlying assets on a pre-tax basis.

Using the factors above, a test for recoverability of the Company's tantalum and ceramic assets was performed as of March 31, 2005. The results of the test for recoverability indicated that the carrying amount of the long-lived assets exceeded the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. As a result, KEMET calculated the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets over its fair value on a pre-tax discounted cash flow basis using the factors above. The discount rate used was an estimation of KEMET's pre-tax, weighted-average cost of capital. The Company, accordingly, recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$100.2 million (\$44.2 million for tantalum products and \$56.0 million for ceramic products). The Company believed that it was appropriate to record these impairments due to continued erosion in average selling prices which have been greater than historical reductions. (For further discussion, see Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges.)

Future changes in assumptions may negatively impact future valuations. In future tests for recoverability, adverse changes in undiscounted cash flow assumptions could result in an impairment of certain long-lived assets that would require a non-cash charge to the Consolidated Statements of Operations and may have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

· **REVENUE RECOGNITION.** The Company recognizes revenue only when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

A portion of sales is related to products designed to meet customer specific requirements. These products typically have stricter tolerances making them useful to the specific customer requesting the product and to customers with similar or less stringent requirements. Products with customer specific requirements are tested and approved by the customer before the Company mass produces and ships the product. The Company recognizes revenue at shipment as the sales terms for products produced with customer specific requirements do not contain a final customer acceptance provision or other provisions that are unique and would otherwise allow the customer different acceptance rights.

A portion of sales is made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return and price protection on unsold merchandise held by distributors. The Company's distributor policy includes inventory price protection and "ship-from-stock and debit" ("SFSD") programs common in the industry.

The price protection policy protects the value of the distributors' inventory in the event the Company reduces its published selling price to distributors. This program allows the distributor to debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for specific parts. The Company establishes price protection reserves on specific parts residing in distributors' inventories in the period that the price protection is formally authorized by management.

The SFSD program provides a mechanism for the distributor to meet a competitive price after obtaining authorization from the local Company sales office. This program allows the distributor to ship its higher-priced inventory and debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for that specific transaction. The Company established reserves for its SFSD program based primarily on certain distributors' actual inventory levels comprising 91% to 95% of the total global distributor inventory. The remaining 5% to 9% is estimated based on actual distributor inventory and current sales trends. Management analyzes historical SFSD activity to determine the SFSD exposure on the global distributor inventory at the balance sheet date. From time to time, the Company "builds-up" inventory levels due to factors such as anticipated future demand exceeding capacity and when the Company moves manufacturing from one location to another location. When the distributors "build-up" inventory levels, the estimation of the inventory at the distributors for the remaining 5% to 9% could be estimated at an incorrect amount. However, the Company believes that the difference between the estimate and the ultimate actual amount would be immaterial.

The establishment of these reserves is recognized as a component of the line item Net sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, while the associated reserves are included in the line item Accounts receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

· **POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS.** KEMET's management, along with the assistance of an actuarial firm, performs an actuarial valuation of the fair values of its postretirement plans' benefit obligations. Management makes certain assumptions that have a significant effect on the fair value of the obligations such as the:

- weighted-average discount rate—used to arrive at the net present value of the obligation;
- salary increases—used to calculate the impact future pay increases will have on postretirement obligations; and
- medical cost inflation—used to calculate the impact future medical costs will have on postretirement obligations.

Management understands that these assumptions directly impact the actuarial valuation of the obligations recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the income or expense that flows through the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Management bases its assumptions on either historical or market data that it considers reasonable. Variations in these assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reported through the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 ("the Act") became law in the United States. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to the Medicare benefit. In accordance with FASB Staff Position SFAS No. 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003," the Company determined its plan is not actuarially equivalent to the Medicare prescription drug benefit and any impact or

benefit from the Act was not significant. The measurement date used to determine postretirement benefits is March 31.

The Company froze accrual of benefits of its domestic non-contributory pension plan on June 30, 2003. Prior to the end of fiscal year 2004, KEMET terminated and liquidated its defined benefit pension plan and, as a result, recognized \$50.4 million in pension settlement charges. During fiscal year 2005, KEMET recognized \$0.6 million of additional costs relating to the final settlement of its defined benefit pension plan. The termination of the pension plan is anticipated to result in future savings of approximately \$6 million per year. KEMET continues to provide other defined contribution retirement plans to its employees.

· **INCOME TAXES.** Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method, as prescribed by SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and

liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. Valuation allowances are recognized to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Management believes that it is more likely than not that the net deferred taxes for the United States, Switzerland, China and Australia will not be realized, based on the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, the recent history of cumulative losses, and the insufficient evidence of projected future taxable income to overcome the loss history. Management has provided a valuation allowance related to any benefits from income taxes resulting from the application of a statutory tax rate to the deferred tax assets. KEMET continues to have small net deferred tax assets (future tax benefits) in several other countries which the Company expects to realize assuming, based on certain estimates and assumptions, sufficient taxable income in certain foreign tax jurisdictions to utilize these deferred tax benefits. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, the Company may be required to reduce the value of the deferred tax assets resulting in additional tax expense.

Results of Operations

Historically, revenues and earnings may or may not be representative of future operating results due to various economic and other factors.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated certain of the Company's financial data:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 490,106	\$ 425,338	\$ 433,882
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	399,264	402,974	413,980
(Gain)/loss on long-term supply contract	—	(11,767)	12,355
Selling, general and administrative expenses	49,660	51,734	51,246
Research and development	25,976	26,639	24,449
Pension settlement charges	—	618	50,398
(Gain)/loss on sale of intellectual property	(2,917)	—	—
Restructuring and impairment charges	28,319	129,982	40,468
Operating loss	(10,196)	(174,842)	(159,014)
Other (income) and expense	1,904	(2,633)	(686)
Loss before income taxes	(12,100)	(172,209)	(158,328)
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(12,475)	1,885	(46,353)
Net income/(loss)	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ (174,094)</u>	<u>\$ (111,975)</u>

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage increase/(decrease) from the preceding fiscal year of certain items of the Company's financial data:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net sales	15%	(2)%
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of goods sold	(1)%	(3)%
(Gain)/loss on long-term supply contract	(100)%	(195)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4)%	1%
Research and development	(2)%	9%
Pension settlement charges	(100)%	(99)%
Gain on sale of intellectual property	100%	0%
Restructuring and impairment charges	(78)%	221%
Operating loss	(94)%	10%
Other (income) and expense	(172)%	284%
Loss before income taxes	(93)%	9%
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(762)%	(104)%
Net income/(loss)	<u>(100)%</u>	<u>55%</u>

Comparison of Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2005

Overview:

Net sales:

Net sales for fiscal year 2006 were \$490.1 million, which represented a 15.2% increase from fiscal year 2005 net sales of \$425.3 million. The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to a 19% increase in units shipped offset by a 3% decline in capacitor average selling prices ("ASPs" or "ASP"). Unit volumes shipped were approximately 40.1 billion units as compared to 33.6 billion units in fiscal year 2005. With the exception of fiscal year 2004 and the first half of fiscal year 2005, ASPs historically decreased approximately 7% to 8% annually. During fiscal year 2004 and the first half of fiscal year 2005, ASP decreases significantly exceeded their historical averages. During the last six months of fiscal year 2005, ASPs declined on more historical levels.

Cost of good sold:

Cost of goods sold for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, was \$399.3 million as compared to \$403.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, a 1.0% decrease. The decrease in cost of goods sold occurred even though there was an increase in unit volumes, which increased 19.0% in fiscal year 2006 versus fiscal year 2005. The Company believes many of the actions it initiated or carried out during fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004 (see Fiscal Year 2006 Special Charges, Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges, and Fiscal Year 2004 Special Charges) resulted in lower costs and more efficient operations and accounted for the relatively low percentage decrease in cost of goods sold versus the higher increase in volumes. In addition, manufacturing throughput increased in fiscal year 2006 as higher volumes resulted in the absorption of fixed costs over

more units versus fiscal year 2005.

Research and development:

Research and development expenses were \$26.0 million for fiscal year 2006, compared to \$26.6 million for fiscal year 2005. These costs reflect the Company's continuing commitment to the development and introduction of new products such as the new 7 milliohm ESR T520V and T520D Tantalum cases and Ceramic Commercial-Off-The-Shelf surface mount capacitors. While these advancements extend the Company leading position in certain capacitor technology, the new products did not have a material impact on revenues or cost of goods sold in either fiscal year 2006 or 2005. It is the Company's intent to continue to invest approximately 5% of net sales in research and development.

Special charges:

Special charges for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, were \$17.3 million as compared to \$122.9 million for the prior fiscal year. The following table reflects the charges in both fiscal years (in millions):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	Change
Manufacturing relocation	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.8	\$ 0.1
Reduction in workforce	7.0	11.5	(4.5)
Equipment write-offs	—	8.5	(8.5)
Lamina investment write-off	—	2.4	(2.4)
Long-term asset impairment	—	100.2	(100.2)
Termination of a contract	0.8	—	0.8
Impairment loss on real property	12.1	—	12.1
Loss on sale of property	1.4	—	1.4
Reversals of previous restructuring accruals	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Restructuring and impairment charges	28.3	130.0	(101.7)
Pension plan settlement charges	—	0.6	(0.6)
Gain on long-term supply contract	—	(11.8)	11.8
Writedown of an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary	0.6	—	0.6
Tax benefit not previously recognized	(12.1)	—	(12.1)
Acquisition related charges	0.5	—	0.5
Accelerated depreciation	—	4.1	(4.1)
Total special charges	<u>\$ 17.3</u>	<u>\$ 122.9</u>	<u>\$ (105.6)</u>

The charges are explained in detail by quarter for both fiscal year 2006 and 2005 later in this section.

Operating loss:

The operating loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, was \$10.2 million compared to \$174.8 million in the prior year. The decrease in operating loss from the prior year was principally from a combination of the aforementioned higher sales levels, lower depreciation costs due to the asset impairment taken in fiscal year 2005, and lower special charges.

Other (income)/expense:

Other (income)/expense decreased in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 partially as the result of the receipt of proceeds from an insurance policy on a former executive officer of the Company during fiscal year 2005 in which the Company was the beneficiary. This amount is included in Other income in fiscal year 2005.

Income taxes:

The effective tax rate for fiscal year 2006 was 103.1%, resulting in a tax benefit of \$12.5 million. This compares to an effective tax rate of (1.1)% for fiscal year 2005 that resulted in tax expense of \$1.9 million. The majority of the tax benefit for 2006 was the recognition of a \$12.1 million tax benefit based on the finalization of an Internal Revenue Service examination for the fiscal years 1997 through 2003. The Company also recognized a \$1.5 million tax benefit due to transfer pricing adjustments from 2000 through 2004 related to its Mexican subsidiary. Even though the Company has a worldwide pre-tax loss for fiscal year 2006, income tax expense is still being generated by various foreign jurisdictions. No tax benefit is recognized for the domestic tax loss for fiscal year 2006 due to the establishment of a valuation allowance

during fiscal year 2004. Future fluctuations in the valuation allowance are expected to result in a tax rate below the 30% to 36% historical average.

Fiscal Year 2006 Special Charges

A summary of the special charges incurred in fiscal year 2006 is as follows (in millions):

	Quarter Ended				
	30-Jun	30-Sep	31-Dec	31-Mar	Total
Manufacturing relocation	\$ 2.5	\$3.1	\$1.3	\$ 1.0	\$ 7.9
Reduction in workforce	5.2	—	1.8	—	7.0
Termination of a contract	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
Impairment loss on real property	—	—	—	12.1	12.1
Loss on sale of property	—	—	1.4	—	1.4
Reversals of previous restructuring accruals	(0.3)	—	—	(0.6)	(0.9)
Restructuring and impairment charges(1)	8.2	3.1	4.5	12.5	28.3
Writedown of an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary(2)	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
Tax benefit not previously recognized(3)	(12.1)	—	—	—	(12.1)

Acquisition related charges(4)	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Total 2006 special charges	<u>\$ (3.3)</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>	<u>\$ 4.5</u>	<u>\$ 13.0</u>	<u>\$ 17.3</u>

- (1)—Restructuring and impairment charges—These costs are included as a separate line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (2)—Writedown of an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary—These costs are included in Other expense/(income) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.
- (3)—Tax benefit not previously recognized—This benefit is included in Income tax (benefit)/expense on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.
- (4)—Acquisition related costs—These costs are related to the acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS, included in the Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Company reports a measure entitled Special Charges. These charges are considered items outside of normal operations, and it is the intent of KEMET to provide more information to explain the operating results. Since some of the items are not considered restructuring charges as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has provided the breakout of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles restructuring and impairment charges and those other charges and adjustments separately.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—During fiscal year 2006, the Company recognized \$7.9 million in costs relating to the Plan. The Plan included moving manufacturing operations to lower cost facilities in Mexico and China. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had recorded cumulative charges of \$41.9 million in connection with the Plan. The manufacturing moves to lower cost regions are substantially complete. Two manufacturing operation moves still remain to be made which are the anode manufacturing move to Mexico, which is currently in progress, and the tantalum polymer manufacturing move to China, which has not yet started. It is expected that both moves will be completed by the end of fiscal year 2007. The Company also announced additional workforce restructuring programs during the fiscal first quarter 2006 of \$5.2 million and in fiscal third quarter 2006 of \$1.8 million. These two restructuring programs reduced the Company's workforce by approximately 185 employees.

Termination of a contract—In the fiscal first quarter 2006, the Company recognized a liability for a contract termination of \$0.8 million. The contract is being terminated due to operations being relocated to lower cost geographies.

Impairment loss on real property—In the fiscal fourth quarter 2006, the Company recognized an impairment loss on three real properties totaling \$12.1 million. The Company intends to sell each of these facilities within the next fiscal year.

Loss on sale of property—The Company recognized a loss of \$1.4 million relating to the sale of the Greenwood, South Carolina facility in fiscal third quarter 2006.

Reversals of previous restructuring accruals—During the first and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2006, the Company reversed portions of previously recorded restructuring accruals as they were deemed unnecessary.

Write-down of an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary—During the fiscal first quarter 2006, the Company determined that the value of its investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary (Tantalum Australia NL) had decreased, and the decrease was deemed other-than-temporary. Therefore, the Company recorded a charge of \$0.6 million, net of tax.

Tax benefit not previously recognized—During the fiscal first quarter 2006, the Internal Revenue Service finalized the examination related to fiscal years 1997 through 2003. This finalization resulted in the receipt of an income tax refund and interest in the amount of \$11.1 million during fiscal year 2006, and the release of a \$12.1 million tax benefit not previously recognized.

Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges

A summary of the special charges incurred in fiscal year 2005 is as follows (in millions):

	Quarter Ended				Total
	30-Jun	30-Sep	31-Dec	31-Mar	
Manufacturing relocation	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.9	\$ 7.8
Reduction in workforce	—	—	5.8	5.7	11.5
Equipment write-offs	—	—	8.5	—	8.5
Lamina investment write-off	—	—	2.4	—	2.4
Long-term asset impairment	—	—	—	100.2	100.2
Reversals of previous restructuring accruals	—	—	—	(0.4)	(0.4)
Restructuring and impairment charges(1)	2.6	1.7	18.3	107.4	130.0
Pension plan settlement charges(2)	—	0.2	—	0.4	0.6
Gain on long-term supply contract(2)	—	(11.1)	—	(0.7)	(11.8)
Accelerated depreciation(3)	—	—	2.0	2.1	4.1
Total 2005 special charges	<u>\$ 2.6</u>	<u>\$ (9.2)</u>	<u>\$ 20.3</u>	<u>\$ 109.2</u>	<u>\$ 122.9</u>

- (1)—Restructuring and impairment charges—These costs are included as a separate line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (2)—Pension plan settlement charges and Gain on long-term supply contract are both shown as separate items on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (3)—Accelerated depreciation is a component of Cost of goods sold on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company reports a measure entitled Special Charges. These charges are considered items outside of normal operations, and it is the intent of KEMET to provide more information to explain the operating results. Since some of the items are not considered restructuring charges as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has provided the breakout of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles restructuring and impairment charges and those other charges and adjustments separately.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—During fiscal year 2005, the Company recognized \$7.8 million in costs relating to the Plan. As of March 31, 2005, the Company had recorded cumulative charges of \$32.0 million relating to the Plan. Remaining activities were expected to be completed over the next three fiscal quarters; however, the timing and amounts of the charges were dependent on the timing of operational decisions, some of which were not finalized, and on operational activities yet to occur. The Company also announced additional restructuring programs in fiscal third quarter 2005 of \$5.8 million and in fiscal fourth quarter 2005 of net \$5.3 million. These two restructuring programs charges reduced the Company's workforce by approximately 1,120 employees. The Company also recognized a \$0.4 million charge related to the resignation of its former Chief Executive Officer.

Equipment write-offs and Long-term asset impairment—During the fiscal fourth quarter 2005, the Company assessed the current economic environment of the capacitor industry and estimated what the future periods might look like. The Company assessed the net cash flows of certain asset groupings for a period of time in the future and

compared the results with the net book value of its assets. Accordingly, and in compliance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the Company recorded a fourth quarter non-cash charge of \$100.2 million to account for this difference. In fiscal third quarter 2005, the Company also recorded a charge of \$8.5 million relating to the write-off of equipment no longer used.

Lamina investment write-off—During the fiscal third quarter 2005, the Company wrote down an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary (Lamina Ceramics, Inc.) due to the underlying value being less than our share of the book value resulting in a \$2.4 million charge.

Reversals of previous restructuring accruals—During fiscal fourth quarter 2005, KEMET analyzed its previous restructuring accruals and determined that a portion of the previous restructurings would not be utilized. Accordingly, the Company reversed that effect.

Pension plan settlement charges—In the fiscal second quarter 2005 and in the fiscal fourth quarter 2005, the Company recognized additional costs relating to the curtailment of the Company's pension plan. The Company does not anticipate any additional costs relating to the defined benefit plan in the future. As noted above, the item has been shown as a separate component on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and is further discussed in Note 5.

Gain on long-term supply contract—During the fiscal second quarter 2005 and fiscal fourth quarter 2005, the Company recognized a gain on a long-term supply contract. This gain was the result of contract modifications made. This gain was also to offset prior losses taken in fiscal years 2004 and 2003 for the difference between the contractual price and the Company's estimate of future prices through calendar year 2006. This item has been shown as a separate component on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and is discussed further in Note 10.

Accelerated depreciation—KEMET recognized accelerated depreciation of \$4.1 million (\$2.0 million in fiscal third quarter 2005 and \$2.1 million in the fiscal fourth quarter 2005) related to the anticipated shut-down of a manufacturing facility by mid 2005. As noted above, this charge is included as a component of cost of goods sold.

Segment Review:

The following chart highlights the net sales and operating income/(loss) by segment for the fiscal years shown:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net sales:		
Tantalum Business Unit	\$ 292,234	\$ 248,367
Ceramics Business Unit	197,872	176,971
Total net sales	<u>\$ 490,106</u>	<u>\$ 425,338</u>
Operating income/(loss):		
Tantalum Business Unit	\$ 7,879	\$ (61,727)
Ceramics Business Unit	(18,075)	(113,115)
Total operating income/(loss)	<u>\$ (10,196)</u>	<u>\$ (174,842)</u>

Restructuring and impairment charges included in the Operating income/(loss) are as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Restructuring and impairment charges:		
Tantalum	\$ 9,349	\$ 60,461
Ceramics	\$ 18,970	\$ 69,521
Total restructuring and impairment charges	<u>\$ 28,319</u>	<u>\$ 129,982</u>

Tantalum Business Unit

Net sales—Net sales for Tantalum increased by 17.7% during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The increase is attributed to higher unit volumes as sales units increased to 3.0 billion pieces in fiscal year 2006 from 2.2 billion pieces in fiscal year 2005. This increase in net sales was offset by a decline in ASPs of 1% during the fiscal year ended 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005. The majority of this decrease occurred in the first half of fiscal year 2006 as ASPs were flat for the second half of the fiscal year.

Operating income/(loss)—Operating income/(loss) for Tantalum improved from a loss of \$61.7 million in fiscal year 2005 to a profit of \$7.9 million in fiscal year 2006. The increase is due to higher net sales, as mentioned above, lower depreciation during fiscal year 2006, lower restructuring and asset impairment charges in fiscal year 2006, and a gain on the sale of intellectual property in fiscal year 2006. Research and development costs and selling, general and administrative costs allocated to Tantalum for fiscal year 2006 were flat as compared to those costs in fiscal year 2005.

Ceramics Business Unit

Net sales—Net sales for Ceramics increased by 11.8% during the fiscal year ended March 2006 as compared to the fiscal year ended March 2005. The increase is attributed to higher unit volumes as sales units increased by 18% to 37.0 billion pieces in fiscal year 2006 as compared to 31.4 billion pieces in fiscal year 2005. The increase in net sales attributed to volumes was offset by a decline in ASPs of 5% during the fiscal year ended 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005.

Operating loss—Operating loss for Ceramics improved from the loss reported in fiscal year 2005 of \$113.1 million to a loss of \$18.1 million in fiscal year 2006. The improvement in the operating results was attributed to lower depreciation expenses during fiscal year 2006, lower restructuring and asset impairment

costs in fiscal year 2006, slightly lower selling, general and administrative costs allocated to Ceramics, and higher sales volumes in fiscal year 2006.

Comparison of Fiscal Year 2005 to Fiscal Year 2004

Overview:

Net sales:

Net sales for fiscal year 2005 were \$425.3 million, which represented a 2.0% decrease from fiscal year 2004 net sales of \$433.9 million. The decrease in net sales was primarily attributable to a 22% decline in capacitor average selling prices ("ASPs" or "ASP") with the balance being product mix. Unit volumes increased 24% to approximately 33.6 billion units from approximately 27.1 billion units in fiscal year 2004. With the exception of fiscal year 2004 and the first half of fiscal year 2005, ASPs

historically decreased approximately 7% to 8% annually. During fiscal year 2004 and the first half of fiscal year 2005, ASP decreases significantly exceeded their historical averages. During the last six months of fiscal year 2005, ASPs declined on more historical levels.

Cost of good sold:

Cost of goods sold for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, was \$403.0 million as compared to \$414.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004, a 2.7% decrease. The decrease in cost of goods sold occurred even though there was an increase in unit volumes, which increased 24% in fiscal year 2005 versus fiscal year 2004. The Company believes many of the actions it initiated or carried out during fiscal years 2005, 2004, and 2003 (see Fiscal Year 2005 Special Charges and Fiscal Year 2004 Special Charges) resulted in lower costs and more efficient operations and accounted for the relatively low percentage decrease in cost of goods sold versus the higher increase in volumes. In addition, manufacturing throughput increased in fiscal year 2005 as higher volumes resulted in the absorption of fixed costs over more units versus fiscal year 2004.

Research and development:

Research and development expenses were \$26.6 million for fiscal year 2005, compared to \$24.4 million for fiscal year 2004. These costs reflect the Company's continuing commitment to the development and introduction of new products, such as the launch of its commercial grade high-voltage ceramic surface mount capacitor product line in May 2004, along with the improvement of product performance and production efficiencies. While these advancements extend our leading position in certain capacitor technology, the new products did not have a material impact on our revenues or cost of goods sold in either fiscal year 2005 or 2004.

Special charges:

Special charges for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, were \$122.9 million as compared to \$108.9 million for the prior fiscal year. The following table reflects the charges in both fiscal years (in millions):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31.		
	2005	2004	Change
Manufacturing relocation	\$ 7.8	\$ 5.5	\$ 2.3
Reduction in workforce	11.5	18.7	(7.2)
Equipment write-offs	8.5	—	8.5
Lamina investment write-off	2.4	—	2.4
Long-term asset impairment	100.2	16.3	83.9
Reversals of previous restructuring accruals	(0.4)	—	(0.4)
Restructuring and impairment charges	130.0	40.5	89.5
Pension plan settlement charges	0.6	50.4	(49.8)
(Gain)/loss on long-term supply contract	(11.8)	12.4	(24.2)
Cost of goods sold charges, primarily inventory charges	—	5.6	(5.6)
Accelerated depreciation	4.1	—	4.1
Total special charges	<u>\$ 122.9</u>	<u>\$ 108.9</u>	<u>\$ 14.0</u>

The charges are explained in detail by quarter for both fiscal year 2005 and 2004 later in this section.

Operating loss

The operating loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, was \$174.8 million compared to \$159.0 million in the prior year. The increase in operating loss from the prior year was principally from a combination of the aforementioned lower sales levels and increased special charges, offset by cost reductions in cost of goods sold.

Other income:

Other income increased in fiscal year 2005 compared to fiscal year 2004 partially as the result of more interest income during fiscal year 2005. Upon the death of a former executive officer of the Company during fiscal year 2005, the Company received \$5.3 million in proceeds from an insurance policy on which KEMET was the beneficiary, of which \$5.0 million was included in Other income in fiscal year 2005.

Income taxes:

The effective tax rate for fiscal year 2005 was (1.1)%, resulting in tax expense of \$1.9 million. This compares to an effective tax rate of 29.3% for fiscal year 2004 that resulted in a tax benefit of \$46.4 million. Even though the Company had a worldwide loss for fiscal year 2005, income tax expense is still being incurred in various foreign jurisdictions. No tax benefit is recognized for the domestic tax loss for fiscal year 2005 due to the establishment of a valuation allowance during fiscal year 2004. Future fluctuations in the valuation allowance are expected to result in a tax rate below the 30% to 36% historical average.

Fiscal Year 2004 Special Charges

A summary of the special charges incurred in fiscal year 2004 is as follows (in millions):

	Quarter Ended				Total
	30-Jun	30-Sep	31-Dec	31-Mar	
Long-term asset impairment	\$ —	\$ 17.9	\$ (1.6)	\$ —	\$ 16.3
Reduction in workforce	0.3	8.4	8.9	1.1	18.7
Manufacturing relocation	—	2.3	1.5	1.7	5.5
Restructuring and impairment charges(1)	0.3	28.6	8.8	2.8	40.5
Loss on long-term supply contract(2)	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
Pension plan settlement charges(2)	—	—	—	50.4	50.4
Cost of goods sold, primarily inventory charges(3)	—	5.6	—	—	5.6
Total 2004 special charges	<u>\$ 0.3</u>	<u>\$ 46.6</u>	<u>\$ 8.8</u>	<u>\$ 53.2</u>	<u>\$ 108.9</u>

- (1)—Restructuring and impairment charges—These costs are included as a separate line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (2)—Pension plan settlement charges and Loss on long-term supply contract are both shown as separate items on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (3)—Item shown as a component of Cost of goods sold on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company reports a measure entitled **Special Charges**. These charges are considered items outside of normal operations, and it is the intent of KEMET to provide more information to explain the operating results. Since some of the items are not considered restructuring charges as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has provided the breakout of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles restructuring and impairment charges and those other charges and adjustments separately.

Long-term asset impairment—In 1999, the Company entered into the market for solid aluminum capacitors and has since made significant technology advances in both high-capacitance multilayer ceramic capacitors and organic tantalum capacitors, limiting the applications of solid aluminum capacitors. As a result, KEMET reorganized its solid aluminum capacitor business line. The Company recognized a \$17.9 million non-cash charge in fiscal second quarter 2004 related to the impairment of equipment and facilities. In fiscal third quarter 2004, the Company recognized proceeds from equipment disposals relating to the reorganization of the solid aluminum product line generating \$1.6 million more in cash than anticipated.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—The Plan included moving manufacturing operations to low-cost facilities in Mexico and China. Approximately \$18.7 million and \$5.5 million of reduction in workforce and manufacturing relocation costs, respectively, were incurred in fiscal year 2004.

Loss on long-term supply contract—During fiscal second quarter 2004, the Company recorded an additional loss of \$12.4 million related to the tantalum supply agreement with Cabot Corporation that extends through calendar year 2006.

Pension plan settlement charges—The Company froze the accrual of benefits of its domestic non-contributory pension plan on June 30, 2003. Prior to the end of fiscal year 2004, KEMET terminated and liquidated its defined benefit pension plan and, as a result, recognized \$50.4 million in non-recurring pension plan settlement charges during the fiscal fourth quarter 2004.

Cost of goods sold, primarily inventory charges—Inventory charges represent inventory obsoleted or scrapped associated with the aforementioned impairment of the solid aluminum capacitor product line. A charge of \$5.6 million was recorded in fiscal second quarter 2004.

Segment Review:

The following chart highlights the net sales and operating income/(loss) by segment for the fiscal years shown:

	<u>Fiscal Years ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net sales:		
Tantalum Business Unit	\$ 248,367	\$ 263,093
Ceramics Business Unit	176,971	170,789
Total net sales	<u>\$ 425,338</u>	<u>\$ 433,882</u>
Operating loss:		
Tantalum Business Unit	\$ (61,727)	\$ (93,604)
Ceramics Business Unit	(113,115)	(65,410)
Total operating income/(loss)	<u>\$ (174,842)</u>	<u>\$ (159,014)</u>

Restructuring, impairment and pension settlement charges included in Operating income/(loss) are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Years ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Restructuring, impairment and pension settlement charges:		
Tantalum	\$ 60,461	\$ 61,040
Ceramics	<u>\$ 69,521</u>	<u>\$ 29,826</u>
Total restructuring and impairment charges	<u>\$ 129,982</u>	<u>\$ 90,866</u>

Tantalum Business Unit

Net sales—Net sales for Tantalum decreased by 5.6% in fiscal year 2005 as compared to fiscal year 2004. The decrease is attributable to lower ASPs in fiscal year 2005. Sales volumes were flat year over year. For each of fiscal years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company sold 2.2 billion pieces. As previously mentioned, ASPs eroded in the first portion of fiscal year 2005 at a rate higher than in previous history. In the latter part of fiscal year 2005, the level of decline resumed to more historical levels. For fiscal year 2005, ASPs declined by 6.1%, on a mix adjusted basis.

Operating loss—Operating loss for Tantalum decreased from \$93.6 million in fiscal year 2004 as compared to an operating loss of \$61.7 million in fiscal year 2005. The improvement is due to the aforementioned Plan as more manufacturing facilities were located in lower cost locations. In addition to this, the Company recorded a significant charge in fiscal year 2004 relating to a curtailment of its United States pension plan. Also, the Company recorded a significant charge in fiscal year 2004 relating to a purchase commitment loss on tantalum powder and wire. The improvement in the operating loss in fiscal year 2005 was offset by an increase in research and development expenses of \$2.2 million.

Ceramics Business Unit

Net sales—Net sales for Ceramics increased by 3.6% in fiscal year 2005 as compared to fiscal year 2004. The increase is attributed to higher sales volumes as sales units increased from 24.9 billion pieces in fiscal year 2004 to 31.4 billion pieces in fiscal year 2005. This increase was offset by a decrease of 14.7%, on a mix adjusted basis, in ASPs during fiscal year 2005.

Operating loss—Operating loss for Ceramics increased from \$65.4 million in fiscal year 2004 to a loss of \$113.1 million loss in fiscal year 2005. The increase in the loss was attributed to an asset impairment of \$56.0 million incurring in fiscal year 2005. In addition to the asset impairment, depreciation expense and excess facilities costs were higher in fiscal year 2005 by a total of \$3.4 million. These items were offset by higher sales volumes and improved raw material pricing during fiscal year 2005 with a combined impact of \$11.6 million.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain quarterly information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. This information, in the opinion of the Company's management, reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly this information when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
	Dollars in thousands except per share data				
Net sales	\$ 114,104	\$ 116,608	\$ 125,988	\$ 133,406	\$ 490,106
Operating income/(loss)(1)	\$ (7,502)	\$ (2,084)	\$ 1,559	\$ (2,169)	\$ (10,196)
Net income/(loss)	\$ 3,035	\$ (1,910)	\$ 1,521	\$ (2,271)	\$ 375
Net income/(loss) per share (basic)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.00
Net income/(loss) per share (diluted)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.00
Weighted-average shares outstanding (basic)	86,612,454	86,653,831	86,753,132	86,866,937	86,721,589
Weighted-average shares outstanding (diluted)	86,660,437	86,653,831	86,797,905	86,866,937	86,779,653

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2005				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
	Dollars in thousands except per share data				
Net sales	\$ 122,383	\$ 106,022	\$ 95,503	\$ 101,430	\$ 425,338
Operating income/(loss)(1)	\$ 534	\$ (7,178)	\$ (38,154)	\$ (130,044)	\$ (174,842)
Net loss	\$ (1,851)	\$ (7,465)	\$ (38,861)	\$ (125,917)	\$ (174,094)
Net loss per share (basic)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (1.45)	\$ (2.01)
Net loss per share (diluted)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (1.45)	\$ (2.01)
Weighted-average shares outstanding (basic)	86,494,650	86,506,738	86,525,730	86,548,572	86,518,923
Weighted-average shares outstanding (diluted)	86,494,650	86,506,738	86,525,730	86,548,572	86,518,923

(1)—Operating income/(loss) as a percentage of net sales fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, including net sales fluctuations, restructuring and impairment charges, product mix, the timing and expense of moving product lines to lower-cost locations, and the relative mix of sales among distributors, original equipment manufacturers, and electronics manufacturing services providers.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's liquidity needs arise from working capital requirements, capital expenditures, and principal and interest payments on its indebtedness. The Company defines working capital to be total current assets less total current liabilities as reflected on its balance sheet. The Company intends to satisfy both its short-term and long-term liquidity requirements primarily with existing cash and cash equivalents and cash provided by operations.

The following table sets forth for the dates indicated the Company's working capital (in thousands):

Working capital	March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	\$ 269,339	\$ 184,579	\$ 313,731

Fiscal Year 2006 vs. Fiscal Year 2005 Working Capital

The Company's working capital increased by approximately \$84.8 million in fiscal year 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005. The cash and cash equivalents balance increased to \$163.8 million in fiscal year 2006, from \$26.9 million at March 31, 2005, or \$136.9 million.

Fiscal year 2006 most significant items:

Significant sources of cash and cash equivalent for fiscal year 2006 were comprised of proceeds from the maturity and sales of short-term investments of \$80.4 million, proceeds from the sale of long-term investments of \$35.3 million, and cash provided by operations of \$40.4 million. These sources were offset by capital expenditures during fiscal year 2006 of \$22.8 million.

Operations:

Cash provided by operations was \$40.4 million in fiscal year 2006. Non-cash depreciation, amortization and impairment charges of \$49.6 million and \$1.2 million of non-cash fixed asset disposals comprised the primary increases during fiscal year 2006. Offsetting these increases was an increase in trade accounts receivable of \$9.2 million. This increase is attributed to higher net sales.

Investing:

As previously stated, the Company received proceeds of \$80.4 million from the sale and maturities of short-term investments as well as proceeds of \$35.3 million from the sale of long-term investments during fiscal year 2006. The sales of short- and long-term investments were made in anticipation of the purchase of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG during April 2006. These increases to cash from investing activities were offset by capital expenditures made during fiscal year 2006 of \$22.8 million.

Financing:

Cash provided by financing activities consisted of proceeds from the sale of common stock to the Company's employee savings plan and from proceeds from employees exercising stock options.

Fiscal Year 2005 vs. Fiscal Year 2004 Working Capital

The Company's working capital decreased by approximately \$129.2 million in fiscal year 2005 compared to fiscal year 2004. The cash and cash equivalents balance decreased to \$26.9 million at March 31, 2005, from \$183.5 million at March 31, 2004, or \$156.6 million.

Fiscal year 2005 most significant items:

Significant uses of cash during fiscal year 2005 but not in fiscal year 2004 included investments of \$104.1 million in United States government securities with maturities

greater than one year, \$39.6 million used to fund capital expenditures, and a net \$6.9 million to purchase/sell short-term investments.

Operations:

Cash used by operations was \$12.8 million in fiscal year 2005. The fiscal year 2005 \$174.1 million net loss was primarily offset by \$171.1 million in non-cash depreciation, amortization and impairment charges.

Contributing to the cash used by operations were higher receivables (\$0.7 million), higher inventories (\$3.0 million), higher prepaids and other current assets (\$0.3 million), lower accrued expenses and income taxes payable (\$10.0 million), and the non-cash gain on a long-term supply contract (\$11.8 million). These items were offset by a loss on disposal of equipment of \$10.3 million, and in deferred income tax of \$2.6 million.

Investing:

As previously mentioned, the Company increased its investment in property and equipment by \$13.8 million to \$39.6 million in fiscal year 2005 compared to \$25.8 million in fiscal year 2004. The capital expenditures in fiscal year 2005 principally represented the Company's efforts to invest in operations around the world under the aforementioned Plan as facilities were being relocated based on access to key customers, technical resources, and knowledge and availability of low-cost resources.

Other areas:

The Board of Directors authorized programs to purchase up to 8.0 million shares of its common stock on the open market. Through March 31, 2005, the Company had made purchases of 2.1 million shares for \$38.7 million. The Company does not anticipate any further stock purchases under this authorization. Approximately 615,000 treasury stock shares were subsequently reissued for the exercise of employee stock options. At March 31, 2006, the Company held approximately 1,223,635 treasury shares at a cost of \$22.6 million.

In May 1998, the Company sold \$100.0 million of its Senior Notes pursuant to the terms of a Note Purchase Agreement dated as of May 1, 1998, between the Company and the eleven purchasers of the Senior Notes. These Senior Notes have a final maturity date of May 4, 2010, with annual required \$20.0 million principal repayments beginning on May 4, 2006. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.66%, with interest payable semiannually beginning November 4, 1998. The terms of the Note Purchase Agreement include various restrictive covenants typical of transactions of this type, and require the Company to meet certain financial tests including a minimum net worth test and a maximum ratio of debt to total capitalization. The net proceeds from the sale of the Senior Notes were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes. The Company was in compliance with its covenants at March 31, 2006, and at the time of this filing. Borrowings are secured by guarantees of certain of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2002, the Company entered into an Offering Basis Loan Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with a bank. The Loan Agreement is an uncommitted credit facility which allows the Company to request borrowings in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$50.0 million for a term not to exceed 180 days for any single borrowing. The interest rate charged on any borrowing under the Loan Agreement is mutually agreed upon by the Bank and the Company at the time of such borrowing. The Company has no borrowings under this agreement at the time of this filing.

As discussed in Item 3 and Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company or its subsidiaries are at any one time parties to a number of lawsuits arising out of their respective operations, including workers' compensation or work place safety cases and environmental issues, some of which involve claims of substantial damages. Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to the Company, the Company does not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company believes its financial position will permit the financing of its business needs and opportunities.

Long-term Supply Agreement

On December 10, 2002, the Company announced that it agreed to an extension of the term of its tantalum supply agreement with Cabot Corporation ("Cabot"). The extended agreement relates to both tantalum powder and tantalum wire products and calls for reduced prices, higher volumes, and a term through 2006. The Company purchased approximately \$24.2 million, \$17.7 million, and \$22.2 million of material from Cabot in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. As of the date of this report, the Company has satisfied their purchase commitment under this contract. If the Company's demand for tantalum had exceeded the amount supplied under the contract, Cabot had the option to sell additional product to the Company at prices approximating market throughout the term. In connection with this extension, the Company and Cabot settled all claims in the litigation regarding the original supply agreement.

The Company records inventories at the lower of cost or market. In the period ended March 31, 2004, the Company's estimated future losses for the commitment to purchase tantalum at above-market prices were approximately \$12.4 million. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company renegotiated the tantalum supply agreement by which the future liability to KEMET was reduced. As a result of the renegotiations, the Company recorded a gain of \$11.8 million in fiscal year 2005 to account for this gain.

Commitments

As of March 31, 2006, the Company had contractual obligations in the form of non-cancelable operating leases (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and debt (see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fiscal Years ended March 31,					Thereafter	Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Operating leases	\$ 2,667	\$ 1,772	\$ 947	\$ 546	\$ 311	\$ 497	\$ 6,740
Debt	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	100,000
Interest payments	5,994	4,662	3,330	1,998	666	—	16,650
Total	<u>\$ 28,661</u>	<u>\$ 26,434</u>	<u>\$ 24,277</u>	<u>\$ 22,544</u>	<u>\$ 20,977</u>	<u>\$ 497</u>	<u>\$ 123,390</u>

In order to hedge forecasted cash flows related to manufacturing facilities in Mexico, management purchased forward contracts to buy Mexican pesos for periods and amounts consistent with the related underlying cash flow exposures. At March 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had outstanding forward exchange contracts that mature within approximately one year to purchase Mexican pesos with notional amounts of \$60.9 million and \$57.7 million, respectively. At March 31, 2006, the Company did not have any outstanding forward exchange contracts to purchase Mexican pesos.

Acquisitions

On June 30, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets from Wilson Greatbatch Technologies, Inc. (“GTI”). The \$2.3 million cash purchase included the non-medical, high-voltage and high-temperature ceramic capacitor and EMI filter product lines of GTI’s Greatbatch-Sierra, Inc. subsidiary. The product lines were acquired as part of the Company’s strategic objective to broaden its high-performance capacitor solutions to support customers’ increasing technical requirements.

On September 2, 2003, the Company announced it purchased an equity position of \$2.5 million in Lamina Ceramics, Inc. (“Lamina Ceramics”), and entered into a business agreement with Lamina Ceramics to develop and commercialize high-performance, low-temperature co-fired ceramic-on-metal (“LTCC-M”) solutions for advanced electronic systems. Lamina Ceramics is a manufacturer of multilayer ceramic electronic packages, boards, and components using proprietary LTCC-M technology. As of March 31, 2006, the Company and Lamina Ceramics have no products under development and therefore,

the Company has no liability relating to this business agreement. The Company wrote down its investment in Lamina Ceramics by \$2.4 million in fiscal year 2005.

On December 17, 2003, the Company announced it had acquired The Forest Electric Company (“FELCO”) of Melrose Park, Illinois. FELCO manufactures and sells industry-leading custom magnetic solutions. This \$2.4 million acquisition broadens KEMET’s product portfolio, leveraging KEMET’s industry-leading capabilities in quality, delivery, and service to further penetrate customers in the military, aerospace, and industrial market segments. Approximately \$2.1 million of goodwill was recorded as part of the transaction.

On April 13, 2006, the Company completed its acquisition of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG (“EPCOS”), a German entity, for a purchase price of approximately \$103.0 million. The acquisition included the EPCOS’ tantalum capacitor manufacturing operation in Evora, Portugal as well as certain research and development, marketing, and sales functions in various locations, primarily within Europe. Of the total purchase price, KEMET paid cash of \$81.3 million and assumed certain liabilities and working capital adjustments of approximately \$12.2 million. In addition when the manufacturing and supply agreement expires in September 2006, the Company will make an additional payment of approximately \$9.5 million.

Adoption of Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS No. 123(R)”). SFAS No. 123(R) will require companies to measure all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method and record such expense in its financial statements. In addition, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) requires additional accounting and disclosure related to the income tax and cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. SFAS No. 123(R) is effective beginning as of the first annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005 (fiscal year 2007). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) will have on its consolidated financial statements. The cumulative effect of adoption, if any, will be measured and recognized in the consolidated statements of operations on the date of adoption.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, “Inventory Costs”. This statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) No. 43, Chapter 4, “Inventory Pricing,” and removes the “so abnormal” criterion that under certain circumstances could have led to the capitalization of these items. SFAS No. 151 requires that idle facility expense, excess spoilage, double freight and re-handling costs be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of “so abnormal” as defined in ARB No. 43. SFAS No. 151 also requires that allocation of fixed production overhead expenses to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 (fiscal year 2007). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 151 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47. FASB Interpretation No. 47 clarifies the term “asset retirement obligation” as used in SFAS No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations.” This guidance requires an entity to record a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. This interpretation does not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” This statement replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. In addition, SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements of changes in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 is effective for all fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The

Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation generally affects the Company by increasing the cost of labor, equipment, and raw materials. The Company does not believe that inflation has had any material effect on the Company’s business over the past three fiscal years except for the following discussion in Commodity Price Risk.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

A portion of the Company’s sales to its customers and operating costs in Europe are denominated in the euro, thereby creating an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. Also, a portion of the Company’s costs in its Mexican operations are denominated in Mexican pesos, creating an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. In order to minimize its exposure, the Company will periodically enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in which the future cash flows in the Euro or Mexican peso are hedged against the U.S. dollar. At March 31, 2006, the Company did not have open exchange contracts to purchase Mexican pesos or to purchase or sell euros. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The impact of changes in the relationship of other currencies to the U.S. dollar has historically not been significant, and such changes in the future are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations or cash flows. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments if there is no underlying business transaction supporting or related to the derivative financial instrument.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company purchases various precious metals used in the manufacture of capacitors and is therefore exposed to certain commodity price risks. These precious metals consist primarily of palladium and tantalum.

Palladium is a precious metal used in the manufacture of multilayer ceramic capacitors and is mined primarily in Russia and South Africa. Currently, the Company uses forward contracts and spot buys to secure the acquisition of palladium and manage the price volatility in the market. The Company is also aggressively pursuing ways to reduce palladium usage in ceramic capacitors and minimize the price risk.

Tantalum powder is a metal used in the manufacture of tantalum capacitors. Management believes the tantalum needed has generally been available in sufficient

quantities to meet manufacturing requirements. However, the increase in demand for tantalum capacitors during fiscal year 2001, along with the limited number of tantalum powder suppliers, led to increases in tantalum prices and impacted availability. Tight supplies of tantalum raw material and some tantalum powders caused the price to increase from under \$50 per pound early in calendar 2000 to over \$300 per pound in calendar 2001. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded \$12.4 million and \$40.8 million, respectively, of charges related to a tantalum inventory purchase commitment that exceeded market prices. In addition, due to the renegotiation of a tantalum inventory purchase agreement, the Company recorded a gain on the purchase commitment of \$11.8 million during fiscal year 2005. During fiscal year 2006, the Company satisfied all remaining purchase commitments under this long-term supply contract. See Notes 10 and 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The response to this item is submitted as a separate section of this Form 10-K. See Item 16.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(a). The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2006. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2006, which is the end of the period covered by this report.

(b). During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Refer to "Report of Management" and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" on pages 51, 52, and 53 of KEMET's Fiscal Year 2006 Form 10-K. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal fourth quarter 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to material affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CERTAIN KEY EMPLOYEES OF THE REGISTRANT

Name	Age	Position	Years with Company(1)
Per-Olof Loof	55	Chief Executive Officer and Director	1
Dennis R. Constantine	65	Senior Vice President and Chief of Staff	1
David E. Gable	46	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	8
J. Kelly Vogt	44	Senior Vice President, Global Sales	22
Larry C. McAdams	54	Vice President, Human Resources	23
Daniel E. LaMorte	60	Vice President and Chief Information Officer	2
Conrado Hinojosa	41	Vice President, Tantalum Business Unit	7
Charles C. Meeks, Jr.	45	Vice President, Ceramics Business Unit	23
John E. Schneider	51	Vice President, Sales—Asia/Pacific	22
Bruce C. Meyer	49	Vice President, Sales—Americas	26
Marc Kotelon	42	Vice President, Sales—EMEA	11
Kirk D. Shockley	47	Vice President, Business Integration	23
Michael W. Boone	55	Treasurer, Senior Director of Finance and Secretary	19
Frank G. Brandenburg	59	Chairman of the Board of Directors	3
Gurminder S. Bedi(2)	58	Director	0
Maureen E. Grzelakowski	52	Director	2
E. Erwin Maddrey, II	65	Director	14
Joseph D. Swann	64	Director	3
Charles E. Volpe(3)	68	Director	40

(1)—Includes service with UCC and service as a director.

(2)—Mr. Bedi joined the Board in May 2006.

(3)—Mr. Volpe is retiring from the Board of Directors at the end of his current term in July 2006.

Directors and Executive Officers

Per-Olof Loof, Chief Executive Officer and Director, was named such in April 2005. Mr. Loof was previously the Managing Partner of QuanStar Group LLC, a management consulting firm. Prior thereto, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Sensormatic Electronics Corporation and in various management roles with Andersen Consulting, Digital Equipment Corporation, AT&T and NCR. Mr. Loof serves as a board member of Global Options Inc., and Devcon International Corporation. He received a "civilekonom examen" degree in economics and business administration from the Stockholm School of Economics.

Dennis R. Constantine, Senior Vice President and Chief of Staff, joined KEMET in June 2005. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. Constantine had been with Sensormatic

Electronics Corporation since 1997 where he held various executive positions, the last position being Executive Vice President, Solutions Group. Prior to Sensomatic, he served as President OEM & Technology, a Division of Recognition International Inc, and in 1986 he served as President of Federal Laboratories Inc. Mr. Constantine has held various executive and management positions at Recognition International Inc., TransTechnology Corporation, Percom Data Corporation and Hazeltine Corporation. Mr. Constantine received his business administration education from C. W. Post College in New York.

David E. Gable, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, was named such in June 2005. Mr. Gable joined KEMET in 1998 in the position of Corporate Controller, and served in that capacity until he was appointed to the position of Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in September 2003. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. Gable held numerous financial positions with Michelin North America. He has also had previous experience in public accounting and is a Certified Public Accountant ("CPA"). Mr. Gable received an MBA from Clemson University and a BS in Accounting and Mathematics from Anderson University.

J. Kelly Vogt, Senior Vice President, Global Sales, was named such in May 2006. Mr. Vogt joined UCC/KEMET in 1984 as a Production Supervisor in tantalum manufacturing, and subsequently joined Field Sales as a Sales Representative in Schaumburg, Illinois in 1986. His subsequent assignments included District Sales Manager (Mid-Atlantic), Global Account Manager (General Motors), and Director of Sales. In 1998, he returned to Greenville, SC, as Director of Ceramic Marketing, and was later appointed Vice President, Sales Worldwide in 2003, Vice President, Sales and Marketing in 2004, and Senior Vice President, Marketing and Sales in January 2006. Mr. Vogt received his B.S. degree from Tusculum College.

Larry C. McAdams, Vice President, Human Resources, joined UCC/KEMET in 1983. He previously served as the site Human Resources Manager at the Columbus, GA; Shelby, NC; and Fountain Inn, SC, plants. Since 1991, he has been assigned to the corporate HR staff, where he was appointed a Director in 1999, Senior Director in 2002, and Vice President in 2003. Mr. McAdams received a B.A. in Political Science from Clemson University and attended the University of South Carolina School of Law.

Daniel E. LaMorte, Vice President and Chief Information Officer, joined KEMET as such in May 2004. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. LaMorte held numerous Information Technology positions with Keycorp, Elf Aquitaine, Fisher Scientific and U.S. Steel Corp. Mr. LaMorte had previously served a Vice President of Worldwide Marketing and Sales for Chemcut, a manufacturer of capital equipment and chemicals in the electronics industry. Prior to Keycorp, Mr. LaMorte served as Chief Information Officer at Submit Order, an E-commerce start-up in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. LaMorte holds a B.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and an MBA from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Frank G. Brandenburg, Chairman and Director, was named such in October 2003. Before his retirement in 2003, Mr. Brandenburg was a Corporate Vice President and Sector President of Northrop Grumman Corporation. Prior to joining Northrop, he previously spent 28 years at Unisys where his last position was Corporate Vice President and President, Client/Server Systems, and then later served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of EA Industries, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and a Masters of Science degree in Operations Research from Wayne State University and completed the Program for Management Development at the Harvard Business School.

Gurminder S. Bedi, Director, was named such in May 2006. Mr. Bedi served as Vice President of Ford Motor Company from October 1998 through his retirement in December 2001. Mr. Bedi served as Vehicle Line Director at Ford Motor Company from October 1996 through October 1998 and in a variety of other managerial positions at Ford for more than thirty years. He currently serves on the board of directors of Compuware Corporation. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from George Washington University and a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of Detroit.

Maureen E. Grzelakowski, Director, was named such in November 2004. Ms. Grzelakowski is a technology industry consultant and is a senior advisor to Investor Growth Capital. Ms. Grzelakowski previously held management positions with AT&T and Motorola, and was most recently the Senior Vice President responsible for Wireless Activity at Dell Computer Co. Ms. Grzelakowski serves as a board member of Broadcom Corporation and Vallent Corporation. She received a Masters of Science degree in

Computer Science, a Masters of Business Administration degree and a Bachelor of Science degree in computer science/electrical engineering from Northwestern University.

E. Erwin Maddrey, II, Director, was named such in May 1992. Mr. Maddrey is President of Maddrey and Associates. Mr. Maddrey was President, Chief Executive Officer, and a Director of Delta Woodside Industries, a textile manufacturer, from 1984 through June 2000. Prior thereto, Mr. Maddrey served as President, Chief Operating Officer, and Director of Riegel Textile Corporation. Mr. Maddrey also serves on the board of directors for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of South Carolina; Delta Woodside Industries, Inc.; Delta Apparel Company; and Renfro Corp.

Joseph D. Swann, Director, was named such in October 2003. Mr. Swann is the President of Rockwell Automation Power Systems and a Senior Vice President of Rockwell Automation. Mr. Swann also serves on the board of directors for Velocys Corporation and Axiom Automotive Technologies. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Ceramic Engineering from Clemson University and a Masters of Business Administration degree from Case Western Reserve University.

Charles E. Volpe, Director, was named such in December 1990. Prior to his retirement from KEMET Corporation in March 1996, Mr. Volpe served as President and Chief Operating Officer (October 1995-March 1996), Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (October 1992-October 1995), Executive Vice President (December 1990-October 1992), and Executive Vice President and Director of KEMET Electronics Corporation (April 1987-December 1990). Between August 1966 and April 1987, he served in a number of capacities with the KEMET capacitor business of Union Carbide, most recently as General Manager. Mr. Volpe will be retiring from the Board of Directors at the end of his current term in July 2006.

Other Key Employees

Conrado Hinojosa, Vice President, Tantalum Business Unit, was named such in June 2005. He joined KEMET in 1999 in the position of Plant Manager of the Monterrey 3 plant in Mexico. Mr. Hinojosa later served as the Operations Director for the Tantalum Division in Matamoros, Mexico until the appointment to his current position. Prior to joining KEMET, Mr. Hinojosa held numerous manufacturing positions with IBM de Mexico and had previous experience with Kodak. Mr. Hinojosa received a Masters of Business Administration degree from Instituto Tecnologico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey and a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara.

Charles E. Meeks, Jr., Vice President, Ceramics Business Unit, was named such in June 2005. He joined UCC/KEMET in 1983 in the position of Process Engineer, and has held various positions of increased responsibility in the manufacturing area including the positions of Plant Manager and Director of Operations—Ceramic Business Unit until the appointment to his current position. Mr. Meeks received a Masters of Business Administration degree and a Bachelor of Science degree in Ceramic Engineering from Clemson University.

John E. Schneider, Vice President, Sales—Asia/Pacific, joined UCC/KEMET in 1984 as a Sales Representative in San Diego, California. In 1985, he was promoted to District Manager and later Area Manager covering Northern California and the Pacific Northwest. In 1994, Mr. Schneider was transferred to Singapore to be Director of S.E. Asia Operations to expand KEMET's sales and warehousing capabilities. In 1998, he returned to California to become Senior Director, Western Area, which included the establishment of sales and warehousing operations in Latin America. In 2003, Mr. Schneider was appointed Vice President, Sales—America, prior to accepting his current assignment in 2004. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Selling and Sales Management from Bowling Green State University.

Bruce C. Meyer, Vice President, Sales—Americas, was named such in January 2006. He joined UCC/KEMET in 1980, and has held various positions of increased responsibility in the sales area including

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the position of Global Segment Director—Electronic Manufacturing prior to the appointment to his current position. Mr. Meyer received a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Business Administration from Furman University.

Marc Kotelon, Vice President, Sales-EMEA, was named such in July 2005. He joined KEMET in 1994, and has held various positions of increased responsibility in the sales area prior to the appointment to his current position. Mr. Kotelon received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electronics from Ecole Centrale d'Electronique/Paris.

Kirk D. Shockley, Vice President, Business Integration, joined UCC/KEMET in 1981 as a Production Supervisor in the Carbon Products Division. He transferred to the Electronics Division in 1984, and has held several positions of increased responsibility in the manufacturing area including the positions of AO Cap (aluminum capacitor) Project Manager and Director of Operations and General Manager for the Company's operations in the People's Republic of China prior to the appointment to his current position. Mr. Shockley received a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Management from Purdue University.

Michael W. Boone, Treasurer, Senior Director of Finance and Secretary, was named Senior Director of Finance in 2004, Secretary in April 2001, and Treasurer in August 2000. Mr. Boone joined KEMET in June 1987 as Manager of Credit and Cash Management. Mr. Boone holds a B.B.A. in Banking and Finance from the University of Georgia.

Audit Committee

KEMET has an Audit Committee made up of the following independent, non-management directors: E. Erwin Maddrey, II (Chairman of Audit Committee), Gurminder S. Bedi, and Maureen E. Grzelakowski. Mr. Maddrey is KEMET's "Audit Committee Financial Expert;" however, Mr. Bedi and Ms. Grzelakowski both have prior financial statement experience. Mr. Maddrey and Ms. Grzelakowski have served on audit committees with other companies. The Charter for KEMET's Audit Committee (the "Charter") can be found in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Charter can also be downloaded, free of charge, from KEMET's website at <http://www.kemet.com>.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006. The information specified in Item 402(k) and (1) of Regulation S-K and set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006.

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Equity Compensation Plan Disclosure

The following table summarizes equity compensation plans approved by security holders and equity compensation plans that were not approved by security holders as of March 31, 2006:

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>(a)</u> <u>Number of Securities to be</u> <u>issued upon exercise of</u> <u>outstanding options,</u> <u>warrants, and rights</u>	<u>(b)</u> <u>Weighted-</u> <u>average exercise</u> <u>price of outstanding</u> <u>options, warrants, and</u> <u>rights</u>	<u>(c)</u> <u>Number of securities</u> <u>remaining available for</u> <u>future issuance under</u> <u>equity compensation plans</u> <u>(excluding securities</u> <u>reflected in column (a))</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	\$ 3,552,865	\$ 9.52	\$ 2,779,120
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	1,496,035	\$ 14.00	265,495
Total	<u>\$ 5,048,900</u>	<u>\$ 10.85</u>	<u>\$ 3,044,615</u>

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006.

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PART IV

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information regarding the fees and services of KEMET's principal accountants is incorporated by reference to the material under the heading "Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Company definitive proxy statement for its annual stockholders' meeting to be held on July 26, 2006.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) (1) Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as a part of this report:

Managements' Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	54
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm On Managements' Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	55
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	57
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2006 and 2005	58
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	59
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Loss for the years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	60
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	61
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	62

(a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is included in the financial statements or notes.

(a) (3) List of Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed herewith or are incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed with the Commission.

- 2.01 Asset and Share Purchase Agreement dated December 12, 2005, Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 12, 2005, Restated Heidenheim Manufacturing and Supply Agreement dated April 13, 2006, Substitution Agreement (Asset and Share Purchase Agreement) dated April 13, 2006, Substitution Agreement (Asset Purchase Agreement) dated April 13, 2006, and Amendment Agreement dated April 13, 2006, filed as Exhibits on a Form 8-K/A on April 20, 2006.
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant, as amended to date (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended December 31, 1992).
- 3.2 By-laws of the registrant, as amended to date (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended December 31, 1992).
- 4.1 Certificate representing shares of Common Stock of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).

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- 10.1 Registration Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1990, by and among the registrant and each of the investors and executives listed on the schedule of investors and executives attached thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement of Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.2 Form of Amendment No. 1 to Registration Agreement, dated as of April 28, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-61898]).
 - 10.3 Services Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1990, as amended as of March 30, 1992, by and between the registrant and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.4 1992 Executive Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.5 Form of Grant of Nonqualified Stock Option, dated April 6, 1992, by and between the registrant and each of the executives listed on the schedule attached thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.6 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Distributor Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.7 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Standard Order Acknowledgment, Quotation, and Volume Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.8 Form of KEMET Electronics Corporation Product Warranty (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.9 Amendment No. 1 to Stock Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1990. The registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Commission a copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit to the Agreement upon Request by the Commission (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 [Reg. No. 33-48056]).
 - 10.10 Form of Deferred Compensation Plan for Key Managers effective as of January 1, 1995 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1995).
 - 10.11 Form of Collateral Assignment and Split Dollar Insurance (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Annual Report of Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1995).
 - 10.12 1995 Executive Stock Option Plan by and between the registrant and each of the executives listed on the schedule attached hereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1996).
 - 10.13 Executive Bonus Plan by and between the registrant and each of the executives listed on the schedule attached hereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1996).

- 10.14 Amendment No. 2 to Services Agreement by and between the registrant and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1996).
- 10.15 Amendment No. 3 to Services Agreement dated as of January 1, 1996, by and between the registrant and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1996).

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- 10.16 Amendment No. 4 to Services Agreement dated as of March 1, 1996, by and between the registrant and KEMET Electronics Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1996).
- 10.17 Amendment No. 1 to KEMET Corporation 1992 Key Employee Stock Option Plan effective October 23, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2000).
- 10.18 2004 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 [Reg. No. 333-123308]).
- 10.19 KEMET's Code of Business Integrity and Ethics
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of KEMET Corporation
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906

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Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
KEMET Corporation and Subsidiaries

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the financial information presented in this Annual Report rests with KEMET's management. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, applying certain estimates and judgments as required.

KEMET maintains an effective internal control structure. It consists, in part, of organizational arrangements with clearly defined lines of responsibility and delegation of authority, and comprehensive systems and control procedures. An important element of the control environment is an ongoing internal audit program. Our system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

To assure the effective administration of internal controls, we carefully select and train our employees, develop and disseminate written policies and procedures, provide appropriate communication channels, and foster an environment conducive to the effective functioning of controls. We believe that it is essential for the Company to conduct its business affairs in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, is retained to audit KEMET's consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Its accompanying reports are based on audits conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is composed solely of independent, non-management directors, and is responsible for recommending to the Board the independent registered public accounting firm to be retained for the coming year, subject to stockholder ratification. The Audit Committee meets periodically and privately with the independent registered public accounting firm, with the Company's internal auditors, as well as with KEMET management, to review accounting, auditing, internal control structure and financial reporting matters.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting of the Company.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2006. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

/s/ PER-OLOF LOOF
Per-Olof Loof
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ DAVID E. GABLE
David E. Gable
Chief Financial and Accounting Officer

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The Board of Directors and Stockholders
KEMET Corporation:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that KEMET Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). KEMET Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that KEMET Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, KEMET Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

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We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Consolidated Balance Sheets of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related Consolidated Statement of Operations, Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/(Loss), and Cash Flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2006 and our report dated June 14, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Greenville, South Carolina
June 14, 2006

/s/ KPMG LLP
KPMG LLP

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
KEMET Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/(Loss), and Cash Flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of KEMET Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated June 14, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

Greenville, South Carolina
June 14, 2006

/s/ KPMG LLP
KPMG LLP

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	March 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 163,778	\$ 26,898
Short-term investments	4,889	34,992
Accounts receivable, net	68,457	59,228
Inventories:		
Raw materials and supplies	45,681	47,534
Work in process	42,960	41,862
Finished goods	36,429	44,539
Total inventories	125,070	133,935
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,822	9,571
Deferred income taxes	4,647	5,945
Total current assets	374,663	270,569
Property and equipment, net	253,303	279,626
Property held for sale	4,502	2,326
Investments in U.S. government marketable securities	67,195	157,576
Investments in affiliates	972	682
Goodwill	30,471	30,471
Intangible assets, net	12,506	13,512
Other assets	4,706	3,335
Total assets	<u>\$ 748,318</u>	<u>\$ 758,097</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 20,000	\$ —
Accounts payable, trade	47,251	38,943
Accrued expenses	32,303	34,617
Income taxes payable	5,770	12,430
Total current liabilities	105,324	85,990
Long-term debt	80,000	100,000
Postretirement benefits and other non-current obligations	44,139	48,951
Deferred income taxes	6,152	7,953
Total liabilities	235,615	242,894
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01, authorized 300,000,000 shares issued 88,102,919 and 88,023,605 shares at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	881	880
Additional paid-in capital	315,500	317,728
Retained earnings	221,221	220,846
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(2,343)	2,669
Treasury stock, at cost (1,223,635 and 1,460,455 shares at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	(22,556)	(26,920)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>512,703</u>	<u>515,203</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 748,318</u>	<u>\$ 758,097</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Dollars in thousands except per share data

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 490,106	\$ 425,338	\$ 433,882
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	399,264	402,974	413,980
(Gain)/loss on long-term supply contract	—	(11,767)	12,355
Selling, general and administrative expenses	49,660	51,734	51,246
Research and development	25,976	26,639	24,449
Pension plan settlement charges	—	618	50,398
Gain on sale of intellectual property	(2,917)	—	—
Restructuring and impairment charges	28,319	129,982	40,468
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>500,302</u>	<u>600,180</u>	<u>592,896</u>
Operating loss	(10,196)	(174,842)	(159,014)
Other (income) and expense:			
Interest income	(5,640)	(6,295)	(3,847)
Interest expense	6,628	6,511	6,472
Other expense/(income)	916	(2,849)	(3,311)
Loss before income taxes	(12,100)	(172,209)	(158,328)
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(12,475)	1,885	(46,353)
Net income/(loss)	<u>\$ 375</u>	<u>\$ (174,094)</u>	<u>\$ (111,975)</u>
Net income/(loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)
Weighted-average shares outstanding:			

Basic	86,721,589	86,518,923	86,412,281
Diluted	86,779,653	86,518,923	86,412,281

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
Dollars in thousands except share amounts

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Treasury	Total
	Outstanding	Amount	Paid-In	Earnings	Other	Stock	Stock
	Shares		Capital		Comprehensive		holders'
					Income (Loss)		Equity
Balance at March 31, 2003	86,239,466	\$879	\$318,545	\$ 506,915	\$(2,996)	\$(30,068)	\$ 793,275
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income/(loss)	—	—	—	(111,975)	—	—	(111,975)
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange contracts, net \$875 tax	—	—	—	—	1,047	—	1,047
Unrealized securities gain, net \$709 tax	—	—	—	—	538	—	538
Foreign currency translation loss	—	—	—	—	(46)	—	(46)
Total comprehensive loss							(110,436)
Exercise of stock options	145,810	—	(1,876)	—	—	2,687	811
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	—	—	212	—	—	—	212
Purchases of stock by employee savings plan	82,989	—	841	—	—	—	841
Put options settlement	—	—	(225)	—	—	—	(225)
Balance at March 31, 2004	86,468,265	879	317,497	394,940	(1,457)	(27,381)	684,478
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income/(loss)	—	—	—	(174,094)	—	—	(174,094)
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange contracts, net \$120 tax	—	—	—	—	3,685	—	3,685
Unrealized securities gain, net \$0 tax	—	—	—	—	361	—	361
Foreign currency translation gain	—	—	—	—	80	—	80
Total comprehensive loss							(169,968)
Exercise of stock options	25,000	—	(314)	—	—	461	147
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	—	—	(212)	—	—	—	(212)
Purchases of stock by employee savings plan	69,885	1	757	—	—	—	758
Balance at March 31, 2005	86,563,150	\$880	\$317,728	\$ 220,846	\$ 2,669	\$(26,920)	\$ 515,203
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income/(loss)	—	—	—	375	—	—	375
Realized loss on foreign exchange contracts, net \$0 tax	—	—	—	—	(3,018)	—	(3,018)
Unrealized securities gain, net \$0 tax	—	—	—	—	1,104	—	1,104
Foreign currency translation loss	—	—	—	—	(136)	—	(136)
Mark to market U.S. treasuries	—	—	—	—	(2,962)	—	(2,962)
Total comprehensive loss							(4,637)
Exercise of stock options	236,820	—	(2,829)	—	—	4,364	1,535
Purchases of stock by employee savings plan	79,314	1	601	—	—	—	602
Balance at March 31, 2006	86,879,284	\$881	\$315,500	\$ 221,221	\$(2,343)	\$(22,556)	\$ 512,703

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Dollars in thousands

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Sources (uses) of cash and cash equivalents			
Operating activities:			
Net income/(loss)	\$ 375	\$(174,094)	\$(111,975)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	49,570	171,087	89,403
Loss/(gain) on long-term supply contract	—	(11,767)	12,355
Gain/(loss) on investments and interest rate swaps	(1,913)	3,135	(360)
Loss/(gain) on disposal and impairment of equipment	1,158	10,307	(1,451)
Deferred income taxes	(687)	2,552	(42,863)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(9,229)	(687)	(11,885)
Inventories	5,882	(2,963)	55,058

Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,749	(310)	(859)
Accounts payable, trade	8,308	711	(10,903)
Accrued expenses and income taxes	(8,717)	(9,977)	46,607
Other non-current obligations	(4,812)	(612)	4,006
Other	(1,261)	78	11,107
Tax benefit/(expense) of stock options exercised	—	(212)	212
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>40,423</u>	<u>(12,752)</u>	<u>38,452</u>
Investing activities:			
Purchases of short-term investments	—	(20,049)	(32,402)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments	35,000	13,177	29,230
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	45,403	—	—
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments	35,349	—	—
Additions to property and equipment	(22,846)	(39,581)	(25,835)
Investment in affiliates	—	—	(4,850)
Product line acquisition	—	—	(2,130)
Proceeds from termination of interest rate swaps	—	660	1,406
Investment in U.S. government marketable securities	—	(104,071)	(109,983)
Proceeds from U.S. government marketable securities called	—	5,000	25,000
Other	1,414	81	(598)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>94,320</u>	<u>(144,783)</u>	<u>(120,162)</u>
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of common stock to employee savings plan	602	758	842
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,535	147	811
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,137</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>1,653</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	136,880	(156,630)	(80,057)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	26,898	183,528	263,585
Cash and cash equivalents at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 163,778</u>	<u>\$ 26,898</u>	<u>\$ 183,528</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Statement Information:			
Interest paid, including capitalized interest of \$58, \$136, and \$132 respectively	\$ 6,660	\$ 6,660	\$ 6,660
Income taxes (received) paid	\$ (7,057)	\$ 2,801	\$ (45,216)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business and Organization

KEMET Corporation which together with its subsidiaries is referred to herein as “KEMET” or the “Company” is a leading manufacturer of tantalum capacitors, multilayer ceramic capacitors, and solid aluminum capacitors. The Company is headquartered in Simpsonville, South Carolina, and has manufacturing plants located in South Carolina, Mexico and China. Additionally, the Company has wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries which primarily provide sales support for KEMET’s products in foreign markets.

Using the criteria set forth in SFAS No. 131, “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information,” KEMET organized into two distinct business units: the Tantalum Business Unit (“Tantalum”) and the Ceramics Business Unit (“Ceramics”) effective October 1, 2005. Each business unit is responsible for the operations of certain manufacturing sites as well as all related research and development efforts. The sales and marketing functions are shared by each of the business units and are allocated to the business units based on the business units’ respective manufacturing costs. See Note 9 for further discussion on these business units.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents of \$49.8 million and \$17.5 million at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, consist of direct obligations of the United States government, United States government agencies, and investment-grade commercial paper with an initial term of less than three months. For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments consist of debt securities as well as equity securities of public and privately-held companies. Prior to fiscal year 2006, the Company’s debt securities, which consisted of United States government marketable securities, were classified as held-to-maturity securities, had maturities in excess of three months, and were carried at amortized cost. Due to the need for cash in connection with the April 2006 purchase of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG, the Company liquidated certain long-term debt investments prior to the maturity date at a loss of \$1.2 million, which has been reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. These transactions required the Company to alter its treatment of accounting for the remaining short-term and long-term debt investments from “held-to-maturity” to “available-for-sale.” The difference in the classification is that available-for-sale investments must be recorded at their fair market value. At March 31, 2006, the Company, therefore adjusted the value of its short-term and long-term debt investments by \$3.0 million with the offset recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss).

The Company’s equity investments in public companies are classified as available-for-sale securities and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses net of tax, reported as a separate component

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

of Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) until realized. The available-for-sale securities are intended to be held for an indefinite period but may be sold in response to unexpected future events. The Company has an equity investment with less than 20% ownership interest in a privately-held company. The Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over this company, and the investment is accounted for under the cost method. All of the aforementioned investments are included in "Short-term investments," "Investments in U.S. government marketable securities," or "Investments in affiliates" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

A decline in market value of any securities below cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in a reduction in carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to income/(loss) and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments have been utilized by the Company to reduce exposures to volatility of foreign currencies and commodities impacting the cost of its products and to convert its fixed rate debt to a floating rate basis.

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS No. 133"), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended. SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and hedging activities. It requires the recognition of all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measurement of those instruments at fair value. The accounting treatment of changes in fair value is dependent upon whether or not a derivative instrument is designated as a hedge and, if so, the type of hedge. For derivative financial instruments not designated as a hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in income/ (loss). For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent effective, changes in fair value are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) until the hedged item is recognized in income/(loss). Ineffectiveness is recognized immediately in income/(loss). For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in income/(loss).

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost of inventories is determined by the "first-in, first-out" (FIFO) method. The Company has consigned inventory at certain customer locations totaling \$3.8 million and \$3.5 million at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation is calculated principally using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the terms of the respective leases. Maintenance costs are expensed; expenditures for renewals and

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

improvements are generally capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of property and equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed and any gain or loss is recognized. The Company applies the provisions of the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS No. 144). SFAS No. 144 requires entities to test long-lived assets, excluding goodwill and other intangible assets that are not amortized, for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the entity may not be able to recover the carrying value of such assets. An impairment loss would be recognized for an asset that is assessed as being impaired. Reviews are regularly performed to determine whether facts and circumstances exist which indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverability of its assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. The Company has to make certain assumptions as to the future cash flows to be generated by the underlying assets. Those items include the amount of volume increases, average selling price decreases, anticipated cost reductions, and the estimated remaining useful life of the equipment. Fair market value is based on the discounted cash flows that the equipment will generate over the remaining useful lives. The Company recorded \$12.1 million, \$108.7 million, and \$16.3 million in impairment losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. See Note 13 for a further discussion on these impairment losses.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company applies the provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"). Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired, and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized but will be tested for impairment at least on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. See Note 2, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" for a discussion of the adoption of SFAS No. 142 and the annual goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets impairment tests.

The Company's goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. The impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of its reporting unit as defined under SFAS No. 142, with carrying amounts. If the reporting unit's aggregated carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then an indication exists that the reporting unit's goodwill may be impaired. The impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the reporting unit being measured exceeds its fair value, up to the total amount of its assets. The Company determined fair value based on a market approach which incorporates quoted market prices of the Company's common stock and the premiums offered to obtain controlling interest for companies in the electronics industry.

KEMET performs its impairment test during the first quarter of each fiscal year and when otherwise warranted. KEMET performed this impairment test in the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 and concluded that no goodwill impairment existed.

The Company also tests impairment of other identifiable intangible assets including indefinite-lived trademarks, as well as patents and technology that have definite lives and will continue to be amortized using the straight line method. For purposes of determining the fair value of its trademarks, the Company

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

uses a discounted cash flow model that considers the costs of royalties in the absence of trademarks owned by the Company.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company organized into two distinct business units. Since these business units are considered reporting units, as defined by SFAS No. 142, the Company had to test for impairment based on the fair values of the business units. The Company estimated the fair value by calculating future discounted cash flows of each business unit and comparing those values to the underlying net assets as of December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company's goodwill was not impaired.

Other Assets

Other assets consist principally of the cash surrender value of life insurance policies and deferred compensation assets.

Deferred Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company applies the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and its related interpretations in accounting for stock options. As such, compensation expense would be recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. The Company has elected the "disclosure only" provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," which provide pro forma disclosure of earnings as if stock compensation were recognized on the fair value basis.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Had compensation costs for the Company's three stock option plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards in fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, consistent with the provisions of Statement No. 123, the Company's net loss and loss per share would have been increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below (dollars in thousands except per share data):

		<u>Fiscal Years ended March 31.</u>		
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net income/(loss) as reported		\$ 375	\$ (174,094)	\$ (111,975)
Less stock-based compensation expense determined under fair-value-based methods .		(5,493)	(5,206)	(3,588)
Pro forma		<u>\$ (5,118)</u>	<u>\$ (179,300)</u>	<u>\$ (115,563)</u>
Net income/(loss) per share:				
Basic	As reported	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)
	Pro forma	\$ (0.06)	\$ (2.07)	\$ (1.34)
Diluted	As reported	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)
	Pro forma	\$ (0.06)	\$ (2.07)	\$ (1.34)

The pro forma amounts indicated above recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the grant. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: expected life of 5 years for 2006, 2005, and 2004; a risk-free interest rate of 4.3% for fiscal year 2006, 2.2% for fiscal year 2005, and 1.0% for fiscal year 2004; expected volatility of 43.8% for fiscal year 2006, 35.3% for fiscal year 2005, and 54.1% for fiscal year 2004; and a dividend yield of 0.0% for all three fiscal years.

In the first fiscal quarter 2007, the Company must implement SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment." This standard will require companies to measure all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method and record such expense in its financial statements. In addition, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) requires additional accounting and disclosure related to the income tax and cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements.

Concentrations of Credit and Other Risks

The Company sells to customers located throughout the United States and the world. Credit evaluations of its customers' financial conditions are performed periodically, and the Company generally does not require collateral from its customers. Two customers each accounted for more than 10% of net sales in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004. There were no customers' accounts receivable balances exceeding 10% of the total at March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

The Company, as well as the industry, utilizes electronics distributors for a large percentage of its sales. Electronics distributors are an effective means to distribute the products to the end-users. For the fiscal years ending March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, net sales to electronics distributors accounted for 59%, 52%, and 51%, respectively, of the Company's total net sales.

The Company has the majority of its manufacturing being performed in Mexico where 77% of the Company's employees work. Of this 77%, approximately 72% of these employees are unionized as required by Mexican law.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign Operations

Financial statements of the Company's Mexican operations are prepared using the U.S. dollar as its functional currency. Translation of the Mexican operations, as well as gains and losses from non-U.S. dollar foreign currency transactions, such as those resulting from the settlement of foreign receivables or payables, are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Translation of other foreign operations to U.S. dollars occurs using the current exchange rate for balance sheet accounts and an average exchange rate for results of operations. Such translation gains or losses are recognized as a component of equity in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss).

Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

Comprehensive income/(loss) consists of net income/(losses), foreign currency translation gains/(losses), unrealized gains/(losses) from available-for-sale securities, and unrealized gains/(losses) from cash flow hedges and is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Loss.

Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) contained in the stockholders' equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets consisted of the following:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Currency forward contract income/(loss), net	\$ —	\$ 3,018
Currency translation income/(loss)	(8)	128
Unrealized income/(loss) in an unconsolidated subsidiary	627	(477)
Unrealized investment income/(loss)	(2,962)	—
Total accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	\$ (2,343)	\$ 2,669

The currency forward contract losses were net of income tax (benefit)/expense of \$0, \$112 and \$(8) at March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. There was no income tax impact on unrealized securities losses at March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue only when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

A portion of sales is related to products designed to meet customer specific requirements. These products typically have stricter tolerances making them useful to the specific customer requesting the product and to customers with similar or less stringent requirements. Products with customer specific requirements are tested and approved by the customer before the Company mass produces and ships the product. The Company recognizes revenue at shipment as the sales terms for products produced with customer specific requirements do not contain a final customer acceptance provision or other provisions that are unique and would otherwise allow the customer different acceptance rights.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A portion of sales is made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return and price protection on unsold merchandise held by distributors. The Company's distributor policy includes inventory price protection and "ship-from-stock and debit" ("SFSD") programs common in the industry.

The price protection policy protects the value of the distributors' inventory in the event the Company reduces its published selling price to distributors. This program allows the distributor to debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for specific parts. The Company establishes price protection reserves on specific parts residing in distributors' inventories in the period that the price protection is formally authorized by management. The distributors also have the right to return to KEMET a certain portion of the purchased inventory, which will not exceed 5% of the overall purchases. KEMET estimates future returns based on historical patterns of the distributors and records an allowance on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The SFSD program provides a mechanism for the distributor to meet a competitive price after obtaining authorization from the local Company sales office. This program allows the distributor to ship its higher-priced inventory and debit the Company for the difference between KEMET's list price and the lower authorized price for that specific transaction. The Company establishes reserves for its SFSD program based primarily on the actual inventory levels of certain distributor customers. The actual inventory levels at these distributors comprise 91% to 95% of the total global distributor inventory. The remaining 5% to 9% is estimated based on actual distributor customer inventory and current sales trends. Management analyzes historical SFSD activity to determine the SFSD exposure on the global distributor inventory at the balance sheet date. Should the distributors increase inventory levels, the estimation of the inventory at the distributors for the remaining 5% to 9% could be estimated at an incorrect amount. However, the Company believes that the difference between the estimate and the ultimate actual amount would be immaterial.

The establishment of these allowances is recognized as a component of the line item Net sales on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, while the associated reserves are included in the line item Accounts receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Fiscal Years ended	
	March 31,	
	2006	2005
Ship-from-stock and debit	\$ 11,117	\$ 11,098
Sales returns	3,187	2,338
Price protection	1,642	604
Other	184	144

Allowance for SFSD, customer returns, price protection and other	16,130	14,184
Allowance for doubtful accounts	250	250
Total account receivable allowances	\$ 16,380	\$ 14,434

The Company provides a limited warranty to its customers that the products meet certain specifications. The warranty period is generally limited to one year, and the Company's liability under the warranty is generally limited to a replacement of the product or refund of the purchase price of the product. Warranty costs as a percentage of net sales were less than 1% for March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. The Company recognizes warranty costs when identified.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company's shipping and handling costs are reflected in Cost of goods sold in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Shipping and handling costs were \$8.6 million, \$9.3 million, and \$8.4 million in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Exit Costs

The Company applies the provisions of SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3 (Issue No. 94-3), "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability, as defined in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, "Elements of Financial Statements", is incurred. Under Issue No. 94-3, a liability for an exit cost was recognized at the date of a commitment to an exit plan. SFAS No. 146 was effective for exit or disposal activities that were initiated after December 31, 2002.

Income/(Loss) per Share

The Company calculates income/(loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." Basic income/(loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding. Diluted income/(loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the incremental shares attributed to outstanding options to purchase common stock and for put options issued by the Company, if such effects are dilutive.

Environmental Cost

The Company recognizes liabilities for environmental remediation when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and can be reasonably estimated. The Company determines its liability on a site-by-site basis, and it is not discounted or reduced for possible recoveries from insurance carriers. Expenditures that extend the life of the related property or mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination are capitalized.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of property and equipment, intangibles and goodwill; valuation allowances for accounts receivables, price protection and customers' returns, and deferred income taxes; environmental liabilities; valuation of derivative instruments and assets and obligations related to employee benefits. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1: Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Other

All dollar amounts are presented in thousands unless otherwise noted.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123(R)"). SFAS No. 123(R) will require companies to measure all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method and record such expense in its financial statements. In addition, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) requires additional accounting and disclosure related to the income tax and cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. SFAS No. 123(R) is effective beginning as of the first annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005 (fiscal year 2007). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) will have on its consolidated financial statements. The cumulative effect of adoption, if any, will be measured and recognized in the consolidated statements of operations on the date of adoption.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". This statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin ("ARB") No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," and removes the "so abnormal" criterion that under certain circumstances could have led to the capitalization of these items. SFAS No. 151 requires that idle facility expense, excess spoilage, double freight and re-handling costs be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as defined in ARB No. 43. SFAS No. 151 also requires that allocation of fixed production overhead expenses to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 (fiscal year 2007). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 151 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47. FASB Interpretation No. 47 clarifies the term “asset retirement obligation” as used in SFAS No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations.” This guidance requires an entity to record a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. This interpretation does not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” This statement replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. In addition, SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements of changes in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 is effective for all fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, “Business Combinations” (SFAS No. 141), and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (SFAS No. 142). Statement No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 141 also specifies criteria that intangible assets acquired in a purchase method business combination must meet in order to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment. In addition, any unamortized negative goodwill must be written off at the date of adoption.

In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, the Company completed impairment tests of its goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets including indefinite-lived trademarks, as well as patents and technology that have definite lives and will continue to be amortized. No impairment of goodwill or intangible assets was noted.

For purposes of determining the fair value of its trademarks, the Company utilizes a discounted cash flow model which considers the costs of royalties in the absence of trademarks owned by the Company. Based upon the Company’s analysis of legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive and economic factors, the Company deemed that trademarks, which consist of the KEMET trade name and logo, have an indefinite useful life because they are expected to contribute to cash flows indefinitely.

The Company’s goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. The impairment test involves a comparison of the fair value of its reporting unit as defined under SFAS No. 142, with carrying amounts. If the reporting unit’s aggregated carrying amount exceeds its fair value, then an indication exists that the reporting unit’s goodwill may be impaired. The impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the reporting unit being measured exceeds its fair value, up to the total amount of its assets. In the first fiscal quarter of 2006, the Company determined fair value based on a market approach which incorporates quoted market prices of the Company’s common stock and the premiums offered to obtain controlling interest for companies in the electronics industry. In the third fiscal quarter of 2006, the Company determined fair value based on the cash flow approach as discussed below.

KEMET performs its impairment test during the first quarter of each fiscal year and when otherwise warranted. KEMET performed this impairment test in the quarters’ ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 and concluded that no goodwill impairment existed. Due to the asset impairment that the Company recorded in March 2005, the Company also performed a goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2005. No impairment existed.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company organized into two distinct business units. Since these business units are considered reporting units, as defined by SFAS No. 142, the Company had to test for impairment based on the fair values of the business units. The Company estimated the fair value by calculating future discounted cash flows of each business unit and comparing those values to the underlying net assets as of December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company’s goodwill was not impaired. The Company will utilize cash flows to determine fair value in its annual impairment tests in the future.

On June 30, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets from Wilson Greatbatch Technologies, Inc (“GTI”). The \$2.3 million cash purchase included the non-medical, high-temperature ceramic capacitor and EMI filter product lines of GTI’s Greatbatch-Sierra, Inc. subsidiary. The product lines were acquired

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2: Goodwill and Intangible Assets (Continued)

as part of the Company’s strategic objective to broaden its high-performance capacitor solutions to support customers’ increasing technical requirements. No goodwill was recorded as part of the transaction. Approximately \$2.1 million of patents and technology were recorded as part of the transaction.

On December 17, 2003, the Company announced it had acquired The Forest Electric Company (“FELCO”) of Melrose Park, Illinois. Approximately \$2.1 million of goodwill and \$0.5 million of patents and technology, which have an amortization period of seven years, were recorded as part of the transaction.

	March 31, 2006		March 31, 2005	
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Unamortized Intangibles:				
Goodwill	\$ 30,471		\$ 30,471	
Trademarks	7,181		7,181	
Unamortized intangibles	<u>37,652</u>		<u>37,652</u>	
Amortized Intangibles:				
Patents and technology—5-25 years	14,655	9,452	14,655	8,549
Other—8-10 years	914	792	914	689
Amortized intangibles	<u>15,569</u>	<u>10,244</u>	<u>15,569</u>	<u>9,238</u>
	<u>\$ 53,221</u>	<u>\$ 10,244</u>	<u>\$ 53,221</u>	<u>\$ 9,238</u>
			Amortization Expense Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2006 2005 2004	

Patents and technology	\$ 903	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,138
Other	103	104	108
	<u>\$ 1,006</u>	<u>\$ 1,105</u>	<u>\$ 1,246</u>

The expected amortization expense for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is \$975, \$944, \$590, \$476, and \$451, respectively.

Note 3: Debt

In May 1998, the Company sold \$100,000 of its Senior Notes pursuant to the terms of a Note Purchase Agreement dated May 1, 1998, between the Company and eleven purchasers of the Senior Notes. The Senior Notes have a final maturity date of May 4, 2010, and begin amortizing on May 4, 2006. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.66%, with interest payable semiannually beginning November 4, 1998. The aggregate maturities of the debt subsequent to March 31, 2006, follow: 2007, \$20,000; 2008, \$20,000; 2009, \$20,000; 2010, \$20,000; and 2011, \$20,000. The Company had interest payable, included in Accrued expenses, on its Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$2.7 million and \$2.7 million at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company is subject to restrictive covenants under its Note Purchase Agreement which, among others, restrict its ability to make loans or advances or to make investments and require it to meet financial tests related principally to funded debt and net worth. At March 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with such covenants. Borrowings are secured by guarantees of certain of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 3: Debt (Continued)

In April 2002, the Company entered into an Offering Basis Loan Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with a bank. The Loan Agreement is an uncommitted credit facility which allows the Company to request borrowings in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$50.0 million for a term not to exceed 180 days for any single borrowing. The interest rate charged on any borrowing under the Loan Agreement is mutually agreed upon by the Bank and the Company at the time of such borrowing. As of March 31, 2006 and 2005 the Company had no borrowings under this arrangement.

Note 4: Other Non-Current Obligations

Non-current obligations are summarized as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Deferred compensation (Note 5)	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,374
Accrued postretirement medical and life insurance plan (Note 6)	41,744	43,358
Loss on inventory supply agreement (Note 10)	—	2,829
Environmental liabilities and other	767	1,390
Other non-current obligations	<u>\$44,139</u>	<u>\$48,951</u>

Note 5: Employee Pension and Savings Plans

Until March 1, 2004, the Company had a non-contributory pension plan ("Pension Plan") which covered substantially all employees in the United States who met age and service requirements. The Pension Plan provided defined benefits that were based on years of credited service, average compensation (as defined), and the primary social security benefit. The effective date of the Pension Plan was April 1, 1987. Effective March 1, 2004, the Company terminated the Pension Plan through a combination of lump-sum payments to participants and the purchase of non-participating annuity contracts. As a result of the termination and settlement, the Company had no Pension Plan-related assets or liabilities at March 31, 2006. The measurement date used to determine Pension Plan benefits was March 31.

The cost of pension benefits under the Pension Plan was determined by management using the "projected unit credit" actuarial cost method.

Components of net periodic pension cost include the following:

	<u>Fiscal Years ended March 31,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 795
Interest cost	—	—	7,927
Expected return on assets	—	—	(8,205)
Amortization of:			
Prior service cost	—	—	(5)
Actuarial loss	—	—	1,359
Curtailment	—	—	187
Settlement charge	—	618	50,398
Total net periodic pension cost	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 618</u>	<u>\$ 52,456</u>

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 5: Employee Pension and Savings Plans (Continued)

The special termination benefits and curtailment were the result of personnel reductions occurring within fiscal years 2003 and 2002. The settlement charge was a result of the termination of the Pension Plan, effective March 1, 2004.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine the projected benefit obligation at the measurement date and the net periodic cost for the Pension

Plan:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Projected benefit obligation:			
Discount rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net periodic benefit cost:			
Discount rate	N/A	N/A	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	4.00%
Expected return on Pension Plan assets	N/A	N/A	7.00%

The Company sponsored an unfunded deferred compensation plan for key managers until July 1, 2003 when the plan was curtailed. This Pension Plan was non-qualified and provided certain key employees defined pension benefits which would equal those provided by the Company's non-contributory pension plan if the plan were not limited by the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code. Expenses related to the deferred compensation plan totaled \$0 in both fiscal years 2006 and 2005, and \$277 in fiscal year 2004. The plan was terminated on June 30, 2004, and all participants received a one-time, cash settlement payment representing the value of their vested benefit on that date.

The Company also sponsors a deferred compensation plan for highly compensated employees. The plan is non-qualified and allows employees to contribute to the plan. Expenses related to the deferred compensation plan totaled \$658 in fiscal year 2006, \$887 in fiscal year 2005, and \$1,111 in fiscal year 2004. Total benefits accrued under this plan were \$1,628 in fiscal year 2006 and \$1,374 in fiscal year 2005.

In addition, the Company has a defined contribution plan (the "Savings Plan") in which all United States employees who meet certain eligibility requirements may participate. A participant may direct the Company to contribute amounts, based on a percentage of the participant's compensation, to the Savings Plan through the execution of salary reduction agreements. In addition, the participants may elect to make after-tax contributions. The Company will make annual matching contributions to the Savings Plan up to six percent of the employee's salary. The Company contributed \$2,085 in fiscal year 2006, \$2,614 in fiscal year 2005, and \$2,245 in fiscal year 2004. As part of the Savings Plan, employees may elect to purchase KEMET stock. For fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, the Savings Plan purchased 79,314, 69,885, and 82,989 shares, respectively.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6: Postretirement Medical and Life Insurance Plans (Continued)

The Company provides health care and life insurance benefits for certain retired employees who reach retirement age while working for the Company. The components of the expense for postretirement medical and life insurance benefits are as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 521	\$ 975	\$ 1,063
Interest cost	1,576	3,062	3,384
Amortization of actuarial loss	—	269	387
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,585)	—	—
Expected loss on assets	—	—	(121)
Total net periodic benefits cost	<u>\$ 512</u>	<u>\$ 4,306</u>	<u>\$ 4,713</u>

A reconciliation of the postretirement medical and life insurance plans' projected benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets, and funding status is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2006	2005
Projected benefit obligation:		
Net obligation at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 53,556	\$ 56,309
Service cost	521	975
Interest cost	1,576	3,062
Plan amendments	(15,132)	—
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(11,422)	(2,806)
Gross benefits paid	(2,126)	(3,984)
Net benefit obligation at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 26,973</u>	<u>\$ 53,556</u>
Fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of fiscal year	\$ —	\$ —
Employer contributions	2,126	3,984
Gross benefits paid	(2,126)	(3,984)
Fair value of plan assets at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Funding status:		
Funded status at end of fiscal year	\$ (26,973)	\$ (53,556)
Unrecognized net actuarial (gain)/loss	(1,224)	10,198
Unrecognized prior service cost	(13,547)	—
Net accrued benefit liability	<u>\$ (41,744)</u>	<u>\$ (43,358)</u>

The Company expects to make no contributions to fund plan assets in fiscal year 2007 as the Company's policy is to pay benefits as cost are incurred.

Beginning in May 2005, the Company increased the required premium requirements for the retirees due to the continuing health care cost increases. This has been factored into the following benefit payments schedule for the next five years and thereafter.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6: Postretirement Medical and Life Insurance Plans (Continued)

The Company expects to have benefit payments in the next ten years as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31.					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter
Expected benefit payments	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,763	\$ 1,783	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,874	\$ 9,755

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine the projected benefit obligation at the measurement date and the net periodic cost for the postretirement medical and life insurance plan:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31.		
	2006	2005	2004
Projected benefit obligation:			
Discount rate	6.10%	5.75%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Net periodic benefit cost:			
Discount rate	5.75%	6.00%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Expected return on Plan assets	0.00%	0.00%	7.00%
	9.00%	9.50%	10.00%
Health care cost trend on covered charges	decreasing to ultimate trend of 5% in 2013	decreasing to ultimate trend of 5% in 2013	decreasing to ultimate trend of 5% in 2013
Sensitivity of retiree welfare results			
Effect of a one percentage point increase in assumed health care cost trend:			
—On total service and interest costs components	\$ 86	\$ 263	\$ 327
—On postretirement benefits obligation	\$ 865	\$ 2,758	\$ 3,265
Effect of a one percentage point decrease in assumed health care cost trend:			
—On total service and interest costs components	\$ (75)	\$ (231)	\$ (285)
—On postretirement benefits obligation	\$ (773)	\$ (2,466)	\$ (2,911)

The measurement date used to determine postretirement benefits is March 31.

The Company evaluated input from its third party actuary to determine the appropriate discount rate. The determination of the discount rate is based on various factors such as the rate on bonds, term of the expected payouts, and long-term inflation factors.

In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (“the Act”) became law in the United States. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to the Medicare benefit. In accordance with FASB Staff Position SFAS No. 106-2, “Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug,

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6: Postretirement Medical and Life Insurance Plans (Continued)

Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003,” the Company believes its plan is not actuarially equivalent to the Medicare prescription drug benefit and any impact or benefit from the Act was not significant.

Note 7: Income Taxes

The components of earnings (loss) before income taxes consist of:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31.		
	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (23,966)	\$ (181,366)	\$ (170,152)
Foreign	11,866	9,157	11,824
	<u>\$ (12,100)</u>	<u>\$ (172,209)</u>	<u>\$ (158,328)</u>

The provision for income tax expense (benefit) is as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31.		
	2006	2005	2004
Current			
Federal	\$ (13,453)	\$ (2,872)	\$ (7,683)
State and local	271	(1,069)	(824)
Foreign	1,394	3,274	5,017
	<u>(11,788)</u>	<u>(667)</u>	<u>(3,490)</u>
Deferred			
Federal	—	2,403	(38,265)
State and local	—	—	(4,112)
Foreign	(687)	149	(486)

	(687)	2,552	(42,863)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ (12,475)</u>	<u>\$ 1,885</u>	<u>\$ (46,353)</u>

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Statutory federal income tax rate	(35.0)%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
State income taxes, net of federal taxes	(16.3)%	(4.8)%	(2.0)%
Effect of foreign operations	(28.5)%	(0.6)%	1.1%
Tax exposure releases	(110.5)%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in valuation analysis	95.5%	50.9%	12.6%
Other	(8.3)%	(9.4)%	(6.0)%
Effective income tax rate	<u>(103.1)%</u>	<u>1.1%</u>	<u>(29.3)%</u>

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7: Income Taxes (Continued)

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 120,511	\$ 94,637
Medical benefits	18,118	18,614
Sales and inventories allowances	10,057	11,729
Other	6,055	6,156
Gross deferred tax assets	154,741	131,136
Less valuation allowance	(120,319)	(106,580)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>34,422</u>	<u>24,556</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and differences in basis	(31,818)	(21,012)
Tax effect of hedging	—	(1,093)
Amortization of intangibles	(608)	(832)
Non-amortized intangibles	(2,515)	(2,516)
Pension benefits	(87)	(433)
Other	(899)	(678)
	<u>(35,927)</u>	<u>(26,564)</u>
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<u>\$ (1,505)</u>	<u>\$ (2,008)</u>

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, \$184 in deferred profit sharing tax assets for its Mexican subsidiary were reclassified from current deferred tax assets to other current assets on the balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2006, March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, the Company's gross deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance of \$120,319, \$106,580 and \$20,015, respectively, due to negative evidence indicating that a valuation allowance is required under SFAS No. 109. The valuation allowance increased \$13,739 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and \$86,565 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, principally due to net operating loss carryforwards and asset impairment.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowances as of March 31, 2006. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced.

The net deferred income tax asset (liability) is reflected in the accompanying 2006 and 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheets as a \$4,647 and \$5,945 current asset and a \$6,152 and \$7,953 non-current liability, respectively.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7: Income Taxes (Continued)

As of March 31, 2006, the Company has U.S. net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$296 million and \$389 million, respectively. These net operating losses are available to offset future federal and state taxable income in varying amounts, if any, through 2026. Certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries in Switzerland, China and Australia had deferred tax assets for tax net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards totaling \$3.7 million. There is a greater likelihood of not realizing the future tax benefits of these deferred tax assets and accordingly, the Company has recorded valuation allowances related to the net deferred tax assets in these jurisdictions.

At March 31, 2006, \$0.4 million of the \$120.5 million deferred tax asset for net operating losses represented losses generated by stock option deductions in excess of book expense. The valuation allowance related to the \$0.4 million deferred tax asset generated by stock option deductions would be credited to equity when recognized.

During fiscal year 2006, the Company received outstanding United States Federal income tax refunds and related interest of \$11.1 million due to the finalization of an Internal Revenue Service audit related to fiscal years 1997 through 2002. Because of the finalization of the audit, a \$12.1 million tax benefit was recognized relating to prior tax contingencies which were not realized. The Company also recognized a \$1.5 million tax benefit due to transfer pricing adjustments from 2000 through 2004 related to its Mexican subsidiary.

Deferred tax expense (benefit) of \$0 million, \$0.1 million and \$1.6 million was attributed to other comprehensive income (loss) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

At March 31, 2006, unremitted earnings of the subsidiaries outside the United States were deemed to be permanently invested. The company has approximately \$46 million of unremitted foreign earnings. No current plans are expected for repatriation and no deferred tax liability was recognized with regard to such earnings. It is not practicable to estimate the income tax liability that might be incurred if such earnings were remitted to the United States.

Note 8: Stock Option Plans

The Company has three option plans that reserve shares of common stock for issuance to executives and key employees. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123). On July 1, 2000, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation," which require variable accounting treatment on certain re-priced options. This requires that any increase in the stock price above the July 1, 2000, adoption date stock price be recognized immediately as compensation expense. For fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, no compensation cost has been recognized for the stock option plans.

SFAS No. 123(R) is effective as of the first annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005 (fiscal year 2007). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) will have on its consolidated financial statements. The cumulative effect of the adoption, if any, will be measured and recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on the date of adoption.

In May 1992, the Company's stockholders approved the 1992 Key Employee Stock Option Plan, which authorizes the granting of options to purchase 2,310,000 shares of common stock. The Key Employee Stock Option Plan was amended in October 2000 by the Board of Directors to provide for the issuance of

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 8: Stock Option Plans (Continued)

options to purchase an additional 2,000,000 shares of common stock. In addition, stockholders approved the 1995 Executive Stock Option Plan at the 1996 Annual Meeting. This plan provides for the issuance of options to purchase 3,800,000 shares of common stock to certain executives of the Company. The stockholders also approved the 2004 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan at the 2004 Annual Meeting. This plan provides for the issuance of common stock to directors and certain employees of the Company.

On April 4, 2005, the Company granted to the Chief Executive Officer 500,000 options to purchase shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$8.05 that will vest when the stock price reaches various thresholds and maintains at or above the thresholds for a certain period of time. These options are open ended until they vest and will have a ten year life after vesting or will expire on the third year following retirement, whichever occurs first. At March 31, 2006, none of these options have vested due to the stock price not having reached the first exercise threshold.

These plans provide that options to purchase shares be supported by the Company's authorized but unissued common stock or treasury stock. The prices of the options granted thus far pursuant to these plans are no less than 100% of the value of the shares on the date of the grant. Except for the options granted to the Chief Executive Officer discussed above, the options may not be exercised within one to two years from the date of grant and no options will be exercisable after ten years from the date of grant (depends on individual grant).

A summary of the status of the Company's three current stock option plans as of March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, and changes during the fiscal years ended on those dates is presented below:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
Fixed Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at beginning of fiscal year	4,446,270	\$ 12.50	4,466,215	\$ 13.46	3,848,025	\$ 13.41
Option granted	1,666,500	7.31	773,250	7.97	1,072,625	12.76
Options exercised	(236,820)	6.51	(25,000)	5.85	(145,810)	5.56
Options cancelled	(827,050)	13.83	(768,195)	13.76	(308,625)	14.18
Options outstanding at end of fiscal year	<u>5,048,900</u>	<u>\$ 10.85</u>	<u>4,446,270</u>	<u>\$ 12.50</u>	<u>4,466,215</u>	<u>\$ 13.46</u>
Option price range end of fiscal year .		\$5.00 to \$19.80		\$5.00 to \$19.80		\$5.00 to \$19.80
Option price range for exercised shares		\$ 5.00 to \$9.03		\$ 5.00 to \$9.03		\$ 5.00 to \$6.75
Options available for grant end of fiscal year		3,044,615		4,345,565		349,120
Options exercisable end of fiscal year		3,355,150		2,959,895		2,730,840
Options weighted-average fair value granted during the fiscal year		\$ 3.20		\$ 2.82		\$ 5.97
Weighted-average exercise price of options exercisable at end of fiscal year		\$ 12.58		\$ 13.42		\$ 14.90

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 8: Stock Option Plans (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at March 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at 3/31/06	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at 3/31/06	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$3.96 to \$5.94	116,275	1.9 years	\$ 5.45	116,275	\$ 5.45
\$5.95 to \$7.92	1,710,000	9.1 years	\$ 7.22	549,750	\$ 7.72
\$7.93 to \$9.90	451,750	5.9 years	\$ 9.02	447,750	\$ 9.03
\$9.91 to \$11.88	29,000	6.4 years	\$ 11.24	12,500	\$ 11.20
\$11.89 to \$13.86	795,125	7.6 years	\$ 12.77	795,125	\$ 12.77
\$13.87 to \$15.84	602,000	3.2 years	\$ 14.51	589,000	\$ 14.51
\$15.85 to \$17.82	826,750	4.1 years	\$ 17.08	826,750	\$ 17.08
\$17.83 to \$19.80	18,000	4.0 years	\$ 18.58	18,000	\$ 18.58
	<u>4,548,900</u>	6.6 years	\$ 11.15	<u>3,355,150</u>	\$ 12.58

The above table excludes the 500,000 options issued to the Chief Executive Officer as they have different vesting criteria than the other options discussed above. As of the date of this filing, none of these options have vested.

Note 9: Segment and Geographic Information

Effective October 1, 2005, KEMET organized into two distinct business units: the Tantalum Business Unit (“Tantalum”) and the Ceramics Business Unit (“Ceramics”). Each business unit is responsible for the operations of certain manufacturing sites as well as all related research and development efforts. The sales and marketing functions are shared by each of the business units and are allocated to the business units based on the business units’ respective manufacturing costs. Prior year results have been restated to facilitate comparisons to the fiscal year 2006 presentation.

Tantalum Business Unit

Tantalum operates in five manufacturing sites in the United States, Mexico and China. This business unit produces tantalum and aluminum capacitors. The business unit also maintains a product innovation center in the United States.

Ceramics Business Unit

Ceramics operates in three manufacturing locations in Mexico and China. This business unit produces ceramic capacitors. In addition, the business unit also has a product innovation center in the United States.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Segment and Geographic Information (Continued)

The following tables summarize information about each segment’s net sales, operating income/(loss), depreciation and amortization and total assets (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net sales:			
Tantalum	\$ 292,234	\$ 248,367	\$ 263,093
Ceramics	197,872	176,971	170,789
Total	<u>\$ 490,106</u>	<u>\$ 425,338</u>	<u>\$ 433,882</u>
Operating income/(loss):			
Tantalum	\$ 7,879	\$ (61,727)	\$ (93,604)
Ceramics	(18,075)	(113,115)	(65,410)
Total	<u>\$ (10,196)</u>	<u>\$ (174,842)</u>	<u>\$ (159,014)</u>
Depreciation/amortization expenses:			
Tantalum	\$ 20,043	\$ 37,218	\$ 36,767
Ceramics	16,207	31,020	29,431
Total	<u>\$ 36,250</u>	<u>\$ 68,238</u>	<u>\$ 66,198</u>
		March 31,	
		2006	2005
Total assets:			
Tantalum	\$ 418,550	\$ 416,482	
Ceramics	329,768	341,615	
Total	<u>\$ 748,318</u>	<u>\$ 758,097</u>	

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Segment and Geographic Information (Continued)

Due to the Company's change in reporting segments, the following information is presented for interim periods (unaudited):

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006				Total
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	
Net sales:					
Tantalum	\$ 67,933	\$ 69,822	\$ 74,969	\$ 79,510	\$ 292,234
Ceramics	46,171	46,786	51,019	53,896	197,872
Total	<u>\$ 114,104</u>	<u>\$ 116,608</u>	<u>\$ 125,988</u>	<u>\$ 133,406</u>	<u>\$ 490,106</u>
Operating income/(loss):					
Tantalum	\$ (1,916)	\$ 674	\$ 1,150	\$ 7,971	\$ 7,879
Ceramics	(5,586)	(2,758)	409	(10,140)	(18,075)
Total	<u>\$ (7,502)</u>	<u>\$ (2,084)</u>	<u>\$ 1,559</u>	<u>\$ (2,169)</u>	<u>\$ (10,196)</u>
Depreciation/amortization expenses:					
Tantalum	\$ 6,465	\$ 4,592	\$ 4,319	\$ 4,667	\$ 20,043
Ceramics	5,117	3,633	3,211	4,246	16,207
Total	<u>\$ 11,582</u>	<u>\$ 8,225</u>	<u>\$ 7,530</u>	<u>\$ 8,913</u>	<u>\$ 36,250</u>
Total assets:					
Tantalum	\$ 408,330	\$ 411,949	\$ 403,488		
Ceramics	342,246	337,127	333,152		
Total	<u>\$ 750,576</u>	<u>\$ 749,076</u>	<u>\$ 736,640</u>		

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2005				Total
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	
Net sales:					
Tantalum	\$ 75,588	\$ 60,559	\$ 53,066	\$ 59,154	\$ 248,367
Ceramics	46,795	45,463	42,437	42,276	176,971
Total	<u>\$ 122,383</u>	<u>\$ 106,022</u>	<u>\$ 95,503</u>	<u>\$ 101,430</u>	<u>\$ 425,338</u>
Operating income/(loss):					
Tantalum	\$ 4,882	\$ 4,620	\$ (15,197)	\$ (56,032)	\$ (61,727)
Ceramics	(4,348)	(11,798)	(22,957)	(74,012)	(113,115)
Total	<u>\$ 534</u>	<u>\$ (7,178)</u>	<u>\$ (38,154)</u>	<u>\$ (130,044)</u>	<u>\$ (174,842)</u>
Depreciation/amortization expenses:					
Tantalum	\$ 9,252	\$ 8,894	\$ 8,751	\$ 10,321	\$ 37,218
Ceramics	8,206	7,498	7,420	7,896	31,020
Total	<u>\$ 17,458</u>	<u>\$ 16,392</u>	<u>\$ 16,171</u>	<u>\$ 18,217</u>	<u>\$ 68,238</u>
Total assets:					
Tantalum	\$ 542,997	\$ 510,609	\$ 485,055		
Ceramics	406,430	420,674	408,402		
Total	<u>\$ 949,427</u>	<u>\$ 931,283</u>	<u>\$ 893,457</u>		

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Segment and Geographic Information (Continued)

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2004				Total
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	
Net sales:					
Tantalum	\$ 65,822	\$ 59,750	\$ 68,033	\$ 69,488	\$ 263,093
Ceramics	39,540	40,334	43,302	47,613	170,789
Total	<u>\$ 105,362</u>	<u>\$ 100,084</u>	<u>\$ 111,335</u>	<u>\$ 117,101</u>	<u>\$ 433,882</u>
Operating income/(loss):					
Tantalum	\$ 506	\$ (53,424)	\$ (9,987)	\$ (30,699)	\$ (93,604)
Ceramics	(10,942)	(18,833)	(9,288)	(26,347)	(65,410)
Total	<u>\$ (10,436)</u>	<u>\$ (72,257)</u>	<u>\$ (19,275)</u>	<u>\$ (57,046)</u>	<u>\$ (159,014)</u>
Depreciation/amortization expenses:					
Tantalum	\$ 10,806	\$ 8,598	\$ 10,291	\$ 7,072	\$ 36,767
Ceramics	7,963	7,035	8,500	5,933	29,431
Total	<u>\$ 18,769</u>	<u>\$ 15,633</u>	<u>\$ 18,791</u>	<u>\$ 13,005</u>	<u>\$ 66,198</u>

The Company manages its capital expenditures for long-lived assets on a consolidated basis; therefore, this information has been excluded on a reporting segment basis. Goodwill and other intangible assets have been allocated to Tantalum and Ceramics as follows: Tantalum \$25,626 and Ceramics \$17,551. These amounts are consistent for all periods presented.

The following highlights our net sales by geographic location:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31, (1)		
	2006	2005	2004
United States	\$ 188,079	\$ 172,707	\$ 189,367
China	108,501	74,834	69,595
Asia Pacific(2)	43,685	40,171	40,043
Singapore	38,385	26,313	28,653
Germany	37,905	36,147	34,461
Mexico	17,667	19,336	17,538
Other countries(3)	55,884	55,830	54,225

\$ 490,106	\$ 425,338	\$ 433,882
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- (1)—Revenues are attributed to countries or regions based on the location of the customer. The Company sold \$85,095 and \$58,798 to two customers, each of which accounted for more than 10% of net sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The Company sold \$66,494 and \$57,300 to two customers, each of which accounted for more than 10% of net sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The Company sold \$76,264 and \$58,942 to two customers, each of which accounted for more than 10% of net sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004.
- (2)—Only Malaysia exceeded 5% of consolidated net sales in 2005 (\$21.3 million). For fiscal year 2006 and 2004, no country considered part of Asia Pacific exceeded 5% of consolidated net sales.
- (3)—No country included in this caption exceeded 5% of consolidated net sales for fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004.

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9: Segment and Geographic Information (Continued)

The following geographic information includes long-lived assets, including property held for sale, based on physical location:

	March 31,	
	2006	2005
United States	\$ 51,714	\$ 102,050
Mexico	178,772	162,937
China	27,017	16,627
Other	302	338
	\$ 257,805	\$ 281,952

Intangible assets of \$12,506 are held by a United States legal entity.

Note 10: Commitments

(a) The Company has agreements with distributors and certain other customers that, under certain conditions, allow for returns of overstocked inventory and provide protection against price reductions initiated by the Company. Allowances for these commitments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as reductions in trade accounts receivable (Note 11). The Company adjusts sales for anticipated returns and price protection changes based on historical experience. Charges against sales in fiscal year 2006, fiscal year 2005, and fiscal year 2004 were \$80,426, \$68,821, and \$71,410, respectively. Actual applications against the allowances in fiscal year 2006, fiscal year 2005, and fiscal year 2004 were \$79,371, \$71,771, and \$66,325, respectively.

(b) On December 10, 2002, the Company announced that it agreed to an extension of the term of its tantalum supply agreement with Cabot Corporation (“Cabot”). The extended agreement relates to both tantalum powder and tantalum wire products and calls for reduced prices, higher volumes, and a term through calendar year 2006. As the prices of tantalum powder and tantalum wire products decreased, the Company recorded purchase commitment losses as well as inventory losses (if the inventory was on hand). In fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2003, KEMET recorded losses of \$12,355 and \$40,833, respectively. In fiscal year 2005, the Company renegotiated the agreement with Cabot and accordingly reversed \$11,767 of the previously recorded commitment losses. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had purchased all of the inventory that was committed to be purchased under the agreement. The following reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances included in the liabilities section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows:

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Beginning of fiscal year	\$ 5,483	\$ 24,275
Costs charged to expense	—	—
Liability reduction	—	(11,767)
Costs paid or settled	(5,483)	(7,025)
End of fiscal year	\$ —	\$ 5,483

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10: Commitments (Continued)

Finally, in fiscal year 2005, the Company cancelled silver and palladium purchase commitments with other suppliers totaling \$6.6 million. No gain or loss was recognized as a result of these cancellations. The Company has no future commitments for these raw materials.

(c) The Company’s leases are primarily for distribution facilities or sales offices that expire principally between 2007 and 2009. A number of leases require that the Company pay certain executory costs (taxes, insurance, and maintenance) and contain certain renewal and purchase options. Annual rental expenses for operating leases were included in results of operations and were approximately \$3,815 in fiscal year 2006, \$4,157 in fiscal year 2005, and \$3,180 in fiscal year 2004.

During fiscal year 2005, the Company subleased to an outside company a 60,000 square foot facility and has leased back 5,000 square feet of this facility. Annual rental income from the sublease was included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and was \$213 and \$30 for fiscal years 2006 and 2005, respectively. The sublease rental expense was \$118 and \$20 for fiscal years 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments over the next five fiscal years and thereafter under non-cancelable operating leases at March 31, 2006, are as follows:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total
Minimum lease payments	\$ 2,896	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,184	\$ 784	\$ 549	\$ 1,510	\$ 8,925
Sublease rental income	(229)	(230)	(237)	(238)	(238)	(1,013)	(2,185)
Net minimum lease payments	\$ 2,667	\$ 1,772	\$ 947	\$ 546	\$ 311	\$ 497	\$ 6,740

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 11: Supplemental Balance Sheets and Statements of Operations Detail:

	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Trade	\$ 78,082	\$ 64,126
Other	6,755	9,536
	<u>84,837</u>	<u>73,662</u>
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	250	250
Allowance for price protection and customer returns (Note 10)	16,130	14,184
Net accounts receivable	<u>\$ 68,457</u>	<u>\$ 59,228</u>
Property and equipment:	Useful life	
Land and land improvements	20 years	\$ 13,036
Buildings	20-40 years	118,041
Machinery and equipment	10 years	649,134
Furniture and fixtures	4-10 years	44,940
Construction in progress	—	32,130
Total property and equipment		<u>831,573</u>
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(577,655)</u>
Net property and equipment		<u>\$ 253,303</u>
Accrued expenses:		
Salaries, wages, and related employee costs	\$ 15,651	\$ 11,615
Vacation	4,533	4,625
Inventory supply agreement (Note 10)	—	2,061
Property taxes	1,359	1,863
Restructuring	2,055	6,790
Rebates	536	649
Legal and Audit	193	697
Interest	2,720	2,720
Other	5,256	3,597
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 32,303</u>	<u>\$ 34,617</u>
	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Other (income) expense:		
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 980
Loss on write down of equity investment to market	783	945
Unrealized foreign currency exchange (gains)/losses	—	300
Life insurance proceeds	—	(5,000)
Other	133	(74)
Net Other (income)/expense	<u>\$ 916</u>	<u>\$ (2,849)</u>
	2004	
		<u>\$ (4,434)</u>
		<u>1,046</u>
		<u>(300)</u>
		<u>—</u>
		<u>377</u>
		<u>\$ (3,311)</u>

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KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 12: Legal Proceedings

The Company has periodically incurred, and may continue to incur, liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA") and analogous state laws with respect to sites used for off-site management or disposal of Company-derived wastes. The Company has been named as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") at the Seaboard Chemical Site in Jamestown, North Carolina. The Company is participating in the clean-up as a "de minimis" party and does not expect its total exposure to be material. In addition, UCC is a PRP at certain sites relating to the off-site disposal of wastes from properties presently owned by the Company. The Company is participating in coordination with UCC in certain PRP-initiated activities related to these sites. The Company expects that it will bear some portion of the liability with respect to these sites; however, any such share is not presently expected to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. In connection with the acquisition in 1990, UCC agreed, subject to certain limitations, to indemnify the Company with respect to the foregoing sites.

The Company or its subsidiaries are at any one time parties to a number of lawsuits arising out of their respective operations, including workers' compensation or work place safety cases, some of which involve claims of substantial damages. Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to the Company, the Company

does not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In January 2005, the Company filed a lawsuit against AVX Corporation ("AVX") to protect trade secrets relating to the development and manufacture of tantalum polymer capacitors. KEMET has been manufacturing these advanced components since 1999, and they now constitute the fastest growing segment of the tantalum capacitor market. KEMET was seeking judgment against AVX for actual and exemplary damages, attorney's fees, and injunctive relief to eliminate any commercial advantage that otherwise would be derived by AVX from the misappropriation of KEMET trade secrets. While the Company still believes in the merits of the case, the lawsuit was dismissed in April 2005 in order to allow management to be able to focus on the important business challenges it was facing at the time of the dismissal of the suit.

In April 2006, Kuhnke GmbH, a manufacturer of electronic controls based in Germany, filed a law suit against KEMET and one of our German distributors. The law suit claims that certain parts manufactured by the Company failed thereby resulting in losses incurred by Kuhnke's customer. The legal action seeks judgment against the Company and our German distributor in the amount of approximately EUR 1.3 million plus interest on the basis of the Company's alleged failure to provide sufficient product monitoring information to the market. KEMET has carefully examined the facts in this case, and believes the claim by Kuhnke to be without merit. The Company is in the process of preparing its response to this legal action which will be filed in the German courts within the next few months.

Although there can be no assurance, based upon information known to the Company, the Company does not believe that any liability which might result from an adverse determination of such lawsuit would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Note 13: Restructuring and Impairment Charges

Since the end of fiscal year 2002, the Company has initiated several restructuring programs in order to reduce costs, to remove excess capacity, and to make the Company more competitive on a world-wide

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Restructuring and Impairment Charges (Continued)

basis. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2003, the Company has initiated seven different restructuring initiatives. Since the goals of each of these restructuring programs fall into one of the rationales listed above, the Company has elected to disclose the impacts on a yearly basis as opposed to by restructuring program.

A summary of the expenses aggregated in the Consolidated Statements of Operations line Restructuring and impairment charges expensed in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, were as follows (in millions):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Impairment loss on real property	\$ 12.1	\$ —	\$ —
Long-term asset impairment	—	108.7	16.3
Loss on sale of property	1.4	—	—
Termination of a contract	0.8	—	—
Lamina investment write-off	—	2.4	—
Manufacturing relocation and reduction in workforce	14.9	19.3	24.2
Reversals of previously recorded accruals	(0.9)	(0.4)	—
Restructuring and impairment charge	<u>\$ 28.3</u>	<u>\$ 130.0</u>	<u>\$ 40.5</u>

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006

Restructuring and impairment charges incurred during fiscal year 2006 included charges of \$28.3 million, of which \$14.9 million were charges for manufacturing relocation and reduction in workforce, \$12.1 million for the writedown of facilities, \$1.4 million loss on the sale of property, \$0.8 million relating to the termination of a contract, offset by the reversal of \$0.9 million of previously recorded accruals.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—These charges were incurred as part of the Plan announced in July 2003 that included moving manufacturing operations from the United States to lower cost facilities in Mexico and China which are substantially complete. Two manufacturing operation moves still remain to be made which are the anode manufacturing move to Mexico, which is currently in process, and the tantalum polymer manufacturing move to China, which has not yet started. It is expected that both moves will be completed by the end of fiscal year 2007.

During fiscal year 2006, the Company recognized expenditures of \$9.9 million relating to the Plan.

Impairment loss on real property—During fiscal year 2006, the Company recognized a charge to reduce its net book value in three of its facilities. Two of the facilities are currently held for sale.

Loss on sale of property—In December 2005, the Company sold a facility held for sale for a value less than book value. Accordingly, the Company recognized a charge of \$1.4 million during the third quarter of fiscal year 2006.

Termination of a contract—In connection with a facility that is in the process of being shutdown, the Company recognized a loss on a contract relating to that facility. The contract called for the Company to buy certain quantities of a product at a market price through October 2005.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Restructuring and Impairment Charges (Continued)

Reversals of previously recorded accruals—During fiscal year 2006, the Company reversed several restructuring accruals that were deemed unnecessary.

Restructuring and impairment charges incurred during fiscal year 2005 included pre-tax charges totaling \$130.0 million, of which \$19.3 million were charges for manufacturing relocation and personnel reductions, \$108.7 million were charges for impaired long-lived assets, and \$2.4 million were charges for the write-down of an investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—During fiscal year 2005, the Company recognized \$7.8 million relating to the Plan (discussed above under fiscal year ended March 31, 2006). The Company also announced additional restructuring programs in fiscal third quarter 2005 of \$5.8 million and in fiscal fourth quarter 2005 of \$5.3 million. These two restructuring programs reduced the Company’s workforce by approximately 1,120 employees.

Long-term asset impairment—During the fiscal fourth quarter 2005, the Company assessed the current economic environment of the capacitor industry and estimated results for future periods. The Company considered the following:

- a decrease in the Company’s (as well as its competitors’ as a whole) market capitalization;
- continuing average selling price erosion; and
- the continued operating losses the Company had recently incurred.

Based on these factors, the Company assessed the net cash flows of its tantalum and ceramics assets for a period of time in the future and compared the results with the net book value of the assets. Accordingly and in compliance with SFAS No. 144, “Impairment of Long-term Assets”, the Company recorded a fourth quarter non-cash charge of \$100.2 million to account for this difference. In fiscal third quarter 2005, the Company also recorded a charge of \$8.5 million relating to the write-off of equipment no longer used. Refer to Note 1 for the process in which the Company used to determine the impairment charge.

Lamina investment write-off—During the fiscal third quarter 2005, the Company wrote down its investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary (Lamina Ceramics, Inc.) in the amount of \$2.4 million due to the underlying value being less than the Company’s share of the book value.

Reversals of previously recorded accruals—During fiscal year 2005, the Company reversed several restructuring accruals that were deemed unnecessary.

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2004

Restructuring and impairment charges incurred during fiscal year 2004 included pre-tax charges totaling \$40.5 million, of which \$24.2 million and \$16.3 million were charges for manufacturing relocation and personnel reductions and for long-lived asset impairments, respectively.

Manufacturing relocation and Reduction in workforce—Employee termination costs were approximately \$18.7 million and include charges related to the eventual relocation of approximately 650 production-related jobs from domestic operations as well as charges, primarily revisions in the contract

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13: Restructuring and Impairment Charges (Continued)

with the Matamoros employee union, impacting approximately 1,250 employees in Mexico. Equipment relocation costs of \$5.5 million accounted the balance of the charges.

Long-term asset impairment—In 1999, the Company entered into the market for solid aluminum capacitors and has since made significant technology advances in both high-capacitance multilayer ceramic capacitors and organic tantalum capacitors, limiting the applications of solid aluminum capacitors. As a result, KEMET reorganized its solid aluminum capacitor business line. The Company recognized a \$16.3 million non-cash charge related to the impairment of aluminum equipment and facilities and, currently, does not anticipate additional charges related to this product line.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability balances for restructuring charges (which represents severance related costs only) included in accrued expenses and other non-current obligations on the Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows (in millions):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Beginning of fiscal year	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 0.8
Costs charged to expense	15.8	12.9	18.7
Costs paid or settled	(20.5)	(13.3)	(12.3)
End of fiscal year	<u>\$ 2.1</u>	<u>\$ 6.8</u>	<u>\$ 7.2</u>

Note 14: Income/(Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted income/(loss) per share are calculated as follows (share amounts and per share data not in thousands):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income/(loss)	\$ 375	\$ (174,094)	\$ (111,975)
Weighted-average shares outstanding (basic)	86,721,589	86,518,923	86,412,281
Stock options	58,064	—	—
Weighted-average shares outstanding (diluted)	<u>86,779,653</u>	<u>86,518,923</u>	<u>86,412,281</u>
Basic income/(loss) per share	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (2.01)</u>	<u>\$ (1.30)</u>
Diluted income/(loss) per share	\$ 0.00	\$ (2.01)	\$ (1.30)

The fiscal years ended March 31, 2005, and 2004, excluded potentially dilutive securities of 2,960,000, and 2,731,000 respectively, in the computation of diluted loss per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 15: Derivatives, Hedging, and Other Financial Instruments

The Company uses certain derivative instruments (i.e., forward currency contracts) to reduce exposures to the volatility of foreign currencies and commodities impacting revenues and the costs of its products. Unrealized gains and losses associated with the change in value of these financial instruments are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). The after-tax impact on AOCI/(L) related to the change in value of these financial instruments is as follows (in millions):

	Fiscal Years ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Beginning of fiscal year	\$ 3.0	\$ (0.7)
Current fiscal year unrealized gain/(loss) related to the change in value of the financial instruments	—	3.1
Plus prior fiscal year unrealized gain/(loss) in AOCI/(L) that were recognized in the current fiscal year	(3.0)	0.6
Net change in AOCI/(L) related to financial instruments	(3.0)	3.7
End of fiscal year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>

Hedging Foreign Currencies

Certain operating expenses at the Company's Mexican facilities are paid in Mexican pesos. In order to hedge these forecasted cash flows, the Company purchases forward contracts to buy Mexican pesos for periods and amounts consistent with the related underlying cash flow exposures. These contracts are designated as cash flow hedges at inception and monitored for effectiveness on a routine basis. There were no peso contracts outstanding at March 31, 2006. At March 31, 2005, the Company had outstanding forward exchange contracts that matured within approximately one year to purchase Mexican pesos with notional amounts of \$60.9 million. The fair value of these contracts at March 31, 2005, totaled \$3.1 million and was recorded as a derivative asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheets under Prepaid expenses and other current assets. The changes in fair value of these contracts resulted in other comprehensive income/(loss), net of taxes, of \$(3.0) million and \$2.8 million for the twelve month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The ineffectiveness of these contracts was determined to be immaterial and was not recorded in Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Certain sales are made in euros. In order to hedge these forecasted cash flows, management purchases forward contracts to sell euros for periods and amounts consistent with the related underlying cash flow exposures. These contracts are designated as hedges at inception and monitored for effectiveness on a routine basis. There were no euro contracts outstanding at March 31, 2006 or 2005. The changes in fair value of these contracts resulted in other comprehensive income/(loss), net of taxes, of \$0.0 million and \$0.9 million for the twelve month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Changes in the derivatives' fair values are deferred and recorded as a component of AOCI/(L) until the underlying transaction is recorded. When the hedged item affects income, gains or losses are reclassified from AOCI/(L) to the Consolidated Statements of Operations as cost of goods sold for forward contracts to purchase Mexican pesos and as Net sales for forward contracts to sell euros. Any ineffectiveness, if material, in the Company's hedging relationships is recognized immediately in loss.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 15: Derivatives, Hedging, and Other Financial Instruments (Continued)

Hedging Commodity Prices

The Company occasionally enters into contracts for the purchase of its raw materials, primarily palladium, which are considered to be derivatives or embedded derivatives with underlyings not clearly and closely related to the host contract. As such, the fair values of these derivatives are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as derivative assets or liabilities and the change in fair values is recorded as a component of Cost of goods sold. At March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had no such derivative assets or liabilities. All other contracts to purchase raw materials qualify for the normal purchases exclusion and are not accounted for as derivatives.

Interest Rate Swaps

In August 2003, the Company entered into an interest rate swap contract (the "Swap") which effectively converted its \$100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.66% senior notes to floating rate debt adjusted semi-annually based on six-month LIBOR plus 3.35%. In October 2004, this contract was terminated for a \$0.1 million gain and was recognized in other income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The fair value of the Swap, based upon market estimates provided by the counterparties, was approximately \$2.5 million at March 31, 2004, and was recorded as a derivative asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheets under Prepaid expenses and other current assets. The change in fair value of this derivative instrument resulted in Other (income)/expense of \$1.2 million and \$(3.0) million for the twelve-month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company entered into two interest rate swap contracts in April 2003 that effectively converted its \$100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.66% senior notes to floating-rate debt, both of which were terminated for a \$1.4 million gain, reflected in other income in May 2003 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004. There were no interest rate swap contracts outstanding at March 31, 2006.

Other Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate their fair values. The fair value of the Company's debt outstanding at March 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$100.2 million and \$101.4 million, respectively, which was determined based on the 5-Year Treasury Note Yield compared to its carrying value of \$100.0 million.

Note 16: Common Stock

The Board of Directors authorized programs to purchase up to 8.0 million shares of its common stock on the open market. Through March 31, 2006, the Company made purchases of 2.1 million shares for \$38.7 million, and does not anticipate any further stock purchases under this authorization. Approximately 615,000 shares were subsequently reissued for the exercise of employee stock options. At March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company held 1,223,635 and 1,460,455 treasury shares at a cost of \$22.6 million and \$26.9 million, respectively.

Note 17: Investments

Investments consist of debt securities as well as equity securities of public and privately-held companies. The debt securities, which consist of U.S. government marketable securities, are classified as

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 17: Investments (Continued)

available-for-sale securities, mature in one month to four years, and are carried at fair market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company's equity investments in public companies are classified as available-for-sale securities and are carried at fair value net of tax in stockholders' equity. The available-for-sale securities are intended to be held for an indefinite period but may be sold in response to unexpected future events. The Company also has an equity investment with less than 20% ownership interest in a privately-held company. The Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over this company, and the investment is accounted for under the cost method.

On a periodic basis, the Company reviews the market values of its equity investments classified as available-for-sale securities and the carrying value of its equity investments carried at cost for the purpose of identifying "other-than-temporary" declines in market value and carrying value, respectively as defined in EITF 03-1. The Company's management concluded this review and determined that an available-for-sale equity investment in a publicly-held company had an "other-than-temporary" decline in market value for the quarter ending June 30, 2005. The Company considers the impairment "other-than-temporary" based on the duration of this market value decline and the lack of evidence that the market value would increase. The Company recognized a \$0.8 million loss equal to the difference between the investment's cost and its fair market value at June 30, 2005. The amount is included in Other expense/(income) on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Based on the Company's review for the quarters ending September 30, 2005, December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006, the Company determined that a further "other-than-temporary" decline did not exist. The Company will continue to monitor the available-for-sale equity investment for potential future impairments.

Investments consist of debt securities as well as equity securities of public and privately-held companies. Prior to fiscal year 2006, the Company's debt securities, which consisted of United States government marketable securities, were classified as held-to-maturity securities, had maturities in excess of three months, and were carried at amortized cost. Due to the need for cash in connection with the April 2006 purchase of the Tantalum Business Unit of EPCOS AG, the Company liquidated certain long-term debt investments prior to the maturity date at a loss of \$1.2 million, which has been reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. These transactions required the Company to alter its treatment of accounting for the remaining short-term and long-term debt investments from "held-to-maturity" to "available-for-sale." The difference in the classification is that available-for-sale investments must be recorded at their fair market value. At March 31, 2006, the Company, therefore adjusted the value of its short-term and long-term debt investments by \$3.0 million with the offset recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). Approximately \$0.2 million of unrealized losses related to debt investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and \$2.8 million of unrealized losses related to debt investments have been in a continuous loss position for more than 12 months.

In the fiscal third quarter 2005, the Company recorded a \$2.4 million write-down associated with its equity investment in Lamina Ceramics, Inc.. At March 31, 2006, the Company determined that the remaining investment balance approximated fair value.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 17: Investments (Continued)

A summary of the components and carrying values of "Investments" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2006	2005
Short-term investments	\$ 4,889	\$ 34,992
Equity investments:		
Available-for-sale	853	563
Cost	119	119
U.S. government marketable securities	67,195	157,576
	<u>\$ 73,056</u>	<u>\$ 193,250</u>

Non-equity investments of \$4.9 million and \$67.2 million mature within three months to one year and one to four years, respectively. Short-term investments consist of U.S. government securities.

The unrealized pretax gain/(loss) on available-for-sale equity securities was \$0.6 million and \$(0.5) million at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The recorded values approximate fair value at March 31, 2006 and 2005.

Note 18: Acquisitions

On June 30, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets from Wilson Greatbatch Technologies, Inc ("GTI"). The \$2.3 million cash purchase included the non-medical, high-voltage and high-temperature ceramic capacitor and EMI filter product lines of GTI's Greatbatch-Sierra, Inc. subsidiary. The product lines were acquired as part of the Company's strategic objective to broaden its high-performance capacitor solutions to support customers' increasing technical requirements.

On September 2, 2003, the Company announced it purchased an equity position of \$2.5 million in Lamina Ceramics, Inc. ("Lamina Ceramics"), and entered into a business agreement with Lamina Ceramics to develop and commercialize high-performance, low-temperature co-fired ceramic-on-metal ("LTCC-M") solutions for advanced electronic systems. Lamina Ceramics is a manufacturer of multilayer ceramic electronic packages, boards, and components using proprietary LTCC-M technology. In fiscal third quarter 2006, the Company wrote down its investment in Lamina Ceramics by \$2.4 million. On a fully-diluted basis, the Company's interest in Lamina Ceramics was less than 10% at March 31, 2005 and 2004.

On December 17, 2003, the Company announced it had acquired The Forest Electric Company ("FELCO") of Melrose Park, Illinois. FELCO manufactures and sells industry-leading custom magnetic solutions. This \$2.4 million acquisition broadens KEMET's product portfolio, leveraging KEMET's industry-leading capabilities in quality, delivery, and service to further penetrate customers in the military, aerospace, and industrial market segments. Approximately \$2.1 million, not considered material to the Consolidated Balance Sheets, of goodwill was recorded as part of the transaction.

Pro forma information is not presented herein as the acquisitions did not materially impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

KEMET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19: Property Held for Sale

As a result of moving manufacturing operations from the United States to lower cost facilities in Mexico and China, certain manufacturing facilities located in the United States are no longer in use and are held for sale according to SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." The carrying value of these facilities at March 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$4.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, and is separately presented in the Property held for sale line item on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recognized a loss on these facilities. At March 31, 2006, the fair value is believed to approximate carrying value based on an external appraisal. The Company does not anticipate any remediation costs in selling the property. On a quarterly basis, management will review this value for indications of impairment.

Note 20: Subsequent Events

On April 13, 2006, the Company completed its acquisition of EPCOS AG's Tantalum Business Unit for approximately \$103.0 million. The acquisition includes the EPCOS AG tantalum capacitor manufacturing operation in Evora, Portugal as well as certain research and development, marketing, and sales functions in various locations, primarily within Europe. Of the total purchase price, KEMET paid cash of \$81.3 million and assumed certain liabilities and working capital adjustments of approximately \$12.2 million. In addition when the manufacturing and supply agreement expires in September 2006, the Company will make an additional payment of approximately \$9.5 million.

The Company anticipates that this acquisition will further strengthen its global leadership position in the tantalum capacitor business and provide greater access to the European market and customers. The Company is in the process of recording the acquisition and will provide the necessary information in a later filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

KEMET CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ DAVID E. GABLE

David E. Gable
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ PER-OLOF LOOF

Per-Olof Loof
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ DAVID E. GABLE

David E. Gable
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ FRANK G. BRANDENBERG

Frank G. Brandenburg
Chairman and Director

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ GURMINDER S. BEDI

Gurminder S. Bedi
Director

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ MAUREEN E. GRZELAKOWSKI

Maureen E. Grzelakowski
Director

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ E. ERWIN MADDREY, II

E. Erwin Maddrey, II
Director

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ JOSEPH D. SWANN

Joseph D. Swann
Director

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ CHARLES E. VOLPE
Charles E. Volpe
Director

KEMET Corporation
Code of Business Integrity and Ethics

Governing Principle

The fundamental principle governing corporate actions of KEMET Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, “KEMET” or the “Company”) and the actions of employees and officers of the Company is that ethics and business are inseparable at KEMET, that no business objective can be achieved without following the highest ethical standards and complying with all the local and national laws and regulations that pertain to our operations.

Conflict of Interest

No officer or employee of the Company may have a personal, financial or family interest that could in any way keep the individual from acting in the best interest of the Company. Any actual or potential conflict of interest must be reported to corporate management as soon as recognized.

Business Relationships

The use of the funds or assets of the Company for any unlawful purpose or to influence others through bribes is strictly prohibited, i.e., there shall be no reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to perverting the judgment or corrupting the conduct of a person in a position of trust.

Offering or accepting properly recorded business meals, entertainment, or token gifts intended and understood as simple courtesies meant to foster understanding and communication with suppliers, customers, and public officials is allowed.

Token tips or minor payments to government, institutional, vendor, or customer service personnel that simply facilitate service, are traditional in the country or locality, nominal in amount, do not involve a perversion of judgement or corruption of conduct, and are properly recorded are acceptable. Minor payments meet this test only if, through the generation of goodwill, and not by any other means, they encourage timely performance of an act which the recipient already has a duty to perform because of some legal requirement or job responsibility.

Memberships

Memberships should serve legitimate business needs. They are appropriate only in organizations whose objectives and activities are lawful and ethical, and fit within the framework of broadly accepted social values.

Financial Integrity

No unrecorded fund will be established for any purpose. All assets of the Company will be recorded on the books of the Company at all times unless specifically exempted by corporate procedures which are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

No false entry or entry that obscures the purposes of the underlying transaction shall be made in the books and records of the Company for any reason.

No payment on behalf of the Company shall be authorized or made with the intention or understanding that any part of such payment is to be used for a purpose other than that described by the documents supporting the payment.

Each employee is responsible for the protection of the Company’s assets from loss, damage, misuse or theft. Company assets, such as funds, products, or computers, may only be used for business purposes and other purposes approved by management. Company assets may never be used for illegal purposes.

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. This includes such data as quality, safety, and personnel records, as well as all financial records. All financial books, records and accounts must accurately reflect transactions and events, and conform both to required accounting principles and to the Company’s system of internal controls. No false or artificial entries may be made, and no undisclosed or unrecorded funds or assets may be maintained for any purpose. When a payment is made, it can only be used for the purpose spelled out in the supporting document.

Corporate Opportunities

Employees are prohibited from (i) taking for themselves personally any opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, information or position; (ii) using corporate property, information or position for personal gain; and (iii) competing with the Company. Employees have a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

Confidential Information

Each employee will safeguard all confidential information by marking such information accordingly, keeping it secure, and limiting access to those who have a need to know in order to do their jobs. Confidential information includes any information that is not generally known to the public and is helpful to the Company, or would be helpful to competitors. It also includes information that suppliers and customers have entrusted to the Company. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends.

Inside Information and Securities Trading

Company employees are not allowed to trade in securities or any other kind of property based on knowledge that comes from their jobs, if that information has not been reported publicly. It is against the laws of many countries, including the United States, to trade or to “tip” others who might make an investment decision based on inside information. For example, using non-public information to buy or sell Company stock, options in Company stock or the stock of a Company supplier, customer or competitor is prohibited.

Compliance with the Law

Company employees are required to comply with all applicable laws and regulations wherever the Company does business. Perceived pressures from supervisors or demands due to business conditions are not excuses for violating the law.

Fair Competition and Antitrust

The Company and all employees are required to comply with the antitrust and unfair competition laws of the many countries in which the Company does business. These laws are complex and vary considerably from country to country. They generally concern agreements with competitors that harm customers, including price fixing and allocations of customers or contracts, agreements that unduly limit a customer’s ability to sell a product, including establishing the resale price of a product or service, or conditioning the sale of products on an agreement to buy other Company products and services, and attempts to monopolize, including pricing a product below cost in order to eliminate competition. In the event that an employee is uncertain or has a question regarding such compliance, he or she should contact their immediate supervisor for clarification.

Reporting of Behavior

Each employee shall promptly bring to the attention of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors any information he or she may have concerning evidence of a material violation of the securities or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Company or its employees or agents. Each employee shall promptly bring to the attention of the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning any violation of this Code of Business Integrity and Ethics. The Board of Directors may determine, or designate appropriate persons to determine, appropriate additional disciplinary or other actions to be taken in the event of violations of this Code of Business Integrity and Ethics and a procedure for granting any waivers of this Code of Business Integrity and Ethics.

21.1 List of Subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006

<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>
KEMET Electronics Corporation	Delaware
KEMET Services Corporation	Delaware
KEMET Electronics, S.A.	Switzerland
KEMET Electronics GMBH	Germany
KEMET Electronics SARL	France
KEMET Electronics Ltd.	United Kingdom
KEMET Electronics Asia Limited	Hong Kong
KEMET Electronics Marketing (S) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
KEMET de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
KEMET Electronics (Canada) Limited	Canada
KRC Trade Corporation	Delaware
KEMET Electronics Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore
KEMET Electronics Pty Ltd.	Australia
KEMET Tantalum Pty Ltd.	Australia
KEMET Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China
KEMET Electronics Greater China Limited	Hong Kong
KEMET Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China
KEMET Electronics Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan
The Forest Electric Company	Illinois

23.1 CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
KEMET Corporation:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-107411, 333-92963, 33-98912, and 33-93092) on Form S-3; and (333-123308, 333-67849, and 33-96226) on Form S-8, of KEMET Corporation of our reports dated June 14, 2006, with respect to the Consolidated Balance Sheets of KEMET Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income/(Loss), and Cash Flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2006, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, as included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

/s/ KPMG
LLP

Greenville, South Carolina
June 14, 2006

I, Per-Olof Loof, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of KEMET Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we 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 report is being prepared; and
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
 - 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 (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers 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 functions):
 - 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.

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ PER-OLOF LOOF
Per-Olof Loof
Chief Executive Officer and Director

I, David E. Gable, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of KEMET Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers 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 we 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 with those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; and
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
 - 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 (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, 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 controls over financial reporting.

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ DAVID E. GABLE

David E. Gable

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 ADOPTED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Per-Olof Loof, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that, to my knowledge:

The accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

The information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of KEMET Corporation.

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ PER-OLOF LOOF

Per-Olof Loof

Chief Executive Officer and

Director

The foregoing certifications are being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and are not being filed as part of this report or as a separate disclosure document.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 ADOPTED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, David E. Gable, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that, to my knowledge:

The accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

The information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of KEMET Corporation.

Date: June 14, 2006

/s/ DAVID E. GABLE
David E. Gable
*Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer*

The foregoing certifications are being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and are not being filed as part of this report or as a separate disclosure document.
