

BRIGHTPOINT INC
Form 10-K
February 25, 2009

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

þ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008
1-12845
(Commission File no.)

Brightpoint, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana **35-1778566**
(State or other jurisdiction of *(I.R.S. Employer*
Incorporation or organization) *Identification No.)*
7635 INTERACTIVE WAY, SUITE 200, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46278
(Address of principal executive offices including zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (317) 707-2355
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 Par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Select Market)
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. 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, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No
The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2008, which was the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$583,950,959.

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of February 19, 2009: 81,791,126

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement in connection with its annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2009, are incorporated by reference in Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Form 10-K.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

Brightpoint, Inc. is a global leader in the distribution of wireless devices and accessories and provision of customized logistic services to the wireless industry. We have operations centers and/or sales offices in various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. We provide customized integrated logistic services including procurement, inventory management, software loading, kitting and customized packaging, fulfillment, credit services and receivables management, call center and activation services, website hosting, e-fulfillment solutions, reverse logistics, transportation management and other services within the global wireless industry. Our customers include mobile network operators, mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs), resellers, retailers and wireless equipment manufacturers. We distribute wireless communication devices and we provide value-added distribution and logistic services for wireless products manufactured by companies such as Apple, High Tech Computer Corp., Kyocera, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Research in Motion, Samsung, Siemens, Sony Ericsson and UTStarcom.

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in August 1989 under the name Wholesale Cellular USA, Inc. and reincorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in March 1994. In September 1995, we changed our name to Brightpoint, Inc. In June 2004, we reincorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana under the name of Brightpoint, Inc.

Our website is www.brightpoint.com. We make available, free of charge, at this website our Code of Business Conduct, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The information on the website listed above is not and should not be considered part of this annual report on Form 10-K and is not incorporated by reference in this document.

In addition, we will provide, at no cost, paper or electronic copies of our reports and other filings made with the SEC. Requests for such filings should be directed to Investor Relations, Brightpoint, Inc., 7635 Interactive Way, Suite 200, Indianapolis, Indiana 46278, telephone number: (877) 447-2355.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms Brightpoint, Company, we, our and us means Brightpoint, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Financial Overview and Recent Developments

Debt Reduction. For 2008, cash flows from operations increased \$199.1 million to \$272.8 million. We used cash flows from operations as well as cash on hand to pay down debt by \$279.5 million during 2008. As of December 31, 2008, we had total liquidity (unrestricted cash and unused borrowing availability) of \$401.2 million compared to \$232.0 million at December 31, 2007. Total debt outstanding was \$176.4 million at December 31, 2008.

Goodwill Impairment Charge. Goodwill is subject to annual reviews for impairment based on a two-step test in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets and on the outlook for the global wireless industry, both of which contributed to a significant decline in Brightpoint's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. The result of our annual goodwill impairment test was that the carrying amount of the net assets allocated to the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) reporting unit exceeded the fair market value. The entire amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit was impaired, which resulted

in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by our Board of Directors in February 2009. The goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is primarily related to the July 2007 acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The impairment charge resulted from factors impacted by current market conditions including: 1) lower market valuation multiples for similar assets; 2) higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit and equity markets; and 3) current

cash flow forecasts for the EMEA markets in which we operate. The impairment will not result in any current or future cash expenditures.

Realignment of European Operations. On June 30, 2008 we announced that as part of the natural progression of the Dangaard integration process, we were realigning our European operations in an effort to streamline our business processes and optimize our business model. We believe that these efforts, and the resultant cost reductions and operational efficiencies, will help produce additional synergies for us. We incurred restructuring costs of \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 related to these initiatives, which are included as restructuring charge in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan. In February 2009, we announced a plan to reduce spending in 2009 by \$40 to \$45 million and to reduce average daily debt by approximately \$100 million to \$150 million in 2009 (the 2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan). The highlights of this plan are:

Eliminate 2009 Senior Executive Officers Cash Bonuses Brightpoint senior executive officers have voluntarily elected to waive their 2009 cash incentive compensation opportunities.

Reduce Staff Bonuses Cash incentive compensation opportunities for non-executives will be suspended for the first half of 2009.

Freeze Base Pay Employees base salary will be frozen except adjustments required by law or other special circumstances.

Impose General Hiring Freeze the Company has implemented a general hiring freeze.

Reduce Global Workforce the Company will reduce its global workforce by at least 220 positions, or approximately 7%. This is in addition to the approximate 10% reduction in workforce announced in June 2008.

Debt reduction the Company expects to reduce average daily debt outstanding by \$100 million to \$150 million in 2009 through improvements in working capital. Working capital improvements will come through reducing aged inventory and receivables, renegotiating customer and vendor terms, and renegotiating of under-performing programs/channels or terminating those programs if satisfactory returns are not met.

Global Wireless Industry

The global wireless industry's primary purpose is to provide mobile voice and data connectivity to subscribers. To enable this capability for the subscriber, the global wireless industry is generally organized as follows:

Mobile network operators: build and operate wireless networks and provide voice and data access services to subscribers. MVNOs resell voice and data access services, or airtime, from other mobile operators and do not directly build and operate their own wireless networks.

Infrastructure designers, manufacturers, builders, and operators: companies who operate in this segment provide mobile operators with technology, equipment, and cell sites to host and operate the networks.

Component designers and manufacturers: design technology and components that are embedded within a wireless device. Components include semiconductor chip sets, displays, antennae and others.

Content providers: develop mobile content for use with wireless devices and provide consumers with content such as ring tones, messaging, music, streaming video and television, games and other applications.

Wireless device manufacturers: design, manufacture, and market wireless devices, such as cellular phones, wireless personal digital assistants, smart-phones and pagers, which connect subscribers to a wireless network.

Supply chain management providers, retailers and resellers: supply chain management providers provide logistic and distribution services to physically move wireless devices and related products from manufacturers or mobile operators closer to, or directly into, the hands of mobile subscribers; retailers, value-added resellers and system integrators

provide subscribers and potential subscribers with an access point, either physical or on-line, to purchase a subscription and/or a wireless device

Wireless voice and data services are available to consumers and businesses over regional, national and multi-national networks through mobile operators who utilize digital and analog technological standards, such as:

Generation	Technology Standards
1G Analog	AMPS
2G Digital	TDMA, CDMA, GSM, iDEN
2.5G Digital	GPRS, EDGE, CDMA 1xRTT
3G Digital	W-CDMA/UMTS, CDMA 1xEV-DO, HSDPA
3.5 G Digital	HC-SDMA, E-UTRA, UMB, WiMAX
4 G	LTE Advanced

Developments within the global wireless industry have allowed wireless subscribers to talk, send text messages, send and receive email, capture and transmit digital images and video recordings (multimedia messages), play games, browse the Internet and watch television using their wireless devices. Wireless devices and services are also being used for monitoring services, point-of-sale transaction processing, machine-to-machine communications, local area networks, location monitoring, sales force automation and customer relationship management.

From 2007 to 2008, the estimated number of worldwide wireless subscribers increased from approximately 3.6 billion to approximately 4.0 billion. At the end of 2008, wireless penetration was estimated to be approximately 65% of the world's population. During 2008, shipments of wireless devices in the global wireless industry increased by approximately 6% to an estimated 1.2 billion wireless devices. The percentage of replacement wireless device shipments has grown and replacement remains the single biggest factor driving global wireless device sell-in demand. Compelling data centric services over fast networks should continue to fuel the future global demand for wireless devices. How easily and what one can do with a device will continue to drive consumer demand for wireless devices and hence the replacement cycle. Additionally, the use of wireless data products, including interactive pagers, personal digital assistants and other mobile computing devices, has seen recent growth and wider consumer acceptance. The convergence of telecommunications, computing and media is further accelerating the replacement cycle and driving demand. The industry data contained in this paragraph and elsewhere in this subsection is based on Company and industry analyst estimates.

We believe the following major trends are taking place within the global wireless industry, although there are no assurances that we will benefit from these trends (refer to Item 1A, Risk Factors):

Converged Devices. We believe that the key drivers for the growth in volume of replacement devices shipped will be the migration to next generation systems and devices (3G, 3.5G and 4G) with streaming video and television, and increasing penetration of converged devices. Mobile data (mobile music, mobile TV, mobile banking, mobile advertising, and mobile social networking) and the availability of compelling content and enhanced device capabilities will continue to drive the replacement cycle. We expect converged devices to be 25%-30% of the total wireless devices shipped in 2009. While the new features, enhanced functionalities, converged and 3G devices and migration to next generation systems are anticipated to increase both replacement device shipments and total wireless device shipments, general economic conditions, consumer acceptance, component shortages, manufacturing difficulties, supply constraints and other factors could negatively impact anticipated wireless device shipments.

Increasing Subscribers. We expect the number of subscribers worldwide to continue to increase. Increased wireless service availability or lower cost of wireless service compared to conventional fixed line systems and reductions in the cost of wireless devices may result in an increase in subscribers. In particular, markets or regions such as Africa, India, Latin America, China and Eastern Europe are expected to increase their number of subscribers significantly. Increasing deregulation, the availability of additional spectrum, increased competition and the emergence of new wireless technologies and related applications may further increase the number of subscribers in markets that have historically had high penetration rates. More mobile operators may offer services including seamless roaming, increased coverage, improved signal quality and greater data handling capabilities through increased bandwidth,

thereby attracting more subscribers to mobile operators which offer such services.

Next Generation Systems. In order to provide a compelling service offering for their current and prospective subscribers, mobile operators continue to expand and enhance their systems by migrating to next generation systems such as 3G, 3.5G

and 4G. These next generation systems allow subscribers to send and receive email, capture and transmit digital images and video recordings (multimedia messages), play games, browse the Internet, watch television and take advantage of services such as monitoring services, point-of-sale transaction processing, machine-to-machine communications, location monitoring, sales force automation and customer relationship management. In order to realize the full advantage of these services and capabilities, many current subscribers will need to replace their wireless devices. As a result, the continued rollout of next generation systems is expected to be a key driver for replacement sales of wireless devices. However, the ability and timing of mobile operators to rollout these new services and manufacturers to provide devices which utilize these technologies may have a significant impact on consumer adoption and the rate of sale of replacement devices.

New or Expanding Industry Participants. With the opportunities presented by enhanced voice and data capabilities and an expanding market for wireless devices, many companies are entering or expanding their presence in the global wireless industry. For example, many companies have announced their intentions to create MVNOs in order to leverage their content and brands in the wireless space. In addition, companies such as Microsoft (wireless device operating systems provider) and High Tech Computer Corp. (wireless device manufacturer) are bringing feature-rich operating systems or wireless devices to market in order to provide subscribers with capabilities that emulate their desktop computer. Furthermore, in June 2008, Apple introduced its iPhone 3G which is a combination of a mobile phone, a widescreen iPod and a wireless internet communication device that operates on 3G networks. Nokia, High Tech Computer Corp., Microsoft, and Apple and their products may heighten competition with other existing manufacturers and provide consumers with more feature-rich products, broader selection and new market channels, which may result in increased wireless device shipments.

Pricing Factors and Average Selling Prices. Industry estimates are that in 2008 the global wireless industry's average selling price for wireless devices remained flat or declined slightly from 2007. A number of factors impacted the actual average selling prices including, but not limited to, consumer discretionary spending, geographic mix, shortening of the product life cycle, decreasing manufacturing costs due to higher volumes, manufacturing efficiencies, reductions in material costs, consumer demand, manufacturers' promotional activities, operators' promotional activity and trends in pricing for service plans, product availability, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, product mix and device functionality. We anticipate that the global wireless industry's average selling prices for wireless devices may continue to decline despite the fact that manufacturers have been adding enhanced features; however, we are unable to estimate the rate of such decline. The decline in average selling prices could offset any growth in revenue from overall growth in wireless device shipments and have an adverse impact on both the industry's and our distribution revenues. However, changes in average selling prices of wireless devices have little to no impact on our revenue from logistic services, which are typically fee-based services.

Our Business

Our primary business is moving wireless devices closer to, or directly into, the hands of mobile subscribers. With approximately 84 million wireless devices handled in 2008, we are the largest dedicated distributor of wireless devices and provider of customized logistic services to mobile operators, MVNOs, resellers, retailers and wireless equipment manufacturers. Our business includes product distribution, logistic services, activation services and the sale of prepaid airtime. The majority of our business is conducted through product distribution and logistic services. While our activation services and prepaid airtime businesses are important to us, they are less significant than our other businesses in terms of revenue and units handled.

Product Distribution. In our product distribution activities, we purchase a wide variety of wireless voice and data products from leading manufacturers. We take ownership of the products and receive them in our facilities or have them drop-shipped directly to our customers. We actively market and sell these products to our worldwide customer base of approximately 25,000 customers. Product distribution revenue includes the value of the product sold and generates higher revenue per unit, as compared to our logistic services revenue, which does not include the value of the product. We frequently review and evaluate wireless voice and data products in determining the mix of products purchased for distribution and attempt to acquire distribution rights for those products that we believe have the potential for enhanced financial return and significant market penetration. In 2008, 2007 and 2006 approximately 91%, 92%, and 86% of our total revenue was derived from product distribution. In 2008, 2007 and 2006,

approximately 30%, 31% and 24%, of our total wireless devices handled were sold through product distribution. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, our gross margin on product distribution revenue was 4.4%, 4.3% and 3.9%. Cost of revenue for product distribution includes the costs of the products sold and other direct costs such as freight, labor and rent expense.

The wireless devices we distribute include a variety of devices designed to work on various operating platforms and feature brand names such as Apple, High Tech Computer Corp., Kyocera, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Research In Motion,

Samsung, Siemens, Sony Ericsson and UTStarcom. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, our sales of wireless devices through product distribution totaled 25.3 million, 25.7 million and 12.8 million devices. As the industry's average selling prices have continued to fluctuate, our average selling prices have also fluctuated due to the mix of wireless devices we sell and the markets in which we operate. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, our average selling price for wireless devices was approximately \$149, \$141, and \$152 per unit.

We also distribute accessories used in connection with wireless devices, such as batteries, chargers, memory cards, car-kits, cases and hands-free products. We purchase and resell original equipment manufacturer (OEM) and aftermarket accessories, either prepackaged or in bulk. Our accessory packaging services provide mobile operators and retail chains with custom packaged and/or branded accessories based on the specific requirements of those customers.

Logistic Services. Our logistic services include procurement, inventory management, software loading, kitting and customized packaging, fulfillment, credit services and receivables management, call center and activation services, website hosting, e-fulfillment solutions, reverse logistics, transportation management and other services. Generally, logistic services are fee-based services. In many of our markets, we have contracts with mobile operators and wireless equipment manufacturers to which we provide our logistic services. These customers include, but are not limited to, operating companies or subsidiaries of Debitel (Denmark, France, and Germany), Euroset (Finland), MetroPCS (United States), Motorola (United States), Sprint Nextel (United States), T-Mobile (United States), T-Mobile Slovensko (Slovakia), TracFone (United States), Virgin Mobile (United States) and Vodafone (Australia, New Zealand and Germany).

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, logistic services accounted for approximately 9%, 8% and 14% of our total revenue and accounted for approximately 70%, 69% and 76% of the total wireless devices we handled. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, our logistic services gross margin was 37.9%, 28.9% and 21.1%. Cost of revenue for logistic services is primarily composed of costs such as freight, labor and rent expense. Since we generally do not take ownership of the inventory in our logistic services arrangements and the accounts receivable are lower due to the fee-based nature of these services, the invested capital requirements and the risks assumed in providing logistic services generally are significantly lower than our distribution business.

Activation Services. In our activation services business, we provide a cost-effective channel for mobile operators and MVNOs to add new subscribers. We do this by establishing and managing a network of independent authorized retailers (referred to as a dealer network). We provide our dealer network with access to products and support them through commissions management, sales and marketing programs, merchandising programs, training programs, incentive programs and cooperative advertising. As these retailers activate or upgrade subscribers, they earn commissions from mobile operators. We collect these commissions from the mobile operators and pay the retailers their pro-rata portion of the commissions after deducting our fees. For mobile operators and MVNOs, we provide them with incremental points of sale, a variable-cost model for acquiring new subscribers and commissions management for our dealer network. Sales of wireless devices and related accessories to our network of independent authorized retailers are included in product distribution revenues and fees earned from commissions management services are included in logistic services revenues. We currently provide activation services in the United States to mobile operators such as Boost Mobile, Sprint Nextel, T-Mobile, and Virgin Mobile.

Prepaid Airtime. Through our prepaid airtime business model, we participate in the ongoing revenue stream generated by prepaid subscribers. We do this by purchasing physical scratch cards or electronic activation codes from mobile operators and MVNOs and distributing them to retail channels. Much of our activity in the prepaid airtime business model is in our Europe and Americas Divisions. Sales of physical scratch cards or electronic activation codes to retail customers are included in logistic services revenues. We distribute prepaid airtime in many of our operations on behalf of mobile operators and MVNOs such as: Virgin Mobile (United States), Sonofon (Denmark), Tele2 (Sweden) and TeliaSonera (Sweden).

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to continue to grow as a leader in product distribution and logistic services in the global wireless industry. Our objectives are to increase our earnings and market share, improve our return on invested capital within certain debt-to-total-capital parameters and to enhance customer satisfaction by increasing the value we offer relative

to other service alternatives and service offerings by our competitors.

Our strategy incorporates industry trends such as increasing sales of replacement devices, increasing subscribers, the migration to next generation systems and new or expanding industry participants as described in detail in the section entitled Global Wireless Industry. We will endeavor to grow our business through organic growth opportunities, new product and service offerings, start-up operations and joint ventures or acquisitions. In evaluating opportunities for growth, key

components of our decision making process include anticipated long-term rates of return, short-term returns on invested capital and risk profiles as compared to the potential returns. No assurances can be given on the success of our strategy, and we reference Item 1A, Risk Factors .

Key elements of our strategy include:

Expand into New Geographic Markets. We estimate that the global wireless industry shipped approximately 1.2 billion wireless devices in 2008. We believe that the wireless devices shipped in the geographic markets where we currently operate (our addressable market) were less than one-third of the global industry shipments of devices in 2008. We believe we are in a position to enter into new markets, thereby expanding our addressable market. In 2009, we believe that there may be additional expansion opportunities primarily in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Expand Existing Product and Service Offerings in Current Markets. Our plan includes the transfer of our industry know-how, relationships, and capabilities from one market to another in an effort to expand our product and service offerings within our current markets. This is intended to enhance the service offerings and product lines of some of our operations, which have relatively limited product lines and service offerings as compared to the collective product and service offerings of the entire Company. Opportunities in expanding our product lines include wireless handsets, data devices, memory cards, sim-cards and accessories. Opportunities in expanding our service offerings include product fulfillment, electronic prepaid recharge services, reverse logistics management, repair services, and online activation services. Adding new products and services to our portfolio as one of our key strategic initiatives ensures our focus on diversifying our vendor and customer base on a global basis. With our business focused on the wireless industry, we strive to be the most valuable partner to our vendors and customers by offering them a comprehensive menu of wireless supply chain services at the most competitive prices.

Optimize Existing Global Business Model and Utilize Scale to Gain Efficiencies. We believe we have opportunity to significantly increase the value of our company by optimizing and leveraging our existing operations. We are committed to focusing on leveraging our infrastructure, market share, and cost structure to increase the value we offer relative to other service alternatives and service offerings by our competitors. Our global platform and services allow us to be a low cost service provider to the global wireless industry.

Customers

We provide our products and services to a customer base of approximately 25,000 consisting of mobile operators, MVNOs, manufacturers, independent agents and dealers, retailers, and other distributors. During 2008, customers in each of our primary sales channels include the following:

Mobile Operators and MVNOs: Cellular South (United States), MetroPCS (United States), Sprint Nextel (United States), T-Mobile (United States), TracFone (United States), Virgin Mobile (United States), COMCEL (Colombia), SingTel (Australia), Telstra (Australia), Vodafone (Australia, New Zealand and Germany), Reliance Infocomm (India), Tata TeleServices (India), Debitel AG (Europe), Telecom Italia (Italy), Netcom (Norway), Tele2 (Sweden), Telefonica (Spain), T-Mobile Slovensko (Slovakia) and Verizon Wireless (United States)

Dealers and Agents: Moorehead Communications (United States), Russell Cellular (United States), 4G Wireless (United States), Telechoice (Australia), First Mobile Group (Australia and New Zealand), Dialect (Sweden) and Klartsvär (Sweden)

Mass Retailers: Best Buy (United States), Radio Shack (United States), Harvey Norman (Australia), Coles Group (Australia), Woolworth's Group (Australia), Metro Group (Europe) and Pressbyran (Sweden)

Other Distributors: Strax (United States), Wireless Channels (United States), Generation Next Group (formerly Computech) (Hong Kong and Singapore), Raduga Pte. Ltd (Singapore) and Excel International Limited (Hong Kong) For 2008, 2007 and 2006, aggregate revenues generated from our five largest customers accounted for approximately 19%, 23% and 26% of our total revenue. No customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenue in 2008. In 2007 and 2006, Generation Next Group, a customer of our Singapore operations (2007) and our Brightpoint Asia Limited operations (2006), accounted for approximately 10% and 13% of our total revenue and 29% and 29% of the Asia-Pacific division's revenue. See Item 1A, Risk Factors THE LOSS OR REDUCTION IN ORDERS FROM PRINCIPAL CUSTOMERS OR A

REDUCTION IN PRICES WE ARE ABLE TO CHARGE THESE CUSTOMERS COULD MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

We generally sell our products pursuant to customer purchase orders and subject to our terms and conditions. We generally ship products on the same day orders are received from the customer. Unless otherwise requested, substantially all of our products are delivered by common freight carriers. Because orders are filled shortly after receipt, backlog is generally not material to our business. Our logistic services are typically provided pursuant to agreements with terms between one and three years which generally may be terminated by either party subject to a short notice period.

Purchasing and Suppliers

We have established key relationships with leading manufacturers of wireless voice and data equipment such as Apple, High Tech Computer Corp., Kyocera, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Research In Motion, Samsung, Siemens, Sony Ericsson and UTStarcom. We generally negotiate directly with manufacturers and suppliers in order to obtain inventories of brand name products. Inventory purchases are based on customer demand, product availability, brand name recognition, price, service, and quality. Certain of our suppliers may provide favorable purchasing terms to us, including credit, price protection, cooperative advertising, volume incentive rebates, stock balancing and marketing allowances. Product manufacturers typically provide limited warranties directly to the end consumer or to us, which we generally pass through to our customers.

Nokia products (our largest supplier of wireless devices and accessories) represented approximately 26%, 30% and 39% of total units handled in 2008, 2007, and 2006. Motorola products represented 21%, 29%, 29% of total units handled in 2008, 2007, and 2006. Samsung products represented approximately 15% of total units handled in 2008, and less than 10% in 2007 and 2006. None of the products we sold from our other suppliers accounted for 10% or more of our total units handled in 2008, 2007, and 2006. Loss of the applicable contracts with Nokia, Motorola, Samsung or other suppliers, or failure by Nokia, Motorola, Samsung or other suppliers to supply competitive products on a timely basis, at competitive prices and on favorable terms, or at all, may have a material adverse effect on our revenue and operating margins and our ability to obtain and deliver products on a timely and competitive basis. See Competition.

We maintain agreements with certain of our significant suppliers, all of which relate to specific geographic areas. Our agreements may be subject to certain conditions and exceptions including the retention by manufacturers of certain direct accounts and restrictions regarding our sale of products supplied by certain other competing manufacturers and to certain mobile operators. Typically our agreements with suppliers are non-exclusive. Our supply agreements may require us to satisfy purchase requirements based upon forecasts provided by us, in which a portion of these forecasts may be binding. Our supply agreements generally can be terminated on short notice by either party. We purchase products from manufacturers pursuant to purchase orders placed from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Purchase orders are typically filled, subject to product availability, and shipped to our designated warehouses by common freight carriers. We believe that our relationships with our suppliers are generally good. Any failure or delay by our suppliers in supplying us with products on favorable terms and at competitive prices may severely diminish our ability to obtain and deliver products to our customers on a timely and competitive basis. If we lose any of our significant suppliers, or if any supplier imposes substantial price increases or eliminates favorable terms provided to us and alternative sources of supply are not readily available, it may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Sales and Marketing

We promote our product lines, our capabilities and the benefits of certain of our business models through advertising in trade publications and attending various international, national and regional trade shows, as well as through direct mail solicitation, media advertising and telemarketing activities. Our suppliers and customers use a variety of methods to promote their products and services directly to consumers, including Internet, print and media advertising.

Our sales and marketing efforts are coordinated in each of our three regional divisions by key personnel responsible for that particular division. Divisional management devotes a substantial amount of their time to developing and maintaining relationships with our customers and suppliers. In addition to managing the overall operations of the divisions, each division's sales and operations centers are managed by either general or country managers who report

to the appropriate member of divisional management and are responsible for the daily sales and operations of their particular location. Each country has sales associates who specialize in or focus on sales of our products and services to a specific customer or customer category (e.g., mobile operator, MVNOs, dealers and agents, reseller, retailer, subscriber, etc.). In addition, in many markets we have dedicated a sales force to manage most of our mobile operator relationships and to promote our logistic services including our activation services and prepaid airtime business models. Including support and retail outlet personnel,

we had 662 employees involved in sales and marketing at December 31, 2008, of which 163 are in our Americas division, 374 in our EMEA division, and 125 in our Asia-Pacific division.

Seasonality

The operating results of each of our three divisions may be influenced by a number of seasonal factors in the different countries and markets in which we operate. These factors may cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate on a quarterly basis. These fluctuations are a result of several factors, including, but not limited to:

promotions and subsidies by mobile operators;

the timing of local holidays and other events affecting consumer demand;

the timing of the introduction of new products by our suppliers and competitors;

purchasing patterns of customers in different markets;

general economic conditions; and

product availability and pricing.

Consumer electronics and retail sales in many geographic markets tend to experience increased volumes of sales at the end of the calendar year, largely because of gift-giving holidays. This and other seasonal factors have contributed to increases in our revenue during the fourth quarter in certain markets. Conversely, we have experienced decreases in demand in the first quarter subsequent to the higher level of activity in the preceding fourth quarter. Our operating results may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. If unanticipated events occur, including delays in securing adequate inventories of competitive products at times of peak sales or significant decreases in sales during these periods, it could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, as a result of seasonal factors, interim results may not be indicative of annual results.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive industry and in highly competitive markets and believe that such competition may intensify in the future. The markets for wireless voice and data products are characterized by intense price competition and significant price erosion over the lives of products. We compete principally on the basis of value in terms of price, capability, time, product knowledge, reliability, customer service and product availability. Our competitors may possess substantially greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources than we do, which may enable them to withstand substantial price competition, launch new products and implement extensive advertising and promotional campaigns.

The distribution of wireless devices and the provision of logistic services within the global wireless industry have, in the past, been characterized by relatively low barriers to entry. Our ability to continue to compete successfully will be largely dependent on our ability to anticipate and respond to various competitive and other factors affecting the industry, including new or changing outsourcing requirements; new information technology requirements; new product introductions; inconsistent or inadequate supply of product; changes in consumer preferences; demographic trends; international, national, regional and local economic conditions; and discount pricing strategies and promotional activities by competitors.

The markets for wireless communications products and integrated services are characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards, often resulting in product obsolescence, short product life cycles and changing competition. Accordingly, our success is dependent upon our ability to anticipate and identify technological changes in the industry and successfully adapt our offering of products and services, to satisfy evolving industry and customer requirements. The wireless device industry is increasingly segmenting its product offering and introducing products with enhanced functionality that competes with other non-wireless consumer electronic products. Examples include wireless devices with embedded mega-pixel cameras, which now compete to a certain extent with non-wireless digital cameras, wireless devices with MP3 capabilities that compete with non-wireless handheld audio players, and wireless devices with embedded navigation capabilities that compete with non-wireless handheld

navigation devices. These non-wireless consumer electronic products are distributed through other non-wireless distributors who may become our competitors as the wireless industry continues to introduce wireless devices with enhanced functionality. In addition, products that reach the market outside of normal distribution channels, such as gray market resellers, may also have an adverse impact on our operations.

Our current competition and specific competitors varies by service line and division as follows:

Product Distribution. Our product distribution business competes with broad-based wireless distributors who carry similar product lines and specialty distributors who may focus on segments within the wireless industry such as WLAN, Wi-Fi, navigation, and accessories. To a lesser extent we compete with information technology distribution companies who offer wireless devices in certain markets. Manufacturers also sell their products directly to large mobile operators and as mobile operator customers grow in scale, manufacturers may pose a competitive threat to our business.

For product distribution, specific competitors and the divisions in which they generally compete with us include BrightStar Corporation (all divisions), Tessco Technologies (Americas), Parktel (Americas), Cellnet Group Ltd. (Asia-Pacific), Axcom (EMEA), 20:20 Logistics (EMEA) and Ingram Micro (all divisions).

Logistic Services. Our logistic services business competes with general logistic services companies who provide logistic services to multiple industries and specialize more in the warehousing and transportation of finished goods. Manufacturers can also offer fulfillment services to our customers. Certain mobile operators have their own distribution and logistics infrastructure which competes with our outsource solutions.

For logistic services, specific competitors and the division in which they generally compete with us include Aftermarket Technologies Corp. (Americas), BrightStar Corporation (all divisions), CAT Logistics (Americas), Tessco Technologies (Americas), UPS Logistics (Americas), Avarto Logistics Services (EMEA) and Kuehne + Nagel (EMEA).

Activation Services. Our activation services business competes with other specialists who establish and manage independent authorized retailers and value-added resellers and with mobile operators who have the infrastructure necessary to manage their indirect channels.

For activation services, specific competitors and the division in which they generally compete with us include American Wireless (Americas), Cellular Network Communication Group (Americas), Ingram Micro (Americas), LetsTalk (Americas), Simplexity (Americas), QDI (Americas), Wireless Channels (Americas) and Avenir S.A. (EMEA).

Prepaid Airtime. Our prepaid airtime business competes with broad-based wireless distributors who sell prepaid airtime, specialty distributors who focus on prepaid airtime and companies who manufacture or distribute electronic in-store terminals capable of delivering prepaid airtime. To a lesser extent we compete with mobile operators themselves as they distribute prepaid airtime through their own retail channels.

For prepaid airtime, specific competitors and the divisions in which they generally compete with us include American Wireless (Americas), InComm (Americas), Alphyra (EMEA) and Euronet (EMEA).

Information Systems

The success of our operations is largely dependent on the functionality, architecture, performance and utilization of our information systems. We have, and continue to implement, business applications that enable us to provide our customers and suppliers with solutions for the distribution of their products. These solutions include, but are not limited to, e-commerce; electronic data interchange (EDI); web-based order entry, account management, supply chain management; warehouse management, serialized inventory tracking, inventory management and reporting. During 2008, 2007 and 2006, we invested approximately \$10.7 million, \$8.6 million and \$9.6 million, in our information systems with the focus of increasing the functionality and flexibility of our systems. In the future, we intend to invest to further develop those solutions and integrate our internal information systems throughout all of our divisions. At December 31, 2008, there were approximately 194 employees in our information technology departments worldwide.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we had 3,032 employees; 1,198 in our Americas division, 589 in our Asia-Pacific division, 1,166 in our EMEA division, and 79 in our Corporate division. Of these employees, nine were in executive officer positions, 1,695 were engaged in service operations, 662 were in sales and marketing and 666 were in finance and administration (including 194 information technology employees). Our distribution activities and logistic services are labor-intensive and we utilize temporary laborers, particularly in our Americas division, due to the seasonal demands of our business. At December 31, 2008, we had 897 temporary laborers; 554 in our Americas division, 166 in our Asia-Pacific division and 177 in our Europe

division. Of these temporary laborers, approximately 824 were engaged in service operations, 25 were in sales and marketing and 48 were in finance and administration. Worldwide, none of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, except for national collective labor agreements in Finland. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. See Item 1A, Risk Factors **WE ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN PERSONNEL RELATED ISSUES.**

Segment and Geographic Financial Information

Financial information concerning our segments and other geographic financial information is included in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There are many important factors that have affected, and in the future could affect our business, including the factors discussed below which should be reviewed carefully, in conjunction with the other information contained in this Form 10-K. Some of these factors are beyond our control and future trends are difficult to predict. In addition, various statements, discussions and analyses throughout this Form 10-K are not based on historical fact and contain forward-looking statements. These statements are also subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below, which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by us. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement contained in this Form 10-K and should also be aware that we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking information contained herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

General risks related to our operations

The current global economic downturn could cause a severe disruption in our operations. Our business has been negatively impacted by the current global economic downturn. If this downturn is prolonged or worsens, there could be several severely negative implications to our business that may exacerbate many of the risk factors we identified below including, but not limited to, the following:

Liquidity:

The global economic downturn and the associated credit crisis could continue or worsen and reduce liquidity and this could have a negative impact on financial institutions and the global financial system, which would, in turn, have a negative impact on us and our creditors.

Credit insurers could drop coverage on our customers and increase premiums, deductibles and co-insurance levels on our remaining or prospective coverage.

Our suppliers could tighten trade credit which could negatively impact our liquidity.

We may not be able to borrow additional funds under our existing credit facilities if participating banks become insolvent or their liquidity is limited or impaired. In addition, we may not be able retain current accounts receivable factoring arrangements or secure new accounts receivable factoring agreements.

Demand:

The global recession has resulted in severe job losses and lower consumer confidence, which could cause a decrease in demand for our products and services.

Prices:

Certain markets have experienced and may continue to experience deflation, which could negatively impact our average selling price and revenue.

Counterparty risk:

Our customers, vendors and their suppliers (e.g. component manufacturers) may become insolvent and file for bankruptcy, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Our operations could be harmed by fluctuations in regional demand patterns and economic factors. In particular, our North American and European divisions have been adversely impacted and our results have been impacted. The demand for our products and services has fluctuated and may continue to vary substantially within the regions served

by us. We believe that the enhanced functionality of wireless devices and the roll-out of next generation systems has had and will continue to have an effect on overall subscriber growth and handset replacement demand. Economic slow-downs in regions served by us or changes in promotional programs offered by mobile operators may lower consumer demand and create higher levels of

inventories in our distribution channels which results in lower than anticipated demand for the products and services that we offer and can decrease our gross and operating margins. A prolonged economic slow-down in the United States or any other region in which we have significant operations could negatively impact our results of operations and financial position.

We have debt facilities that could prevent us from borrowing additional funds, if needed. Our global credit facility is secured by primarily all of our domestic assets and certain other foreign assets and stock pledges. Our borrowing availability is based primarily on a leverage ratio test, measured quarterly as total funded indebtedness over EBITDA adjusted as defined in the credit agreement. Consequently, any significant decrease in adjusted EBITDA could limit our ability to borrow additional funds to adequately finance our operations and expansion strategies. The terms of our global credit facility also include negative covenants that, among other things, may limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, sell certain assets and make certain payments, including but not limited to, dividends, repurchases of our common stock and other payments outside the normal course of business, as well as prohibiting us from merging or consolidating with another corporation or selling all or substantially all of our assets in the United States or assets of any other named borrower. If we violate any of these loan covenants, default on these obligations or become subject to a change of control, our indebtedness under the credit agreement would become immediately due and payable, and the banks could foreclose on its security.

We may have difficulty collecting our accounts receivable. We currently offer and intend to offer open account terms to certain of our customers, which may subject us to credit risks, particularly in the event that any receivables represent sales to a limited number of customers or are concentrated in particular geographic markets. The collection of our accounts receivable and our ability to accelerate our collection cycle through the sale of accounts receivable is affected by several factors, including, but not limited to:

- our credit granting policies,

- contractual provisions,

- our customers' and our overall credit rating as determined by various credit rating agencies,

- industry and economic conditions,

- the ability of the customer to provide security, collateral or guarantees relative to credit granted by us,

- the customer's and our recent operating results, financial position and cash flows; and

- our ability to obtain credit insurance on amounts that we are owed.

Adverse changes in any of these factors, certain of which may not be wholly in our control, could create delays in collecting or an inability to collect our accounts receivable which could impair our cash flows and our financial position and cause a reduction in our results of operations.

We rely on our suppliers to provide trade credit terms to adequately fund our on-going operations and product purchases. Our business is dependent on our ability to obtain adequate supplies of currently popular product at favorable pricing and on other favorable terms. Our ability to fund our product purchases is dependent on our principal suppliers providing favorable payment terms that allow us to maximize the efficiency of our capital usage. The payment terms we receive from our suppliers is dependent on several factors, including, but not limited to:

- pledged cash requirements;

- our payment history with the supplier;

- the supplier's credit granting policies, contractual provisions;

- our overall credit rating as determined by various credit rating agencies;

industry conditions;

our recent operating results, financial position and cash flows; and

the supplier's ability to obtain credit insurance on amounts that we owe them.

Adverse changes in any of these factors, some of which may not be in our control, could harm our operations.

A significant percentage of our revenues are generated outside of the United States in countries that may have volatile currencies or other risks. We maintain operations centers and sales offices in territories and countries outside of the United States. The fact that our business operations are conducted in many countries exposes us to several additional risks, including, but not limited to:

potentially significant increases in wireless product prices.

increased credit risks, customs duties, import quotas and other trade restrictions;

potentially greater inflationary pressures;

shipping delays;

the risk of failure or material interruption of wireless systems and services; and

possible wireless product supply interruption;

In addition, changes to our detriment may occur in social, political, regulatory and economic conditions or in laws and policies governing foreign trade and investment in the territories and countries where we currently have operations. U.S. laws and regulations relating to investment and trade in foreign countries could also change to our detriment. Any of these factors could have a negative impact on our business and operations. We purchase and sell products and services in a number of foreign currencies, many of which have experienced fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In the past, we entered into forward exchange swaps, futures or options contracts as a means of hedging our currency transaction and balance sheet translation exposures. However, our local management has had limited prior experience in engaging in these types of transactions. Even if done well, hedging may not effectively limit our exposure to a decline in operating results due to foreign currency translation. We cannot predict the effect that future exchange rate fluctuations will have on our operating results. We have ceased operations or divested several of our foreign operations because they were not performing to acceptable levels. These actions resulted in significant losses to us. We may in the future, decide to divest certain existing foreign operations, which could result in our incurring significant additional losses.

The loss or reduction in orders from principal customers or a reduction in the prices we are able to charge these customers could cause our revenues to decline and impair our cash flows. Many of our customers in the markets we serve have experienced severe price competition and, for this and other reasons, may seek to obtain products or services from us at lower prices than we have been able to provide these customers in the past. The loss of any of our principal customers, a reduction in the amount of product or services our principal customers order from us or our inability to maintain current terms, including prices, with these or other customers could cause our revenues to decline and impair our cash flows. Although we have entered into contracts with certain of our largest logistic services customers, we previously have experienced losses of certain of these customers through expiration or cancellation of our contracts with them, and there can be no assurance that any of our customers will continue to purchase products or services from us or that their purchases will be at the same or greater levels than in prior periods.

Our operating results frequently vary significantly and respond to seasonal fluctuations in purchasing patterns. The operating results of each of our three divisions may be influenced by a number of seasonal factors in the different countries and markets in which we operate. These factors may cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate on a quarterly basis. These fluctuations are a result of several factors, including, but not limited to:

promotions and subsidies by mobile operators;

the timing of local holidays and other events affecting consumer demand;

the timing of the introduction of new products by our suppliers and competitors;

purchasing patterns of customers in different markets;

general economic conditions; and
product availability and pricing.

Consumer electronics and retail sales in many geographic markets tend to experience increased volumes of sales at the end of the calendar year, largely because of gift-giving holidays. This and other seasonal factors have contributed to increases in our sales during the fourth quarter in certain markets; Conversely, we have experienced decreases in demand in the first quarter subsequent to the higher level of activity in the preceding fourth quarter. Our operating results may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. If unanticipated events occur, including delays in securing adequate inventories of competitive products at times of peak sales or significant decreases in sales during these periods, our operating results could be harmed. In addition, as a result of seasonal factors, interim results may not be indicative of annual results.

We buy a significant amount of our products from a limited number of suppliers, and they may not provide us with competitive products at reasonable prices when we need them in the future. We purchase wireless devices and accessories that we sell from wireless communications equipment manufacturers, network operators and distributors. We depend on these suppliers to provide us with adequate inventories of currently popular brand name products on a timely basis and on favorable pricing and other terms. Our agreements with our suppliers are generally non-exclusive, require us to satisfy minimum purchase requirements, can be terminated on short notice and provide for certain territorial restrictions, as is common in our industry. We generally purchase products pursuant to purchase orders placed from time to time in the ordinary course of business. In the future, our suppliers may not offer us competitive products on favorable terms without delays. From time to time we have been unable to obtain sufficient product supplies from manufacturers in many markets in which we operate. Any future failure or delay by our suppliers in supplying us with products on favorable terms would severely diminish our ability to obtain and deliver products to our customers on a timely and competitive basis. If we lose any of our principal suppliers, or if these suppliers are unable to fulfill our product needs, or if any principal supplier imposes substantial price increases and alternative sources of supply are not readily available, this may result in a loss of customers and cause a decline in our results of operations.

Our business could be harmed by consolidation of mobile operators. The past several years have witnessed a consolidation within the mobile operator community, and this trend is expected to continue. This trend could result in a reduction or elimination of promotional activities by the remaining mobile operators as they seek to reduce their expenditures, which could, in turn, result in decreased demand for our products or services. Moreover, consolidation of mobile operators reduces the number of potential contracts available to us and other providers of logistic services. We could also lose business if mobile operators that are our customers are acquired by other mobile operators that are not our customers.

We make significant investments in the technology used in our business and rely on that technology to function effectively without interruptions. We have made significant investments in information systems technology and have focused on the application of this technology to provide customized distribution and logistic services to wireless communications equipment manufacturers and network operators. Our ability to meet our customers' technical and performance requirements is highly dependent on the effective functioning of our information technology systems. Further, certain of our contractual arrangements to provide services contain performance measures and criteria that if not met could result in early termination of the agreement and claims for damages. In connection with the implementation of this technology we have incurred significant costs and have experienced significant business interruptions. Business interruptions can cause us to fall below acceptable performance levels pursuant to our customers' requirements and could result in the loss of the related business relationship. We may experience additional costs and periodic business interruptions related to our information systems as we implement new information systems in our various operations. Our sales and marketing efforts, a large part of which are telemarketing based, are highly dependent on computer and telephone equipment. We anticipate that we will need to continue to invest significant amounts to enhance our information systems in order to maintain our competitiveness and to develop new logistic services. Our property and business interruption insurance may not compensate us adequately, or at all, for losses that we may incur if we lose our equipment or systems either temporarily or permanently. In addition, a significant increase in the costs of additional technology or telephone services that are not recoverable through an increase in the price of our services could negatively impact our results of operations.

A substantial number of shares will be eligible for future sale by Dangaard Holding and the sale of those shares could adversely affect our stock price. We issued 30,000,000 shares of our common stock (including 3,000,000

shares held in escrow) to Dangaard Holding on July 31, 2007 as partial consideration for our acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement that we entered into with Dangaard Holding upon the closing of the acquisition, we have granted registration rights to Dangaard Holding with respect to 8,000,000 of such 30,000,000 shares. If a registration statement is filed, all of those 8,000,000 shares will be eligible for immediate public sale, which could cause a decline in the public market for our common stock if a significant portion of those shares are offered for resale at any given time. Even without their registration, Dangaard Holding may have the ability to sell a significant number of shares in the public market after February 15, 2008 pursuant to Rule 144. We have also granted Dangaard Holding demand and tag-along registration rights with respect to the other 22,000,000 of its shares commencing August 1, 2008. Even without their registration,

however, Dangaard Holding may have the ability to sell a significant number of those other 22,000,000 shares in the public market commencing August 1, 2008 pursuant to Rule 144. Any of such sales could also cause a significant decline in the market price for our common stock.

Our future operating results will depend on our ability to continue to increase volumes and maintain margins. A large percentage of our total revenues is derived from sales of wireless devices, a part of our business that operates on a high-volume, low-margin basis. Our ability to generate these sales is based upon demand for wireless voice and data products and our having adequate supply of these products. The gross margins that we realize on sales of wireless devices could be reduced due to increased competition or a growing industry emphasis on cost containment. However, a sales mix shift to fee-based logistic services may place negative pressure on our revenue growth while having a positive impact on our gross margins. Therefore, our future profitability will depend on our ability to maintain our margins or to increase our sales to help offset future declines in margins. We may not be able to maintain existing margins for products or services offered by us or increase our sales. Even if our sales rates do increase, the gross margins that we receive from our sales may not be sufficient to make our future operations profitable.

Our business growth strategy includes acquisitions. We have acquired businesses in the past and plan to continue to do so in the future based on our global business strategy. Prior or future acquisitions may not meet our expectations at the time of purchase, which could adversely affect our operations causing operating losses and subsequent write-downs due to asset impairments.

Our business depends on the continued tendency of wireless equipment manufacturers and network operators to outsource aspects of their business to us in the future. We provide functions such as distribution, inventory management, fulfillment, customized packaging, prepaid and e-commerce solutions, activation management and other outsourced services for many wireless manufacturers and network operators. Certain wireless equipment manufacturers and network operators have elected, and others may elect, to undertake these services internally. Additionally, our customer service levels, industry consolidation, competition, deregulation, technological changes or other developments could reduce the degree to which members of the global wireless industry rely on outsourced logistic services such as the services we provide. Any significant change in the market for our outsourced services could harm our business. Our outsourced services are generally provided under multi-year renewable contractual arrangements. Service periods under certain of our contractual arrangements are expiring or will expire in the near future. The failure to obtain renewals or otherwise maintain these agreements on terms, including price, consistent with our current terms could cause a reduction in our revenues and cash flows.

We depend on third parties to manufacture products that we distribute and, accordingly, rely on their quality control procedures. Product manufacturers typically provide limited warranties directly to the end consumer or to us, which we generally pass through to our customers. If a product we distribute for a manufacturer has quality or performance problems, our ability to provide products to our customers could be disrupted, causing a delay and/or reduction in our revenues.

Rapid technological changes in the global wireless industry could render our services or the products we handle obsolete or less marketable. The technology relating to wireless voice and data equipment changes rapidly resulting in product obsolescence or short product life cycles. We are required to anticipate future technological changes in our industry and to continually identify, obtain and market new products in order to satisfy evolving industry and customer requirements. Competitors or manufacturers of wireless equipment may market products or services that have perceived or actual advantages over our service offerings or the products that we handle or render those products or services obsolete or less marketable. We have made and continue to make significant working capital investments in accordance with evolving industry and customer requirements including maintaining levels of inventories of currently popular products that we believe are necessary based on current market conditions. These concentrations of working capital increase our risk of loss due to product obsolescence.

Natural disasters, epidemics, hostilities and terrorist acts could disrupt our operations. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to minimize the effects of natural disasters, epidemics, outbreak of hostilities or terrorist attacks in markets served by us or on our facilities, the actual effect of any such events on our operations cannot be determined at this time. However, we believe any of these events could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our business.

The global wireless industry is intensely competitive and we may not be able to continue to compete successfully in this industry. We compete for sales of wireless voice and data equipment, and expect that we will continue to compete, with numerous well-established mobile operators, distributors and manufacturers, including our own suppliers. As a provider of logistic services, we also compete with other distributors, logistic services companies and electronic manufacturing services

companies. Many of our competitors possess greater financial and other resources than we do and may market similar products or services directly to our customers. The global wireless industry has generally had low barriers to entry. As a result, additional competitors may choose to enter our industry in the future. The markets for wireless handsets and accessories are characterized by intense price competition and significant price erosion over the life of a product. Many of our competitors have the financial resources to withstand substantial price competition and to implement extensive advertising and promotional programs, both generally and in response to efforts by additional competitors to enter into new markets or introduce new products. Our ability to continue to compete successfully will depend largely on our ability to maintain our current industry relationships. We may not be successful in anticipating and responding to competitive factors affecting our industry, including new or changing outsourcing requirements, the entry of additional well-capitalized competitors, new products which may be introduced, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, international, national, regional and local economic conditions and competitors' discount pricing and promotion strategies. As wireless telecommunications markets mature and as we seek to enter into new markets and offer new products in the future, the competition that we face may change and grow more intense.

We may not be able to grow at our historical or current rates or effectively manage future growth. In prior years we have experienced domestic and international growth but there can be no assurances as to our ability to achieve future growth. We will need to manage our expanding operations effectively, maintain or accelerate our growth as planned and integrate any new businesses which we may acquire into our operations successfully in order to continue our desired growth. If we are unable to do so, particularly in instances in which we have made significant capital investments, it could materially harm our operations. Our inability to absorb, through revenue growth, the increasing operating costs that we have incurred and continue to incur in connection with our activities and the execution of our strategy could cause our future earnings to decline. In addition, our growth prospects could be harmed by a decline in the global wireless industry generally or in one of our regional divisions, either of which could result in reduction or deferral of expenditures by prospective customers.

Our business strategy includes entering into relationships and financing that may provide us with minimal returns or losses on our investments. We have entered into several relationships with wireless equipment manufacturers, mobile operators and other participants in our industry. We intend to continue to enter into similar relationships as opportunities arise. We may enter into distribution or logistic services agreements with these parties and may provide them with equity or debt financing. Our ability to achieve future profitability through these relationships will depend in part upon the economic viability, success and motivation of the entities we select as partners and the amount of time and resources that these partners devote to our alliances. We may ultimately receive only minimal or no business from these relationships and joint ventures, and any business we receive may not be significant or at the level we anticipated. The returns we receive from these relationships, if any, may not offset possible losses, our investments or the full amount of financings that we make upon entering into these relationships. We may not achieve acceptable returns on our investments with these parties within an acceptable period or at all.

We are subject to certain personnel related issues. Our success depends in large part on the abilities and continued service of our executive officers and other key employees, including the executives and other key employees of Dangaard Telecom who joined us as a result of our acquisition of Dangaard Telecom in 2007. Although we have entered into employment agreements with several of our officers and employees, we may not be able to retain their services. We also have non-competition agreements with our executive officers and some of our existing key personnel. However, courts are sometimes reluctant to enforce non-competition agreements. The loss of executive officers or other key personnel could impede our ability to fully and timely implement our business plan and future growth strategy. In addition, in order to support our continued growth, we will be required to effectively recruit, develop and retain additional qualified management. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully attract, assimilate or retain sufficiently qualified personnel. The failure to retain and attract necessary personnel could also delay or prevent us from executing our planned growth strategy.

We are subject to a number of regulatory and contractual restrictions governing our relations with certain of our employees, including national collective labor agreements for certain of our employees who are employed outside of the United States and individual employer labor agreements. These arrangements address a number of specific issues affecting our working conditions including hiring, work time, wages and benefits, and termination of employment. We

could be required to make significant payments in order to comply with these requirements. The cost of complying with these requirements could be material.

Our distribution activities and logistic services are labor-intensive, and we experience high personnel turnover. In addition, we are from time to time subject to shortages in the available labor force in certain geographical areas where we operate. A significant portion of our labor force is contracted through temporary agencies and a significant portion of our

costs consists of wages to hourly workers. Growth in our business, together with seasonal increases in units, requires us to recruit and train personnel at an accelerated rate from time to time. We may not be able to continue to hire, train and retain a significant labor force of qualified individuals when needed, or at all. Our inability to do so, or an increase in hourly costs, employee benefit costs, employment taxes or commission rates, could cause our operating results to decline. In addition, if the turnover rate among our labor force increases further, we could be required to increase our recruiting and training efforts and costs, and our operating efficiencies and productivity could decrease.

We rely to a great extent on trade secret and copyright laws and agreements with our key employees and other third parties to protect our proprietary rights. Our business success is substantially dependent upon our proprietary business methods and software applications relating to our information systems. We currently hold one patent relating to certain of our business methods.

With respect to other business methods and software we rely on trade secret and copyright laws to protect our proprietary knowledge. We also regularly enter into non-disclosure agreements with our key employees and limit access to and distribution of our trade secrets and other proprietary information. These measures may not prove adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology. Our competitors could also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology, thereby eliminating one of our competitive advantages. We also have offices and conduct our operations in a wide variety of countries outside the United States. The laws of some other countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws in the United States. In addition, although we believe that our business methods and proprietary software have been developed independently and do not infringe upon the rights of others, third parties might assert infringement claims against us in the future or our business methods and software may be found to infringe upon the proprietary rights of others.

We have significant future payment obligations pursuant to certain leases and other long-term contracts. We lease our office and warehouse/distribution facilities under real property and personal equipment leases. Many of these leases are for terms that exceed one year and require us to pay significant monetary charges for early termination or breach by us of the lease terms. We cannot be certain of our ability to adequately fund these lease commitments from our future operations and our decision to modify, change or abandon any of our existing facilities could negatively impact our operations.

We depend on our computer and communications systems. As a multi-national corporation, we rely on our computer and communication network to operate efficiently. Any interruption of this service from power loss, telecommunications failure, weather, natural disasters or any similar event could negatively impact our business and operations. Additionally, hackers and computer viruses have disrupted operations at many major companies. We may be vulnerable to similar acts of sabotage, which could materially harm our business and operations.

The market price of our common stock may continue to be volatile. The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly from time to time. The trading price of our common stock could experience significant fluctuations in the future, including as a result of:

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results or financial position;

repurchases of common stock;

commencement of litigation;

the introduction of new services, products or technologies by us, our suppliers or our competitors;

changes in other conditions or trends in the wireless voice and data industry;

changes in governmental regulation and the enforcement of such regulation;

changes in the assessment of our credit rating as determined by various credit rating agencies; and

changes in securities analysts' estimates of our future performance or that of our competitors or our industry in general.

General market price declines or market volatility in the prices of stock for companies in the global wireless industry or in the distribution or logistic services sectors of the global wireless industry could also cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

There are amounts of our securities issuable pursuant to our 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan and our Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Compensation Plan that, if issued, could result in dilution to existing shareholders, reduce earnings and earnings per share in future periods and reduce the market price of our common stock. We have reserved a significant number of shares of common stock that may be issuable pursuant to these plans. Grants made under these plans could result in dilution to existing shareholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

We have received no written comments from the staff of the SEC that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of our 2008 fiscal year regarding our periodic or current reports and that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties.

We provide our distribution and logistic services from our sales and operations centers located in various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. All of these facilities are occupied pursuant to operating leases. The table below summarizes information about our sales and operations centers by operating division.

	Number of Locations(1)	Aggregate Square Footage
Americas	8	1,507,943
Asia-Pacific	11	172,970
Europe, Middle East and Africa	26	731,272
	45	2,412,185

(1) Refers to facilities operated by the Company that are greater than 1,000 square feet.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our current requirements and that suitable additional space will be available as needed to accommodate future expansion of our operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is from time to time involved in certain legal proceedings in the ordinary course of conducting its business. While the ultimate liability pursuant to these actions cannot currently be determined, the Company believes these legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations. For more information on legal proceedings, see Note 12 Legal Proceedings, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

During the fourth quarter of 2008, no matters were submitted to a vote of security holders.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our Common Stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CELL. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices for our Common Stock as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market.

2008	High	Low
First Quarter	\$15.32	\$8.02
Second Quarter	10.35	6.89
Third Quarter	8.75	6.21
Fourth Quarter	7.23	3.10

2007	High	Low
First Quarter	\$14.02	\$10.17
Second Quarter	14.65	11.73
Third Quarter	15.01	11.17
Fourth Quarter	18.18	14.57

The Company has declared the following forward and reverse common stock splits. All of the forward stock splits were effected in the form of common stock dividends.

Declaration Date	Dividend Payment or Stock Split Effective Date	Split Ratio
August 31, 1995	September 20, 1995	5 for 4
November 12, 1996	December 17, 1996	3 for 2
January 28, 1997	March 3, 1997	5 for 4
October 22, 1997	November 21, 1997	2 for 1
June 26, 2002	June 27, 2002	1 for 7
July 29, 2003	August 25, 2003	3 for 2
September 15, 2003	October 15, 2003	3 for 2
August 12, 2005	September 15, 2005	3 for 2
December 5, 2005	December 30, 2005	3 for 2
May 9, 2006	May 31, 2006	6 for 5

At February 19, 2009, there were 336 shareholders of record.

We have not paid cash dividends on our Common Stock other than S corporation distributions made to shareholders during periods prior to the rescissions of S corporation elections. In addition, certain of our bank agreements require consent from the lender prior to declaring or paying cash dividends, making capital distributions or other payments to shareholders. The Board of Directors intends to continue a policy of retaining earnings to finance the growth and development of the business and does not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The information regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to Item 12 of this Form 10-K, which incorporates by reference the information set forth in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement in connection with the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

The following line graph compares, from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008, the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's Common Stock with the cumulative total return on the stocks comprising the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, NASDAQ Market Value Index and the Hemscott Group Index (Electronics Wholesale). The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on January 1, 2004 in the Company's Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of all cash dividends, if any, paid on such securities. The Company has not paid any cash dividends and, therefore, the cumulative total return calculation for the Company is based solely

upon share price appreciation and not upon reinvestment of cash dividends. Historical share price is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

**COMPARISON OF 5-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
AMONG BRIGHTPOINT INC., NASDAQ MARKET INDEX,
S&P SMALLCAP 600 INDEX AND HEMSCOTT GROUP INDEX**

ASSUMES \$100 INVESTED ON JAN. 1, 2004

ASSUMES DIVIDEND REINVESTED

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2008

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004
Revenue	\$4,640,478	\$4,236,283	\$2,414,243	\$2,140,177	\$1,772,424
Gross profit	346,723	269,374	151,098	132,012	104,764
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(277,575)	65,206	48,655	44,353	35,567
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(333,431)	46,416	36,160	31,918	23,826
Total gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(8,683)	978	(550)	(21,478)	(10,056)
Net income (loss)	(342,114)	47,394	35,610	10,440	13,770
Earnings per share basic ⁽²⁾					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)	(0.45)	(0.20)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.28
Earnings per share diluted ⁽²⁾					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.46
Discontinued operations	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)	(0.43)	(0.19)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Working capital	\$ 234,741	\$ 525,778	\$159,760	\$121,336	\$103,525
Total assets	1,146,360	1,972,361	778,353	487,824	437,584
Long-term obligations	175,607	441,521	3,750		
Total liabilities	895,796	1,370,778	583,525	338,782	286,847
Shareholders' equity	250,564	600,765	194,828	149,042	150,737

(1) *The consolidated statements of operations reflect the reclassification of the results of operations of our locally branded PC notebook*

business in Slovakia to discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. This business was previously reported in our EMEA reporting segment. Operating data includes certain items that were recorded in the years presented as follows: restructuring charges in 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005; \$325.9 million goodwill impairment charge in 2008; \$18 million of charges related to valuation allowances on certain tax assets that are no longer expected to be utilized in 2008; and \$16.1 million of tax benefits in 2007. See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition.

(2)

Per share amounts for all periods have been adjusted to reflect the 6 for 5 Common Stock split (paid in the form of a stock dividend) effected on May 31, 2006, and the 3 for 2 common stock splits (paid in the form of stock dividends) effected on December 30, 2005 and September 15, 2005.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.
OVERVIEW AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Brightpoint, Inc. is a global leader in the distribution of wireless devices and accessories and provision of customized logistic services to the wireless industry. We have operations centers and/or sales offices in various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. We provide customized integrated logistic services including procurement, inventory management, software loading, kitting and customized packaging, fulfillment, credit services and receivables management, call center and activation services, website hosting, e-fulfillment solutions and other services within the global wireless industry. Our customers include mobile network operators, mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs), resellers, retailers and wireless equipment manufacturers. We distribute wireless communication devices and we provide value-added distribution and logistic services for wireless products manufactured by companies such as High Tech Computer Corp., Kyocera, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Samsung, Siemens, Sony Ericsson and UTStarcom.

We measure our performance by focusing on certain key performance indicators such as the number of wireless devices handled, gross margin by service line, operating income, cash flow, cash conversion cycle, and liquidity. We also use return on invested capital (ROIC) and return on tangible capital (ROTC) to measure the effectiveness of the use of invested capital and tangible capital.

We manage our business based on two distinct service lines which include product distribution and logistic services. During 2008, wireless devices sold through distribution declined by 2%, and wireless devices handled through logistic services increased by 3%. Our distribution gross margin increased by 0.1 percentage points to 4.4%, and our logistic services gross margin increased by 9.0 percentage points to 37.9%. We are focused on increasing the total volume of wireless devices handled as opposed to increasing volume in one specific service line as we believe that both service lines provide a reasonable return in relation to the capital invested and the risk assumed.

The total number of wireless devices handled by us grew by 1% from 2007. Revenues grew by 10% to \$4.6 billion. The increases in wireless devices handled and revenues were primarily due to the impact of the Dangaard Telecom acquisition in July 2007 and the CellStar acquisition in March 2007. Excluding these acquisitions, revenue decreased 22%, primarily due to a decrease in wireless devices handled and average selling price brought on by a global economic slowdown in the second half of 2008. Wireless devices handled also decreased due to the sale of certain assets in Colombia in the first quarter of 2008. Loss from continuing operations was \$333.4 million, or \$4.26 per diluted share. As a result of our 2008 annual impairment analysis, we determined that the goodwill allocated to our Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) reporting unit was impaired, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by our Board of Directors in February 2009. Net loss was \$342.1 million, or \$4.37 per diluted share in 2008.

Significant developments and events in 2008 include:

Debt Reduction. For 2008, cash flows from operations increased \$199.1 million to \$272.8 million. We used cash flows from operations as well as cash on hand to pay down debt by \$279.5 million during 2008. As of December 31, 2008, we had total liquidity (unrestricted cash and unused borrowing availability) of \$401.2 million compared to \$232.0 million at December 31, 2007. Total debt outstanding was \$176.4 million at December 31, 2008.

Goodwill Impairment Charge. Goodwill is subject to annual reviews for impairment based on a two-step test in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets and on the outlook for the wireless industry, both of which contributed to a significant decline in Brightpoint's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. The result of our annual goodwill impairment test was that the carrying amount of the

net assets allocated to the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) reporting unit exceeded the fair market value. The entire amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit was impaired, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by our Board of Directors in February 2009. The goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is primarily related to the July 2007 acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The impairment charge resulted from factors driven by current market conditions including: 1) lower market valuation multiples for

similar assets; 2) higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit and equity markets; and 3) current cash flow forecasts for the EMEA markets in which we operate. The impairment will not result in any current or future cash expenditures.

Realignment of European Operations. On June 30, 2008 we announced that as part of the natural progression of the Dangaard integration process, we were realigning our European operations in an effort to streamline our business processes and optimize our business model. We believe that these efforts, and the resultant cost reductions and operational efficiencies, will help produce additional synergies for us. We incurred restructuring costs of \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 related to these initiatives, which are included as restructuring charge in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan. In February 2009, we announced a plan to reduce spending in 2009 by \$40 to \$45 million and to reduce average daily debt by approximately \$100 million to \$150 million in 2009 (the 2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan). The highlights of this plan are:

Eliminate 2009 Senior Executive Officers Cash Bonuses Brightpoint senior executive officers have voluntarily elected to waive their 2009 cash incentive compensation opportunities.

Reduce Staff Bonuses Cash incentive compensation opportunities for non-executives will be suspended for the first half of 2009.

Freeze Base Pay Employees base salary will be frozen except adjustments required by law or other special circumstances.

Impose General Hiring Freeze the Company has implemented a general hiring freeze.

Reduce Global Workforce the Company will reduce its global workforce by at least 220 positions, or approximately 7%. This is in addition to the approximate 10% reduction in workforce announced in June 2008.

Debt reduction the Company expects to reduce average daily debt outstanding by \$100 million to \$150 million in 2009 through improvements in working capital. Working capital improvements will come through reducing aged inventory and receivables, renegotiating customer and vendor terms, and renegotiating of under-performing programs/channels or terminating those programs if satisfactory returns are not met.

In 2008, we reclassified our operating entities in South Africa and the United Arab Emirates into the Europe reporting segment from the Asia-Pacific reporting segment. The Europe reporting segment has been renamed the Europe, Middle East and Africa reporting segment (EMEA). We also reclassified the financial information related to the global IT support cost center from the Asia-Pacific region to the Corporate section. Segment information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 has been reclassified to conform to the 2008 presentation.

The consolidated statements of operations reflect the reclassification of the results of operations of our locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia to discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. This business was previously reported in our EMEA reporting segment.

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EMEA	9,711	39%	5,553	21%	75%
Total	25,293	100%	25,735	100%	(2%)

Wireless devices handled through logistic services

Americas	51,577	88%	52,492	92%	(2%)
Asia-Pacific	2,014	3%	1,756	3%	15%
EMEA	5,126	9%	2,959	5%	73%
Total	58,717	100%	57,207	100%	3%

Total wireless devices handled

Americas	56,974	68%	59,609	72%	(4%)
Asia-Pacific	12,199	14%	14,821	18%	(18%)
EMEA	14,837	18%	8,512	10%	74%
Total	84,010	100%	82,942	100%	1%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 by service line compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and acquisitions.

2008 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2007

	Wireless	Average	Non- handset				Total Percentage Change in Revenue
	devices handled (1)	Selling Price (2)	based revenue (3)	Foreign Currency	Subtotal (4)	Acquisitions	
Distribution	(19%)	(6%)	1%	(1%)	(25%)	34%	9%
Logistic services	0%	(4%)	8%	3%	7%	13%	20%
Total	(17%)	(6%)	2%	(1%)	(22%)	32%	10%

(1) Handset-based volume represents the percentage change in revenue due to the change in quantity of wireless devices sold through our distribution business and the change in quantity of wireless devices handled through our logistic services business.

(2) Average selling price represents the percentage change in revenue due to the change in the average selling price of wireless devices sold through our distribution business and the change in the average fee per wireless device handled through our logistic

services
business.

- (3) Non-handset distribution revenue represents the percentage change in revenue from accessories sold, freight and non-voice navigation devices sold through our distribution business. Non-handset based logistic services revenue represents the percentage change in revenue from the sale of prepaid airtime, freight billed, and fee based services other than fees earned from wireless devices handled. Changes in non-handset based revenue does not include changes in reported wireless devices.

- (4) The subtotal represents the percent change in distribution revenue and logistic services revenue excluding the impact of the

acquisitions of the North America and Latin America operations of CellStar on March 31, 2007 and of Dangaard Telecom on July 31, 2007.

Revenue and wireless devices handled by division:

Americas

(Amounts in 000s)

	2008	Year Ended December 31, % of Total	2007	% of Total	Change
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$ 705,229	79%	\$ 960,405	83%	(27%)
Logistic services	184,188	21%	195,028	17%	(6%)
Total	\$ 889,417	100%	\$ 1,155,433	100%	(23%)
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED :					
Distribution	5,397	9%	7,117	12%	(24%)
Logistic services	51,577	91%	52,492	88%	(2%)
Total	56,974	100%	59,609	100%	(4%)

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for our Americas division by service line for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and the CellStar acquisition.

2008 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2007

	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non- handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Subtotal	CellStar Acquisition	Total
Distribution	(42%)	5%	(2%)	0%	(39%)	12%	(27%)
Logistic services	(1%)	(3%)	(2%)	0%	(6%)	0%	(6%)
Total	(35%)	4%	(2%)	0%	(33%)	10%	(23%)

The decrease in distribution handset based volume for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to weaker market conditions in North America compared to the prior year as well as the loss of key customers including Dobson Communications, Suncom, and Rural Cellular Corporation as a result of industry consolidation.

The decrease in wireless devices handled through logistic services for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to lower volumes resulting from current economic conditions as well as by the sale of certain assets in Colombia, which resulted in approximately 3.6 million fewer wireless devices handled compared to the prior year. This decrease was partially offset by a full year of operations for the T-Mobile logistic services business which was launched during the second quarter of 2007. The decrease in average fulfillment fee per unit was primarily driven by the successful launch of the T-Mobile logistic services business.

Asia-Pacific

(Amounts in 000s)

	Year Ended December 31,		Total	Change	
	2008	% of Total			% of 2007
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$ 1,143,293	96%	\$ 1,495,234	98%	(24%)
Logistic services	47,924	4%	36,030	2%	33%
Total	\$ 1,191,217	100%	\$ 1,531,264	100%	(22%)
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED :					
Distribution	10,185	83%	13,065	88%	(22%)
Logistic services	2,014	17%	1,756	12%	15%
Total	12,199	100%	14,821	100%	(18%)

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for our Asia-Pacific division by service line for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, and foreign currency.

2008 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2007

	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non-handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Total
Distribution	(21%)	(2%)	0%	(1%)	(24%)
Logistic services	4%	6%	23%	0%	33%
Total	(20%)	(2%)	1%	(1%)	(22%)

The decrease in wireless devices sold in our Asia-Pacific division for the year ended December 31, 2008 was driven by fewer devices sold in India due to lower availability of high demand products compared to prior year as well as fewer devices sold by our Singapore business. In the second half of the year, a strengthening of the US Dollar against other currencies allowed traders from other regions to sell wireless devices into the markets served by our Singapore business (primarily the Middle East) at prices lower than those available to us. The decrease in average selling price for the year ended December 31, 2008 was driven by our Singapore business as a result of a shift in mix to lower priced handsets due to a shift in market demand as well as lower availability of higher priced devices. This decrease in average selling price in Singapore was partially offset by an increase in average selling price in our Australia business due to a higher mix of converged devices sold compared to the prior year.

The increase in wireless devices handled through logistic services for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to an increase in wireless devices handled for our largest customer in Australia. The increase in average fulfillment fee per unit was due primarily to a favorable mix of wireless devices handled. The increase in non-handset based logistic services revenue was primarily due to an increase in revenue from repair services in India compared to prior year as well as an increase in revenue from non-handset based logistic services in our New Zealand operation.

EMEA

(Amounts in 000s)

	Year Ended December 31,		2007	% of Total	Change
	2008	% of Total			
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$2,363,289	92%	\$1,422,464	92%	66%
Logistic services	196,555	8%	127,122	8%	55%
Total	\$2,559,844	100%	\$1,549,586	100%	65%
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED					
:					
Distribution	9,711	65%	5,553	65%	75%
Logistic services	5,126	35%	2,959	35%	73%
Total	14,837	100%	8,512	100%	74%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 by service line for our EMEA division compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and the Dangaard Telecom acquisition.

	2008 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2007						
	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non-handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Subtotal	Dangaard Telecom Acquisition	Total
Distribution	(1%)	(19%)	3%	(3%)	(20%)	86%	66%
Logistic services	(1%)	(8%)	20%	7%	18%	37%	55%
Total	(1%)	(18%)	5%	(3%)	(17%)	82%	65%

The increase in distribution revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 was due to the July 2007 acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. Excluding the Dangaard Telecom operations, distribution revenue in our Europe division was estimated to have decreased 20% when assuming that revenue from legacy Brightpoint operations in overlapping countries (Germany, Norway, and Sweden) remained constant from the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in average selling price was due to a shift in demand to lower priced handsets in Europe compared to the prior year. The increase in logistic services revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. In order to conform to Brightpoint accounting policies and US GAAP, Dangaard Telecom changed its revenue recognition for arrangements where Dangaard Telecom serves as the agent in the transaction. The revenue from these arrangements is included in logistic services revenue. Excluding the Dangaard Telecom operations, logistic services revenue in our Europe division increased 18% due to an increase in revenue from the sale of prepaid airtime in Sweden as well as an increase in revenue from non-handset based logistic services agreements from the re-launch of our Middle East based business in which we resumed operations in August 2007.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin**Year Ended**

	2008	December 31, % of Total	2007	% of Total	Change
		(Amounts in 000s)			
Distribution	\$ 184,336	53%	\$ 166,036	62%	11%
Logistic services	162,387	47%	103,338	38%	57%
Gross profit	\$ 346,723	100%	\$ 269,374	100%	29%
Distribution	4.4%		4.3%		0.1% points
Logistic services	37.9%		28.9%		9.0% points
Gross margin	7.5%		6.4%		1.1% points

The 1.1 percentage point increase in gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2008 was driven by both a 0.1 percentage point increase in gross margin from our distribution business and a 9.0 percentage point increase in gross margin from our logistic services business. The increases in gross profit and gross margin from logistic services were driven by incremental logistic services gross profit and gross margin from the Dangaard Telecom operations as well the impact of conforming Dangaard Telecom to Brightpoint accounting policies. In addition, gross margin from logistic services was positively impacted by an improved cost structure resulting from the impact of spending reductions in our North America operations. The increases in distribution gross profit and gross margin were primarily driven by a shift in mix toward higher margin distribution business in Europe resulting from the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom.

Selling General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
SG&A expenses	\$266,201	\$184,979	(44%)
Percent of revenue	5.7%	4.4%	1.3% points

The increase in SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year was primarily driven by the impact of the Dangaard Telecom and CellStar acquisitions. As a percent of revenue, SG&A expenses increased 1.3 percentage points. The increase in SG&A as a percent of revenue was largely driven by the impact of the Dangaard Telecom operations including the impact of conforming Dangaard Telecom to Brightpoint accounting policies. In addition, SG&A as a percent of revenue was negatively impacted by the lower than expected revenue resulting from overall weakness in the markets in which we operate. SG&A expenses included \$6.6 million and \$6.1 million of non-cash stock based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Amortization Expense

Amortization expense was \$18.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$10.5 million for the prior year. The increase in amortization expense relates to finite-lived intangible assets acquired in connection with the CellStar and Dangaard Telecom transactions in 2007. We allocated the purchase price of the Dangaard Telecom and CellStar acquisitions based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The assets acquired in connection with the Dangaard Telecom transaction included \$123.1 million of finite-lived intangible assets assigned to the customer relationships as of July 31, 2007. The acquired finite-lived intangible assets have a useful life of approximately fifteen years and are being amortized over the period that the assets are expected to contribute to our future cash flows. The assets are being amortized on an accelerated method based on the projected cash flows used for valuation purposes. We believe that these cash flows are most reflective of the pattern in which the economic benefit of the finite-lived intangible assets will be consumed.

Goodwill Impairment Charge

Goodwill is subject to annual reviews for impairment based on a two-step test in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets and on the outlook for the wireless industry, both of which contributed to a significant decline in Brightpoint's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. The result of our annual goodwill impairment test was that the carrying amount of the net assets allocated to the EMEA reporting unit exceeded the fair market value. The entire amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit was impaired, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by our Board of Directors in February 2009. The goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is primarily related to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom in July 2007. The impairment charge resulted from factors impacted

by current market conditions including: 1) lower market valuation multiples for similar assets; 2) higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit and equity markets; and 3) current cash flow forecasts for the EMEA markets in which we operate. The impairment will not result in any current or future cash expenditures.

Restructuring Charge

Restructuring charge was \$13.9 million for year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$8.7 million in the prior year. The restructuring charge for 2008 consists of \$1.8 million in charges in connection with the previously announced sale of certain assets in Colombia, a \$1.1 million charge to write-off IT projects that were abandoned after the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom, a \$3.6 million charge in connection with consolidating the Brightpoint and Dangaard operations in Germany during the first quarter of 2008, a \$3.3 million charge related to the termination of the operating lease for our European headquarters in the fourth quarter of 2008, \$1.7 million of charges associated with the closure of our Reno, Nevada distribution facility in the fourth quarter of 2008, \$0.6 million of severance costs for other employees of our North America operations in the fourth quarter of 2008, and \$1.8 million of other charges in connection with the previously announced realignment of our European operations.

Operating Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations

		Year Ended December 31,			
	2008	% of Total	2007	% of Total	Change
		(Amounts in 000s)			
Americas	\$ 38,669	NM	\$ 43,709	67%	(12%)
Asia-Pacific	24,632	NM	32,389	50%	(24%)
EMEA	(307,823)	NM	17,856	27%	(1824%)
Corporate	(33,053)	NM	(28,748)	(44%)	15%
Total	\$(277,575)	100%	\$ 65,206	100%	(526%)

NM = Not meaningful

Operating Income (Loss) as a Percent of Revenue by Division:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2008	2007		
Americas	4.3%	3.8%	0.5%	points
Asia-Pacific	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	points
EMEA	(12.0%)	1.2%	(13.2%)	points
Total	(6.0%)	1.5%	(7.5%)	points

Operating income in our Americas division decreased \$5.0 million primarily due weaker market conditions in North America compared to the prior year as well as the decrease in revenue resulting from the loss of key customers including Dobson Communications, Suncom, and Rural Cellular Corporation as a result of industry consolidation. Operating income as a percent of revenue increased 0.5 percentage points as a result of an increase in gross margin from an improved cost structure resulting from the impact of spending reductions in our North America operations, partially offset by a \$1.8 million restructuring charge in connection with the sale of certain assets in Colombia and a \$1.7 million restructuring charge associated with the closure of our Reno, Nevada distribution facility in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Operating income in our Asia-Pacific division decreased \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to lower profitability from devices sold to customers served by our Singapore business. This decrease was partially offset by higher gross profit from our logistic services business in Australia compared to the same period in the prior year.

Operating income in our EMEA division decreased \$325.7 million and 13.2 percentage points as a percent of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to the \$325.9 million goodwill impairment charge for the goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit. Excluding the impact of the goodwill impairment charge, operating income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was relatively flat compared to the prior year despite the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom (which was only included in our operating results for the last five months of 2007) primarily due to lower than expected gross profit resulting from impact of selling through aged product at lower margins in an effort to improve overall aging of our inventory as well as overall weakness in the markets in which we operate. Excluding the impact of the goodwill impairment charge, operating income as a percent of revenue decreased 0.5 percentage points for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily

due to an increase in SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 associated with the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom.

The increased operating loss from our corporate function for the year ended December 31, 2008 was due to an increase in professional fees and travel primarily due to our expanded global operations.

Interest

The components of interest, net are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
Interest expense	\$27,777	\$19,497	(42%)
Interest income	(4,901)	(2,055)	138%
Interest, net	\$22,876	\$17,442	(31%)

Interest expense includes interest on outstanding debt, charges for accounts receivable factoring programs, fees paid for unused capacity on credit lines and amortization of deferred financing fees.

The increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year was primarily due to the debt assumed in the Dangaard Telecom acquisition. We made \$279.5 million of repayments of borrowings during the year ended December 31, 2008.

The increase in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the prior year is due to an inventory financing arrangement with certain customers in our Asia-Pacific division. The terms of these agreements have changed, and as a result, we do not expect to have interest income from them in the future.

Other Expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
Other expenses	\$7,045	\$632	(1015%)
Percent of revenue	0.2%	0.0%	0.2% points

The increase in other expense was primarily due to foreign currency transaction losses. Other expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 also includes a \$0.9 million loss from the sale of shares of Tessco Technologies common stock resulting from a privately negotiated transaction with Tessco Technologies to sell these shares.

Income Tax Expense

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2008	2007	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
Income tax expense	\$25,573	\$369	(6830%)
Effective tax rate	NM	0.8%	NM

NM = not meaningful

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes \$18 million of charges related to valuation allowances on certain tax assets that are no longer expected to be utilized. Excluding these charges and the goodwill

impairment charge, which is not deductible for tax purposes, our effective tax rate was 41% for the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily due to a shift in mix of income between jurisdictions.

Discontinued Operations

The consolidated statements of operations reflect the reclassification of the results of operations of our locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia to discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles based on our abandonment this business in 2008. Details of discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 17,570	\$ 63,992
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (10,383)	\$ 332
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,116)	98
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (9,267)	\$ 234

In the first quarter of 2009, we expect to exit our operations in Poland and Turkey. We expect to record a charge of approximately \$2.0 to \$3.0 million related to the liquidation of these businesses which will be classified within loss from discontinued operations for the first quarter of 2009.

2007 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In 2008, we reclassified our operating entities in South Africa and the United Arab Emirates into the Europe reporting segment from the Asia-Pacific reporting segment. The Europe reporting segment has been renamed the Europe, Middle East and Africa reporting segment (EMEA). We also reclassified the financial information related to the global IT support cost center from the Asia-Pacific region to the Corporate section. Segment information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 has been reclassified to conform to the 2008 presentation.

The consolidated statements of operations reflect the reclassification of the results of operations of our locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia to discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. This business was previously reported in our EMEA reporting segment.

Revenue and units handled by division and service line

	2007	Year Ended December 31,		% of Total	Change
		% of Total	2006		
<i>Distribution revenue</i>					
Americas	\$ 960,405	25%	\$ 612,386	29%	57%
Asia-Pacific	1,495,234	38%	1,083,659	52%	38%
EMEA	1,422,464	37%	390,335	19%	264%
Total	\$3,878,103	100%	\$2,086,380	100%	86%

Logistic services revenue

Americas	\$ 195,028	55%	\$ 202,202	62%	(4)%
Asia-Pacific	36,030	10%	27,487	8%	31%
EMEA	127,122	35%	98,174	30%	29%
Total	\$ 358,180	100%	\$ 327,863	100%	9%

Total revenue

Americas	\$1,155,433	27%	\$ 814,588	34%	42%
Asia-Pacific	1,531,264	36%	1,111,146	46%	38%
EMEA	1,549,586	37%	488,509	20%	217%
Total	\$4,236,283	100%	\$2,414,243	100%	75%

	2007	Year Ended December 31,		% of Total	Change
		% of Total	2006		
<i>Wireless devices sold through distribution</i>					
Americas	7,117	28%	4,294	33%	66%
Asia-Pacific	13,065	51%	7,282	57%	79%
EMEA	5,553	21%	1,266	10%	339%
Total	25,735	100%	12,842	100%	100%

Wireless devices handled through logistic services

Americas	52,492	92%	38,446	95%	37%
Asia-Pacific	1,756	3%	1,688	4%	4%
EMEA	2,959	5%	564	1%	425%
Total	57,207	100%	40,698	100%	41%

Total wireless devices handled

Americas	59,609	72%	42,740	80%	39%
Asia-Pacific	14,821	18%	8,970	17%	65%
EMEA	8,512	10%	1,830	3%	365%
Total	82,942	100%	53,540	100%	55%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007 by service line compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and acquisitions.

2007 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2006

	Wireless devices handled (1)	Average Selling Price (2)	Non-handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Subtotal (3)	Acquisitions	Total
Distribution	38%	(11%)	4%	3%	34%	52%	86%
Logistic services	9%	(4%)	(4%)	1%	2%	7%	9%
Total	34%	(10%)	2%	3%	29%	46%	75%

(1) Handset-based volume represents the percentage change in revenue due to the change in quantity of wireless devices sold through our distribution business and the change in quantity of wireless devices handled through our logistic services business.

(2) Average selling price represents the percentage change in revenue due to the change in the average selling price of wireless devices sold through our distribution business and the change in the average fee per wireless device handled through our logistic

services
business.

- (3) Non-handset distribution revenue represents the percentage change in revenue from accessories sold, freight and non-voice navigation devices sold through our distribution business. Non-handset based logistic services revenue represents the percentage change in revenue from the sale of prepaid airtime, freight billed, and fee based services other than fees earned from wireless devices handled. Changes in non-handset based revenue does not include changes in reported wireless devices.

- (4) The subtotal represents the percent change in distribution revenue and logistic services revenue excluding the impact the

acquisitions of the North America and Latin America operations of CellStar on March 31, 2007 and the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom on July 31, 2007.

Revenue and wireless devices handled by division:

Americas

(Amounts in 000s)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	% of Total	2006	% of Total	Change
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$ 960,405	83%	\$612,386	75%	57%
Logistic services	195,028	17%	202,202	25%	(4)%
Total	\$1,155,433	100%	\$814,588	100%	42%
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED :					
Distribution	7,117	12%	4,294	10%	66%
Logistic services	52,492	88%	38,446	90%	37%
Total	59,609	100%	42,740	100%	39%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for our Americas division by service line for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and the CellStar acquisition.

2007 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2006

	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non-handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Subtotal	CellStar Acquisition	Total
Distribution	(2%)	39%	1%	0%	38%	19%	57%
Logistic services	14%	(7%)	(11%)	0%	(4%)	0%	(4)%
Total	2%	27%	(2%)	0%	27%	15%	42%

The increase in wireless devices handled through logistic services in our Americas division was primarily driven by our successful launch of logistic services for T-Mobile during the second quarter of 2007, increased demand due to market growth in North America experienced by current logistic services customers as well as expanded services offered to our current logistic services customers. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in wireless devices handled through logistic services as a result of a reduction in units handled in Columbia due to a reduction in

promotional activities by our customer and due to increased competition. The decrease in revenue from non-handset based logistic services was due to a shift in mix to fee based prepaid airtime fulfillment (net method) from prepaid airtime transactions recorded using the gross

method. Average fulfillment fee per unit decreased due to a reduced fee structure associated with the modification and extension of a logistic services agreement with a significant customer in our North America business.

Asia-Pacific

(Amounts in 000s)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	% of Total	2006	% of Total	Change
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$1,495,234	98%	\$1,083,659	98%	38%
Logistic services	36,030	2%	27,487	2%	31%
Total	\$1,531,264	100%	\$1,111,146	100%	38%
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED					
:					
Distribution	13,065	88%	7,282	81%	79%
Logistic services	1,756	12%	1,688	19%	4%
Total	14,821	100%	8,970	100%	65%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for our Asia-Pacific division by service line for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, and foreign currency.

2007 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2006

	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non- handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Total
Distribution	74%	(42%)	3%	3%	38%
Logistic services	1%	3%	23%	4%	31%
Total	73%	(41%)	3%	3%	38%

The increases in distribution revenue and wireless devices sold in our Asia-Pacific division were driven by increased volume of devices sold to customers served by our Singapore business (previously served by our Brightpoint Asia Limited business) as a result of improved product availability at competitive prices as well as new products launched by our suppliers. In addition, we believe we sold more devices to these customers as a result of improved visibility into these channels by serving these customers through our business in Singapore rather than our Brightpoint Asia Limited business. The decrease in average selling price in our Asia-Pacific division was also driven by our Singapore business as a result of a significant increase in sales of lower priced handsets due to market demand for these handsets. The increase in non-handset based revenue was primarily due to an increase in revenue from repair services in India.

EMEA

(Amounts in 000s)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	% of	% of

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	2007	Total	2006	Total	Change
REVENUE:					
Distribution	\$1,422,464	92%	\$390,335	80%	264%
Logistic services	127,122	8%	98,174	20%	29%
Total	\$1,549,586	100%	\$488,509	100%	217%
WIRELESS DEVICES HANDLED					
:					
Distribution	5,553	65%	1,266	69%	339%
Logistic services	2,959	35%	564	31%	425%
Total	8,512	100%	1,830	100%	365%

The following table presents the percentage changes in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007 by service line for our EMEA division compared to the prior year, including the impact to revenue from changes in wireless devices handled, average selling price, foreign currency, and the Dangaard Telecom acquisition.

2007 Percentage Change in Revenue vs. 2006

	Wireless devices handled	Average Selling Price	Non- handset based revenue	Foreign Currency	Subtotal	Dangaard Acquisition	Total
Distribution	2%	1%	10%	8%	21%	243%	264%
Logistic services	1%	(1%)	2%	4%	6%	23%	29%
Total	2%	1%	8%	7%	18%	199%	217%

The increase in distribution revenue was due primarily to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The acquisition of Dangaard Telecom expanded our Europe operations to include nine countries in which we historically did not have a significant operating presence. In countries in which both companies had a significant operating presence, the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom allowed us to increase our market share. Excluding the Dangaard Telecom operations, distribution revenue in our Europe division increased 21%. The increase in handset-based volume excluding the Dangaard Telecom operations was primarily due to an increase in wireless devices sold by our Finland and Slovakia operations. The increase in non-handset based revenue was due primarily to an increase in accessories and non-voice capable navigation devices sold.

The increase in logistic services revenue was due primarily to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom, which was included in our results of operations beginning on August 1, 2007. In order to conform to Brightpoint accounting policies and US GAAP, Dangaard Telecom changed its revenue recognition for arrangements where Dangaard Telecom serves as the agent in the transaction. The revenue from these arrangements is included in logistic services revenue. Excluding the Dangaard Telecom operations, logistic services revenue in our EMEA division increased 6%.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

	Year Ended December 31,		Change		
	2007	% of Total		2006	% of Total
	(Amounts in 000s)				
Distribution	\$ 166,036	62%	\$ 81,869	54%	103%
Logistic services	103,338	38%	69,229	46%	49%
Gross profit	\$ 269,374	100%	\$ 151,098	100%	78%
Distribution	4.3%		3.9%		0.4%points
Logistic services	28.9%		21.1%		7.8%points
Gross margin	6.4%		6.3%		0.1%points

The increase in gross profit in our distribution business was due to the growth in distribution revenue primarily related to the acquisitions of Dangaard Telecom and CellStar. The increase in distribution gross margin was primarily driven by a shift in mix toward higher margin distribution business in Europe resulting from the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The increase in gross margin in our EMEA division was partially offset by a decrease in gross margin in our Asia-Pacific division due to sales of the slow-moving inventory within Asia at lower prices in an effort to improve sell-through of these devices. The decrease in Asia-Pacific gross margin was partially offset by an increase in gross margin on devices sold to customers served by our Singapore business. Distribution gross margin in our Singapore business was significantly higher than historical levels during the second half of 2007 as a result of a strong product line-up from our largest supplier as well as favorable product allocations.

The increase in gross profit in our logistic services business was primarily due to the 7.8 percentage point increase in gross margin from logistic services. The increase in gross margin from logistic services was primarily driven by our

Americas division as a result of improved operating efficiency, increased leverage of our cost infrastructure over higher volumes and a shift in mix to fee based prepaid airtime fulfillment (net method) from prepaid airtime transactions recorded using the gross method. The increase in wireless devices handled through logistic services in our Americas division was primarily driven by our successful launch of logistic services for T-Mobile during the second quarter of 2007 as well as an increase in devices handled for our existing customers. Logistic services gross margin was also positively impacted by an increase in logistic services gross profit and gross margin in our EMEA division resulting from the acquisition of Dangaard as well as improved profitability of our repair business in India.

Selling General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2007	2006	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
SG&A expenses	\$ 184,979	\$ 102,161	(81%)
Percent of revenue	4.4%	4.2%	0.2% points

As a percent of revenue, SG&A expenses increased 0.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the prior year. SG&A expenses associated with the Dangaard operations represented \$46.8 million of the overall increase in SG&A expenses for year ended December 31, 2007.

Amortization

Amortization expense was \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.3 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase in amortization expense relates to finite-lived intangible assets acquired in connection with the CellStar and Dangaard Telecom transactions. We allocated the purchase price of the Dangaard Telecom and CellStar acquisitions based on preliminary estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The assets acquired in connection with the Dangaard Telecom transaction included \$123.1 million of finite-lived intangible assets assigned to the customer relationships. The acquired finite-lived intangible assets have a useful life of approximately fifteen years and are being amortized over the period that the assets are expected to contribute to our future cash flows. The assets are being amortized on an accelerated method based on the projected cash flows used for valuation purposes. We believe that these cash flows are most reflective of the pattern in which the economic benefit of the finite-lived intangible assets will be consumed.

Restructuring charge

Restructuring charge was \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. In the fourth quarter of 2007, we decided to terminate Dangaard Telecom's implementation of SAP enterprise resource planning and related software. As part of that decision, the Company determined that costs capitalized related to the project in the period after the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom were impaired under SFAS 144. Accordingly, an impairment charge of \$7.1 million was recorded in our EMEA division. In addition, we recorded \$1.4 million in severance and other costs to consolidate the Brightpoint and Dangaard Telecom operations in Germany.

Operating Income from Continuing Operations

	2007	Year Ended December 31,		% of Total	Change
		% of Total	2006		
	(Amounts in 000s)				
Americas	\$ 43,709	67%	\$ 41,377	85%	6%
Asia-Pacific	32,389	50%	19,977	41%	62%
Europe	17,856	27%	10,417	21%	71%
Corporate	(28,748)	(44%)	(23,116)	(47%)	24%
Total	\$ 65,206	100%	\$ 48,655	100%	34%

Operating Income as a Percent of Revenue by Division:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2007	2006	

Americas	3.8%	5.1%	(1.3%) points
Asia-Pacific	2.1%	1.8%	0.3% points (0.9%)
Europe	1.2%	2.1%	points (0.5%)
Total	1.5%	2.0%	points

36

The increase in operating income from continuing operations in our Americas division for the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily as a result the acquisition of the CellStar operations and the launch of logistic services for T-Mobile, which were partially offset by a lower average fulfillment fee per unit due to a reduced fee structure associated with the modification and extension of a logistic services agreement with a significant customer in our North America business and reduced volumes in Colombia.

The increase in operating income from continuing operations in our Asia-Pacific division for the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to an increase in the volume of devices sold to customers served by our Singapore business (previously served by our Brightpoint Asia Limited business) as a result of improved product availability at competitive prices and new products launched by our suppliers. Distribution gross margin in our Singapore business was significantly higher than historical levels during the second half of 2007 as a result of a strong product line-up from our largest supplier as well as favorable product allocations. This was partially offset by a decrease in gross margin in our Asia-Pacific division due to sales of the slow-moving inventory within Asia at lower prices in an effort to improve sell-through of these devices. There can be no assurances that we will continue to experience similar margins or as favorable product allocations in our Singapore business in the future.

The increase in operating income from continuing operations in our EMEA division was primarily due to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom, which significantly expanded our operations in Europe.

Operating loss from continuing operations in our corporate headquarters increased \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the prior year. The increase in operating loss was due to a \$3.0 million increase in personnel costs primarily due to an increase in headcount in support of overall growth and incentive compensation as well as \$1.6 million of incremental costs associated with integrating the Dangaard Telecom acquisition.

Interest

The components of interest, net are as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2007	2006	Change
	(Amounts in 000s)		
Interest expense	\$19,497	\$ 2,077	(839%)
Interest income	(2,055)	(1,725)	19%
Interest, net	\$17,442	\$ 352	(4855%)

Interest expense includes interest on outstanding debt, fees paid for unused capacity on credit lines and amortization of deferred financing fees. The increase in interest expense for the year December 31, 2007 compared to the prior year was primarily due to debt assumed in the Dangaard Telecom acquisition and borrowings for the CellStar acquisition.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 is net of a \$2.1 million benefit resulting from a reduction in the statutory tax rate in Germany as well as a \$14.1 million benefit related to the reversal of valuation allowances on certain foreign tax credit carryforwards. Based on taxable income and utilization of prior net operating loss carryforwards, it became more likely than not during the second quarter of 2007 that we will be able to utilize these foreign tax credits prior to their expiration. Excluding the impact of these benefits, our effective tax rate would have been 35.0% for the year ended December 31, 2007, primarily due to a shift in mix of income between jurisdictions.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

We use the indirect method of preparing and presenting our statements of cash flows. In our opinion, it is more practical than the direct method and provides the reader with a good perspective and analysis of our cash flows.

	Year Ended December		Change
	31,		
	2008	2007	
	(Amounts in 000s)		
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 272,806	\$ 73,678	\$ 199,128
Investing activities	(25,511)	(99,034)	73,523
Financing activities	(281,013)	65,765	(346,778)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11,216)	7,420	(18,636)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (44,934)	\$ 47,829	\$ (92,763)

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$272.8 million in 2008, a change of \$199.1 million compared to prior year primarily due to:

\$224.0 million more cash provided by working capital in 2008 compared to the prior year. Cash provided by working capital was \$229.6 million for year ended December 31, 2008.

partially offset by:

\$24.9 million more cash used in operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities in 2008 compared to the prior year.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$25.5 million for 2008, a decrease of \$73.5 million compared to prior year primarily due to:

\$63.0 million less cash used for acquisitions during 2008 due primarily to the acquisition of certain assets and assumption of certain liabilities related to the U.S. operations and the Miami-based Latin America business of CellStar Corporation in 2007.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$281.0 million, a change of \$346.8 million compared to prior year primarily due to:

\$279.5 million cash used for repayments of long-term debt compared to proceeds from long-term debt of \$65.0 million in the prior year primarily related to debt assumed in the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom.

Cash Conversion Cycle

	Year Ended December	
	31,	
	2008	2007
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable	28	51
Days inventory on-hand	23	41
Days payable outstanding	(36)	(50)
Cash Conversion Cycle Days (1)	15	42

(1) Our calculation of the cash conversion cycle for the

year ended
December 31,
2007 has not
been adjusted to
include
pro-forma
results of
operations for
the U.S.
operations and
the
Miami-based
Latin America
business of
CellStar
Corporation and
pro-forma
results of
operations for
Dangaard
Telecom. As a
result, our cash
conversion
cycle days for
2007 are higher
primarily due to
the fact that
daily sales and
cost of products
sold do not
include a full
year of sales and
cost of products
sold for these
acquisitions.

A key source of our liquidity is our ability to invest in inventory, sell the inventory to our customers, collect cash from our customers and pay our suppliers. We refer to this as the cash conversion cycle. The cash conversion cycle is measured by the number of days it takes to effect the cycle of investing in inventory, selling the inventory, paying suppliers and collecting cash from customers. The components in the cash conversion cycle are days sales outstanding in accounts receivable, days inventory on hand, and days payables outstanding. The cash conversion cycle, as we measure it, is the netting of days sales outstanding in accounts receivable and days inventory on hand with the days of payable outstanding. Circumstances when the cash conversion cycle decreases generally generate cash for the Company. Conversely, circumstances when the cash conversion cycle increases generally consume cash in the form of additional investment in working capital.

During 2008, the cash conversion cycle decreased to 15 days from 42 days in 2007. The decrease in the cash conversion cycle was driven by an overall improvement in inventory levels as well as improved collections of accounts receivable.

The detail calculation of the components of the cash conversion cycle is as follows:

(A) Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable = Ending accounts receivable for continuing operations divided by average daily revenue (inclusive of value-added taxes for foreign operations) for the period.

(B) Days inventory on-hand = Ending inventory for continuing operations divided by average daily cost of revenue (excluding indirect product and service costs) for the period.

(C) Days payables outstanding = Ending accounts payable for continuing operations divided by average daily cost of revenue (excluding indirect product and service costs) for the period.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable:		
Continuing operations revenue	\$ 4,640,478	\$ 4,236,283
Value-added taxes invoiced for continuing operations	260,496	217,749
Total continuing operations revenue and value-added taxes	\$ 4,900,974	\$ 4,454,032
Daily sales including value-added taxes	13,614	12,372
Continuing operations ending accounts receivable	\$ 498,251	\$ 739,090
Agency accounts receivable (1)	(114,598)	(111,409)
Accounts receivable excluding agency receivables	\$ 383,653	\$ 627,681
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable(A)	28	51
Days inventory on-hand:		
Continuing operations cost of revenue	\$ 4,293,755	\$ 3,966,909
Indirect product and service costs	(199,923)	(211,543)
Total continuing operations cost of products sold	\$ 4,093,832	\$ 3,755,366
Daily cost of products sold	11,372	10,432
Continuing operations ending inventory	\$ 290,243	\$ 460,411
Agency inventory (1)	(26,726)	(36,514)
Inventory excluding agency inventory	\$ 263,517	\$ 423,897
Days inventory on-hand(B)	23	41

Days payables outstanding in accounts payable:

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Daily cost of products sold	\$ 11,372	\$ 10,432
Continuing operations ending accounts payable	\$ 534,262	\$ 660,400
Agency accounts payable (1)	(117,688)	(136,117)
Accounts payable excluding agency payables	\$ 416,574	\$ 524,283
Days payable outstanding(C)	36	50
Cash conversion cycle days (A+B-C)	15	42

- (1) Agency accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable represent amounts on our balance sheet that include the full value of the product for which the revenue associated with these transactions is recorded under the net method (excluding the value of the product sold).

Borrowings

The table below summarizes borrowing capacity that was available to us as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	Gross Availability	Outstanding	Letters of Credit & Guarantees	Net Availability
Global Term Loans	\$ 174,106	\$ 174,106	\$	\$
Global Credit Facility	300,000	1,501	291	298,208
Other	52,024	798	4,825	46,401
Total	\$526,130	\$176,405	\$ 5,116	\$344,609

In January 2009 we made additional principal payments of approximately \$33.0 million on our Global Term Loans. With these payments, we have no required principal payments on our Global Term Loans until April 2011.

Liquidity analysis

We measure liquidity as the total of unrestricted cash and unused borrowing availability, and we use this measurement as an indicator of how much access to cash we have to either grow the business through investment in new markets, acquisitions, or through expansion of existing service or product lines or to contend with adversity such as unforeseen operating losses potentially caused by reduced demand for our products and services, material uncollectible accounts receivable, or material inventory write-downs, as examples. The table below shows our liquidity calculation.

December 31,
2008 2007

	(Amounts in 000s)		% Change
Unrestricted cash	\$ 56,632	\$101,582	(44%)
Unused borrowing availability	344,609	130,435	164%
Liquidity	\$401,241	\$232,017	73%

At December 31, 2008 we were in compliance with the covenants in each of our material credit agreements. Our credit agreements contain two financial covenants that are sensitive to significant fluctuations in earnings: a maximum leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. The leverage ratio is calculated at the end of each fiscal quarter, and is calculated as total debt (including guarantees and letters of credit) divided by trailing twelve month bank adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (bank adjusted EBITDA). It may not exceed 3.0 at the end of any fiscal quarter. As of December 31, 2008, our leverage ratio was 1.6. The interest coverage ratio is also calculated as of the end of each fiscal quarter, and is calculated as trailing twelve month bank adjusted EBITDA divided by trailing twelve month net cash interest expense. The interest coverage ratio may not fall below 4.0 as of the end of any fiscal quarter. As of December 31, 2008, our interest coverage ratio was 5.1.

We believe that we will continue to be in compliance with our debt covenants throughout 2009. However, there continues to be a great deal of uncertainty regarding the current economic downturn and the impact it will have on the wireless device industry during 2009. Due to this uncertainty, there is always the possibility that economy will decline faster than we can react with spending and debt reduction, which increases the risk of not complying with our debt covenants. We expect the spending reductions and debt reductions we achieved in 2008, combined with our 2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan, will allow us to be in compliance with these debt covenants in 2009. However, if we are not able to reduce spending or debt enough to offset a significant unforeseen decline in market conditions, there can be no assurances that we will remain in compliance throughout the next four fiscal quarters. Capital expenditures were \$21.6 million, \$20.2 million and \$20.8 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006. Capital expenditures were primarily related to investments in our information technology infrastructure and software upgrades as well as equipment and leasehold improvements for new facilities. Expenditures for capital resources historically have been composed of information systems, leasehold improvements and warehouse equipment. We expect this pattern to continue in future periods. A key

component of our strategic plan is geographic expansion. We expect our level of capital expenditures to be affected by our geographic expansion activity.

We believe that existing capital resources and cash flows provided by future operations will enable us to maintain our current level of operations and our planned operations including capital expenditures for the foreseeable future. However, we believe that our existing balances, our anticipated cash flows from operations and our unused borrowing availability will be sufficient to meet our working capital and operating resource expenditure requirements for the next twelve months.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have agreements with unrelated third-parties for the factoring of specific accounts receivable in our Spain and Germany operations in order to reduce the amount of working capital required to fund such receivables. Our Credit Agreement permits the factoring of up to \$250 million of receivables in our operations outside of the U.S. The factoring of accounts receivable under these agreements are accounted for as sales in accordance with SFAS 140, *Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, and accordingly, are accounted for as off-balance sheet arrangements. Proceeds on the transfer reflect the face value of the account less a discount. The discount is recorded as a charge in Interest, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations in the period of the sale. Net funds received reduced accounts receivable outstanding while increasing cash. We are the collection agent on behalf of the third parties for these arrangements and have no significant retained interests or servicing liabilities related to the accounts receivable that we have sold.

At December 31, 2008, we had sold \$59.8 million of accounts receivable, which represents the face amount of total outstanding receivables at that date. Fees paid under these programs were \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We have been notified that the factoring agreement in Germany will terminate in the middle of 2009. At this time, we are attempting to replace this agreement with a similar factoring agreement, however there can be no assurances that we will be successful. A new agreement may contain higher fees, which would increase the amount of bank adjusted EBITDA required to remain in compliance with our interest coverage ratio.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Our disclosures regarding cash requirements of contractual obligations and commercial commitments are located in various parts of our regulatory filings. Information in the following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2008.

	Total	Payments due by Period			Thereafter
		Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	
			(Amounts in 000s)		
Operating leases	\$108,232	\$23,195	\$ 37,047	\$13,825	\$34,165
Total borrowings	176,405	798	175,607		
Interest on third party debt and lines of credit (1)	27,613	10,408	17,205		
Purchase obligations(2)	16,056	16,056			
Pension obligation	3,155			249	2,906
Letters of credit	5,116	5,116			
Total	\$336,577	\$55,573	\$229,859	\$14,074	\$37,071

(1) Interest on third party debt is calculated based on the interest

rate as of
December 31,
2008 and
repayments of
outstanding debt
in accordance
with our credit
agreement.
Interest does not
include the
effects of any
prepayments of
borrowings
permitted under
the credit
agreement.
Prepayments
could
significantly
decrease interest
obligations in
future years.

- (2) Purchase
obligations
exclude
agreements that
are cancelable
without penalty.

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, \$1.7 million of unrecognized tax benefits have been recorded as liabilities in accordance with FIN 48, and we are uncertain as to if or when such amounts may be settled.

In January 2009 we made additional principal payments of approximately \$33.0 million on our Global Term Loans. With these payments, we have no required principal payments on our Global Term Loans until April 2011.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and related disclosures at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Some of those judgments can be subjective and complex. Consequently, actual results could differ from those estimates. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if:

The accounting estimate requires us to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the estimate was made; and

Changes in the estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period as new information becomes available, or use of different estimates that we reasonably could have used in the current period, would have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We continually evaluate the accounting policies and estimates we use to prepare the consolidated financial statements. Our estimates are based on historical experience, information from third-party professionals and various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable. Management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee has reviewed the foregoing disclosure. In addition, there are other items within our financial statements that require estimation, but are not deemed critical based on the criteria above. Changes in estimates used in these and other items could have a material impact on our financial statements in any one period.

Deferred Taxes and Effective Tax Rates

We estimate the effective tax rates and associated liabilities or assets for each legal entity in accordance with SFAS 109. We use tax-planning to minimize or defer tax liabilities to future periods. In recording effective tax rates and related liabilities and assets, we rely upon estimates, which are based upon our interpretation of United States and local tax laws as they apply to our legal entities and our overall tax structure. Audits by local tax jurisdictions, including the United States Government, could yield different interpretations from our own and cause the Company to owe more or less taxes than originally recorded. We utilize internal and external skilled resources in the various tax jurisdictions to evaluate our position and to assist in our calculation of tax expense and related liabilities.

For interim periods, we accrue our tax provision at the effective tax rate that we expect for the full year. As the actual results from our various businesses vary from our estimates earlier in the year, we adjust the succeeding interim period's effective tax rates to reflect our best estimate for the year-to-date results and for the full year. As part of the effective tax rate, if we determine that a deferred tax asset arising from temporary differences is not likely to be utilized, we will establish a valuation allowance against that asset to record it at the expected realizable value. At December 31, 2008, total deferred tax assets were \$27.6 million, net of \$26.1 million of valuation allowances.

Goodwill and Long-lived Asset Impairment

We assess goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently if indicators of impairment are present. We perform our annual impairment analysis during the fourth quarter. In our impairment analysis we estimate the fair value of an enterprise based on the present value of anticipated future cash flows. During the fourth quarter of 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets and on the outlook for the wireless industry, both of which contributed to a significant decline in Brightpoint's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. The result of our annual goodwill impairment test was that the carrying amount of the net assets allocated to the EMEA reporting unit exceeded the fair market value. The entire amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit was impaired, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by our Board of Directors in February 2009. The goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is primarily related to the July 2007 acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The impairment charge resulted from factors impacted by current market conditions including: 1) lower market valuation multiples for similar assets; 2) higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit and equity markets; and 3) current cash flow forecasts for the EMEA markets in which we operate. The impairment will

not result in any current or future cash expenditures.

Based on the impairment analysis for the Americas and Asia-Pacific reporting units in the fourth quarter of 2008, we determined that there was no impairment of the goodwill allocated to those reporting units. A 10% change in the anticipated future cash flows for either reporting unit would not have resulted in any additional impairment.

Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we test our long-lived assets for impairment whenever there are indicators that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. For long-lived assets recoverability testing, we determine whether the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets in question is less than their carrying value. If less, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their respective fair values. Fair value is determined by future cash flows, appraisals or other methods. If the assets determined to be impaired are to be held and used, we recognize an impairment charge to the extent the anticipated net cash flows attributable to the asset are less than the asset's carrying value. The fair value of the asset then becomes the asset's new carrying value, which we depreciate over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset. The goodwill impairment of the EMEA reporting unit was an indicator that the carrying amount of the long-lived assets of that reporting unit might not be recoverable. We performed a recoverability test in the fourth quarter of 2008 based on the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the long-lived assets and determined that they were not impaired. A 10% change in the estimated undiscounted cash flows would not have resulted in any impairment.

Our 2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan may result in the exiting of lower profitability programs if we are unsuccessful in renegotiating the terms of the programs that do not currently meet our requirements for returns on invested capital. Exiting these programs might result in future impairment charges for the related long-lived assets.

SEASONALITY

We are subject to seasonal patterns that generally affect the wireless device industry. Wireless devices are generally used by businesses, governments and consumers. For businesses and governments, purchasing behavior is affected by fiscal year ends, while consumers are affected by holiday gift-giving seasons. For the global wireless device industry, seasonal patterns for wireless device units handled have been as follows:

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2008	24%	25%	25%	26%
2007	23%	23%	25%	29%
2006	22%	24%	25%	29%

The industry data above is based on Company and industry analyst estimates.

The seasonal patterns for wireless devices handled by us have been as follows:

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter (1)	3rd Quarter (1)	4th Quarter (1)
2008	26%	24%	24%	26%
2007	18%	23%	27%	32%
2006	23%	25%	24%	28%

(1) Our calculation of seasonality for the year ended December 31, 2007 has not been adjusted to include pro-forma

results of
operations for
the U.S.
operations and
the
Miami-based
Latin America
business of
CellStar
Corporation and
pro-forma
results of
operations for
Dangaard
Telecom.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Certain information in this Form 10-K may contain forward-looking statements regarding future events or the future performance of the Company. These risk factors include, without limitation, uncertainties relating to customer plans and commitments, including, without limitation, (i) the current economic downturn could cause a severe disruption in our operations; (ii) fluctuations in regional demand patterns and economic factors could harm our operations; (iii) our debt facilities could prevent us from borrowing additional funds, if needed; (iv) collections of our accounts receivable; (v) our reliance on suppliers to provide trade credit facilities to adequately fund our on-going operations and product purchases; (vi) a significant percentage of our revenues are generated outside of the United States in countries that may have volatile currencies or other risks; (vii) the loss or reduction in orders from principal customers or a reduction in the prices we are able to charge these customers could cause our revenues to decline and impair our cash flows; (viii) the impact that seasonality

may have on our business and results; (ix) we buy a significant amount of our products from a limited number of suppliers, and they may not provide us with competitive products at reasonable prices when we need them in the future; (x) our business could be harmed by consolidation of mobile operators; (xi) we make significant investments in the technology used in our business and rely on that technology to function effectively without interruptions; (xii) the fact that a substantial number of shares are eligible for future sale by Dangaard Holding and the sale of those shares could adversely affect our stock price; (xiii) our future operating results will depend on our ability to continue to increase volumes and maintain margins; (xiv) our ability to expand and implement our future growth strategy, including acquisitions; (xv) uncertainty regarding whether wireless equipment manufacturers and wireless network operators will continue to outsource aspects of their business to us; (xvi) our reliance upon third parties to manufacture products which we distribute and reliance upon their quality control procedures; (xvii) rapid technological changes in the wireless communications and data industry; (xviii) effect of natural disasters, epidemics, hostilities or terrorist attacks on our operations; (xix) intense industry competition; (xx) our ability to manage and sustain future growth at our historical or current rates; (xxi) our ability to continue to enter into relationships and financing that may provide us with minimal returns or losses on our investments; (xxii) our ability to attract and retain qualified management and other personnel, cost of complying with labor agreements and high rate of personnel turnover; (xxiii) protecting our proprietary information; (xxiv) our obligations under certain debt, lease and other contractual arrangements; (xxv) our dependence on our computer and communications systems; (xxvi) uncertainty regarding future volatility in our Common Stock price; (xxvii) potential dilution to existing shareholders from the issuance of securities under our long-term incentive plans. Because of the aforementioned uncertainties affecting our future operating results, past performance should not be considered to be a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate future results or trends. The words believe, expect, anticipate, estimate intend, likely, will, should and plan and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date that such statement was made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash investments, forward currency contracts and accounts receivable. We maintain cash investments primarily in AAA rated money market mutual funds and overnight repurchase agreements, which have minimal credit risk. We place forward currency contracts with high credit-quality financial institutions in order to minimize credit risk exposure. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are limited due to the large number of geographically dispersed customers. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and generally do not require collateral to secure accounts receivable. In many circumstances, we have obtained credit insurance to mitigate our credit risk.

Exchange Rate Risk Management

A substantial portion of our revenue and expenses are transacted in markets worldwide and may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, our future results could be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including changes in specific countries' political, economic or regulatory conditions and trade protection measures.

Our foreign currency risk management program is designed to reduce, but not eliminate, unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows caused by volatility in currency exchange rates by hedging. Generally, through the purchase of forward contracts, we hedge transactional currency risk, but do not hedge foreign currency revenue or future operating income. Also, we do not hedge our investment in foreign subsidiaries, where fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may affect our comprehensive income or loss. An adverse change (defined as a 10% strengthening of the U.S. dollar) in all exchange rates, relative to our foreign currency risk management program, would have had no material impact on our results of operations for 2008 or 2007. At December 31, 2008, we had no cash flow or net investment hedges open. Our sensitivity analysis of foreign currency exchange rate movements does not factor in a potential change in volumes or local currency prices of our products sold or services provided. Actual results may differ materially from those discussed above.

Interest Rate Risk Management

We are exposed to potential loss due to changes in interest rates. Investments with interest rate risk include short-term marketable securities. Debt with interest rate risk includes the fixed and variable rate debt. To mitigate interest rate risks, we utilize interest rate swaps to convert certain portions of our variable rate debt to fixed interest rates.

We are exposed to interest rate risk associated with our borrowing arrangements. Our risk management program seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that market volatility may have on interest expense. We use interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposure. At December 31, 2008, swaps with a total notional amount of \$65 million were outstanding. These swaps have maturity dates ranging from 2009-2012. These derivative instruments are designated as hedges under SFAS 133. Changes in market value, when effective, are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Amounts are recorded to interest expense as settled. A 10% increase in short-term borrowing rates during the quarter would have resulted in only a nominal increase in interest expense. The fair value liability associated with those swaps was \$4.7 million at December 31, 2008.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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Brightpoint, Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenue			
Distribution revenue	\$4,211,811	\$3,878,103	\$2,086,380
Logistic services revenue	428,667	358,180	327,863
Total revenue	4,640,478	4,236,283	2,414,243
Cost of revenue			
Cost of distribution revenue	4,027,475	3,712,067	2,004,511
Cost of logistic services revenue	266,280	254,842	258,634
Total cost of revenue	4,293,755	3,966,909	2,263,145
Gross profit	346,723	269,374	151,098
Selling, general and administrative expenses	266,201	184,979	102,161
Amortization expense	18,246	10,528	291
Goodwill impairment charge	325,947		
Restructuring charge (benefit)	13,904	8,661	(9)
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(277,575)	65,206	48,655
Interest, net	22,876	17,442	352
Other (income) expenses	7,045	632	(88)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(307,496)	47,132	48,391
Income tax expense	25,573	369	12,231
Income (loss) from continuing operations before minority interest	(333,069)	46,763	36,160
Minority interest, net of taxes	362	347	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(333,431)	46,416	36,160
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes:			
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	(9,267)	234	(388)
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	584	744	(162)

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Total discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(8,683)	978	(550)
Net income (loss)	\$ (342,114)	\$ 47,394	\$ 35,610
Earnings per share basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.74
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.73
Earnings per share diluted:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.72
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.71
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	78,202	61,174	49,104
Diluted	78,202	63,571	50,554

See accompanying notes

Brightpoint, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts in thousands)	December 31,	
	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 57,226	\$ 102,160
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$11,217 in 2008 and \$17,157 in 2007)	499,541	754,238
Inventories	290,243	474,951
Other current assets	61,392	69,261
Total current assets	908,402	1,400,610
Property and equipment, net	56,463	55,732
Goodwill	51,439	349,646
Other intangibles, net	107,286	135,431
Other assets	22,770	30,942
Total assets	\$ 1,146,360	\$ 1,972,361
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 534,906	\$ 666,085
Accrued expenses	137,957	189,415
Current portion of long-term debt		19,332
Lines of credit and other short-term borrowings	798	
Total current liabilities	673,661	874,832
Long-term liabilities:		
Lines of credit, long-term	1,501	208,399
Long-term debt	174,106	233,122
Other long-term liabilities	46,528	54,425
Total long-term liabilities	222,135	495,946
Total liabilities	895,796	1,370,778
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
Minority interest		818
Shareholders equity:		

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Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: 1,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value: 100,000 shares authorized; 88,730 issued in 2008 and 88,418 issued in 2007	887	884
Additional paid-in-capital	625,415	584,806
Treasury stock, at cost, 7,063 shares in 2008 and 6,930 shares in 2007	(59,983)	(58,695)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(312,647)	29,467
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,108)	44,303
Total shareholders equity	250,564	600,765
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,146,360	\$ 1,972,361

See accompanying notes

Brightpoint, Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$(342,114)	\$ 47,394	\$ 35,610
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	36,734	24,747	12,234
Non-cash compensation	6,557	6,104	6,005
Restructuring charge (benefit)	13,904	8,661	(9)
Goodwill impairment charge	325,947		
Change in deferred taxes	1,874	(25,624)	(3,020)
Minority interest	362	347	
Other non-cash	(54)	6,460	2,126
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable	200,042	(123,195)	(41,135)
Inventories	161,573	160,596	(258,070)
Other operating assets	(9,929)	(7,156)	(1,542)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(122,090)	(24,656)	197,918
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	272,806	73,678	(49,883)
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(21,642)	(20,247)	(20,779)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(5,877)	(68,902)	(1,413)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	2,008	(9,885)	5,106
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,511)	(99,034)	(17,086)
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from (repayments on) credit facilities	(205,894)	168,493	15,825
Repayments on debt assumed from Dangaard Telecom		(348,736)	
Proceeds from Global Term Loans		250,000	
Repayments on Global Term Loans	(73,616)	(4,726)	
Deferred financing costs paid	(330)	(4,597)	
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,288)	(400)	(18,367)
Excess tax benefit from equity based compensation	76	1,602	8,690
Proceeds from common stock issuances under employee stock option plans	39	4,129	5,760
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(281,013)	65,765	11,908
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11,216)	7,420	3,171

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(44,934)	47,829	(51,890)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	102,160	54,331	106,221
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 57,226	\$ 102,160	\$ 54,331

See accompanying notes

Brightpoint, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity
(Amounts in thousands)

	2008		Year ended December 31, 2007		2006	
Common stock:						
Balance at beginning of year	\$	884	\$	575	\$	559
Issued in connection with employee stock plans and related income tax benefit		3		9		16
Issued for purchase of Dangaard Telecom				300		
Balance at end of year		887		884		575
Additional paid-in capital:						
Balance at beginning of year		584,806		266,756		258,443
Issued in connection with employee stock plans and related income tax benefit		6,859		14,600		8,313
Issued for purchase of Dangaard Telecom		33,750		303,450		
Balance at end of year		625,415		584,806		266,756
Retained earnings (deficit):						
Balance at beginning of year		29,467		(17,918)		(53,528)
Net income (loss)	(342,114)	\$ (342,114)	47,394	\$ 47,394	35,610	\$ 35,610
Adjustment to adopt FASB Interpretation 48, net of tax			(9)			
Balance at end of year	(312,647)		29,467		(17,918)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):						
Balance at beginning of year		44,303		3,710		(4,379)
Currency translation of foreign investments		(44,901)		41,001		8,548
Unrealized gain on marketable securities classified as available for						

sale, net of tax:						
Net gain (loss) arising during the period		(2,087)		1,159		
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income		928				
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax		(1,219)		(1,598)		
Adjustment to adopt Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 158, net of tax						(459)
Pension benefit obligation		(132)		31		
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(47,411)	(47,411)	40,593	40,593	8,548	8,548
Total Comprehensive income (loss)		\$ (389,525)		\$ 87,987		\$ 44,158
Balance at end of year	(3,108)		44,303		3,710	
Treasury stock:						
Balance at beginning of year	(58,695)		(58,295)		(39,928)	
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,288)		(400)		(18,367)	
Balance at end of year	(59,983)		(58,695)		(58,295)	
Unearned compensation:						
Balance at beginning of year					(12,125)	
Change in restricted stock unearned compensation, net					12,125	
Balance at end of year						
Total shareholders equity	\$ 250,564		\$ 600,765		\$ 194,828	

See accompanying notes

Brightpoint, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

Brightpoint, Inc. (the Company) is a global leader in the distribution of wireless devices and accessories and provision of customized logistic services to the wireless industry including wireless network operators (also referred to as mobile operators), Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs) and manufacturers. The Company has operations centers and/or sales offices in various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Company provides integrated logistic services including procurement, inventory management, software loading, kitting and customized packaging, fulfillment, credit services and receivables management, call center and activation services, website hosting, e-fulfillment solutions, reverse logistics, transportation management and other services within the global wireless industry. The Company's customers include mobile operators, MVNOs, resellers, retailers and wireless equipment manufacturers. The Company distributes wireless communication devices and provides value-added distribution and logistic services for wireless products manufactured by companies such as Apple, High Tech Computer Corp., Kyocera, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Research in Motion, Samsung, Siemens, Sony Ericsson and UTStarcom.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly-owned. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. During 2008 the Company acquired the remaining 24% minority interest of the Moobi Norway A/S subsidiary for approximately \$2.9 million.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the financial statement date and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, the Company reviews its estimates and assumptions. The Company's estimates were based on its historical experience and various other assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results are likely to differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions, but management does not believe such differences will materially affect the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 104, *Revenue Recognition*. Revenue is recognized when the title and risk of loss have passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. The amount of revenue is determined based on either the gross method or the net method. The amount under the gross method includes the value of the product sold while the amount under the net method does not include the value of the product sold.

For distribution revenue, which is recorded using the gross method, the criteria of SAB 104 are generally met upon shipment to customers, including title transfer; and therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of shipment. In some circumstances, the customer may take legal title and assume risk of loss upon delivery; and therefore, revenue is recognized on the delivery date. In certain countries, title is retained by the Company for collection purposes only, which does not impact the timing of revenue recognition in accordance with the provisions of SAB 104. Sales are recorded net of discounts, rebates, returns and allowances. The Company does not have any material post-shipment obligations (e.g. customer acceptance) or other arrangements.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

For logistic services revenue, the criteria of SAB 104 are met when the Company's logistic services have been performed and, therefore, revenue is recognized at that time. In general, logistic services are fee-based services. The Company has certain arrangements for which it records receivables, inventory and payables based on the gross amount of the transactions; however, the Company records revenue for these logistic services at the amount of net margin because it is acting as an agent for mobile operators as defined by Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*. The Company also records revenue from the sale of prepaid airtime within logistic services. In certain circumstances, the Company recognizes revenue for the sales of prepaid airtime using the gross method (based on the full sales price of the airtime to its customers) because the Company has general inventory risk, latitude in setting price and other gross reporting indicators as defined by EITF 99-19. If all of the Company's prepaid airtime transactions that are currently recorded using the gross method were accounted for using the net method, logistic services revenue would have been lower by \$102.1 million, \$90.2 million and \$121.7 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006.

In other logistic services arrangements, the Company receives activation commissions for acquiring subscribers on behalf of mobile operators through its independent dealer/agents. In the event activation occurs through an independent dealer/agent, a portion of the commission is passed on to the dealer/agent. These arrangements may contain provisions for additional residual commissions based on subscriber usage. These agreements may also provide for the reduction or elimination of activation commissions if subscribers deactivate service within stipulated periods. The Company recognizes revenue for activation commissions upon activation of the subscriber's service and residual commissions when earned. An allowance is established for estimated wireless service deactivations as a reduction of accounts receivable and revenues. In circumstances where the Company is acting as an agent for mobile operators as defined by EITF 99-19, the Company recognizes the revenue using the net method. Performance penalty clauses may be included in certain contracts whereby the Company provides logistic services. In general, these penalties are in the form of reduced per unit fees or a specific dollar amount. In the event the Company has incurred performance penalties, revenues are reduced accordingly within each calendar month.

Gross Profit

The Company determines its gross profit as the difference between revenue and cost of revenue. Cost of revenue includes the direct product costs and other costs such as freight, labor and rent expense.

Vendor Programs

The Company has three major types of incentive arrangements with various suppliers: price protection, volume incentive rebates, and marketing, training and promotional funds. The Company follows EITF 02-16, *Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor* and EITF 03-10, *Application of Issue No. 02-16 by Resellers to Sales Incentives Offered to Consumers by Manufacturers*, in accounting for vendor programs. To the extent that the Company receives excess funds from suppliers for reimbursement of its costs, the Company recognizes the excess as a liability due to the supplier, which is applied to future costs incurred on behalf of the supplier.

Price protection: consideration is received from certain, but not all, suppliers in the form of a credit memo based on market conditions as determined by the supplier. The amount is determined based on the difference between original purchase price from the supplier and revised list price from the supplier. The terms of the price protection varies by supplier and product, but is typically less than one month from original date of purchase. This amount is accrued as a reduction of trade accounts payable until a credit memo is received and applied as a debit to the outstanding accounts payable. This same amount is either a reduction of inventory cost or is a reduction of cost of sales for those wireless devices already sold.

Volume incentive rebates: consideration is received from certain suppliers when purchase or sell-through targets are attained or exceeded within a specified time period. The amount of rebate earned in any financial reporting period is accrued as a vendor receivable, which is classified as a reduction of trade accounts payable. This same amount is either a reduction of inventory cost or is a reduction of cost of

sales for those devices already sold. In certain markets, the amount of the rebate is determined based on actual volumes purchased for the incentive period to date at the established rebate percentage without minimum volume purchase requirements. In other markets, where the arrangement has a tiered rate structure for increasing volumes, the rate of the rebate accrual is determined based on the actual volumes purchased plus reasonable, predictable estimates of future volumes within the incentive period. In the event the future volumes are not reasonably estimable, the Company records the incentive at the conclusion of the rebate period or at the point in time when the volumes are reasonably estimable. Upon expiration of the rebate period an adjustment is recognized through inventory or cost of sales for devices already sold if there is any variance between estimated rebate receivable and actual

Brightpoint, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

rebate earned. To the extent that the Company passes-through rebates to its customers, the amount is recognized as a liability in the period that it is probable and reasonably estimable.

Marketing, training and promotional funds: consideration is received from certain suppliers for cooperative arrangements related to market development, training and special promotions agreed upon in advance. The amount received is generally in the form of a credit memo, which is applied to trade accounts payable. The same amount is recorded as a current liability. Expenditures made pursuant to the agreed upon activity reduce this liability. To the extent that the Company incurs costs in excess of the established supplier fund, the Company recognizes the amount as a selling expense.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. These receivables are generated from product sales and services provided to mobile operators, agents, resellers, dealers and retailers in the global wireless industry and are dispersed throughout the world, including North America, Latin America, Asia, the Pacific Rim and Europe. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers and provides credit in the normal course of business to a large number of its customers. However, consistent with industry practice, the Company does not generally require collateral from its customers to secure trade accounts receivable.

No customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's revenue in 2008. In 2007 and 2006, Generation Next Group (formerly Computech), a customer of the Company's Singapore operations (2007) and the Company's Brightpoint Asia Limited operations (2006), accounted for approximately 10% and 13% of the Company's total revenue and 29% and 29% of the Asia-Pacific division's revenue. The loss or a significant reduction in business activities by the Company's customers could have a material adverse affect on the Company's revenue and results of operations.

The Company is primarily dependent upon wireless equipment manufacturers for its supply of wireless voice and data equipment. Nokia products represented approximately 26%, 30% and 39% of total units handled in 2008, 2007 and 2006. The Company is dependent on the ability of its suppliers to provide an adequate supply of products on a timely basis and on favorable pricing terms. The loss of certain principal suppliers or a significant reduction in product availability from principal suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company also relies on its suppliers to provide trade credit facilities and favorable payment terms to adequately fund its on-going operations and product purchases. In certain circumstances, the Company has issued cash-secured letters of credit on behalf of certain of its subsidiaries in support of their vendor credit facilities. The payment terms received from the Company's suppliers is dependent on several factors, including, but not limited to, the Company's payment history with the supplier, the supplier's credit granting policies, contractual provisions, the Company's overall credit rating as determined by various credit rating agencies, the Company's recent operating results, financial position and cash flows and the supplier's ability to obtain credit insurance on amounts that the Company owes them. Adverse changes in any of these factors, certain of which may not be wholly in the Company's control, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations. The Company believes that its relationships with its suppliers are satisfactory; however, it has periodically experienced inadequate supply of certain models from certain wireless device manufacturers.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectibility of its accounts receivable on an on-going basis. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, the Company records a specific allowance against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes will be collected. For all other customers, the Company recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are past due, the current business environment and the Company's historical experience. In the majority of circumstances, the Company has obtained credit insurance to mitigate its credit risk.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Inventories***

Inventories primarily consist of wireless devices and accessories and are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. In-bound freight expense is capitalized for inventory held in stock and expensed at the time the inventory is sold. At each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates its ending inventories for excess quantities and obsolescence, considering any stock balancing, price protection or rights of return that it may have with certain suppliers. This evaluation includes analyses of sales levels by product and projections of future demand. The Company writes off inventories that are considered obsolete. Remaining inventory balances are adjusted to approximate the lower of cost or market. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company had \$8.8 million of inventory valuation adjustments related to its locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia. The Company has abandoned that business, and the results of operations for this business have been reclassified to discontinued operations in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as further discussed in footnote 6. The Company had no individually significant inventory valuation adjustments during year ended December 31, 2007.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts at December 31, 2008 and 2007, of cash and cash equivalents, pledged cash, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of those instruments. The carrying amount at December 31, 2008 and 2007 of the Company's borrowings approximate their fair value because these borrowings bear interest at a variable (market) rate.

The Company enters into derivative instruments through purchase of forward contracts to reduce, not eliminate, unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows caused by volatility in currency exchange rates. The Company also enters into derivative instruments through purchase of forward contracts to pay vendors who invoice the Company in a non-functional currency. The fair value of these instruments is reported as a current asset or current liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These derivative instruments are not designated as hedges under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*; and therefore, changes in fair value of these instruments are included as a component of Other (income) expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with its borrowing arrangements. The Company's risk management program seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that market volatility may have on interest expense. The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposure. At December 31, 2008, swaps with a total notional amount of \$65.0 million were outstanding. These swaps have maturity dates ranging from 2009-2012, and approximately \$0.4 million of unrealized losses are expected to be reclassified into earnings during the year ended December 31, 2009. These derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges under SFAS 133. Changes in market value, when effective, are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Amounts are recorded to interest expense as settled. A 10% change in short-term borrowing rates during the quarter would have resulted in an immaterial change in interest expense. The fair value liability associated with those swaps was \$4.7 million at December 31, 2008 and is included as a component of Accrued expenses (for the portion that matures during 2009) and Other long-term liabilities (for the portion that matures after 2009). in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company has approximately \$2.8 million of unrealized losses included as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The provisions of SFAS 157 were effective for the Company on January 1, 2008 for financial assets and liabilities and are effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 for non-financial assets and liabilities. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures. SFAS 157 discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost

approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). The statement utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in the balance sheet (in thousands):

	Balance at December 31, 2008	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)
Financial instruments classified as assets			
Forward foreign currency contracts	\$ 63	\$	\$ 63
Financial instruments classified as liabilities			
Interest rate swaps	\$ 4,657	\$	\$ 4,657
Forward foreign currency contracts	1,051		1,051

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are stated at cost and depreciated ratably over the shorter of the lease term of the associated property or the estimated life of the leasehold improvement. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Tangible and Finite-Lived Intangible Assets

The Company follows the principles of SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. The Company periodically considers whether indicators of impairment of long-lived tangible and finite-lived intangible assets are present. If such indicators are present, the Company determines whether the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets in question is less than their carrying value. If less, the Company recognizes an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their respective fair values. Fair value is determined by discounted future cash flows, appraisals or other methods. If the assets determined to be impaired are to be held and used, the Company recognizes an impairment charge to the extent the asset's carrying value is greater than the anticipated future cash flows attributable to the asset. The fair value of the asset then becomes the asset's new carrying value, which, if applicable, the Company depreciates or amortizes over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the finite-lived intangible assets total \$107.3 million and \$135.4 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$27.8 million and \$12.2 million and are currently being amortized over three to fourteen years. The following sets forth amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets the Company expects to recognize over the next five years (in thousands):

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

2009	16,186
2010	15,655
2011	14,790
2012	11,576
2013	9,539

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company incurred no impairment charges for long-lived tangible and finite-lived intangible assets.

Goodwill

The Company follows the principles of SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Goodwill is not amortized but rather tested annually for impairment. The Company's reporting units are its three geographic segments, the Americas, EMEA, and Asia-Pacific.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, there were severe disruptions in the credit markets and reductions in global economic activity which had significant adverse impacts on stock markets and on the outlook for the wireless industry, both of which contributed to a significant decline in Brightpoint's stock price and corresponding market capitalization. The result of the Company's annual goodwill impairment test was that the carrying amount of the net assets allocated to the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) reporting unit exceeded the fair market value. The Company calculated fair value for the EMEA reporting unit based on the market price of similar groups of net assets and the expected investment returns on the group of net assets. The entire amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit was impaired, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$325.9 million. The impairment charge was approved by the Company's Board of Directors in February 2009. The goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is primarily related to the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom in July 2007. The impairment charge resulted from factors impacted by current market conditions including: 1) lower market valuation multiples for similar assets; 2) higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit and equity markets; and 3) current cash flow forecasts for the EMEA markets in which the Company operates. The impairment will not result in any current or future cash expenditures. In the fourth quarter of 2007 and 2006, the Company performed the required annual impairment test on its goodwill and incurred no impairment charges.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	Americas	EMEA	Asia-Pacific	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 611	\$ 4,584	\$ 1,781	\$ 6,976
Goodwill from acquisitions	48,522	272,853		321,375
Effects of foreign currency fluctuation		21,101	194	21,295
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$49,133	\$ 298,538	\$ 1,975	\$ 349,646
Goodwill from acquisitions	765	44,219		44,984
Goodwill impairment charge		(325,947)		(325,947)
Effects of foreign currency fluctuation		(16,810)	(434)	(17,244)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$49,898	\$	\$ 1,541	\$ 51,439

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for most of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the respective local currency. Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the U.S. dollar at average exchange rates in effect during

the period, and assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the U.S. dollar at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the period. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of Other (income) expenses. Currency translation of assets and liabilities (foreign investments) from the functional currency to the U.S. dollar are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statement of Shareholders Equity.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Income Taxes***

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequence of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or income tax returns. Income taxes are recognized during the year in which the underlying transactions are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deferred taxes are provided for temporary differences between amounts of assets and liabilities as recorded for financial reporting purposes and amounts recorded for tax purposes. After determining the total amount of deferred tax assets, the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. If the Company determines that a deferred tax asset is not likely to be realized, a valuation allowance will be established against that asset to record it at its expected realizable value. The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by relevant taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period, and diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding during each period. Per share amounts for all periods presented in this report have been adjusted to reflect the 6 for 5 common stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend paid on May 31, 2006. The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (333,431)	\$ 46,416	\$ 36,160
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(8,683)	978	(550)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (342,114)	\$ 47,394	\$ 35,610
Earnings per share - basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.74
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.73
Earnings per share - diluted:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (4.26)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.72
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.11)	0.02	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.37)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.71
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	78,202	61,174	49,104
Net effect of dilutive stock options, restricted stock units, shares held in escrow, and restricted stock based on the treasury stock method		2,397	1,450

using average market price

Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	78,202	63,571	50,554
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At December 31, 2008, approximately 4.1 million stock options and restricted stock units were excluded from the computation of dilutive earnings per share because the effect of including these shares would have been anti-dilutive to diluted earnings per share.

The Company excluded 2.0 million shares held in escrow issued in connection with the purchase of Dangaard Telecom from the weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share until the end of the escrow period as required under the treasury stock method. The weighted average impact of the 2.0 million shares held in escrow is included in the reconciliation to the calculation of weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R). This statement amends SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, and provides revised guidance for recognizing and measuring identifiable assets and goodwill acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. It also provides disclosure requirements to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. The provisions of SFAS 141(R) are effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 141(R) to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51*. This Statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. The provisions of SFAS 160 are effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. Based on the conditions that existed as of December 31, 2008, the Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This Statement enhances disclosures about derivative and hedging activities. The provisions of SFAS 161 are effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Operating Segments

The Company has operations centers and/or sales offices in various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. All of the Company's operating entities generate revenue from the distribution of wireless devices and accessories and/or the provision of logistic services. The Company identifies its reportable segments based on management responsibility of its three geographic divisions: the Americas, Asia-Pacific and Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA). The Company's operating components have been aggregated into these three geographic reporting segments.

During 2008, the Company reclassified its operating entities in South Africa and the United Arab Emirates into the Europe reporting segment from the Asia-Pacific reporting segment. The Europe reporting segment has been renamed the Europe Middle East and Africa reporting segment (EMEA). Also in 2008, the Company reclassified the financial information related to the global IT support cost center from the Asia-Pacific region to the Corporate and Reconciling section of the segment information presented below. Segment information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 have been reclassified to conform to the 2008 presentation.

The Company evaluates the performance of and allocates resources to these segments based on operating income from continuing operations (excluding corporate selling, general and administrative expenses and other unallocated expenses). A summary of the Company's operations by segment is presented below (in thousands) for 2008, 2007 and 2006:

Brightpoint, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Americas	Asia-Pacific	EMEA	Corporate and Reconciling Items	Total
2008:					
Distribution revenue	\$ 705,229	\$ 1,143,293	\$ 2,363,289	\$	\$ 4,211,811
Logistic services revenue	184,188	47,924	196,555		428,667
Total revenue from external customers	\$ 889,417	\$ 1,191,217	\$ 2,559,844	\$	\$ 4,640,478
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 38,669	\$ 24,632	\$ (307,823)	\$ (33,053)	\$ (277,575)
Depreciation and amortization	9,950	2,143	23,540	1,101	36,734
Goodwill impairment charge			325,947		325,947
Capital expenditures	4,476	1,778	10,981	4,407	21,642
Total segment assets	244,922	198,779	690,882	11,777	1,146,360
2007:					
Distribution revenue	\$ 960,405	\$ 1,495,234	\$ 1,422,464	\$	\$ 3,878,103
Logistic services revenue	195,028	36,030	127,122		358,180
Total revenue from external customers	\$ 1,155,433	\$ 1,531,264	\$ 1,549,586	\$	\$ 4,236,283
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 43,709	\$ 32,389	\$ 17,856	\$ (28,748)	\$ 65,206
Depreciation and amortization	10,236	2,537	11,008	966	24,747
Capital expenditures	10,937	2,736	6,132	442	20,247
Total segment assets	354,910	218,953	1,339,679	58,819	1,972,361
2006:					
Distribution revenue	\$ 612,386	\$ 1,083,659	\$ 390,335	\$	\$ 2,086,380
Logistic services revenue	202,202	27,487	98,174		327,863
Total revenue from external customers	\$ 814,588	\$ 1,111,146	\$ 488,509	\$	\$ 2,414,243

Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 41,377	\$ 19,977	\$ 10,417	\$ (23,116)	\$ 48,655
Depreciation and amortization	8,581	2,188	893	572	12,234
Capital expenditures	16,873	1,228	767	1,911	20,779
Total segment assets	226,634	371,984	154,414	25,321	778,353

Operating loss for the EMEA reporting segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes the \$325.9 million goodwill impairment charge discussed above.

Information about Geographic Areas:

	2008	2007	2006
	Total Revenue (1)		
Americas			
United States	\$ 829,280	\$ 1,114,040	\$ 790,137
Other (2)	60,137	41,393	24,451
Total Americas	\$ 889,417	\$ 1,155,433	\$ 814,588
Asia-Pacific			
Singapore	732,647	939,450	
Other (2)	458,570	591,814	1,111,146
Total Asia-Pacific	\$ 1,191,217	\$ 1,531,264	\$ 1,111,146
EMEA			
Germany	453,623	298,375	118,050
Other (2)	2,106,221	1,251,211	370,459
Total EMEA	\$ 2,559,844	\$ 1,549,586	\$ 488,509
Total	\$ 4,640,478	\$ 4,236,283	\$ 2,414,243

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

- (1) Revenues are attributable to country based on selling location.
- (2) Other represents geographic areas that are individually less than 10% of the total revenue for all operating segments.

	2008	2007
	Long-Lived Assets (1)	
United States	\$ 34,765	\$ 31,868
Other	21,698	23,864
	\$ 56,463	\$ 55,732

- (1) Consists of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation.

2. Stock Based Compensation

The Company has equity compensation plans, which reserve shares of common stock for issuance to executives, key employees, directors and others.

Amended 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan

During 2004, the Company's shareholders approved the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI Plan) whereby officers, other key employees of the Company and others are eligible to be granted non-qualified incentive stock options, performance units, restricted stock, other stock-based awards, and/or cash awards. No participant may be granted under the LTI Plan, during any year, options or any other awards relating to more than 2.0 million shares of common stock in the aggregate. In 2008, the Company's shareholders voted to amend the LTI Plan to increase the shares eligible for issuance by 2.2 million shares. There are 6.2 million common shares reserved for issuance under the LTI Plan, of which approximately 4.6 million and 2.6 million were authorized but unissued at December 31, 2008 and 2007. Under this LTI Plan, 3.0 million shares remained available for grant as of December 31, 2008.

For the above plans, the Compensation and Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors determines the time(s) at which the grants will be awarded, selects the officers or other recipients of awards and determines the number of shares covered by each grant, as well as, the purchase price, time of exercise of options (not to exceed ten years from the date of the grant) and other terms and conditions. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the Company's Chief Executive Officer to grant up to approximately 0.6 million of awards to non-officer employees per calendar year.

Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Compensation Plan

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company's Corporate Governance Principles were amended by unanimous written consent of the Board of Directors of the Company to eliminate the previous requirement that 50% of each Independent Director's annual compensation be paid in common stock unless a threshold amount of share holdings equal to 200% of annual Board compensation has not already been attained. Accordingly, the director's fees are paid entirely in the form of an annual cash retainer.

As part of the amendment to the LTI plan discussed above, in 2008 the Company's shareholders voted to terminate the Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Compensation Plan.

Stock Options

The exercise price of stock options granted under the LTI Plan may not be less than the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of the grant. Options generally become exercisable in periods ranging from one to three years after the date of the grant. The Company did not grant stock options under its equity compensation plans during 2008:

Brightpoint, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value as of December 31
Outstanding at January 1	560,150	\$ 7.67		
Granted				
Exercised	(17,236)	2.27		
Forfeited	(20,200)	10.53		
Expired	(45,450)	7.84		
Outstanding at December 31	477,264	\$ 7.73	1.29	\$
Exercisable at December 31	413,959	\$ 7.15	0.99	\$

The following table summarizes information about the fixed price stock options outstanding at December 31, 2008:

Range of Exercise Prices		Number Outstanding at December 31, 2008	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable	
					Number Outstanding at December 31, 2008	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$5.64	\$6.51	30,000	0.24 years	\$ 6.38	30,000	\$6.38
\$6.78	\$6.78	198,118	1.13 years	6.78	198,118	6.78
\$7.08	\$7.08	5,250	1.42 years	7.08	5,250	7.08
\$7.48	\$7.48	152,100	1.01 years	7.48	152,100	7.48
\$8.03	\$13.43	91,796	2.42 years	10.67	28,491	8.78
		477,264		\$ 7.73	413,959	\$7.15

The per-share weighted average fair value of stock options granted in 2007 was \$11.76. The Company did not grant stock options under its equity compensation plans during 2006. The fair value was estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	2007 4.88%
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Dividend yield	0.00%
Expected volatility	0.51
Expected life of the options (years)	3.26

Restricted Stock Units

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company granted 791,674 shares of restricted stock units with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$10.89 per share:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value as of December 31
Outstanding at January 1	910,224	\$		
Granted	791,674			
Released	(298,049)			
Forfeited	(54,045)			
Outstanding at December 31	1,349,804 61	\$	1.4	\$5,871,647

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Restricted Stock Awards**

During 2008, the Company did not grant any restricted stock awards:

	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding at January 1	1,105,509	\$9.36	
Granted			
Released	(358,502)	8.66	
Forfeited			
Outstanding at December 31	747,007	\$9.70	4.33

The weighted average fair value of restricted stock units granted during 2007 and 2006 was \$10.99 and \$19.94 per share. The weighted average fair value of restricted stock awards granted during 2007 and 2006 was \$13.73 and \$21.06 per share.

The Company typically grants performance based equity awards during the first quarter of the fiscal year. A portion of the restricted stock units granted are subject to forfeiture if certain performance goals are not achieved. Those restricted stock units no longer subject to forfeiture typically vest in three equal annual installments beginning with the first anniversary of the grant.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised and restricted stock released (vested) during 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$6.6 million, \$7.5 million and \$25.0 million. As of December 31, 2008, total compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized was \$11.1 million of which approximately one-third will be recognized in each of the next three fiscal years. In addition, the Company will recognize compensation expense for any new awards granted subsequent to December 31, 2008.

3. Acquisitions

Effective December 31, 2008, the Company acquired the assets of Bradian Warehousing and Distribution (Pty), Ltd. for \$1.4 million. In addition, the Company agreed to contingent cash earn out payments based upon certain operating performance measures which may be payable for each of the three fiscal years after acquisition. The total earn out payments will in no event exceed 20.5 million South African Rand (approximately \$2.2 million as of December 31, 2008).

On April 28, 2008, the Company acquired the assets of Hugh Symons Group Ltd. s wireless distribution business for \$0.6 million (0.3 million pounds sterling) and the value of inventory at the date of closing. In addition, the Company agreed to contingent cash earn out payments based upon certain operating performance measures which may be payable on the first, second and third anniversary of closing. The total earn out payments will in no event exceed 3.6 million pounds sterling (approximately \$5.2 million as of December 31, 2008). Results of operations related to this acquisition are included in the Company s Consolidated Statements of Operations beginning on May 1, 2008.

On July 31, 2007 the Company completed its acquisition of Dangaard Telecom A/S (Dangaard Telecom). The purchase price for the Dangaard Telecom acquisition was \$344.9 million (including direct acquisition costs and the fair value of shares of common stock that are held in escrow). The fair value of the Company s common stock was measured in accordance with EITF 99-12, *Determination of the Measurement Date for the Market Price of Acquirer Securities Issued in a Purchase Business Combination*. Total equity consideration was estimated using a stock price of \$11.25 per share, which represents the average closing stock price beginning two trading days before and ending two trading days after February 20, 2007, the date of the public announcement of the definitive purchase agreement. The

allocation of the purchase price was based upon the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Results of operations related to this acquisition are included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations beginning on August 1, 2007.

On March 30, 2007, the Company completed its acquisition of certain assets and the assumption of certain liabilities related to the U.S. operations and the Miami-based Latin America business of CellStar Corporation for \$67.5 million (including

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

direct acquisition costs). Results of operations related to this acquisition have been included in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations beginning in the second quarter of 2007.

4. Income Tax Expense

For financial reporting purposes, income from continuing operations before income taxes, by tax jurisdiction, is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
United States	\$ (3,349)	\$11,944	\$17,428
Foreign	(304,147)	35,188	30,963
	\$(307,496)	\$47,132	\$48,391

The reconciliation for 2008, 2007 and 2006 of income tax expense (benefit) computed at the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Tax at U.S. Federal statutory rate	34.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local income taxes, net of U.S. Federal benefit	(0.2)	1.8	(0.2)
Net benefit of tax on foreign operations	(37.3)	(9.1)	(9.3)
Release of valuation allowance	(3.5)	(29.4)	
Other	(1.3)	2.5	(0.3)
Effective income tax rate	(8.3%)	0.8%	25.2%

The effective tax rate decreased from 2007 to 2008. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes \$18 million of charges related to valuation allowances. This includes \$10.9 million charge related to valuation allowances on certain foreign tax credit carryforwards that are no longer expected to be utilized and a \$7.1 million charge related to valuation allowances on certain net operating loss carryforwards that are no longer expected to be utilized. In addition, the goodwill impairment charge of \$325.9 million is not deductible for tax purposes. Excluding the aforementioned matters, the effective tax rate is 41% for the year ended December 31, 2008. Significant components of the provision for income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Current:			
Federal	\$ 166	\$ 5,692	\$ 6,788
State	330	1,643	659
Foreign	23,520	16,405	7,138
	\$ 24,016	\$ 23,740	\$ 14,585

Deferred:			
Federal	13,472	(14,664)	\$ (1,255)
State	173	(315)	(313)
Foreign	(12,088)	(8,392)	(786)
	1,557	(23,371)	(2,354)
	\$ 25,573	\$ 369	\$12,231

During 2008, 2007 and 2006 there was an income tax expense (benefit) recorded in discontinued operations of (\$1.1) million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.1 million.

Components of the Company's net deferred tax assets after valuation allowance are as follows (in thousands):

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

	Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Current:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,440	\$ 2,334
Accrued liabilities and other	6,882	12,631
Unrealized losses in Other Comprehensive Income	2,210	
Net operating losses and other carryforwards	3,231	
Noncurrent:		
Depreciation and other long-term assets	2,302	1,363
Net operating losses and other carryforwards	37,627	30,079
Valuation allowance	(26,142)	(8,713)
Total deferred tax assets	27,550	37,694
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Current:		
Other current liabilities	(127)	(204)
Noncurrent:		
Depreciation	(2,221)	(1,745)
Intangibles and long-term liabilities	(22,063)	(34,376)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(24,411)	(36,325)
Net deferred assets	\$ 3,139	\$ 1,369

Income tax payments for continuing operations were \$25.7 million, \$14.7 million and \$4.6 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$111.2 million, of which approximately \$20.1 million expire between 2009 and 2023 and \$91.0 million have no expiration date. The Company also has U.S. foreign tax credits of \$13.4 million of which \$12.0 million expire during 2012 and \$1.4 million expire between 2013 and 2015. The Company determined that a portion of the deferred tax asset related to net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits is not likely to be realized, and a valuation allowance has been established against that asset to record it at its expected realizable value. Undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign operations were approximately \$93.0 million at December 31, 2008. Those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal or state income taxes or foreign withholding taxes has been made. Upon distribution of those earnings, the Company would be subject to U.S. income taxes (subject to a reduction for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to the various foreign countries. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability is not practicable; however, unrecognized foreign tax credit carryovers may be available to reduce some portion of the U.S. tax liability. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits for the period ending December 31, 2008, were \$2.0 million (\$0.1 in interest, \$0.3 in penalty and \$1.7 million of tax positions), which if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. Interest and penalties related to income taxes are classified as tax expense. Accrued interest was \$0.1 and \$0.1 at December 31, 2008 and 2007. Interest recognized in the statement of operations for December 31, 2008 was \$0.1. The Company's accrued penalties were \$0.3 in the statement of financial position at December 31, 2008 of which \$0.3 was

recognized in the statement of operations. The unrecognized tax benefit is not federally tax effected for items relating to state income tax positions. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits are as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Beginning balance	\$ 2,231	\$2,173
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	200	659
Additions for tax positions of prior years	399	
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(1,096)	(510)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(63)	
Settlements		(91)
Ending balance	\$ 1,671	\$2,231

The Company and its subsidiaries file in the U.S. Federal, various state and various foreign jurisdictions. The Company remains subject to examination within U.S. Federal and major state jurisdictions for years after 2002 and significant foreign tax jurisdictions for years after 2000. The Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change within the next 12 months.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****5. Restructuring*****Europe Realignment***

On June 30, 2008, the Company formally announced its plan to realign its European operations as a result of the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom. The Company incurred restructuring costs of \$14.6 million in the third quarter of 2008 related to these initiatives. Approximately \$13.7 million of the total restructuring costs were directly related to the Dangaard Telecom acquisition and thus resulted in additional goodwill recorded in purchase accounting. This goodwill was subsequently written-off in the fourth quarter of 2008. These additional liabilities that impact purchase accounting have been recognized as liabilities assumed in the business combination and included in the allocation of the acquisition costs in accordance with EITF 95-3, *Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchased Business Combination* and SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*.

Reserve activity for the realignment of the Company's Europe operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

	Europe Realignment				
	Employee Terminations	Lease Termination Costs	Asset Impairment Charges	Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 3,336	\$ 728	\$ 3,041	\$	\$ 4,064
Restructuring charge	1,695	5,154	3,041		9,890
Dangaard Telecom goodwill adjustment	4,373	10,630	733	297	16,033
Foreign currency translation	1,688	(2,353)			(665)
Total activity:	11,092	14,159	3,774	297	29,322
Less:					
Cash usage	(7,477)	(10,550)	(733)		(18,760)
Non-cash usage		(164)	(3,041)	(297)	(3,502)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 3,615	\$ 3,445	\$	\$	\$ 7,060

Restructuring charge related to the realignment of the Company's European operations was \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The restructuring charge consists of the following:

A \$1.1 million charge to write-off IT projects that were abandoned after the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom.

A \$3.6 million charge associated with the exit of the Company's redundant warehouse and office facility in Germany

A \$3.3 million charge related to the termination of the operating lease for the Company's European headquarters and related impairment of leasehold improvements

\$1.9 million of other lease termination costs and severance costs associated with previously announced realignment of the Company's operations

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*****Americas Realignment***

In addition to the realignment of the Company's European operations discussed above, the Company also began initiatives to better leverage its cost structure in the Americas region. The Americas realignment includes charges related to the sale of certain assets in Colombia (\$1.8 million), the closure of the Company's distribution facility in Reno, Nevada (\$1.7 million), and the termination of other employees of the Company's North America operations (\$0.6 million).

Reserve activity for the realignment of the Company's Americas operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Terminations	Americas Realignment Lease Termination Costs	Asset Impairment Charges	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restructuring charge	1,890	897	1,226	4,013
Foreign currency translation				
Total activity:	1,890	897	1,226	4,013
Less:				
Cash usage	(1,654)			(1,654)
Non-cash usage			(1,226)	(1,226)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 236	\$ 897	\$	\$ 1,133

2009 Spending and Debt Reduction Plan

In February 2009, the Company announced that it has initiated an additional 2009 Spending and Debt Reduction plan. Included in this plan is a global workforce reduction of 220 positions.

6. Divestitures and Discontinued Operations

The Company records amounts in discontinued operations as required by SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. In accordance with SFAS 144, the results of operations and related disposal costs, gains and losses for significant components that the Company has abandoned or sold are classified in discontinued operations, for all periods presented. The consolidated statements of operations reflect the reclassification of the results of operations of the Company's locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia to discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles based on the Company's decision to abandon this business in the third quarter of 2008.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Details of discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenue	\$ 17,570	\$63,992	\$11,130
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$(10,383)	\$ 332	\$ (305)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,116)	98	83
Loss from discontinued operations (1)	\$ (9,267)	\$ 234	\$ (388)
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations	584	744	(162)
Total discontinued operations	\$ (8,683)	\$ 978	\$ (550)

(1) Loss on disposal of discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes \$8.8 million write-down of inventory related to the locally branded PC notebook business in Slovakia. There were no impairments of any tangible or intangible assets related to this business.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company expects to exit its operations in Poland and Turkey. The Company expects to record a charge of approximately \$2.0 million to \$3.0 million related to the liquidation of these businesses which will be classified within loss from discontinued operations for the first quarter of 2009.

7. Property and Equipment

The components of property and equipment are as follows (in thousands):

December 31,

	2008	2007
Information systems equipment and software	\$ 107,911	\$ 96,060
Furniture and equipment	35,161	31,669
Leasehold improvements	14,521	14,387
	157,593	142,116
Less accumulated depreciation	(101,130)	(86,384)
	\$ 56,463	\$ 55,732

Depreciation expense charged to continuing operations was \$18.5 million, \$14.2 million and \$11.9 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006.

8. Lease Arrangements

The Company leases its office and warehouse space as well as certain furniture and equipment under operating leases. Total rent expense charged to continuing operations for these operating leases was \$26.6 million, \$15.2 million and \$14.7 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006.

The aggregate future minimum payments on the above leases are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,

2009	23,195
2010	19,847
2011	17,200
2012	10,416
2013	3,409
Thereafter*	34,165
	\$ 108,232

* Includes approximately \$25.3 million related to the Company's 495,000 square foot facility located in Plainfield, Indiana, for which the initial lease term expires in 2019. The minimum lease payments increase every three years on the Plainfield

Brightpoint, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

lease agreement.

The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis, which results in deferred rent during the portion of the lease term in which payments are less than the expense recognized. As a result, the Company has a deferred rent liability for the Plainfield lease of \$5.8 million and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007 which is included as a component of

Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

9. Borrowings

The table below summarizes the borrowings that were available to the Company as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	Gross Availability	Outstanding	Letters of Credit & Guarantees	Net Availability
Global Term Loans	\$ 174,106	\$ 174,106	\$	\$
Global Credit Facility	300,000	1,501	291	298,208
Other	52,024	798	4,825	46,401
Total	\$526,130	\$176,405	\$ 5,116	\$344,609

On February 16, 2007, the Company entered into a credit agreement (Credit Agreement) by and among the Company (and certain of its subsidiaries identified therein), Banc of America Securities LLC, as sole lead arranger and book manager, General Electric Capital Corporation, as syndication agent, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., as documentation agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as documentation agent, Bank of America, N.A., as administration agent and the other lenders party thereto. The Credit Agreement established a five year senior secured revolving credit facility with a line of credit in the initial amount of \$165.0 million (Global Credit Facility). The Global Credit Facility contained an uncommitted accordion facility pursuant to which the Company was able to increase the total commitment under the revolving credit facility to \$240.0 million. The Credit Agreement is subject to certain financial covenants and is secured by a lien on certain of the Company's property and a pledge of the voting stock issued by certain of its subsidiaries. The Credit Agreement matures in February 2012.

On July 31, 2007 the parties to the Credit Agreement entered into the First Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the First Amendment), which, among other things, resulted in: (i) an increase in the amount available under the Global Credit Facility from \$240.0 million to \$300.0 million, (ii) the extension to the domestic borrowers of a term loan in an original principal amount of \$125.0 million, (iii) the extension to the foreign borrowers, including one of the Dangaard companies, of a term loan in an original principal amount equivalent to \$125.0 million (denominated in Euros) (together with (ii), the Global Term Loans), (iv) the addition to the Credit Agreement of two Dangaard Telecom companies as foreign borrowers and five other Dangaard Telecom companies as foreign guarantors, and (v) increased commitments, in certain cases, from existing members of the bank group, and new commitments from other lenders who became new members of the bank group upon the closing of the First Amendment.

The Global Credit Facility and the Global Term Loans bear interest at a base rate plus an adjustment based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio. The base rate for borrowings under the Global Credit Facility is LIBOR plus the applicable rate. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2008 including the effect of interest rate swaps was approximately 5.9%.

At December 31, 2008, the Company and its subsidiaries were in compliance with the covenants in each of its credit agreements. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, interest expense, which approximates cash payments of interest, was \$27.8 million, \$19.5 million and \$2.3 million. Interest expense includes interest on outstanding debt, charges for accounts receivable factoring programs, fees paid for unused capacity on credit lines and amortization of deferred financing fees.

Principal payments on the debt discussed above, excluding the effects of permitted prepayments which may be made under the Credit Agreement, for the next five years are expected to be as follows (in thousands):

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Year ending December 31,**

2009	\$ 798
2010	22,491
2011	88,381
2012	64,735
2013	
	\$ 176,405

In January 2009 the Company made additional principal payments of approximately \$33.0 million on its Global Term Loans. With these payments, the Company has no required principal payments on its Global Term Loans until April 2011.

10. Guarantees

In accordance with FIN 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*, guarantees are recorded at fair value and disclosed, even when the likelihood of making any payments under such guarantees is remote.

In some circumstances, the Company purchases inventory with payment terms requiring letters of credit. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has issued \$5.1 million in standby letters of credit. These standby letters of credit are generally issued for a one-year term and are supported by availability under the Company's credit facilities. The underlying obligations for which these letters of credit have been issued are recorded in the financial statements at their full value. Should the Company fail to pay its obligation to one or all of these suppliers, the suppliers may draw on the standby letter of credit issued for them. As of December 31, 2008, the maximum future payments under these letters of credit are \$5.1 million.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors, to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to reimburse its officers and directors for legal expenses in the event of litigation and regulatory matters. The terms of these indemnification agreements provide for no limitation to the maximum potential future payments. The Company has a directors and officers insurance policy that may, in certain instances, mitigate the potential liability and payments.

Late in 2004, the Company entered into a non-exclusive agreement to distribute wireless devices in Europe for a certain supplier. Subject to this agreement, the Company provides warranty repair services on certain devices it distributes for this supplier. The warranty period for these devices ranges from 12 to 24 months, and the Company is liable for providing warranty repair services unless failure rates exceed a certain threshold. The Company records estimated expenses related to future warranty repair at the time the devices are sold. Estimates for warranty costs are calculated primarily based on management's assumptions related to cost of repairs and anticipated failure rates. During 2006, this supplier re-branded its devices and provides aftermarket support services including warranty repairs. The Company does not provide warranty repair services on the re-branded devices on behalf of the supplier; however the Company continued to provide aftermarket support services including warranty repairs for wireless devices sold by one of the Company's European operations to one customer until the fourth quarter of 2008. Sales of devices for which the Company provides warranty repair services have decreased significantly since this supplier re-branded its devices. Warranty accruals are adjusted from time to time when the Company's actual warranty claim experience differs from its estimates and are recorded in *Accrued expenses* in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The settlements during the period for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes a \$2.2 million payment to transfer substantially all the Company's remaining warranty obligation in the fourth quarter of 2008. A summary of the changes in the product warranty accrual is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
January 1	\$ 3,944	\$ 3,063
Warranty liability assumed from Dangaard		3,308
Provision for product warranties	2,015	5,611
Settlements during the period	(5,424)	(8,038)
December 31	\$ 535	\$ 3,944

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****11. Shareholders Equity**

The Company has authorized 1.0 million shares of preferred stock, which remain unissued. The Board of Directors has not yet determined the preferences, qualifications, relative voting or other rights of the authorized shares of preferred stock.

Treasury Stock

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has repurchased a total of 7.1 million shares of its common stock at a weighted average price of \$8.49 totaling \$60.0 million.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains an employee savings plan, which permits employees based in the United States with at least thirty days of service to make contributions by salary reduction pursuant to section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. After 90 days of service, the Company matches 50% of employee contributions, up to 6% of each employees salary in cash. In connection with the required match, the Companies contributions to the Plan were approximately \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006.

The Company maintains Supplemental Retirement Benefit Agreements (Retirement Agreements) with certain executive officers. Under the Retirement Agreements, the Company will implement a supplemental retirement benefit providing these executives with a 10-year annuity. The Company has accounted for these Retirement Agreements as a pension plan (the Plan) in accordance with SFAS 87, *Employers Accounting for Pensions* as amended by SFAS 158. The Plan is noncontributory and unfunded, and the Company does not expect to make any contributions to the Plan in 2009. The amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
Accrued benefit liability	\$(3,155)	\$(2,304)
Deferred tax asset	366	280
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	560	428
Net periodic benefit cost	633	616

The accrued benefit liability is included as a component of Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

13. Legal Proceedings and Contingencies**LN Eurocom**

On June 11, 2008 LN Eurocom (LNE) filed a lawsuit in the City Court of Frederiksberg, Denmark against Brightpoint Smartphone A/S and Brightpoint International A/S, each a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (collectively,

Smartphone). The lawsuit alleges that Smartphone breached a contract relating to call center services performed or to be performed by LNE. The total amount now claimed is approximately 13 million DKK (approximately \$2.3 million as of December 31, 2008). Smartphone disputes this claim and intends to defend this matter vigorously.

On July 31, 2007, we acquired Dangaard Telecom which had the following material claims and/or disputes:

Brightpoint, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

German value-added tax authorities

There are two disputes pending with *Finanzamt Flensburg*, the German value-added tax, or VAT, authorities (the Finanzamt):

1. Dangaard Telecom's subsidiary, Dangaard Telecom Denmark A/S, received an assessment from the Finanzamt claiming that local German VAT should be applied on sales made by Dangaard Telecom Denmark A/S to two specific German customers in 1997 and 1998. Finanzamt claimed approximately \$2.9 million. The case had been in abeyance waiting for a principal decision or settlement involving similar cases pending in the Supreme Tax Court of Germany. The Finanzamt has accepted the German Supreme Tax Court's decision in these similar pending cases and the tax assessments have been cancelled in the Company's favor.
2. Dangaard Telecom's subsidiary, Dangaard Telecom Denmark A/S, received a notice from the Finanzamt claiming that local German VAT should be applied on all sales made by Dangaard Telecom Denmark A/S to German customers during the years 1999 to 2004. Finanzamt claimed approximately \$8.1 million. The case had been in abeyance waiting for a principal decision or settlement involving similar cases pending in the Supreme Tax Court of Germany. The Finanzamt has accepted the German Supreme Tax Court's decision in these similar pending cases and the tax assessments have been cancelled in the Company's favor.

Fleggaard group of companies

The former headquarters of Dangaard Telecom was in premises rented from a member of the Fleggaard group of companies, which was a former shareholder of Dangaard Telecom. A fire in March 2006 caused by another tenant in the building destroyed the headquarters and Dangaard Telecom had to leave the building while awaiting renovation of its space. Because of Fleggaard's failure to renovate the space, Dangaard Telecom terminated the lease. Fleggaard has disputed the lease termination and has claimed \$1.4 million in damages. Dangaard Telecom continues to dispute this claim and intends to defend this matter vigorously.

Norwegian tax authorities

Dangaard Telecom's subsidiary, Dangaard Telecom Norway AS Group, received notice from the Norwegian tax authorities regarding tax claims in connection with certain capital gains. The Norwegian tax authorities have claimed \$2.7 million. Dangaard Telecom Norway AS Group has disputed this claim; however, The Norwegian Tax Authorities ruled against Dangaard Telecom Norway AS in April 2008. The case is currently pending before the Tax Appeal Board. The former shareholders of Dangaard Telecom agreed to indemnify Dangaard Holding with respect to 80% of this claim when Dangaard Holding acquired Dangaard Telecom, and Dangaard Holding agreed in the purchase agreement with the Company to transfer and assign these indemnification rights to the Company (or enforce them on our behalf if such transfer or assignment is not permitted).

German tax authorities

Dangaard Telecom's subsidiary, Dangaard Telecom Germany Holding GmbH, received notice from the German tax authorities regarding tax claims in connection with the deductibility of certain stock adjustments and various fees during the period 1998 to 2002. Dangaard Telecom Germany Holding GmbH agreed to pay part of the claim, and the current amount in dispute is \$1.8 million. Dangaard Telecom Germany Holding GmbH continues to dispute this claim and intends to defend this matter vigorously. The former shareholders of Dangaard Telecom are obliged to indemnify Dangaard Holding with respect to any such tax claims. Due to the claim's limited size, however, it will be below an agreed upon threshold, therefore the indemnification would not be activated by this claim if no other claims for indemnification have been or are asserted.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****14. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)**

2008	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Revenue	\$1,191,699	\$1,212,730	\$1,209,969	\$1,026,081
Gross profit	90,744	88,225	86,948	80,807
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,319	2,596	6,027	(344,372)
Net income (loss)	775	(2,331)	5,479	(346,037)
Earnings per share-basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.08	\$ (4.36)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.07	\$ (4.38)
Earnings per share-diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.07	\$ (4.36)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.06	\$ (4.38)
2007	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Revenue	\$631,439	\$837,315	\$1,160,682	\$1,606,847
Gross profit	32,638	40,989	77,746	118,000
Income from continuing operations	1,874	17,441	13,020	14,081
Net income	1,850	17,688	12,962	14,893
Earnings per share-basic:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.18
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19
Earnings per share-diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.17
Net income	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18

Note: Information in any one quarterly period should not be considered indicative of annual results due to the effects of seasonality on the Company's business in certain markets. The information presented above reflects:

the restructuring charges as more fully described in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

the \$325.9 million goodwill impairment charge recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008 as more fully described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

and an \$18.0 million tax charge in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to valuation allowances on tax assets that are no longer expected to be utilized.

15. Accounts Receivable Factoring

The Company's Spain and Germany operations have agreements with unrelated third-parties for the factoring of specific accounts receivable of these subsidiaries in order to reduce the amount of working capital required to fund such receivables. The factoring of accounts receivable under these agreements are accounted for as sales in accordance with SFAS 140, *Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, and accordingly, are accounted for as off-balance sheet arrangements. Proceeds on the transfer reflect the face value of the account less a discount. The discount is recorded as a charge in Interest, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations in the period of the sale.

Net funds received reduced accounts receivable outstanding while increasing cash. The Company is the collection agent on behalf of the third parties for these arrangements and has no significant retained interests or servicing liabilities related to the accounts receivable that it has sold.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had sold \$59.8 million and \$73.0 million of accounts receivable pursuant to these agreements, which represents the face amount of total outstanding receivables at those dates. Fees paid pursuant to these agreements were \$3.1 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Brightpoint, Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)**

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Currency translation of foreign investments	\$ 269	\$ 45,170	\$ 4,169
Unrealized gain on marketable securities classified as available for sale, net of tax:		1,159	
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax:	(2,817)	(1,598)	
Pension benefit obligation, net of tax:	(560)	(428)	(459)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):	\$ (3,108)	\$ 44,303	\$ 3,710

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Brightpoint, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of Brightpoint, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Shareholders' Equity and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also include the financial statement schedule listed in Item 15(a) (2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Brightpoint, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the financial information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Brightpoint, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 23, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 23, 2009

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Brightpoint, Inc.

We have audited Brightpoint, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Brightpoint, Inc.'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 included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on 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, assessing the risk that a material misstatement exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, 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 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, Brightpoint, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Brightpoint, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Shareholders' Equity, and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 and the financial statement schedule listed in Item 15(a)(2) of Brightpoint, Inc. and our report dated February 23, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 23, 2009

Item 9. Changes in and disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K. Based on that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer also conducted an evaluation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) (Internal Control) to determine whether any changes in Internal Control occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that have materially affected or which are reasonably likely to materially affect Internal Control. Based on that evaluation, there has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 using the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework founded by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management of Brightpoint, Inc. has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

The management of Brightpoint, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company and all related information appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company maintains accounting and internal control systems which are intended to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and accounting records are reliable for preparing financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A staff of internal auditors regularly monitors, on a worldwide basis, the adequacy and effectiveness of internal accounting controls. The Vice-President of Internal Audit reports directly to the audit committee of the board of directors.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met and may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting in future periods is subject to risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The financial statements for each of the years covered in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been audited by independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP. Additionally, Ernst & Young LLP has provided an independent assessment as to the fairness of the financial statements and an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008.

Audit Committee Oversight

The Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee whose current four members are not employees of the Company. The Board of Directors has also adopted a written charter that establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee. Pursuant to its charter, the Audit Committee meets with certain members of management, internal audit and the independent auditors to review the results of their work and satisfy itself that its responsibilities are being properly discharged. The independent auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee and have discussions with the Audit Committee regarding appropriate matters, with and without management present.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

Code of Business Conduct

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct that applies to our employees, including our Directors and Executive Officers. Copies of our Code of Business Conduct are available on our website ([www.brightpoint.com](#)) and are also available without charge upon written request directed to Investor Relations, Brightpoint, Inc., 7635 Interactive Way, Suite 200, Indianapolis, Indiana 46278. If we make changes to our Code of Business Conduct in any material respect or waive any provision of the Code of Business Conduct for any of our Directors or Executive Officers, we expect to provide the public with notice of any such change or waiver by publishing a description of such event on our corporate website, [www.brightpoint.com](#), or by other appropriate means as required by applicable rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2009, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days following the end of the 2008 fiscal year.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) (1) Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Brightpoint, Inc. are filed as part of this report under Item 8.

(a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(a) (3) Exhibits

Exhibit

Number	Description
2.1	Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of the entire issued share capital of Brightpoint (Ireland) Limited dated February 19, 2004(11)
2.2	Plan and Agreement of Merger between Brightpoint, Inc. and Brightpoint Indiana Corp. dated April 23, 2004(13)
2.3	Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of 100% of the Securities of Brightpoint France and Transfer of Shareholder Loan(24)
2.4	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between Brightpoint Holdings B.V. and John Alexander Du Plessis Currie, the sole shareholder of Persequor Limited effective as of January 1, 2006(25)**
2.5	Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 18, 2006 by and among 2601 Metropolis Corp., CellStar Corporation, National Auto Center, Inc., CellStar Ltd. and CellStar Fulfillment Ltd.(27)
2.6	Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 19, 2007 as amended on April 19, 2007, May 17, 2007 and June 15, 2007 by and among Brightpoint, Inc., Dangaard Holding A/S, Dangaard Telecom A/S and Nordic Capital Fund VI (for purposes of Sections 6.16 and 12.14 only), consisting of: Nordic Capital VI Alpha, L.P., Nordic Capital Beta, L.P., NC VI Limited and Nordic Industries Limited and First, Second and Third Amendments thereto. (31)
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Brightpoint, Inc. (formerly Brightpoint Indiana Corp.)(16)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Brightpoint, Inc. as amended (formerly Brightpoint Indiana Corp.)(34)
4.1	Indenture between the Company and the Chase Manhattan Bank, as Trustee dated as of March 11, 1998 (2)
4.2	Termination Agreement effective as of January 1, 2006 terminating the Shareholders Agreement by and among Brightpoint India Private Limited, Brightpoint Holdings B.V. and Persequor Limited dated as of November 1, 2003, as amended(25)

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- 4.1 Shareholder Agreement dated as of July 31, 2007 by and among Brightpoint, Inc. and Dangaard Holding A/S. (32)
- 4.3 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of July 31, 2007 by and among Brightpoint, Inc. and Dangaard Holding A/S. (32)
- 10.1 Rights Agreement, dated as of February 20, 1997, between Brightpoint, Inc. and Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company, as Rights Agent(1)
 - 10.1.1 Amendment Number 1 to the Rights Agreement by and between Brightpoint, Inc. and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent, appointing American Stock Transfer & Trust Company dated as of January 4, 1999(4)
 - 10.1.2 Amendment Number 2 to the Rights Agreement by and between Brightpoint, Inc. and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent, dated as of April 12, 2004(15)
- 10.2 1996 Stock Option Plan, as amended(8)*
- 10.3 Employee Stock Purchase Plan(5)
- 10.4 Brightpoint, Inc. 401(k) Plan (2001 Restatement)(9)
- 10.5 First Amendment to the Brightpoint, Inc. 401(k) Plan effective January 1, 2002(9)
- 10.6 Brightpoint, Inc. 401(k) Plan, effective October 1, 2002(10)
- 10.7 Amended 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan(35)*
 - 10.7.1 Form of Stock Option Agreement pursuant to 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan between the Company and Executive Grantee(12)*
 - 10.7.2 Form of Stock Option Agreement pursuant to 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan between the Company and Non-executive Grantee(12)*

Exhibit Number	Description
10.7.3	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between the Company and Grantee(12)*
10.7.4	Form of Executive Stock Option Agreement with Forfeiture Provision(19)*
10.7.5	Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with Forfeiture Provision(19)*
10.8	Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Compensation Plan(14)*
10.8.1	Summary Sheet of 2007 Director Fees and Named Executive Officer Compensation(30)*
10.9	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and Officers(12)
10.9.2	Indemnification Agreement between Brightpoint and Mr. V. William Hunt dated February 11, 2004(11)
10.10	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(6)*
10.10.1	Amendment No. 1 dated January 1, 2001 to the Amended and Restated Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(7)*
10.10.2	Amendment No. 2 dated January 1, 2003 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(10)*
10.10.3	Amendment No. 3 dated January 1, 2004 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(11)*
10.10.4	Amendment No. 4 dated April 7, 2005 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(20)*
10.10.5	Amendment No. 5 dated December 30, 2008 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert J. Laikin dated July 1, 1999(37)*
10.11	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999(6)*
10.11.1	Amendment No. 1 dated January 1, 2001 to the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999(7)*
10.11.2	Amendment No. 2 dated January 1, 2003 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999 (10)*
10.11.3	Amendment No. 3 dated January 1, 2004 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999 (11)*
10.11.4	

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- Amendment No. 4 dated April 7, 2005 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999(20)*
- 10.11.5 Amendment No. 5 dated December 30, 2008 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and J. Mark Howell dated July 1, 1999(37)*
- 10.12 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(6)*
- 10.12.1 Amendment No. 1 dated January 1, 2001 to the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(7)*
- 10.12.2 Amendment No. 2 dated January 1, 2002 to the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(9)*
- 10.12.3 Amendment No. 3 dated January 1, 2003 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(10)*
- 10.12.4 Amendment No. 4 dated January 1, 2004 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(11)*
- 10.12.5 Amendment No. 5 dated April 7, 2005 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(20)*
- 10.12.6 Amendment No. 6 dated December 30, 2008 to Amended and restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven E. Fivel dated July 1, 1999(37)*
- 10.13 Lease Agreement between the Company and Airtech Parkway Associates, LLC, dated September 18, 1998(3)
- 10.14 Lease Agreement between Wireless Fulfillment Services, LLC and Harbour Properties, LLC, dated April 25, 2000(7)
- 10.15 Lease Agreement between Brightpoint North America, L.P. and DP Industrial, LLC, dated as of October 1, 2004(17)
- 10.16 Lease Agreement between Wireless Fulfillment Services, LLC and Perpetual Trustee Company Limited, dated November 10, 2004(18)
- 10.17 Credit Agreement dated February 16, 2007 by and among Brightpoint, Inc. (and certain of its subsidiaries identified therein), Banc of America Securities LLC, as sole lead arranger and book manager, General Electric Capital Corporation, as syndication agent, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., as documentation agent, Bank of America, N.A., as administration agent, and the other lenders party thereto(28)*
- 10.17.1 Commitment Increase Agreement dated as of March 30, 2007 among Brightpoint, Inc. (and certain of its subsidiaries identified therein), the guarantors identified therein, the lenders identified therein, and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent(30)
- 10.17.2 First Amendment dated July 31, 2007 to Credit Agreement dated February 16, 2007 by and among the Brightpoint, Inc. (and certain of its subsidiaries identified therein), Banc of America Securities LLC, as sole lead arranger and book manager, General Electric Capital Corporation, as syndication agent, ABN

AMRO Bank N.V., as documentation agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as documentation agent, Bank of America, N.A., as administration agent, and the other lenders party thereto. (32)

10.18 Amended and Restated Agreement for Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefit dated as of January 18, 2006 by and

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Exhibit Number	Description
	between Robert J. Laikin and Brightpoint, Inc.(22)*
10.19	Amended and Restated Agreement for Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefit dated as of January 18, 2006 by and between J. Mark Howell and Brightpoint, Inc.(22)*
10.20	Amended and Restated Agreement for Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefit dated as of January 18, 2006 by and between Steven E. Fivel and Brightpoint, Inc.(22)*
10.21	Restricted Stock Award Agreement Pursuant to the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Brightpoint, Inc. dated as of April 7, 2005 between Brightpoint, Inc. and Robert J. Laikin(20)*
10.22	Restricted Stock Award Agreement Pursuant to the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Brightpoint, Inc. dated as of April 7, 2005 between Brightpoint, Inc. and J. Mark Howell(20)*
10.23	Restricted Stock Award Agreement Pursuant to the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Brightpoint, Inc. dated as of April 7, 2005 between Brightpoint, Inc. and Steven E. Fivel(20)*
10.24	Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Vincent Donargo dated as of November 9, 2006(30)*
	Amendment No. 1 dated December 30, 2008 to Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Vincent Donargo dated November 6, 2006(37)*
10.25	Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Anthony W. Boor dated October 17, 2005(21)*
	Amendment No. 1 dated December 31, 2008 to Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Anthony W. Boor dated October 17, 2005(37)*
10.26	Lease Agreement between the Brightpoint North America L.P. and Opus North Corporation, dated February 9, 2006(23)
10.27	Lease Agreement between Brightpoint Services, LLC and Louisville United, LLC(26)
10.28	Employment Agreement dated February 23, 2006 between Brightpoint Asia Limited and John Alexander Du Plessis Currie(25)*
10.29	Restricted Stock Award Agreement dated February 23, 2006 between Brightpoint, Inc. and John Alexander Du Plessis Currie(25)*
10.30	Termination Agreement effective as of January 1, 2006 terminating the Management Services Agreement by and between Brightpoint Asia Limited and Persequor Limited originally dated as of August 7, 2002, as amended and extended on July 1, 2004(25)
10.31	Termination Agreement effective as of January 1, 2006 terminating the Management Services Agreement by and between Brightpoint India Private Limited and Persequor Limited dated November 1, 2003, as

amended(25)

- 10.32 Escrow Agreement dated as of July 31, 2007 by and among Brightpoint, Inc., Dangaard Holding A/S and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, as escrow agent(32)
- 10.33 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Michael K. Milland, effective as of October 1, 2007. (33)
- 10.33.1 Amendment No. 1 dated December 30, 2008 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Michael K. Milland, effective as of October 1, 2007. (37)
- 10.34 Relocation Agreement between Brightpoint, Inc. and Michael K. Milland, effective as of October 1, 2007. (33)
- 10.35 Employment Agreement dated November 1, 2008 between Brightpoint Australia Pty Ltd and Raymond Bruce Thomlinson (36)*
- 21 Subsidiaries(37)
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm(37)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, implementing Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(37)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, implementing Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(37)
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(37)
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002(37)
- 99.1 Cautionary Statements(37)

Footnotes

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 28, 1997 for the event dated February 20, 1997.

- (2) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 1, 1998 for the event dated March 5, 1998.

- (3) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998.

- (4) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Appendix B filed with the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 15, 1999 relating to its Annual Shareholders meeting held May 18, 1999.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with Form 10-K/A, Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31,

2000.

- (8) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO dated August 31, 2001.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended

December 31,
2003

- (12) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Appendix E to Brightpoint, Inc.'s Proxy Statement dated April 26, 2004 relating to its Annual Stockholders meeting held June 3, 2004
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Appendix C to Brightpoint, Inc.'s Proxy Statement dated April 26, 2004 relating to its Annual Stockholders meeting held June 3, 2004
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 16,

2004 for the
event dated
April 12, 2004

- (16) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report of Form 8-K filed June 3, 2004 for the event dated June 3, 2004
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 5, 2004 for the event dated October 1, 2004
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K

filed
February 25,
2005

(20) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 12, 2005

(21) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 18, 2005

(22) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 20, 2006

(23) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 15, 2006

- (24) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005

- (25) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006

- (26) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006

- (27) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2006

- (28)

Incorporated by
reference to the
applicable
exhibit filed
with the
Company's
Current Report
on Form 8-K
filed on
February 21,
2007

(29) Incorporated by
reference to the
applicable
exhibit filed
with the
Company's
Annual Report
on Form 10-K
filed on
February 22,
2007

(30) Incorporated by
reference to the
applicable
exhibit filed
with the
Company's
Current Report
on Form 8-K
filed on April 5,
2007

- (31) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed as Annex A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated June 20, 2007

- (32) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 2, 2007

- (33) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 6, 2007

- (34) Incorporated by reference to the applicable exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2008

- (35) Incorporated by reference to the

applicable
exhibit filed
with the
Company's
Quarterly
Report on Form
10-Q filed on
August 5, 2008

(36) Incorporated by
reference to the
applicable
exhibit filed
with the
Company's
Current Report
on Form 8-K
filed on
November 21,
2008

(37) Filed herewith

* Denotes
management
compensation
plan or
arrangement.

** Portions of this
document have
been omitted
and filed
separately with
the Securities
and Exchange
Commission
pursuant to a
request for
confidential
treatment,
which was
granted under
Rule 24b-2 of
the Securities
Exchange Act
of 1934.

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.

Brightpoint, Inc.

By: /s/ Robert J. Laikin
 Robert J. Laikin
 Chairman of the Board and Chief
 Executive Officer

Date: February 24, 2009

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:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Robert J. Laikin Robert J. Laikin	Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 24, 2009
/s/ Anthony W. Boor Anthony W. Boor	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 24, 2009
/s/ Vincent Donargo Vincent Donargo	Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller, Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 24, 2009
/s/ Jan Gesmar-Larsen Jan Gesmar-Larsen	Director	February 24, 2009
/s/ Eliza Hermann Eliza Hermann	Director	February 24, 2009
/s/ Jorn P. Jensen Jorn P. Jensen	Director	February 24, 2009
/s/ Thorleif Krarup Thorleif Krarup	Director	February 24, 2009
/s/ Marisa E. Pratt Marisa E. Pratt	Director	February 24, 2009

/s/ Richard W. Roedel	Director	February 24, 2009
Richard W. Roedel		
/s/ Jerre L. Stead	Director	February 24, 2009
Jerre L. Stead		
/s/ K.P. Wilska	Director	February 24, 2009
K.P. Wilska		

BRIGHTPOINT, INC.
SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Description	Col. A Balance at Beginning of Period	Col. B Charged to Costs and Expenses	Col. C Charged to Other Accounts (1)	Col. D Deductions	Col. E Balance at End of Period
(Amounts in thousands)					
Year ended December 31, 2008:					
Deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 17,157	\$ 2,793	\$	\$ (8,733)	\$ 11,217
Restructuring reserves	\$ 4,064	13,904	16,033	(25,808)	8,193
Total	\$ 21,221	\$ 16,697	\$ 16,033	\$ (34,541)	\$ 19,410
Year ended December 31, 2007:					
Deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 4,926	\$ 2,992	\$ 9,424	\$ (185)	\$ 17,157
Restructuring reserves		8,661	19,361	(23,958)	4,064
Total	\$ 4,926	\$ 11,653	\$ 28,785	\$ (24,143)	\$ 21,221
Year ended December 31, 2006:					
Deducted from asset accounts:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,621	\$ 1,390	\$	\$ (85)	\$ 4,926

(1) Includes allowance for doubtful accounts assumed in the acquisition of Dangaard Telecom and additional liabilities recognized as liabilities assumed in the business combination and included in the allocation of the acquisition costs

in accordance
with EITF 95-3,
*Recognition of
Liabilities in
Connection with
a Purchased
Business*
Combination, as
more fully
described in
Note 3 to the
Consolidated
Financial
Statements.